

## Concerning Editing and Publication

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### I Introduction

This is a final report of the 4th Internationalization Promotion Project of Anthropological Institute, Nanzan University, “Wisdom for living with Natural Disasters” (2018-2020 academic year in Japan). This project is composed of Asian Anthropologists that focused on Natural Disaster in Asia.

The objective of this project is to seek the role of anthropology study on today’s human society problems by establishing anthropologists and folklorists network in Asia. Also, by this method, the Anthropological Institute of Nanzan University can be a hub of the anthropological study network in Asia, and the result of this project can be a big contribution internationally.

This project has 2 main features. The first feature is to discuss how Asian anthropologist can contribute in today’s social problems caused by Natural Disaster, in cooperation with all related researcher, institute, stakeholder and working on anthropological studies in Asia, despite of the fact that anthropology was established in Europe.

Another feature is to reconsider anthropological studies as practical arts studies. Since the Great East Japan Disaster occurred in 2011, the recovery and the prevention from disaster became the priority subject. But it is said that recovery measures using science and technology does not consider the social life of

residents. Therefore, this project focused on wisdom for living with natural disasters cope with Asian anthropologists to reconsider the traditional wisdom of local society in living with nature.

### II Contents of the Project

The goal of this project is to create a network of Asian anthropologists to establish a hub of anthropological institute in Asia.

Most of all Anthropologists in Asia studied anthropology originated in Europe. Whenever they teach anthropology in their own country, the method of teaching should be adjusted according to the country’s philosophy, culture, economy, nature or technology situations etc. This project aims to discuss how the anthropological studies originated in Europe can affect the study of local society in Asia.

The local wisdom has been developed through living with natural disasters or calamities; on the other hand, we can say that those wisdoms were developed according to the place, time, type of calamity, type of social impact etc. When the concern is about natural disaster or any calamity, we should not consider only scientific method or new technology to reconstruct, it should concern also the interdisciplinary field of several academic subjects and practical immediate effects, because people

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who face destructive circumstance found that even natural science or technology can not cover to solve destructive circumstances problems. Therefore, it is necessary to make a recovery plan or rehabilitation by considering social life, culture and identity of the residents and focus to reconstruct and develop their new life after the calamity. In fact, after the Great East Japan Earthquake (2011) occurred, it is said that the rehabilitation plan focused only on science and technology and not considering the society's culture, which was expected by the residents. Therefore, the residents could not accept it and the rehabilitation were not executed as intended.

In response to the social impact as mentioned above, the project of the Anthropological Institute of Nanzan University has started. On the first project, it was concluded that the hidden and vulnerable problems on the affected area would come up gradually after the calamity occurred, although just after the calamity occurred, the science and technology which produced or planned by the government worked out well. For example, in Asia the calamity like earthquake, tsunami, typhoon, flood, volcanic eruptions and those calamities occurs anywhere several times in a year. But the cultures, works of residents and type of calamity are all different. Therefore, rehabilitation should be considered according to the place where it occurred. And also the disaster-strike area should be considered for a long period time, not only for few years.

With those previous results, this 4th project of anthropological Institute of Nanzan will focus on the theme of "Wisdom for living with Natural Disasters" and consider how local society had created those wisdoms with anthropological points of view.

### III Accomplishment of Internationalization Promotion Project of Anthropological

## Institute, Nanzan University

### 3-1 The 3rd Internationalization Promotion Project of Nanzan University (2015~2017)

- 2015(1) Visited Philippines, India, Miyagi area
- 2016(2) Public Symposium "Hand Work and Recovery from Disaster"
- (3) Group Discussion "Recovery from Disaster in East Asia and Anthropology"
- (4) Visited Indonesia
- (5) Workshop about Disaster Museum.
- (6) International Symposium at Nanzan University "Disaster and the Role of the Anthropologist : Efforts in Asian Countries"
- 2017(7) Public Symposium Construction of Anthropologist Network forwarding to Locality Anthropology"
- (8) Public Symposium "Continuing Discussion on the Great East Japan Earthquake: Report from the Miyagi Prefecture Disaster-Strike Area"
- (9) Visited Miyagi area

### 3-2 The 4th Internationalization Promotion Project of Nanzan University(2018~2020)

- 2018(1) Published Research Paper of the Anthropological Institute the No.4 and No.5.
- (2) Visited University of the Philippines and Disaster area in Philippines
- (3) Public Symposium "Wisdom for living with Natural Disaster: Recovery from Disaster and Occupation Changing"
- 2019(4) Publish Booklet 5 "Continuing Discussion on the Great East Japan Earthquake: Report from the Miyagi Prefecture Disaster Area"
- (5) Visited Miyagi area
- (6) International Public Symposium at University of the Philippines: Wisdom for living with Natural Disasters-Initiatives of Local

Residents in Response to Changes in their Society-  
2020 (7) Published Research Paper of the Anthropological  
Institute: Wisdom for living with Natural  
Disasters

### 3-3 Details of the 4th Project of Nanzan University from 2018~2020

The 1st year 2018

(1) Conducted meeting at University of the Philippines as a preparation for 2019 International Symposium.

Date	2018 October 4-10
Visiting Place	University of the Philippines Diliman, Leyte Normal University
Visitor	The person in charge of this project
Visited disaster-stricken areas	Leyte island, Samar island, Tubabao island and Mt. Pinatubo area in Luzon island

[Details]

Visited Professor Cynthia Neri Zayas at University of the Philippines, Center of International studies and Professor Jude Duarte at Leyte Normal University for a meeting on the International Symposium on 2019. To understand the life of living with Natural Disaster in Philippines, we visited the Aeta residents hit by Mt. Pinatubo eruption and Leyte island, Samar island, Tubabao Island where were hit by Typhoon Yolanda in 2013.

Before the Pinatubo eruption, Aeta people used to live in the mountains. We studied how Aeta people try to go back to the mountains to continue their way of life. They have been trying to construct the new road on the mountains covered with volcanic ash. Aeta people needed to maintain their traditional life, but the government's strategy is not for them to live back to in the mountains. So, Aeta people prepared to go back home in the mountain by themselves. About

the visitation in Leyte, Samar and Tubabao Islands, we learned that Catholic Church accepted victims, healed and consoled bereaved families and people's mind. On the other hand, at Tubabao Island, people teach elementary school students about the natural disasters and how to protect themselves.

According to our inspection tour in the areas we visited, we can say that habitants at disaster-stricken area don't just depend on government support, but they make effort to protect their own area and create their own plan to reconstruct their life and educate people to live with natural disaster.

(2) The 3rd Public Symposium in Japan of Anthropological Institute, Nanzan University

Date	2018.12.23 Sunday 13:00~18:00
Theme	"Wisdom for living with Natural Disaster : Recovery from Disaster and Changes of Occupation"
Avenue	Nanzan University Q103
Host	Anthropological Institute, Nanzan University

[Program]

Greetings	Shinya WATANABE (Anthropological Institute, Nanzan University)
Introduction	Miyako TAKAMURA (Anthropological Institute, Nanzan University)
Presentation	"Present and History of strategy of <i>Waju</i> for Flood" ----- Etsuko SHIMOMOTO (Nihon Fukushi University)
	"Reconstruct town for new Tourism after the Earthquake in Nepal on 2015 -Case study of P area at Patan, Nepal " ----- Ai TAKEUCHI (Japan Society for the Promotion of Science Research Fellow / Nanzan University)

	<p>“Disaster at Tsunami Occurring Area, Reconstruction of Local work and Area changes”</p> <hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/> <p>Shigeru HAYAMA (National Museum of Japanese History)</p>
	<p>“Over heated Sea Cucumber Fishing –Expansion and Contraction of Diving space after the Tsunami in Indian Ocean on 2004–”</p> <hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/> <p>Yuki SUZUKI (Kokushikan University)</p>
Comments	Shuichi KAWASHIMA, International Research Institute of Disaster Science Tohoku University
	Akira GOTO (Anthropological Institute, Nanzan University)
Discussion	

[Object of symposium]

This symposium discusses the role of Anthropology focusing on initiatives of re-establishing jobs after the disaster, how support-organization will affect the disaster area, cases of flood in Gifu on *Waju* Kiso River in Japan, Tsunami in Kisenuma Japan, Earthquake in Nepal, Tsunami in Andaman area.

Since Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011 occurred, rehabilitation support systems have been organized by the government, volunteer group and mass media etc. The method of rehabilitation is to cope with the government, volunteer with considering the local people, local work, local culture, local tradition and modern science. On the other hand, it has been criticized that the rehabilitation with science had been facilitated which residents were not expected. But people have been struggling with natural disasters from long time ago, so local residents must have the knowledge on how to cope or live with natural disaster.

Therefore, this symposium will discuss how the organization like government, NPO, NGO can affect the disaster area with the practical supports, the local knowledge and the modern science on anthropological viewpoints.

[Details]

Etsuko SHIMOMOTO described the history of *Waju* circulated by embankment that protects from flood disaster in flood prone area of Kiso River in Japan.

Ai TAKEUCHI reported the case study in Nepal about trying to reconstruct the earthquake damage on April 2015. Before this calamity occurred, there was a women’s organization called Misa Putsa, this organization accepted the strategy of creating New Traditional Town for tourism, they had dance trainings on it. Therefore, local women voluntarily committed themselves on it to recover the town and promote tourism on the town.

Shigeru HAYAMA analyzed some postcard letters found at the historical house talking about the changes of Sanriku area in Tohoku Japan where used to be attacked by tsunami. According to the analyzation, the area where tsunami occurred many times historically, the local work had been reorganized every 30 to 50 years.

Yuuki SUZUKI presented the living strategy of Morken people in Indonesia who are fisherman and change the fishing cost area in response to the environmental changes.

At discussion time, we had questions and comments from attendants, especially the scientific knowledge, the existence of community, the reference material, the changes of local resident’s works, the consideration due to the government strategy response to environment changes.

It was found that there are differences in “quality” and “quantity” due to the type of disaster, therefore, it is necessary to analyze each disaster cases, but not analyze all disaster as same calamity.

On the other hand, referring to the role of anthropology, it was discussed that anthropologist need to continue to study for long period with anthropological approach, but not only temporary research for rehabilitation. Because, the life styles have not been changed in response to disaster only, it would be changed even before the disaster. Therefore, it was declared that anthropologist needed to do long period of research not only after the disaster occurred.

## The 2nd year 2019

### (3)Published “Jinruiken Booklet” 5 in Japanese and English

Public symposium of “Continuing Discussion on the Great East Japan Earthquake: Report from the Miyagi Prefecture Disaster Area” held on 1st October 2017 at Nanzan University- .

Lecturers	“Talking about Disaster as a Taxi Driver”
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	Keiya Sakurai (Sendai Central Taxi, Driver)
	“What We Learned from the Disaster and How to Protect Our Lives”
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	Kōichi Sakurai (Tourism Bureau Association of Natori City, Board of Director of Harbor Marketing Cooperative Association of Yuriage)

### (4)Visited disaster area in Miyagi

Date	2019 March 10-12
Visited Place	Sendai city and Natori city in Miyagi Prefecture
Visitor	The person in charge of this project

[Details]

We provided “Jinruiken Booklet 5” to who co-operated our project and attended “Memorial Event of Yuriage 3.11 on 2019”. The event was held on at Primary and Junior High School of Yuriage that was attacked by tsunami on 2011.

### (5)International Public Symposium at University of the Philippines

Theme	Wisdom for Living with Natural Disasters. -Initiatives of Local Residents in Response to Changes in their Society-
Date	5-6, October 2019 (Saturday-Sunday)
Venue	The University Hotel seminar room “Patio Annex”, University of the Philippines Diliman

Host	Hosted and organized by the Anthropological Institute, Nanzan University with the kind cooperation and support of the center for International Studies, University of the Philippines Diliman.
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[Program]  
2019/10/5

Greetings	Akira GOTO (Nanzan University),
	Cynthia Neri ZAYAS (Center for International Studies, University of the Philippines)
Introduction	Miyako TAKAMURA (Nanzan University)
〈Session 1: “Learning from Disaster”〉	“Folk Beliefs as Resource Management”
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	Sarah RAYMUNDO (Center for International Studies, University of the Philippines)
	“In kinship There is Security: Aeta Resilience in Times of Disasters”
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	Cynthia Neri ZAYAS (Center for International Studies, University of the Philippines)
“LANAB: Beneficial, Dangerous, and Destructive Flooding”	
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	Norman KING (Pampanga Agricultural State College)
“Struggling to Fish : Marginalization and Communication in the Fishing Villages of North Tamil Nadu in the Post-Tsunami Period”	
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	Gopalan RAVINDRAN (University of Madras)
Comments for session 1	Akira GOTO (Anthropological Institute, Nanzan University)
Discussion	

2019/10/6

〈Session 2: Initiative for Rehabilitation by Local Residents or Community〉	“Disaster Culture on ‘ <i>Waju</i> ” ----- Etsuko SHIMOMOTO (Nihon Fukushi University)	
	“Catastrophic Disaster Causing Separation of Culture and Loss of History : Museum Activities by University Students for “Build Back Better” of Local Culture” ----- Koji KATO (Musashino Art University)	
	“The Roles of Women's Self-Help Organizations in the Process of Civil Reconstruction after the April 2015 Nepal Earthquake” ----- Ai TAKEUCHI (Research Fellowship for Young Scientists of Japan Society for the Promotion of Science/Nanzan University)	
	“Community Responses to Climate Change and Land Subsidence : The Cases from Probolinggo, East Jawa and Tambak Lorok, Semarang, Central Jawa, Indonesia ----- Dedi ADHURI (Indonesian Institute of Sciences)	
	“Disaster, Discipline, Drugs and Duterte : Transformation of Moral Subjectivities in Coconut Communities, Leyte” ----- Wataru KUSAKA (Nagoya University)	
	Comments for session 2	Cynthia Neri ZAYAS (Center for International Studies, University of the Philippines)
	Discussion	

cooperates with the organizations especially the local people on affected areas through some cases in Philippines, Indonesia, India, Nepal and Japan.

For the cases of the Philippines, Cynthia Neri ZAYAS, Sarah RAYMUNDO, Norman KING and Wataru KUSAKA did the presentations. Cynthia Neri ZAYAS, Sarah RAYMUNDO, Norman KING discussed the conflict between the government and local resident who lives in the affected areas of Mt. Pinatubo Eruption in 1991. Wataru KUSAKA discussed how the life of the residence in Leyte island changes in response to discontinuing the coconut tree farming affected their lives after the tsunami in 2004.

Gopalan RAVINDRAN pointed the distress of fishermen after the 2004 tsunami disaster which is said to be a man-made disaster.

Etsuko SHIMOMOTO discussed the culture of *Waju* surrounding the embankment on Kiso rivers where flood used to occur and the local knowledge against flood, and how residents and government used to cope up together.

Koji KATO argued on how tsunami affected residents caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake in Tohoku area Japan 2011 are working on to re-establish their life by themselves.

Ai TAKEUCHI mentioned how the established financial support activities for women on lower position in the society affects the re-construction and re-establishing the lives of the 2015 Nepal earthquake victims.

Dedi ADHURI discussed about how residents accept the new technique against the changes of weather and ground subsidence in Indonesia.

In short, this symposium discussed the conflicts between the government and local organization, introduced concrete initiatives of residents in attacked area how they cooperate or negotiate for rehabilitation from natural disaster.

**(6) Closed Lecture as Internationalization Project  
“Wisdom living with Natural Disaster” of  
Anthropological Institute, Nanzan University**

2019/10/7

Field Trip on Pampanga in Northern Luzon Island,  
Philippines

[Details]

The symposium discussed how the disaster victims



Theme	Marginalization, Communication, Everyday Lives and Empowerment of Coastal Subaltern
Presenter	Gopalan Ravindran (Madras University)
Date	8. March 2020
Venue	Q5 room Nanzan University
Time	14:00~16:00
Host	Anthropological Institute, Nanzan University
Co-sponsor	Faculty of Humanity, Nanzan University

[Object]

Humans have been living with nature, so the knowledge of living with nature has been created. On the other hand, due to the development of science, the native knowledge has been marginalized, and science has been prioritized. This fact can be considered as the relationship of man-made disaster. Today's closed lecture will reconsider local knowledge living with nature, due to the fact of destruction of the environment by the project of "Development" in Subaltern South India.

[Abstract]

Coastal subaltern communities which kept the meeting of people and cultures from afar for several centuries during the earlier phases of globalization are faced with major and minor threats to their livelihoods, cultural and social practices for the past four decades (1980-2020). In this period, interestingly covers both the pre-globalization and globalization eras of the contemporary kind.

The intervention of a major natural disaster Tsunami of 2004 on a massive negative scale has both accelerated the pace of marginalization of the coastal communities (which in the context of the workshop refer to both traditional and non-traditional fishermen) and provided new modes of engagements in their everyday lives. This workshop focuses on the south Indian state of Tamil Nadu.

The construction of mega ports, industrial plants,

"smart city" projects (which seek to "beautify" beaches) coastal roads and unsustainable development projects are doing far more greater damage to the coastal communities livelihoods and everyday life contexts than what the natural disaster such as Tsunami did during 2004.

This closed lecture would enlighten the participants about the relative characteristics and impact of "man-made disasters" such as the projects mentioned above and the natural disasters like Tsunami. The centuries old rights and relationships coastal communities with their land and sea are being snatched away or subverted by several mega projects in the name of development. There are strong and well articulated campaigns by the coastal communities to either stop or minimize the social, cultural and livelihood damages these projects entail. Communication is one key parameter of both marginalization and its counter site of empowerment. This workshop would focus on the communication contexts of marginalization and empowerment to provide a unique perspective. This unique perspective is strengthened by the use of the "everyday lives" frame works that are native to both classical and contemporary research studies in anthropology, sociology and communication.

In short, the lecture leverages the information gathered through field works since 2016 by the author to engage with the issues of marginalization and the attendant modes of communication and empowerment strategies employed by fishermen and their community leaders to bring about a change in the everyday lives of members of coastal subaltern communities.

## IV Conclusion

Etsuko SHIMOMOTO (Nihon Fukushi University) mentioned how *Waju* system works to prevent flood disaster and is still important although *Waju* culture became nostalgic as old wisdom and discussed that this system should be reconsidered when thinking about the future of the people living in *Waju* who don't know the culture of *Waju*.

Ai TAKEUCHI (JSPS Researcher PD) mentioned the

role of women's self-help organization in reconstruction in Nepal. The organization was established to help women, but it is developed and devoted to reconstruct the life of the earthquake victim in 2015 through creating new tourism business. On the other hand, it can be said that there were self-help organization for women, that is why the re-construction organization was organized just after the earthquake, and it is a very helpful organization because all members knew each other.

Koji KATO (Musashino Art University) mentioned that "Build Back Better" project established after the Great East Japan Earthquake encourage the local residents to remain in the affected area and can contribute in rescuing cultural property and ensuring local cultural rescue.

Gopalan RAVINDRAN (University of Madras) described the Marginalization, Communication, how especially women make everyday lives and empowerment though seaweed harvest and salt panning in coastal subaltern communities of south India.

Through all this symposium and article in this Internationalization project of Anthropological Institute, Nanzan University, "Wisdom for living with Natural Disasters", we learned wisdoms were created through the natural disaster in response to the type of disaster, time and place when it occurred. And according to those local wisdoms, reconstruction should consider it and make a plan for rehabilitation. Without the local wisdom, the rehabilitation plans will not satisfy the residents. Therefore, the local's initiatives should be considered and respected by the government, NGO, NPO etc., those stakeholders.

We can say that what affects people's life is not just natural disasters, but also illness disaster like covid-19, AIDS, malaria, Ebola etc., and also economic disaster, political problems. Each disaster we face, we needed to find away on how to recover from such disasters. On that time, we can say it is necessary to consider the local wisdoms used by the people to recover and organized, what is the most important on each place, not just follow those stakeholder's suggestions.

This project shall continue to focus on the local

initiatives and stakeholders and their relationship on each place where disaster occurred.

### Thanks

We would like to give thanks to the presenter, commentators, all concerned people who did cooperated with this project, especially professors and staff of the University of the Philippines who accepted and organized the holding of the international symposium.

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