various local governments and gain insight into the reality of community-based disaster prevention by presenting unique prevention strategies. They have also conducted a simulation of shelter management using cards, addressing issues that Japanese evacuation centers may face, including potential health problems during an influx of disaster victims. Additionally, students receive practical instructions from Disaster Medical Assistance Team(DMAT) members on secondary triage at first-aid stations and practice these skills. Through these exercises, the students can apply the knowledge acquired in Steps 1 and 2 to solve practical problems.

Finally, in the fourth step, a five-day practical training program is conducted. The program includes five key components: tabletop exercises for handling numerous disaster victims as hospital nurses, mass casualty incident triage simulation, shelter setup and management simulation, initial response training for disaster situations, and participation in a Disaster Base Hospital drill, where they act as either victims or nursing staff. Through these programs, focus has been devoted to developing practical disaster-nursing skills.

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Role and Mandate of Nurses in Disasters in German-Speaking Countries – A Modified Delphi Study

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Introduction: Given the global increase in disasters, the International Council of Nurses calls for every nurse to be a disaster nurse, and the Royal College of Nurses in the UK even considers nursing to be a safety-critical profession. In the DACH countries (Germany, Austria, and Switzerland), however, the role and mandate of nurses in disaster preparedness and response have so far received little attention. This study aimed to investigate this observation from the perspective of experts.
Methods: A modified multi-stage Delphi study was conducted. The initial stage involved an in-person roundtable symposium to identify positions and assumptions on nurses' roles and mandates in disasters in the DACH countries. This was followed by three successive and increasingly standardized online surveys (stages 2-4). Originally consisting of experts from nursing, disaster relief organizations, politics, the armed forces, and the education sector, the group was gradually expanded to include experts from related fields and professions (from n = 28 to n = 74).
Results: Participants considered it highly relevant to clearly define the role and mandate of nurses in disasters. A consensus was reached that nurses in the DACH countries should play a key role in maintaining the health and safety of the population. To enable nurses in German-speaking countries to fulfil their safety-critical mandate before, during, and after disasters, experts with a nursing background called for the inclusion of nurses in decision-making bodies. However, the participants believed the development of competencies in disaster nursing must be improved at all levels.
Conclusion: The modified Delphi study showed that a clarification and an agreement must be reached on the role and mission of nursing in disasters in the DACH region. Realizing the safety-critical potential of nurses before, during, and after disasters requires addressing both policy and educational gaps in the three countries.

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The First Responder Training for Nurses under High-Risk Environment – a Non-Profit Organization Case Study

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Summary: In environments impacted by extreme disasters, the prevalence of human-made disasters and high-risk situations has been increasing. It has become an important issue to enhance situational awareness and strengthen response capabilities for medical professionals, building upon their existing expertise, from the perspective of NGOs. From 2022 to 2024, the organization held over eight training sessions with more than 150 participants, lasting from 2 to 5 days each. All participants were healthcare professionals. The training included situational awareness, basic battlefield injury management, and advanced damage-control resuscitation, combined with highly realistic, scenario-based exercises to enhance situational awareness and response capabilities.

In post-training interviews, all participants reported that the training helped them develop new logical thinking and perspectives. The scenario-based exercises enhanced their response speed and adaptability. The skills acquired were applicable not only in high-risk environments but also in their daily work settings. High-risk environments are not limited to humanitarian conflicts; they can also occur in everyday settings. Given the current global instability, similar training courses conducted by NGOs can effectively improve the situational awareness and response abilities of healthcare professionals.

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How Nurses Contribute to Global Health System Resilience: A Scoping Review of Empirical Studies

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Introduction: The World Health Organization (WHO) has emphasized the need for the development of resilient health systems to meet current and future disaster readiness needs. The WHO has also emphasized mechanisms that will achieve this goal, including a focus on strengthening the global nursing workforce to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. However, there is limited synthesized research focusing on

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