ありがとう、全世界。

Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Aid Report
A record of emergency relief provided
Helping survivors take next steps towards recovery
Generous donations from around the world
How donations from around the world have been used
Rebuilding lives
Social welfare services
Educational support
Medical support
Strengthening disaster preparedness
Response to the nuclear power plant accident
JRCS action in numbers

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Recovery efforts by the Japanese Red Cross (JRCS) were made possible through $1 billion in donations from Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies around the world. Countries and regions represented here are only a part of those that provided assistance. See page 7 for the full list.
Helping survivors take next steps towards recovery

One month after the disaster, as the environment for residents changed from shelters to temporary housing, the JRCS made use of international donations to initiate projects in support of helping people rebuild their lives and in the areas of education, medical care, and social welfare.

A record of emergency relief provided

Immediately after the disaster, the Japanese Red Cross implemented relief activities, such as distributing relief supplies, preparing hot meals, and receiving donations. These activities are supported by membership fees which JRCS raises over the year. It is precisely because of the assistance it receives so regularly that JRCS is prepared through training and stockpiled supplies to deal with situations that require a rapid response. We extend our deepest gratitude to those across Japan who provide support for JRCS.
Generous donations from around the world

Worldwide donations of over $1 billion have been received by the Japanese Red Cross from Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies around the world in 100 countries and regions (as of January 31, 2014).

*In alphabetical order

We have also received support from the State of Kuwait and other organizations. In total, we received over $1 billion.

Generous donations from around the world

People who saw media reports on what life was like in the emergency shelters offered donations, specifically requesting they be used to support elderly living in shelters. The strength and goodness of individuals was evident in the sight of the survivors living with difficulties in towns buried in debris.

“I want to help those who are suffering”

Together, the sentiments of individuals are transformed into a major force for support.

People from all around the world were shocked to see the devastation in Japan, a country with an advanced level of disaster preparedness. The events of March 11 also served to reaffirm the crucial importance of this preparedness. With a network spanning 189 countries and regions, the Japanese Red Cross was able to bring together donations on an unprecedented scale. These came even from developing countries facing poverty and other challenges. And it was more than just money that we received from people all over the world. The people of Japan gained much courage by the warm compassion that was conveyed.

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A woman in her ’90s living in an elderly facility asked her friends to donate rather than giving her a birthday present. As residents of a developed country like Japan, most of the Finnish people saw this disaster as something that could have happened to them too.

Kristinha Kumula, Secretary General, Finnish Red Cross

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How donations from around the world have been used

Based on the basic policy of the Red Cross, we decided on how to offer support in consultation with local governments and disaster survivors.

Support from Kuwait in the form of crude oil

Allocated by the Red Cross to recovery projects in the three most affected prefectures

$400.6 million

Others

Emergency support, administrative costs, etc.

$35.3 million

Provision of electric household appliances, etc.

$297.4 million

Provision of materials, storage space, etc. for disaster preparedness

$35.8 million

Provision of school buses, etc.

$19.6 million

Provision of field work, etc.

$154.0 million

Provision of nursing beds, etc.

$19.6 million

Provision of radiation measuring equipment, etc.

$22.4 million

Provision of radiation measuring equipment, etc.

$35.9 million

Provision of school buses, etc.

$35.9 million

Emergency support, administrative costs, etc.

$35.8 million

Rebuilding lives

$3.11 billion

Total

$1.001 billion

May 2011, Red Cross personnel listening to a public health nurse giving a talk at an elementary school (Ishinomaki city, Miyagi prefecture)

Seeing the affected areas and hearing what people had to say made JRCS consider how to best assist the affected population.

International donations are funds entrusted to the JRCS by donors worldwide. As such, these funds must be carefully used for the sake of people in the affected areas. The JRCS set up an operations center in its headquarters to analyse the most crucial needs in the affected areas. JRCS worked on preventing duplication of government projects and decided how to allocate the funds accordingly. In May, two months after the disaster, a high-level mission was organized in which 43 Red Cross personnel from countries including the USA, Australia, UK, Canada and China participated. They visited the affected areas and considered the situation with JRCS in order to finalize a plan of action for its relief and recovery programmes. Branches of the Red Cross and Red Crescent from the various countries that provided support sent representatives to Japan one year later in order to evaluate the effectiveness of recovery programs.

Basic policies of the recovery programmes

1. Make effective use of the international Red Cross network
2. Due to the vast size of the affected area, make sure that support is provided fairly, without bias, and in a timely manner
3. Meet local needs in cooperation with national, prefectural, and municipal governments, as well as other organizations
4. Provide accountability domestically and internationally
5. Make maximum use of the resources of the JRCS to provide both "hard" and "soft" support
6. Make sure that activities are followed through in order for them to take root in the community

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to our many overseas friends for your warm support and encouragement. To live up to the sentiments you have expressed and the expectations of our many supporters, we have used our expert knowledge of the domestic situation to carry out recovery operations. However, the affected areas remain a long way from full recovery. Together with our supporters both here in Japan and abroad, we will redouble our support efforts in a spirit of heartfelt sympathy towards the survivors.

Tadateru Konoé
President, Japanese Red Cross Society
President, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Insulation sheets and heating pads were distributed in order to meet survivors’ needs for dealing with the cold of winter. Kotatsu table heaters were provided for meeting rooms and lounges adjacent to temporary housing.

“To stay warm”
Measures to deal with the cold of winter

Insulation sheets and heating pads were distributed in order to meet survivors’ needs for dealing with the cold of winter. Kotatsu table heaters were provided for meeting rooms and lounges adjacent to temporary housing.

729 locations, 137,438 items

Provision of electric household appliances

With the cooperation of local governments and appliance manufacturers, JRCS has distributed refrigerators, washing machines, rice cookers, TV sets, microwave ovens, and electric hot water dispensers.

133,183 households

Supporting the lives of those in temporary homes

JRCS has supplied electric household appliances and other items in order to support the lives of residents of temporary housing.

“A free community shuttle bus service operates for temporary housing residents located in remote areas. Residents rely on this service for necessary errands into town, such as health checkups with the doctor as well as daily shopping. The community shuttle bus that was donated was named “LOVE CROSS BUS – The Bus That Bonds Hearts”.

9 buses a day run in Minamisanriku (Miyagi prefecture) and Aizuwakamatsu city (Fukushima prefecture).
**Psychosocial care**

Some people living in temporary housing seldom interact with others or go outside since being separated from those they were close to before the earthquake. Red Cross volunteers help to prevent people from becoming isolated and stressed.

**Volunteer activities to warm the body and soul**

Red Cross Volunteers who are regularly active in the area carry out various comforting activities for residents of temporary housing. They gently massage shoulders and arms, and use warm towels to massage faces and hands performing active listening with residents.

- 262 sessions, 6,832 people

**“Red Cross Health Class”**

Events are held regularly for the promotion of health.

- 710 sessions, 24,841 people

**Nordic walking to compensate for a lack of exercise**

Red Cross volunteers take a central role in leading walks that make use of two poles.

- 244 sessions, 2,452 people

**Providing support for elderly and physically challenged people**

The disaster left damaged welfare facilities in its wake. JRCS laid the groundwork for the recovery of services so that anxious elderly or physically challenged people could feel secure and get on with their lives.

**Providing welfare vans essential for wheelchair users**

Welfare vans are a critically important means of transportation for wheelchair users. These were supplied to social welfare facilities.

- 207 facilities, 338 vehicles

**Provision of nursing beds**

These were provided to facilities that managed to avoid damage from the disaster. These facilities had been forced to place mattresses directly on the floor due to overcrowding after taking in extra patients requiring care from facilities that had been damaged.

- 161 facilities, 957 beds

**Provision of welfare vans and furniture to temporary group homes**

Tables, beds, TV sets, washing machines, AEDs, etc. were provided.

- 62 facilities, 2,239 items

**Construction of public housing, etc.**

The funds were also used to construct housing intended to maintain community interaction and thereby prevent the elderly from becoming isolated. This included naga-style rows of connected housing, a design which has been widely adopted in community reconstruction.

- 9 locations, 798 homes
Over the summer break, children living in the affected areas were invited to the Rusutsu Resort in Hokkaido (the town of Rusutsu) for a four day camp (offered in 2012 and 2013). The programme, designed by elementary and middle school teachers and clinical psychotherapists, was offered to promote the physical and emotional growth of the children. It included interactions for making new friends, horseback riding, and fruit and vegetable picking. With the participation of over 80,000, this was a huge hit.

I took part because I wanted to go to somewhere with a lot of space. It’s really great to be able to make friends right away with children from other places. I had so much fun that I couldn’t stop talking with them. I heard that people all over the world are supporting people like us going through tough times in Tohoku. I’m grateful for their kindness.

For the town of Iitate in Fukushima prefecture, JRCS built a temporary gymnasium at the temporary campus shared by three elementary schools (in Kawamata-cho). This is being used not only by children but also for the town’s sports events and more.

Construction of temporary gymnasiuims

The children of Fukushima prefecture were limited as to when they could play outdoors due to the concerns about radiation exposure, so JRCS provided opportunities to get real exercise on an array of giant air-filled playground equipment, a ball pool, and air track. With the participation of over 80,000, this was a huge hit.

86,584 people

For the health and happiness of children

We provided support for the educational environment as well as opportunities for children to play together and expand their horizons by presenting a view of a brighter future.

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Ishinomaki Red Cross Hospital is the one hospital in the Ishinomaki district in Miyagi prefecture that managed to survive the earthquake and tsunami. It became the focal point for the care of patients after the disaster. Since it had to handle a great number of patients, there was an acute shortage of beds. In order to boost its capacity, a temporary ward was added to the site and is slated for use until September 2015, when the new ward of Ishinomaki Red Cross Hospital will be completed. In addition, the nursing school is undergoing reconstruction and work is underway on the general center for disaster medical care, which will be used for disaster medical care study and training.

Kesennuma Motoyoshi Hospital

The city of Kesennuma was choked with mud by the tsunami. In January 2013, JRCs offered support in the form of half the funds required for hospital repair costs and the supply of medical care equipment. The hospital attends to the needs of about 100 outpatients and about 70 patients who are bedridden or homebound.

Annual number of outpatients: 23,724 (2011)

Reconstruction of the Onagawa Community Medical Center

At the time of the disaster, the Onagawa Community Medical Center received visits by a total of 48,549 patients.

Annual number of outpatients: 48,549 (2011)

Reconstruction of Ishinomaki medical care infrastructure

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Annual number of outpatients: 298,722 (2011)
On the day of the disaster, it was nearly impossible to get information because lines of communications were down. Therefore, the communications system has been upgraded with the addition of communication command vehicles. And we have also supplied large tents to first-aid stations so that they can remain operable over the long term in poor weather conditions.

Enhancing the JRCS disaster response capability

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Provision of materials and storage space for disaster preparedness

JRCS assessed the needs of local governments that were affected by the disaster. As a result of this research, JRCS set standards for storage space and minimum supplies of portable toilets, water supply systems, generators, lighting equipment, lanterns, water purification systems, partitions and other materials.

27 municipalities, 432 locations

What was needed at that time...

Embracing those struggling with anxiety over the nuclear disaster

"I want my normal life back" was an often heard comment. However, the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant had drastically changed the lives of people in the surrounding area. In order to reduce anxiety about health, JRCS supplied equipment for measuring exposure to radiation.

Hospitals supplied with testing equipment

Medical equipment was provided to Fukushima Medius University Hospital, which is responsible for monitoring the health of about two million residents of the prefecture.

Providing food radiation measuring equipment (Becquerel monitors)

Due to popular demand from citizens who want to test home grown vegetables and well-water, equipment was provided for radioactivity measurement in foodstuffs. 109 units

3 years

The JRCS relief and recovery programme to support survivors implemented with the help of generous donations from around the world, has been in effect for three years since March 2011. Assistance was centered on Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima prefectures, where the damage was most severe, as well as neighboring prefectures, and all of the people nationwide who were evacuated due to the impact of the nuclear disaster. We will continue to support the affected people and communities, principally through our local chapters in each prefecture.

899 items
Implement supplies for use in physical education and classes were provided.

20,570 people
A temporary health clinic was constructed in Minamisoma. We provided medical equipment needed for the care of emergency patients.

2,284 people in 1,121 households
We have been conducting home visits and telephone consultation for Namie residents evacuated to Koriyama.

806 locations, 34,597 items
 JRCS provided tables, suburon cushions, whiteboards, AEDs, and more for use in rooms in temporary community centers.

160 schools
 JRCS provided school clinics with supplies such as sakes.

13 schools, 18 vehicles
 JRCS provided school buses.

8,933 items
 JRCS provided large refrigerators and cooking implements for school kitchens.

67 people
 Caregivers were dispatched by JRCS to provide support in looking after survivors.

47 times, 5,151 people
 JRCS organized social events with soup kitchen meals for residents of temporary housing.

437,856 people
 JRCS provided support in getting elderly people in three prefectures inoculated with the anti-pneumonia vaccine.

Cash grants have also come from inside and outside of Japan.

Flow of donations to the survivors.

Donations from the general public.

JRCS, Central Community Chest of Japan, etc.

Affected municipalities

Affected individuals

* Including the amount received by NHK and NHK Public Welfare Organization (as of January 31, 2012)
As of November 30, 2013, $3.301 million (96.9% of the total amount) of cash grants have been delivered to the affected individuals. And funds will continue to be delivered through the affected municipalities.
Thank you world for all your support!