

Japan: Earthquake and Tsunami

Operations Update n° 15
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Period covered by this report: 1 January 2014 – 31 March 2014



Participants get out from the prefabricated housing and join in a Nordic Style Walking with JRCS volunteers/
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Highlights:

- The budget of the JRCS relief and recovery programme stands at JPY 60 billion of which 78.1 per cent (JPY 46.9 billion) has been spent by the end of March 2014.
- **Communication and Public Information** - For the 3rd anniversary of the GEJET (Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami) communication efforts were scaled up during the reporting period. An advertising campaign has been carrying out to express gratitude to the donors and to raise public awareness on the JRCS relief and recovery efforts.

- **JRCS Nuclear Disaster Resource Centre** – The JRCS Nuclear Disaster Resource Centre has been actively operating during the reporting period: 1) formulating *the JRCS Operational Guidelines for Nuclear Disaster*; 2) increasing contents of a digital archive both in Japanese and English; 3) organising the second Red Cross Nuclear Disaster Seminar in a collaboration with high school students; 4) attending to IFRC Reference Group meeting for Nuclear & Radiological Emergency Preparedness; 5) sharing information on health impact of nuclear power plant accident at the International Experts' Meeting on Severe Accident Management in the Light of the Accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant, organised by The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).
- **Psychosocial Support** - The JRCS chapters in the three most affected prefectures have been implementing various events for psychosocial support. Since April 2013, JRCS Iwate Chapter has been providing psychosocial care services by combining with Nordic style walking so as to facilitate participation of intended beneficiaries who may otherwise feel unease to participate in the stand-alone psychosocial support activities. In this reporting period, a total of 19 events were held, either combined or stand-alone, with 207 participants. JRCS Miyagi Chapter also organized psychosocial care events jointly with popular health workshops conducted by volunteer nurses. The event was held five times benefitting some 100 residents of prefabricated housing in this reporting period. It served the disaster survivors an opportunity to talk about their thoughts, memories and anxieties in a casual and relaxed setting. Participation of men and young generation are minimal, leaving the need to encourage them to join the events. On-going psychosocial support for disaster survivors is still in great need and JRCS chapters are committed to continuing these activities.
- **Constructions** - Construction of a community centre in Ishinomaki city in Miyagi, was completed in March 2014. The centre aims to benefit about 330 people, mainly the elderly and children, in Yoriiso area. The construction of an after-class centre in Yamada Kita completed in March 2014. It aims to provide the indoor play-space and the study environment to those students who would otherwise stay alone at home after the school hours while both parents being at work. The direct beneficiaries are 22 students from the neighbouring two primary schools.

Background:

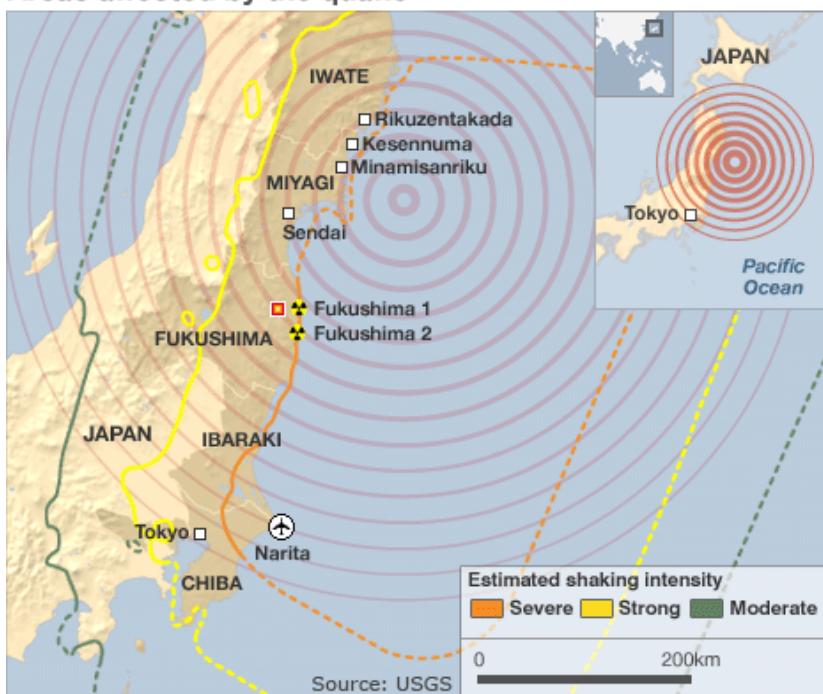
- On 11 March 2011 at 02.46 PM, Japan was struck by a magnitude 9.0 earthquake, with the epicentre 130 kilometres from its northeast Pacific coast. The earthquake generated a gigantic tsunami which devastated Tohoku (north-easter) region of Japan. The consequences in terms of deaths, injuries, economic and environmental damage were enormous.
- As a result of the main earthquake and the ensuing tsunami, three reactors in the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant were severely damaged, resulting in significant radiation emissions. On 12 April 2011, the Government declared the situation at the crippled Fukushima nuclear plant to be a level 7 accident on the International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale (INES)¹, equivalent to that of the 1986 Chernobyl crisis. Initially, the Government created a 20 kilometre exclusion zone around the plant from which the residents were evacuated. Subsequently, on 15 May 2011, authorities began the evacuation of those living within 30 kilometres, as well as those in some sites further out.
- In the initial weeks and months after the disaster, more than 400,000 people were displaced, taking shelter in schools, public facilities, hotels, and homes of relatives and friends. Within six months, some 335,000 people had moved into apartments or prefabricated houses provided or paid for by the Government.
- In June 2011, the Government formulated a Basic Policy on Reconstruction, estimating the

¹ Events are classified at seven levels: Levels 1–3 are 'incidents' and Levels 4–7 'accidents', IAEA, "INES: The International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale", <http://www-ns.iaea.org/tech-areas/emergency/ines.asp>

budget for reconstruction for the following ten years at JPY 23 trillion (USD 231 billion²) of which JPY 19 trillion (USD 191 billion) was planned to be allocated within the first five years. To oversee the work of reconstruction, the Government established the Reconstruction Agency in February 2012. In January 2013, the allocation of the first five years was revised to JPY 25 trillion (USD 251 billion).

- Within the twenty-four hours after the disaster, JRCS had dispatched 55 medical teams to the affected prefectures and set up its operations centre. The JRCS network of 92 Red Cross hospitals provided sites to receive patients and to launch mobile health teams. Psychosocial support was provided by trained staff within the evacuation centres. Relief items including 148,000 blankets, 38,000 emergency kits and 15,000 sleeping sets were quickly delivered and distributed at the evacuation centres.
- Collaboration within the Movement began almost immediately after the disaster and a number of specialist delegates arrived from the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) to provide support, at the request of JRCS. Together with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), a family link website was established, both in English and Japanese. A high-level mission from Partner National Societies (PNSs) conducted an exploratory mission in the disaster area, and IFRC stationed a Representative (funded by Swedish Red Cross) already in May 2011, based at JRCS National Headquarters (NHQ).
- Although JRCS did not issue an international appeal for aid, the disaster brought generous donations from all over the world. With the support of Red Cross Red Crescent national societies and other partners, JRCS organised the first PNS meeting on 9 May 2011 to present the Plan of Action (PoA) for JRCS relief and recovery programmes. The PoA was approved and finalised with a budget of JPY 30 billion. The revised PoA, with a budget of JPY 53 billion, was presented at a monitoring meeting on 31 October 2011, and later approved at the second PNS meeting on 18 May 2012. Currently, the budget of the programme stands at JPY 60 billion.

Areas affected by the quake

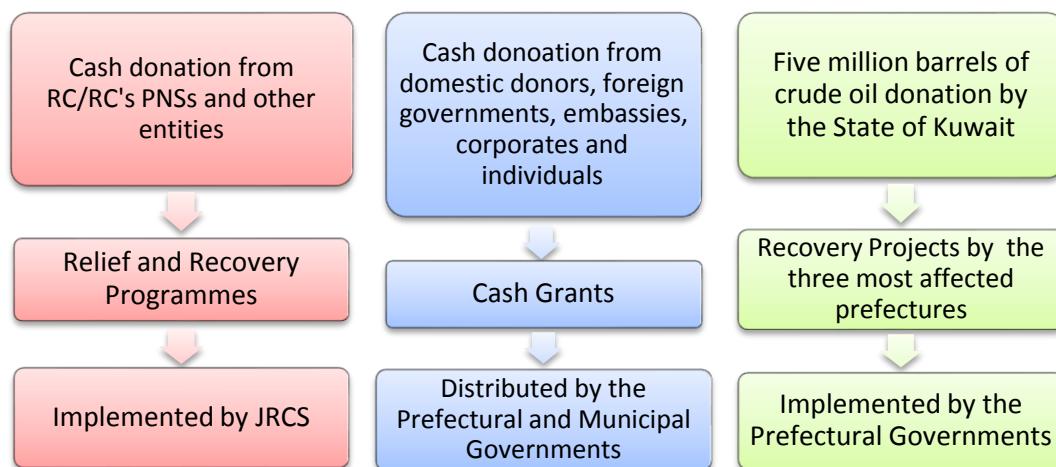


² The amounts of the budget in this paragraph are derived from the currency rate recorded on 18 July 2013 (1 USD=JPY 99.45).

The Use of Funds:

The funds received by JRCS for GEJET were split into two categories: 1) Relief and Recovery Programme supported by the funds received from PNSs of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement³; and 2) Cash Grant scheme supported by the donations made directly to JRCS by the foreign governments and embassies, domestic/foreign corporates and private individuals.

In addition, five million barrels of crude oil was offered by the state of Kuwait for which the Government of Japan appointed JRCS as the recipient agency. The proceeds from the sale of the oil, approximately USD 500 million, were disbursed through JRCS to the three most affected prefectural governments in support of their recovery projects undertaken by their own lead. The diagram below summarises the funding streams:



While this report is to document the progress of relief and recovery operation implemented by JRCS, the details on cash grant scheme and support from the state of Kuwait are also available on page 25-26.

The Current Situation

- On 11 March 2014, a memorial event to commemorate the third anniversary of the GEJET was held at the National Theatre in Tokyo. Many people observed a minute of silence for disaster victims. His Majesty the Emperor expressed his deep condolences to many people who lost their lives, praised people's effort to the recovery and showed his gratitude to domestic and international support for the recovery.
- As of March 2014, 15,884 people were confirmed dead and 2,633 are still unaccounted for or missing. A further 2,916 cases were classified as disaster-related death⁴. In Fukushima, the indirectly disaster-related fatalities⁵ exceeded the number of deaths from the direct impact of the disaster itself. An estimated 264,000 people, including 130,000 from Fukushima⁶, were still displaced throughout 1,170 municipalities.
- The Government of Japan allocated JPY 3.6 trillion in Fiscal Year 2014 for recovery and disaster preparedness projects. It will be used for support to disaster survivors and local

³ Cash donations made by PNSs after 30 September 2013 are used for Cash Grant Scheme.

⁴ The figures are as of September 2013 provided by Reconstruction Agency.

⁵ Disaster related fatalities means that deaths caused by physical and psychological exhaustion and stress coming from living in temporary housing or being transferred from one place to another. It also includes the number of death caused by delayed medical treatment in the emergency phase, due to the destruction of hospitals.

⁶ Among 130,000, approximately 84,000 are being displaced within the prefecture.

governments, reconstruction of infrastructure, disposal of tsunami debris, industrial revitalization, promotion of employment, educational support and measures to address the aftermath of the nuclear power plant accident. The Government also took a step to accelerate the recovery of Fukushima from the nuclear disaster that underlines the assistance to those who decided to return to the areas where the evacuation order has been lifted.

- By February 2014, 16.9 million tons (96 per cent of the total) of industrial waste and 9.8 million tons (90 per cent of the total) of tsunami debris had been cleaned up and relocated to waste disposal places. However, this figure does not include contaminated nuclear waste.
- Of the 21,971 public housing units planned by the Government⁷, 67 per cent were under construction and 3.9 per cent were completed as of January 2014.

Coordination and Partnerships:

From January to March, JRCS received representatives from the Taiwan Red Cross Organisation (TRCO) accompanied by the Taiwanese media. They visited the affected areas and interviewed the beneficiaries for a short movie clip. In addition, 16 staff members of the Republic of Korea National Red Cross visited JRCS NHQ. They also visited the affected areas and governmental institutions to get the first hand information on disaster relief system and the lessons learned by GEJET.

A public seminar was held on 7 March 2014 by a voluntary study group on the Great East Japan Earthquake and International Humanitarian Aid, to which JRCS has actively contributed along with other humanitarian practitioners and stakeholders. Inspired by GEJET experience and motivated to share recommendations for future disaster response, the study group launched an outcome paper⁸ in the event which was televised by the national broadcasting agency, NHK. The recommendations are 1) establishment of a better system for receiving international assistance, which becomes inevitable when a large scale disaster occurs, 2) application of the existing international norms and standards and 3) human resource development.



The study group is presenting the lessons learned and recommendations for future disaster response in Japan© JRCS

⁷ The construction plan of public housing in Fukushima has not yet to be confirmed.

⁸ The executive summary is introduced in English on JRCS website.

<http://www.sure.co.jp/irc/pdf/20140313.pdf>

JRCS Relief and Recovery Programme Plan of Action (PoA) :

In the spirit of solidarity, PNSs and the IFRC have consistently provided strong support to JRCS and many projects have been implemented under the internationally-endorsed relief and recovery POA⁹. In close collaboration with the relevant municipalities and prefectures, JRCS is currently working on the budget shown below. The projects have been carefully selected based on needs assessments and consultation with the municipalities and prefectures in the affected areas.

Program	Project	Budget:
		Unit: JPY 1,000
1. Distribution of Emergency Relief Supplies	1-(1) Purchase and Replenishment of Emergency Relief Supplies	459,925
2. Emergency medical services and PSP	2-(1) Medical and PSP assistance (*)	2,987
3. Regional Healthcare Support	3-(1) Pneumonia vaccination for the elderly (*)	3,619,420
	3-(2) Provision of Air Purifiers	580
4. Assistance for nuclear power plant disaster victims	4-(1) Whole Body Counter and thyroid gland monitoring (*)	1,022,838
	4-(2) Nuclear Disaster Preparedness Project	1,000,000
	4-(3) Provision of food radiation measuring equipment (*)	222,626
	5-(1) Construction of a temporary night-time emergency medical centre (Ishinomaki)	108,950
5. Rehabilitation of health infrastructure	5-(2) Construction of a temporary hospital for secondary medical care (Ishinomaki) (*)	715,160
	5-(3) Construction of a temporary hospitals as a secondary medical care (Minamisanriku) (*)	600,220
	5-(4) Strengthening the disaster/emergency medical capacity of Ishinomaki RC Hospital and reconstruction of RC nursing school and emergency health training centre (Ishinomaki)	4,300,168
	5-(5) Construction of a hospital (Motoyoshi) (*)	153,235
	5-(6) Rehabilitation of Community Medical Center (Onagawa) (*)	1,888,181
	5-(7) Shizugawa permanent public hospital (Minamisanriku)	1,600,770
	5-(8) Social Welfare Care centre (Minamisanriku, Miyagi)	620,000
6. Improving the living conditions of affected people in evacuation centres and temporary housing	6-(1) Installation of electric appliances and other items at large-scale evacuation centres and	326,707
	6-(2) Distribution of summer amenity items, drinking water, temporary showers, water taps, etc. (*)	119,309
	6-(3) Distribution of winter amenity items (*)	97,762
	6-(4) Community bus operations support (*)	39,379
	6-(5) Psychosocial support	20,869
	6-(6) Distribution of six electric household appliances sets (*)	26,968,223
	6-(7) Public housing and community centres (Otsuchi, Iwate)	1,448,773
	6-(8) Construction of community centres	170,263
	6-(9) Nordic style walking as physical exercise	14,831
	6-(10) Health and Social Class	36,330
	6-(11) Home visits for evacuee's health care (Iwaki, Fukushima)	60,044
	6-(12) Psychosocial support centre for children and youth in Iwate Medical University Hospital (*)	137,155
	6-(13) Mobile dental care services for elderly and physically challenged persons (*)	56,350
	6-(14) Miscellaneous	82,041
	6-(15) Cash Grant Scheme (**)	166,457
7. Social welfare support	7-(1) Distribution of medical/nursing beds (*)	163,863
	7-(2) Distribution of items for group homes for the elderly (*)	101,756
	7-(3) Provision of vehicles for social welfare institutions(*)	687,383
	7-(4) Services of caretakers for the elderly (*)	1,855
	7-(5) Social welfare centre (Kesennuma, Miyagi)	600,114
	7-(6) Public housing for the elderly (Shinchi, Fukushima) (*)	300,100
	7-(7) Public housing for the elderly (Soma, Fukushima) (*)	100,958
	7-(8) Support for social welfare centres	5,458
8. Children's education support	8-(1) Provision of items for school kitchen centres (*)	292,219
	8-(2) Provision of goods for gymnasiums (*)	9,065
	8-(3) Nursery schools and after-class centres (Yamada, Iwate)	980,641
	8-(4) Construction of after-class centre (Ofunato, Iwate) (*)	24,033
	8-(5) Health and safety support (*)	3,333
	8-(6) School bus operations support(*)	202,170
	8-(7) Provision of school items (*)	48,792
	8-(8) Training outfits for football teams (*)	39,055
	8-(9) Provision of items for school clinics (*)	23,495
	8-(10) Organisation of indoor playground (Smile Parks) (*)	362,230
	8-(11) Summer Camps (*)	1,103,285
	8-(12) Prefabricated school gymnasiums	289,289
	8-(13) Red Cross Youth and Volunteer Project	112,699
	8-(14) Establishment of "Children's World"	68,225
	8-(15) "Dream Blossom" Project (*)	2,817
	8-(16) Miscellaneous	13,304
9. Community Based Disaster Preparedness	9-(1) Provision of DP material and storage facilities (*)	1,470,326
10. Capacity building of JRC in the area of	10-(1) Development of disaster response capacity, tools and facilities	2,090,283
11. Other	11-(1) AED and other necessities for volunteer centres (*)	16,487
12. Project under formulation	12-(1) Future potential programmes.	874,079
13. Project management and support	13-(1) HR, consultancy, audit, evaluation, support by IFRC	2,222,995
	Total	60,073,270

(*) Projects completed per financial records.

(**) Project newly added.

⁹ The completion of a project is recorded in the narrative report as the time when distributions, construction, and all related activities have ended, and does not necessarily represent the completion of all financial settlements.

Progress to Date¹⁰:

1. Distribution of Emergency Relief Supplies-PROGRAMME COMPLETED

(1) Purchase and Replenishment of Emergency Relief Supplies - **COMPLETED**

Immediately after the disaster and due to the scale of the needs, JRCS mobilised its emergency stocks from its national network. The transport was facilitated by the logistic agencies with which JRCS had stand-by agreements. Over 148,000 blankets, 38,000 emergency kits and 15,000 sleeping sets were delivered and distributed to alleviate the suffering of the evacuees. They were later replenished in the warehouses for the future stock, along with the additional 1,257 units of items which were either damaged or washed away from the warehouses in the three most affected prefectures.



Blanket



Emergency Kit



Sleeping Set

Prefectures delivered	Amount delivered
Iwate	1,000
Miyagi	88,490
Fukushima	16,020
Others	42,983
TOTAL	148,493

Prefectures delivered	Amount delivered
Iwate	10,920
Miyagi	16,398
Fukushima	1,500
Others	9,619
TOTAL	38,437

Prefectures delivered	Amount delivered
Iwate	5,000
Miyagi	6,000
Fukushima	1,500
Others	2,906
TOTAL	15,406

Additional items replenished	Amount (Units)	Distributed Prefecture
Partitions for evacuation centres	525	Iwate
Large pots for soup kitchens	66	Iwate, Miyagi
Vehicle for emergency relief	1	Miyagi
Tents for setting up local HQ and soup kitchen stands	37	Miyagi
Uniforms for the volunteers	597	Miyagi
Storage unit for relief goods	1	Miyagi
Large rice cooker	30	Fukushima

2. Emergency medical services and the Psychosocial Support Programme (PSP) - PROGRAMME COMPLETED

(1) Medical and PSP assistance (Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima, Ibaraki) - **COMPLETED**

In the first 6 months of operation since the disaster struck, 896 medical teams were dispatched, attending to 87,445 survivors throughout the three worst affected prefectures and in neighbouring Ibaraki prefecture. Psychosocial support was also provided to 14,039 survivors. At the request of the Government, JRCS also dispatched

¹⁰ The completion of a project is recorded in the narrative report as the time when distributions, construction, and all related activities have ended, and does not necessarily represent the completion of all financial settlements

medical and PSP teams to Fukushima to cater the special needs of the evacuees who were authorized and returned from brief visits to their homes in the area restricted due to the high radioactive contamination.

3. Regional Healthcare Support -**PROGRAMME COMPLETED**

(1) *Pneumonia vaccination for the elderly - **COMPLETED***

In the light of disaster, the risk of infection rose high due to the living conditions and weather. The elderly were particularly susceptible as many had to endure over-crowded camp living and numerous transfers during evacuation. Given the reports of increased cases, JRCS launched vaccination campaign for the elderly over 70 years of age in the three most affected prefectures. The campaign started on 15 October 2011 and was completed in March 2012, concurrently with the end of the winter season. The total number of beneficiaries was 437,856, with the breakdown as follows:

Pneumonia vaccination	No. of people vaccinated
Iwate	125,711
Miyagi	132,251
Fukushima	179,894
TOTAL	437,856

(2) *Provision of Air Purifiers (Iwate) - **COMPLETED***

A prefabricated hospital was constructed in the place where a prefectoral hospital used to stand. To control the dust from the unpaved roads which surround the temporary facility for both in- and out-patients, JRCS provided four air purifiers to improve the condition inside the facility in April 2012.

4. Assistance for nuclear power plant disaster victims

(1) *Whole Body Counter, thyroid gland monitoring (Fukushima) - **COMPLETED***

To contribute to the health control scheme carried out by Fukushima, one Whole Body Counter (WBC) which can examine the amount of radiation for 30 people per day on average and two Thyroid Gland Monitors were provided to Fukushima Red Cross Hospital in March 2012. Additional seven WBCs, of which two were mobile, were also provided in August 2013 to municipalities and the prefectoral government in Fukushima. The mobile ones can be used in schools so as to provide easier and more frequent access to the examination for targeted populations, especially for children. Under this project, 73 items of medical equipment were also procured for Fukushima Medical University Hospital to meet the needs of an increasing number of patients requiring medical check-ups, including evacuees in Fukushima city.

(2) *Nuclear Disaster Preparedness Project*

In recognition of the needs following the nuclear accident in Fukushima, JRCS has been working to formulate a JRCS Operational Guideline for Nuclear Disaster. The guideline provides operational protocols and procedures in response to nuclear disasters. The work has been carried out by the JRCS Nuclear Disaster Resource Centre established in October 2013. The first expert meeting was held in January 2014 with external specialists of nuclear disaster and radiology and fundamental components of the guideline was discussed. JRCS are contributing to IFRC which has also been working to formulate its guideline for nuclear disaster response.

The contents of the digital archive managed by the JRCS Nuclear Disaster Resource Centre have increased. During the first 6 months since its commencement in October 2013, 725 contents (nearly 140 contents of which are in English) have become available

on line. Records of JRCS nuclear disaster response, reports and data from the nuclear disasters in the history, relevant links, photos and stories are accessible to the general public. Since November 2013, the digital archive has been linked to the existing archive system of the National Diet Library.

In collaboration with a NPO, the second Red Cross Nuclear Disaster Seminar was held on 15 March 2014 at JRCS NHQ. The high school students who are the members of the NPO high-school chapter took active part in organizing the event which was held under the theme “*What we can do for some day we cannot flee*”. It intended to enhance understanding and preparedness for a nuclear disaster in the future. A simulation game was used as a tool to organising evacuation centre immediately after a disaster. With the help of JRCS volunteers the participants also learned on soup kitchen through direct experience.



Through a simulation game, the participants arrange the set-up of evacuation centre © JRCS

In January 2014, a reference group meeting for nuclear & radiological emergency preparedness was held by IFRC in Geneva. JRCS representatives participated in the meeting sharing information with other PNSs.

In March 2014, a Deputy Director General of Fukushima Red Cross Hospital was deployed to join in *International Experts' Meeting on Severe Accident Management in the Light of the Accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant* and share the health impact of the nuclear power plant accident.

(3) *Provision of food radiation measuring equipment - **COMPLETED***

As the concern over the radiation in food items grows, radiation measuring equipment was in urgent need especially in Fukushima. Three cities/villages in Fukushima (Fukushima, Nihonmatsu and Kawauchi) received a total of 106 units of equipment in 65 locations. In Miyagi, three units were provided in three locations. The distribution was completed in May 2012.

5. Rehabilitation of health infrastructure

(1) *Construction of a temporary night-time emergency medical centre (Ishinomaki, Miyagi) - **COMPLETED***

An emergency night-time medical centre in Ishinomaki city, which used to accommodate approximately 15,000 patients annually, was damaged by the tsunami. The centre reopened its doors on 1 December 2011 with a capacity for the following out-patient care: internal medicine, trauma and paediatrics.

(2) *Construction of a temporary hospital for secondary medical care (Ishinomaki in Miyagi) - **COMPLETED***

Construction of a temporary 50 bed facility provided primary and secondary medical services, allowing Ishinomaki Red Cross Hospital to focus on tertiary medical care. With a rehabilitation room, an administrative office and disaster relief item storages, the newly-constructed prefabricated building, annex to Ishinomaki Red Cross Hospital, began receiving patients on 5 March 2012 and has been in operation since.

(3) *Construction of a temporary hospital for secondary medical care (Minamisanriku in Miyagi) - **COMPLETED***

Minamisanriku, once had a population of 17,815, was left with 13,991 people after the

disaster, due to death/missing or population movement out to other parts of Japan. This temporary facility replaced in April 2012 the make-shift clinics in which Israeli's medical team had been providing medical services since immediately after the disaster. This building was used until the permanent city hospital was rebuilt (see below 5-7). The facility consists of nine out-patient departments including: internal medicine, trauma, orthopaedics, paediatrics).

(4) *Strengthening the disaster/emergency medical capacity of Ishinomaki Red Cross Hospital and reconstruction of the destroyed Red Cross nursing school and emergency health training centre (Ishinomaki, Miyagi)*

Given the loss of medical facilities within the Ishinomaki region, Ishinomaki Red Cross hospital, which stood sufficiently far away from the sea and equipped with a heliport, has been playing a crucial role in providing medical services to a population of 220,000. The Red Cross Hospital aimed to double its emergency ward capacity and to add an extended emergency medical centre with a new intensive care unit and advanced medical technology in the main building. It also planned to establish a training centre for medical teams for disaster response in the same main building and to rebuild the destroyed Red Cross nursing school in an annexed building. Since October 2013, the land development has been ongoing. The expected inauguration is scheduled in December 2014 for the main building and in April 2015 for the annex.

(5) *Construction of a hospital (Motoyoshi, Miyagi) - **COMPLETED***

The severely-damaged hospital in Motoyoshi area which covers Kesennuma and Minamisanriku, used to treat some 21,000 patients per year. JRCS supported part of the construction of the facilities, including staff residences and exterior construction. The work was completed in March 2013. JRCS provided in addition 20 hospital beds, blood-pressure gauges, cardiograph equipment and other medical items which needed to be replaced due to the loss and damage by tsunami.



Photos provided by Motoyoshi Hospital.

(6) *Rehabilitation of Community Medical Centre(Onagawa, Miyagi) - **COMPLETED***

Onagawa had 10,000 inhabitants prior to the devastation, which took the lives of approximately seven per cent of its population. Although the hospital stood 16 meters above sea level, the first floor was severely damaged by the tsunami. The rehabilitation and reconstruction of the hospital included plans which were in place prior to the devastation, in particular to provide medical services for the aging population by

strengthening home services. The new building included a group home for elderly who were unable to live in the prefabricated houses provided by the Government. The facility was newly opened in April 2012. The centre was equipped with 19 beds for the general care department and 100 for the elderly healthcare facility.

(7) *Shizugawa permanent public hospital (Minamisanriku,Miyagi)*

Shizugawa Hospital in Minamisanriku was the only public medical facility for the population of 15,000 until it was destroyed by the tsunami. Meanwhile a temporary medical clinic built by JRCS provides secondary medical care for the people of the municipality (see above 5-3), a basic construction plan to rehabilitate medical facilities was finalised by the municipality of Minamisanriku in March 2013. Among the plan was to build a permanent hospital resilient to future disasters with a quake-absorbing structure and equipped with emergency water and power supply systems. The expected capacity of the hospital was about 50,000 out-patients and 31,000 in-patients per year. While the land development has been ongoing since July 2013, the detailed design was drawn up in March 2014, now expecting the identification of the constructor in May 2014.

(8) *Social Welfare Care centre (Minamisanriku,Miyagi)*

At the request of the municipality of Minamisanriku, JRCS has been supporting the construction of a social welfare centre which was destroyed by tsunami. The new centre will provide comprehensive social welfare services including support for child rearing, individual and maternal health promotion and management, nursing care, support for physically challenged persons and volunteer activities. Together with Shizugawa permanent public hospital (see above 5-7) annexed to each other, the centre will play a key role in building a better social welfare system for the community. While the land development has been ongoing since July 2013, the detailed design was drawn up in March 2014, now expecting the identification of the contractor in May 2014.

(9) *Construction of Fukushima Red Cross Hospital (Fukushima)*

The nuclear disaster brought a substantial change in the context of the medical service delivery in Fukushima. The evacuees and residents especially in northern and central areas of the prefecture were forced to live with anxieties over radiation exposure in a prolonged period. Under this circumstance, Fukushima Red Cross, upon receiving the request from the prefectural government, engaged itself in providing radiation checks for Fukushima residents in collaboration with Fukushima Medical University. In parallel, reinforcement of the service delivery, especially for the people in the coastal area, and enhancement of its capacity to respond to the emerging medical needs were deemed necessary. With these functions in scope, a construction of new Fukushima RC hospital was planned in a new location for which the work is to begin in March 2015. Currently, process of land acquisition is ongoing while a contractor for design and supervision has been selected.

6. Improving the living conditions of affected people in evacuation centres and temporary housing

(1) *Installation of electric appliances and other items at large-scale evacuation centres and temporary housing community centres (Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima) - COMPLETED*

Immediately after the disaster, electric appliances such as TV sets, large fans, and washing machines were delivered to 29 large-scale evacuation centres (i.e. in local school gyms and community centres). After the closure of most of the evacuation centres by October 2011, the project shifted its focus to the community centres and common rooms in prefabricated temporary housing clusters to which JRCS provided refrigerators, TV sets, electric water heaters, vacuum cleaners, tables, chairs, book shelves, white boards and automated external defibrillators (AED). Further distribution was made at the request from Fukushima for nuclear disaster evacuees, JRCS distributed furniture and electric appliances to seven community centres and two group

homes in Fukushima in February 2013.

Under this project, 57,720 sets of “Reassurance (anshin) kits” were provided. Reassurance (Anshin) kit” enables an individual to provide information to medical staff regarding chronic diseases, emergency contacts including the contact of family doctors, health insurance, patient’s registration card, pharmaceutical memo and the holder’s photo, for possible emergency medical interventions. The kits will be especially useful for the elderly.

Different activities were also carried out under this project in order to create better community environment. Planting flowers with residents of the temporary housing and JRCS volunteers in Fukushima drew 2,130 people until the closure of the activity in November 2012.

(2) *Distribution of summer amenity items, drinking water, temporary showers, water taps, etc. - **COMPLETED***

In July 2011, over 202,000 kits containing 43 items were distributed in 145 locations throughout Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima. Water taps in nine evacuation centres benefitted over 2,000 people and tea and rehydrating drinks were distributed to 6,100 people at evacuation centres in four towns in Iwate from July to September 2011.

(3) *Distribution of winter amenity items - **COMPLETED***

All meeting places in the prefabricated housing clusters received winter amenities in kits containing dew condensation/prevention sheets for windows, heat pads to go under futons and kotatsu (a small table covered by a quilt with an electric heater underneath). Precaution against fire was duly taken into consideration when selecting the items. Over 137,000 kits were distributed in 692 locations in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima to 77,000 beneficiaries. The project was completed in December 2011.

(4) *Community bus operations support (Miyagi, Fukushima) - **COMPLETED***

Community bus services were provided in Miyagi and Fukushima for evacuees' transportation. This was a complete service with a bus stop with solar panels and LED lights for eco-friendliness and safety. The buses were mostly used by students for commuting to their schools and for the elderly in temporary houses to go to nearby towns. A route in Minamisanriku in Miyagi, served five times daily, was handed over to the municipality. It has been operated by public bus services since April 2013. Another daily community bus service with alternated route served primarily for evacuees from Okuma town who were relocated in group to Aizuwakamatsu, Fukushima due to nuclear accident. It was handed over to Okuma municipality in April 2013.

(5) *Psychosocial support*

The JRCS chapters in the three most affected prefectures have been implementing various events for psychosocial support. The project includes Nordic style walking and Health and Social Classes, soup kitchens, blood-pressure checks, health consultations, tea parties, relaxation and entertainment for children. JRCS staff has been continuously visiting the prefabricated housing settlements, allowing them to build a good relationship with the residents and helping to establish a sense of community in the prefabricated clusters.

Since April 2013, JRCS Iwate Chapter has been providing psychosocial care services by combining with Nordic style walking so as to facilitate participation of intended beneficiaries who may otherwise feel unease to participate in the stand-alone psychosocial support activities. In this reporting period, a total of 19 events were held, either combined or stand-alone, with 207 participants. In rainy/snowy weather, indoor physical exercises in community rooms were held in place of the outdoor walk (see also below 6-9).

JRCS Miyagi Chapter also organized psychosocial care events jointly with popular health workshops conducted by volunteer nurses. The event was held five times benefitting some 100 residents of prefabricated housing in this reporting period. It served the disaster survivors an opportunity to talk about their thoughts, memories and anxieties in a casual and relaxed setting (see also below 6-10).

While the economic disparities were clearly marked among the participants: some had moved or would move out of the prefabricated housing, while others would still remain there, their major concern manifested were invisibility over the future. The participants also included those who had recently moved out of prefabricated housing. Their participation was motivated partly due to their sense of isolation in the new communities. Meanwhile, men and young generation, who tend to be more introverts, have not yet been reached by the events, leaving the need to encourage their participation to the events. On-going psychosocial support for disaster survivors is still in great need and JRCS chapters are committed to continuing these activities.



Participants enjoy the time at a tea party which was organized as a part of psychosocial support activities. © JRCS

(6) Distribution of six electric household appliances sets - **COMPLETED**

By February 2013 when the project was completed, 133,183 sets of six electric appliances were distributed to the affected households in Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima and other prefectures, providing a substantial means for those displaced families to resume their lives. The six items were considered the most needed for those who evacuated or lost the household appliances which are indispensable in daily life out of the evacuation centre; i.e. a washing machine, a refrigerator, a TV, a rice-cooker, a microwave oven and an electric water heater. The project is the largest within the JRCS recovery operation in terms of scope and budget. Although it was initially expected to end in March 2012, the timeframe had to be extended in response to the evolving needs of those who evacuated from Fukushima due to the nuclear accident. Below summarizes the breakdown of the distribution.

Name of Prefectures	No. of sets delivered
Iwate	18,694
Miyagi	49,045
Fukushima	63,617
other prefectures	1,827
TOTAL	133,183

(7) Public housing and community centres (Otsuchi, Iwate)

In the town of Otsuchi in Iwate, almost 60 per cent of the houses were destroyed by the tsunami. The project aims to provide inexpensive rental houses for those who cannot afford to rebuild their own. Constructions of housing units which accommodate 730 households in several public sites are being undertaken in collaboration with the municipality and the Urban Renaissance Agency¹¹, with JRCS partially financing the construction. Since August 2013, 125 household units were constructed. The breakdown is shown below.

¹¹ The agency has been committing to urban planning and residential development as an independent administrative institution in Japan, under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

Name of housing sites	No. of household unit completed	Year of completion	Occupancy rate
Ogaguchi ¹²	70	2013	100%
Kirikiri	34	2013	97%
Gensui	21	2013	95%
TOTAL	125		

Further work continues for the rest of the household units (605) with the progress at different stage as shown below.

No. of household unit to be completed	Ongoing status
23	Foundation making
13	Land development
569	Planning and designing
605	-

(8) *Construction of community centres (Kawauchi-Fukushima, Ishinomaki-Miyagi) - COMPLETED*

A community centre in Kawauchi, Fukushima, was constructed in November 2011. It has a kids' room for a nursery-care service, a library and meeting room that can be used for health check-up sessions. Another community centre was planned in Ishinomaki, Miyagi, where the devastating tsunami swept away almost everything and building a community centre in the area was much wanted. The centre aims to benefit about 330 people in the Yoriiso area of the city, especially the elderly and children. The construction started in November 2013 and completed in March 2014. Provision of furniture and fixtures to the centre was included under this project.

(9) *Nordic style walking as physical exercise (Iwate, Fukushima)*

The primary purpose of this activity is to ease the stress of the elderly who tend to lack physical exercise in the unsettling life style forced upon them in the prefabricated houses. However, it does not only promote health through exercise but as well build a stronger sense of community. Initially, JRCS Iwate Chapter in collaboration with Hokkaido Chapter provided this activity and later it was taken up by other chapters. JRCS Iwate Chapter has been organising Nordic style walking with tea parties and other activities to make people join in sessions more casually and frequently.



With a spring breeze, the participants enjoy walking with RC Volunteers. © JRCS

During the reporting period, 30 events were held with 241 participants in Iwate. Due to the heavy snowing this year, the route was carefully chosen for safety

(10) *Health and Social Classes*

Numerous health and social classes and activities have been held in Fukushima prefecture. These include soup kitchens, singing, dancing, handicrafts and workshops on health, first aid class and physical exercise. 2,767 people have participated in 91 events during the reporting period. Instructors from the JRCS health support programme and volunteers lead the sessions. The demand for holding these classes

¹² It is the first public housing projects in this municipality.

and events is still very high and JRCS continues this project.

(11) *Home visits for evacuee's health care (Iwaki, Fukushima)*

Due to the high radiation, former residents of Namie municipality have been living scattered across Iwaki city in Fukushima. In October 2012, in coordination with the municipality, JRCS launched door-to-door visits by JRCS teams comprised of a JRCS nurse and a teacher from the Japanese Red Cross Nursing College to record the evacuees' health, psychological and social status so as to facilitate the health service delivery.

In line to the initial plan, the visits were made during one year period (from 1 October 2012 to 30 September 2013), reaching over 2,200 people. Given the needs which remained constant and overwhelmingly positive response from the committee of Namie's evacuees, the visits were extended beyond the planned period. JRCS teams make three visits per day on average, in addition to telephone interview on request.



A JRCS nurse is listening to health concerns of an evacuee at her home © JRCS

During the reporting period, 64 evacuees (33 households) were newly visited and 550 evacuees (261 households) have been revisited. It is noted that evacuees tend to gain weight across a wide age group due to a decrease in physical activity within the confined space of their temporary housing. From a psychosocial perspective, evacuees are still living with great stress from prolonged displacement, isolation and difficulties with integration into the host community.

The teams work in close coordination with the "infirmary for Namie people" established by JRCS in October 2013, with the funds received from the Government. The infirmary organised social and health classes in response to the needs of the evacuees so as to provide opportunities to do physical activities and to interact with others.

(12) *Psychosocial support centre for children and youth in Iwate Medical University Hospital (Iwate) - **COMPLETED***

The construction of a psychosocial support centre for children and youth in Iwate was completed and the opening ceremony was held in May 2013. This centre is run by the Iwate Medical University Hospital (IMUH) to support children and youth showing psychosomatic symptoms or incidences of absenteeism from school due to traumatic experiences or loss. The centre is intended to address the needs for psychological support, professional counselling and, in some cases, appropriate medication, which have been increasing since the disaster.

(13) *Mobile dental care services for elderly and physically challenged persons (Miyagi) - **COMPLETED***

JRCS supported the Miyagi Dental Association (MDA) in procuring 11 dentistry sets and 5 vehicles to provide mobile dental care services to 1,000 elderly and physically challenged persons in Miyagi prefecture who had limited access to dental care services. The procured dentistry sets were comprised of dental care kits, mobile X-ray machines, sterilizers, generators, medical supplies. The mobile operation started in April 2013.

(14) *Miscellaneous*

Apart from the above mentioned categories of projects, activities such as soup kitchens, music concerts and reunion parties were organised during the reporting period, in which two concerts held in Fukushima drew over 1900 people. Since that the entertainment type of activities were well received, further concerts, movie screening and performing

arts are being planned.

Since March 2011 to date, 57,720 medical items were provided to individuals, social welfare institutions and related organisations in 13 municipalities. The medical items included blood-pressure gauges, examination equipment sets, temporary showers and medical information reassurance kits¹³.

Under this project, JRCS provided financial support to a fishery union in Iwaki, Fukushima, which partially funded the rebuilding of a fishing boat. A launching ceremony was held in Kesennuma in July 2013, in time for use in the seasonal fishing of Pacific saury.

7. Social welfare support

(1) Distribution of medical/nursing beds - **COMPLETED**

959 medical/nursing beds were distributed to 161 facilities which were accommodating, due to the exceptional measure, the elderly beyond the official capacity limit. The distribution was based on requests from the prefectures and completed in November 2011. The details are as below:

	Iwate	Miyagi	Fukushima	Total
No. of Institutions	29	209	23	161
No. of Beds delivered	205	658	96	959

(2) Distribution of items for group homes for the elderly - **COMPLETED**

Over 60 group homes for the elderly and physically challenged were operating in prefabricated structures throughout the three affected areas: 22 in Iwate, 29 in Miyagi and 11 in Fukushima. To help improve these facilities, JRCS provided furniture and fixtures, including dining tables to fit wheelchairs, electronic appliances for dining spaces and kitchens, vacuum cleaners, AED and other items. Based on requests from the municipalities, a total of 2,239 items were distributed throughout the three prefectures: Iwate (505 items), Miyagi (1,289 items) and Fukushima (445 items). The distribution was completed in April 2012.

(3) Provision of vehicles for social welfare institutions - **COMPLETED**

A total of 338 vehicles were distributed to the municipalities, social welfare institutions, group homes in the prefabricated housing clusters and other relevant organisations in the three most affected prefectures to benefit elderly and physically challenged people. The vehicles played particularly a crucial role in the region, due to the scarcity of public transportation. The distribution of the vehicles started in early December 2011 and was completed in September 2012.

(4) Services of caretakers for the elderly - **COMPLETED**

JRCS deployed staff from its Red Cross welfare facilities to the evacuation centres in the affected areas to provide psychological care, meals, baths and other necessary assistance to the elderly. A total of 67 caregivers were deployed during April-June 2011. Psychological support was also provided for staff and volunteers in the centres.

¹³ Medical information reassurance kit enables an individual to share vital information efficiently with medical doctors regarding chronic diseases, emergency contacts, health insurance, patient's registration card, pharmaceutical memo and the recipient's photo for possible medical emergencies.

(5) *Social welfare centre (Kesennuma, Miyagi)*

The city of Kesennuma, in Miyagi prefecture aims to rebuild a social welfare centre which was destroyed by the tsunami. The new centre will have multiple functions as a community support centre for parents, elderly and physically challenged persons. It will also serve as the first-meeting point for social workers in case of emergencies. JRCS is supporting the construction of the centre and has been coordinating with municipal authorities. The municipality and the Urban Renaissance Agency¹⁴ have been discussing a basic concept and a design for the welfare centre, which is planned to be constructed along with public housing in the upper level of the same building. Land adjustment and land development on the construction site are on-going. The commencement is now scheduled to be in January 2015.

(6) *Public housing for the elderly (Shinchi, Fukushima) - COMPLETED*

In Shinchi, Fukushima prefecture, 550 houses were destroyed by the tsunami. The project aimed to provide permanent housing for elderly above 65 years who lost their homes. The buildings were designed to have a community room in order to prevent residents from feeling isolated and to be built using traditional woodworking techniques so as to make them resistant to earthquakes and typhoons. The facility, which can accommodate 22 households, was officially opened in November 2013 and most of the tenants have already moved in.

(7) *Public housing for the elderly (Soma, Fukushima) - COMPLETED*

The city of Soma in Fukushima prefecture has a population of 38,000 of whom 15 per cent lost their homes in the tsunami and the earthquake. The Soma authorities decided to build public housing in four districts (Babano, Minamitosaki, Kitsuneana, and Hosoda) with a focus on preventing isolation among the elderly. The construction of three public housing projects in Babano, Minamitosaki and Kitsuneana was completed by March 2013. Construction of the complex in Hosoda district was completed in November 2013.

(8) *Support for social welfare centres (Miyagi) - COMPLETED*

In December 2012, a braille printer and cutting machine were provided to an Information Centre for Visually Impaired Persons in Miyagi prefecture to promote equal access to information on disaster prevention and livelihoods rehabilitation. The beneficiaries will be over 5,400 visually impaired persons in the prefecture. In addition, installation of special plumbing in the Social Welfare Centre for Physically Challenged Persons was completed by the end of December 2012. It was designated as an evacuation centre by the city of Sendai, for which necessary renovation work had been undertaken. It has resident social workers, and can accommodate 26 people per day. All of these support projects were completed in December 2012.

8. Children's education support

(1) *Provision of items for school kitchen centres (Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima) - COMPLETED*

In the Japanese school system, lunch is generally served in the classrooms, not in a cafeteria. Lunch is either prepared in kitchen centres and delivered to multiple kindergartens and schools or prepared in individual kitchens attached to the kindergartens or schools. 15 school kitchens and kitchen centres received a total of 8,933 items benefitting almost 15,000 students throughout the three prefectures. The last distribution was completed in August 2012 with delivery of two dish washers in Ishinomaki kitchen centres which are serving 4,500 meals for 11 schools per day.

(2) *Provision of goods for gymnasium (Miyagi) - COMPLETED*

In response to the request for school gymnastic material received from the Office of Education of Miyagi Prefecture in the autumn of 2011, JRCS made assessment and

¹⁴ The agency has been committing to urban planning and residential development as an independent administrative institution in Japan, under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

began delivering the items in February 2012. Five schools, three elementary schools and two junior high schools received 81 types of goods including: mats, racquets, balls, track hurdles and cupboards. The distribution was completed in July 2012.

(3) *Nursery schools and after-class centres (Iwate)*

Yamada was one of the most devastated towns in Iwate prefecture, with more than 50 per cent of the houses completely destroyed, including public facilities such as nursery schools. The project in Yamada was about constructions of two nursery schools and two after school centres for children with working parents. The construction of Osawa Nursery School was completed in February 2013 and Nittai Kizuna Nursery School in September 2013. The latter was reconstructed in a newly developed area on higher ground with two other welfare facilities supporting the physically challenged and elderly to provide integrated welfare services for the community.

The construction of an after-class centre in Yamada Kita completed in March 2014. It aims to provide the indoor play-space and the study environment to those students who would otherwise stay alone at home after the school hours while both parents being at work. The direct beneficiaries are 22 students from the neighbouring two primary schools.

Construction of another after-class centre in Toyomane is in the bidding process. It will be build next to a nursery school and public facilities for better accessibility to other public services.

JRCS also supports further nursery schools in other cities in Iwate prefecture. One of them is Kirikiri nursery school in Otsuchi which was totally destroyed by the earthquake and the tsunami and has been operating in a prefabricated building ever since. It was located in the area designated as a non-residential area by the Government, so the school had to be relocated. The land development has been completed and the construction started in February 2014. The work is scheduled to be completed in July 2014.



A newly built after-class centre locates in front of elementary school compound ©JRCS

The other is Hirota nursery school in Rikuzentakata which was damaged by the debris generated by the tsunami. Relocation of the school to higher ground is crucial to provide a safe environment for children and staff. The basic design was drawn up in February 2014. The land development has been ongoing. The expected inauguration is scheduled in July 2014.

(4) *Construction of after-class centre (Ofunato, Iwate) - COMPLETED*

Since the disaster, after-class services have been organised by the parents' voluntary association without a proper facility. This after-class centre in Ofunato is greatly wanted by the community, due to the newly-emerged circumstance for children and their families after the tsunami. The major concern is that children are spending more time alone at home in the temporary housing since parents' work places are often further away than before and commuting takes longer. This centre, which can accommodate 30 children per day, was built in June 2013 in a school compound in order to avoid children coming to and leaving from the school alone in the dark. Until the opening of the centre, the staff needed to escort the children between the school and their temporary housing to ensure the safety, so the opening of this centre has made a great change to the community.

(5) *Health and safety support - COMPLETED*

During the summer of 2011, Red Cross safety classes were held twice in Iwate where 99 pre-school children made hand-held fans while learning about heat stroke and how they and their families could be protected from illness. Picnics were also organised for nursery schools in Rikuzentakata as part of psychosocial support for children with traumatic experiences from the tsunami and the drastic changes in their daily lives. 282 children participated in three picnic sessions in which the bus rental fees were supported by JRCS along with health and safety introduction sessions designed for the parents. In Rikuzentakata, 35 people including the instructors participated in a “snow picnic” which took place on a ski slope. In December 2011, mobile movie theatres were held in Iwate and Fukushima in cooperation with a private company as part of their CSR project. 236 children enjoyed the screening of a popular animation, “The Clockwork Samurai”. The children enjoyed games on flu awareness before the movie.

(6) *School bus operations support (Iwate, Fukushima) - COMPLETED*

The purpose of this project was to assist displaced children to commute to temporary schools more easily. The buses, equipped with AED, were provided to schools which were affected by the earthquake, tsunami, and radiation from the nuclear power plant disaster. The children affected by the disasters did not have access to public transportation and faced logistic challenges in travelling between school and the prefabricated/temporary housing. JRCS has completed all bus operation services, 14 of them, by March 2013 and provided 18 buses, in order for schools to maintain school bus services for their students.

(7) *Provision of school items - COMPLETED*

As part of the effort to secure the safety of children walking in the dark under failed street lights and through debris, flashlights were distributed to 5,621 students in 32 schools in Iwate. Also, 121 personal computers were distributed on requests from the prefectures: 25 in four schools in Iwate and 96 in four schools in Fukushima. In Fukushima, the request was particularly urgent since many students stayed indoors due to fear of radiation. The distribution was completed in March 2012.

(8) *Training outfits for school football teams - COMPLETED*

A donation raised by the former football player Hidetoshi Nakata through goodwill games in Singapore and Thailand was allocated for purchasing warm-up jackets for children in soccer teams in junior schools, high school and also women's teams. These outfits were distributed by JRCS to 3,655 dedicated young athletes in 121 teams throughout Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima. Sessions on AED training for the athletes and the instructors were also included in this project. This project was closed in May 2012.

(9) *Provision of items for school clinics - COMPLETED*

Sets of items were distributed to 157 schools clinics in Iwate and Miyagi which included the following 11 items; height measure, weight measure, vision analyzer, eye cover for vision test, sitting height measure, hearing measure, stretcher, bed, bedding (including mattress, futon mattress, blanket, cotton blanket, linen sheets, pillow and pillow cover), partition and fan/heater. 84 school clinics in Iwate and Miyagi were also benefitted from one fan/heater each while 15 schools in Miyagi received 17 AED as well. The distribution was completed in June 2012.

(10) *Organisation of indoor playgrounds, Smile Parks (Fukushima)- COMPLETED*

The “Smile Parks” project, one of the largest mobile indoor playgrounds in Fukushima prefecture, opened in February 2012 and enabled children to play safely in an environment in which their parents did not need to worry about exposure to radiation. The locations were selected to maximise participation by children and their parents, both among evacuees and host communities. The park provided an air-running track, a ball-pool, a ring toss game, climbing sessions, drawing and cultural classes, and sports

trials. Since July 2013, educational programme and weekend shows by famous cartoon characters were incorporated as new features. Given the increased number of indoor playgrounds operated by municipalities or other agencies in Fukushima, JRCS managed to phase out the project in December 2013. During the 2 years of operation, Smile Parks received 86,584 people including 53,538 children. Under this project, JRCS also provided indoor play equipment to support a municipal indoor play space in Kunimi town in Fukushima.

Entrance to Smile Parks

Event Year	Session	Location	Term of a session	Number of Children participated	Number of Parents participated	TOTAL
2012	1	Fukushima (city)	Feb, 2012	3,614	1,726	5,340
	2	Fukushima (city)	Jul, 2012	4,305	2,182	6,487
	3	Soma	Jul-Aug, 2012	3,208	2,089	5,297
	4	Iwaki	Sep-Oct, 2012	4,617	2,990	7,607
	5	Shirakawa	Oct, 2012	3,266	1,509	4,775
	6	Soma	Nov, 2012	3,520	2,098	5,618
	7	Fukushima (city)	Dec, 2012	3,669	2,097	5,766
2013	1	Fukushima (city)	Jul, 2013	4,597	2,911	7,508
	2	Sukagawa	Sep, 2013	3,008	2,044	5,052
	3	Shirakawa	Oct, 2013	4,232	2,450	6,682
	4	Soma	Nov, 2013	3,214	2,157	5,371
	5	Koriyama	Nov-Dec, 2013	7,063	5,283	12,346
	6	Iwaki	Dec, 2013	5,225	3,510	8,735
Total number of participants				53,538	33,046	86,584

(11) Summer Camps - **COMPLETED**

The main objective of this project is to help children to recover from the after-effects of the disaster and to provide them with opportunities to learn from each other for their personal growth. During July-August 2012, 11 summer camps were held with 3,451 children from all affected areas and 951 JRCS volunteers participated. The needs and visible impact made to children led JRCS to launch the second round of summer camps in the following year, with 2,337 children and 870 volunteers. Generous donations of goods and manpower came from 18 corporate partners. The volunteers for the camp were drawn from Red Cross volunteers, staff from private sector stakeholders, teachers, nurses, clinical psychotherapists and travel agency staff as well as JRCS NHQ staff. The camp brought enriching experiences to the children, through activities such as farm work, horseback riding, climbing, fishing, handicraft classes, mountain biking, rafting, and orienteering, helping to relieve the stresses they face from post-disaster life. The second summer camp incorporated more educational perspectives through workshops on environmental issues, international understanding, dietary education, and understanding of physically challenged people and the elderly. The project was successfully finished giving overwhelmingly positive feedback from children and parents as well as the volunteers. In 2014, JRCS chapters in the affected area plan to organise smaller-scale summer camps within the prefectures. The details are summarized below:

Year	No. of Session	Children participated	Volunteers participated	Total participants
2012	11	2,337	870	3,207
2013	9	3,451	951	4,402

(12) Prefabricated school gymnasium (Otsuchi and Ofunato in Iwate, Iitate in Fukushima)- **COMPLETED**

Temporary gymnasiums were provided to three prefabricated schools in Otsuchi and Ofunato in Iwate and Iitate in Fukushima which had to be relocated due to the damage

caused by Tsunami. The last gymnasium was inaugurated along with the new temporary school building in July 2012, allowing over 1,000 children in all the three temporary schools have their own campus and gymnasia.

(13) *Red Cross Youth and Volunteer Project (Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima)*

Various activities led by local chapters and JRCS volunteers have been carried out in the three most affected prefectures. The activities include caring the elderly and in-patients in hospitals and psychosocial support events. In Fukushima, a sports event, a musical and a music concert were held with 318 participants as a part of activities that provide children and youth with an opportunity to release their stress.

(14) *Establishment of “Children’s World” (Iwaki, Fukushima)- **COMPLETED***

Many citizens of Naraha town in Fukushima prefecture have been evacuated to other locations due to high levels of radiation. Most of them currently stay in the city of Iwaki. JRCS built a facility named “*Children’s World (Kodomo-en)*” in Iwaki which served as a kindergarten and a nursery school in response to urgent needs of working parents.

The facility was built in the compound of a Naraha temporary primary and junior high school located on a land rented from Iwaki Meisei University. It opened in December 2012, directly benefitting 42 children at the time of inauguration. JRCS also distributed playground equipment, gymnastic equipment, and nursery items to both the Children’s World and the schools to make the evacuee children’s life closer to what it was before the disaster.

(15) *“Dream Blossom” project (Kamaishi, Iwate)- **COMPLETED***

In collaboration with Chiba Prefectural Museum of Art, the education board of Kamaishi in Iwate prefecture and JRCS Chiba Chapter conducted a four day mobile creative art workshop for 146 children in August 2012. The collaboration was realized due to the fact that the Chiba Chapter had remained close with Iwate prefecture since it carried out relief activities there after the disaster. During the workshop, the children made badges and build large-scale artworks together. Some of them were donated to the education board of Kamaishi for further use in schools.

(16) *Miscellaneous*

Following a request from Miyagi prefecture, JRCS provided electric blackboards to primary and junior high schools. The targeted schools, previously 16 schools located in coastal areas and destroyed by the tsunami, were relocated and re-organised into eight schools. In June 2012, a handover ceremony to Miyagi prefecture was held in which each school received two electric blackboards.

JRCS also provided playground equipment to schools relocated to different towns to promote better health among the evacuee children. The temporary schools were poorly equipped, JRCS decided to set up a jungle gym with slide at the school compound in December 2013 and the setting has been completed in March 2014.



The jungle gym with slide enables children to play energetically and increases their physical activities © JRCS

9. Community Based Disaster Preparedness-PROGRAMME COMPLETED

(1) Provision of DP material and storage facilities - *COMPLETED*

JRCS supported 26 municipalities in the three most affected prefectures in strengthening their preparedness for future disasters. Learning from the GEJET experience, the affected communities strongly wished to set up the community-based emergency supply storage in the strategic locations they identified. 432 units of storage facilities were set up and in which DP materials, such as generators, cord reels, floodlights, lanterns, portable toilets and partitions, and solar power systems with LED lights, were stored by December 2013. JRCS let municipalities to decide storage items from a range of selections so as to accommodate their local needs.

10. Capacity Building of JRCS National Disaster Preparedness-PROGRAMME COMPLETED

(1) Development of disaster response capacity, tools and facilities - *COMPLETED*

To strengthen the capacity to respond to future disasters, JRCS procured emergency supplies for JRCS chapters. The selected items were carefully selected and prioritized on base of the lessons learnt from GEJET. Delivery of the following items was completed in November 2013. In addition, a warehouse in Fukushima chapter was reconditioned for the optimal storage and dispatch of the emergency supply.

Item	No. of unit
large-size tents for aid stations	99
special vehicles for Disaster Response Headquarters	12
satellite phones	108
doctors' vehicles	27
cooling/heating systems for aid stations	38
vehicles for pharmaceutical storage	12
portable ultrasound diagnostic devices	6
special vehicles for command and communication station	43
transportation trucks for emergency relief supplies and equipment	40
ambulances	28
dERU repair/reconditioning	8
medical bags	808
vehicles for personnel transportation	32

11. Other Projects-PROGRAMME COMPLETED

(1) AED and other essential items for volunteer centres- **COMPLETED**

257 items were distributed in 11 locations to enhance preparedness at the volunteer centres. These included equipment such as 90 sets of emergency kits, 29 AED, temporary showers and 28 tents. The temporary showers were provided by March 2013.

12. Projects under formulation

The local government of Minamisanriku, Miyagi prefecture has a plan to renovate an abandoned school building to be revived as a community volunteers' centre. JRCS is positively considering supporting this project.

JRCS is also considering supporting an on-going construction effort in Otsuchi in Iwate, which concerns with a kindergarten for nearly 60 children.

13. Project management and support

(1) HR, consultancy, audit, evaluation, and support by IFRC

The IFRC Secretariat and its regional offices have been providing the JRCS with delegates and technical support as and when requested. The IFRC Representative stationed in the JRCS NHQ since 2011 until his end of mission in June 2013. IFRC support is currently provided from the East Asia Regional Delegation in Beijing and the Asia Pacific Zone Office in Kuala Lumpur.

An evaluation on JRCS relief and recovery operations during the first two years was jointly commissioned by JRCS and IFRC from February to March 2013. This evaluation follows the one in 2011¹⁵ which focused on the emergency operation.

The outcomes and lessons learnt from the evaluation was presented at the IFRC General Assembly in November 2013 by the team leader (a former IFRC Representative in Japan) and JRCS Representative.

Japan Research Institute (JRI) has also completed an external evaluation on JRCS recovery programmes in the fiscal year 2012. The report was submitted to JRCS and is now available online¹⁶.

JRCS has started compiling the 36 Month Later Report to summarize its relief and recovery activities in the first three years. The report will be issued in June 2014.

Communication, Media and Public Information

Drumming up to the third anniversary of the GEJET, JRCS tried their best to increase domestic and foreign media coverage on JRCS recovery efforts. To this end, JRCS communication team and an IFRC communications delegate based in Beijing visited the affected areas and conducted interviews with beneficiaries. As a part of outcome, JRCS created five short

¹⁵ First evaluation report (FY2011) is available on the website:

http://ifrc.org/docs/Evaluations/Evaluations%202012/AsiaPacific/JPTsunamiEarthquake12_report.pdf

¹⁶ The report is available on the website:

http://www.jrc.or.jp/vcms_if/Third_Party_Evaluation_2012.pdf

documentary films¹⁷ for dissemination to PNSs. These documentaries provide visual overview of JRCS relief and recovery programme and the current situation of beneficiaries.

For PNSs, JRCS also distributed public information materials for the three year commemoration, such as Key Message, Press Release, Facts and Figures, Q&A documents, and B-roll footage from the above mentioned documentary through the IFRC Newswire.

A large advertising campaign of JRCS relief and recovery activities has been carrying out during the reporting period to express its gratitude to the donors and to raise public awareness on JRCS recovery efforts. In addition to short movies¹⁸, brochures¹⁹, posters, Digital Signage were widely distributed and disseminated in railway stations, news visions in high-speed train to airport, and airport lobbies in Tokyo. In collaboration with All Nippon Airways (ANA), one of the largest air carriers, paper cups with thank you message were served with drinks and the short movie clip was played in the aircrafts. In addition, a special TV programme was hosted by well-known personalities and broadcasted nation-wide to highlight the current situation in the affected areas and JRCS recovery efforts for GEJET.

JRCS also run 62 newspaper advertisements which featured the cash grant programme and JRCS overall recovery programme to promote better understanding on the recovery efforts among general public. Mr. Tadateru Konoe, President of IFRC (and JRCS) contributed to Op.Ed (opposite the editorial page) in *The Japan Times*, a major English paper circulated in Japan, underlining the importance of disaster risk reduction rendered from the lessons learnt from Fukushima experience.

Operational Gaps, Challenges and Constraints

While an estimated 264,000 people still remain in temporary housing, JRCS, through the affected chapters, will remain engaged with the long-term recovery process in the next four years, with the funds received for GEJET.

JRCS continues to search for an opportunity to collaborate with other aid agencies to provide long-term assistance to the affected people and communities. To find the possibilities of alliances, the JRCS has been joining in several meetings with other aid agencies.

Although overall construction projects has been proceeding smoothly and, once completed, they have brought positive impact to the lives of beneficiaries, two projects were negatively affected by the high demand for construction in the affected areas during the reporting period. One project had to change the budget due to an increased cost and another project which, due to its small scale, did not receive enough bidders.

The lives of disaster survivors have not yet been stabilised, increasing their anxieties for the future. JRCS chapters in the affected areas maximised its effort to reach out to the survivors by organising events and conducting home visits so as to providing them some opportunities to relieve their stress and share their concerns. Although the provision of psychosocial support services is not the easiest to carry out, JRCS will continue its support as the needs remain high.

¹⁷ http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V3XS9W-JZWg&list=UUJTDYVcKHYely_9EiQDepaQ

¹⁸ <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l1RrzabITD4>

¹⁹ The brochure in English to introduce overall relief and recovery effort of JRCS is available on the website:
http://www.jrc.or.jp/vcms_if/201404_leaflet_GEJET.pdf

Cash Grants:

Under the National Disaster Management Plan of Japan²⁰, all the funds raised by JRCS from the public in Japan, i.e., “Gienkin” in Japanese, were distributed as cash grants to the people who were affected by the disaster. The funds donated directly to JRCS from foreign governments and embassies as well as foreign corporates and individuals were also delivered as cash grants.

Due to the facts that the prefectural and municipalities governments were slow in assuming their responsibilities to receive and allocate the cash grants, and that the damage was geographically extensive, JRCS requested to the Government to set up a Central Grant Disbursement Committee to accelerate fair allocation of the cash collected by the JRCS and two other publicly designated fundraising organisations, namely the Central Community Chest of Japan and NHK. This allowed the national society to start cash transfer to the prefectures on 13 April 2011.

Based on the decisions made by the Central Committee JRCS transferred the funds to 15 prefectures²¹. Each prefecture established a prefectural Grant Disbursement Committee that set criteria for eligible recipients and the amounts to be distributed by the municipality authorities who were in turn responsible for ensuring the distribution at the final end.

Due to the magnitude of the disaster, JRCS has extended the period for accepting cash donations to 31 March 2015. By 31 May 2014, JPY 331 billion have been received by JRCS, of which JPY 22.3 billion²² were from overseas. Cash donations made by PNSs after 30 September 2013 are also being used for cash grants.

While the lack of allocation system in the prefectural and municipality levels and subsequent delays in the transfers in the initial phase undermined the reputation of the national society, the grand portion of the cash donation was, as shown below, collected by JRCS, reflecting its proximity to a wide range of the public.

Status of Cash Donation and Distribution	JPY	USD ²³
Total received by JRCS ²⁴	331 billion (31 Mar 2014)	Approx. 3,25 billion
Total transferred to 15 prefectures from JRCS, the Central Community Chest of Japan ²⁵ and NHK ²⁶	Approx. 367.8 billion (31 Mar 2014)	Approx. 3,61 billion
Total further transferred to municipalities from 15 prefectures	Approx. 364 billion (31 Mar 2014)	Approx. 3,57 billion
Distributed to beneficiaries	Approx. 358.2 billion (31 Mar 2014)	Approx. 3,51 billion

²⁰ The national Disaster Management Plan was created by the Central Disaster Management Council. JRCS is a member of the Council.

²¹ Starting from 1 April 2014, the Cash Grant will be distributed in 4 prefectures including Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima and Ibaraki.

²² The total number of the Annex 2 includes the government contribution totaling JPY 396,604,182 to JRCS relief and recovery programme (see also Note 5 for the Annex).

²³ The amounts in this paragraph are derived from a currency rate on 7 February 2014 (1 USD= JPY 101.59).

²⁴ This is the total funds collected for cash grant scheme from national and international donor sources, excluding the funds donated by PNSs after 30 September 2013.

²⁵ <http://www.akaihane.or.jp/english/index.html>, “CCCJ acts as a national coordinating body for local Community Chests. Local affiliate offices are managed by individual and autonomous Board of Directors. Each of the 47 prefectural Community Chests have set up district offices in large cities and chapter offices in smaller municipalities within the prefecture to act as implementing bodies for the movement. District and chapter offices nationwide, implement fundraising activities, organise and train volunteers, conduct public relations, and survey the financial needs providing welfare services.”

²⁶ National broadcasting agency

Support from the State of Kuwait:

Five million barrels of crude oil with a value of JPY 40 billion (USD 520 million) was donated by the State of Kuwait. The Government appointed JRCS as the recipient agency, based on its past performance in the relief activities, and requested it to optimise the funds disbursed from the sale of the oil. JRCS chapters in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima facilitated the establishment of an advisory panel comprised of members from the prefectural and municipality authorities, media, banks and enterprises which provide the prefectural governments with advice on the use of the funds. In January 2012, the following amounts were transferred: JPY 8.4 billion to Iwate, JPY 16.2 billion to Miyagi, and JPY 15.5 billion to Fukushima. The prefectures reports to JRCS on the use of the funds every six months. The allocations and expenditures of the funds are listed below:

Iwate (Spent 23.9 per cent by March 2012):

- Recovery of the regions along the Sanriku Railway²⁷ and the restoration of the trains and stations
- Support for housing reconstruction
- Restoration of private schools
- Recovery of traditional local performing arts
- Support for fish farming of salmon and trout in order to stabilize and expand fisheries
- Financial support for the restoration of small to medium-size businesses

Miyagi (Spent 11.0 per cent by March 2012):

- Maintenance of prefabricated housing
- Rehabilitation of homes through support of mortgage interest
- Revitalization of fish farming
- Restoration of utilities for small to medium-size business
- Resumption of local commerce
- Revitalization of tourist destination facilities

Fukushima (Spent 14.1 per cent by March 2012):

- Preservation of designated cultural property
- Restoration of local cultural heritage
- Restoration of historical architecture
- Supplement to the purchase of vehicles
- Rehabilitation of homes through support of mortgage interest
- Maintenance of prefabricated housing
- Support for the farmers affected by the forced evacuation
- Restoration and recovery of utilities for small to medium-size business
- Support for local industries
- Financial support for small to medium-size business

While the funds enabled many survivors to restore small-size businesses, it also contributed to many others by supporting Sanriku Railway to become operational once again. Being the main means of transport in the coastal region, the restoration of the Railway was a remarkable step towards recovery of the affected region and has brought a momentum to revive the tourism.

²⁷ A 107.6 km railway built in 1984 as a first joint public-private venture project in Japan. The construction of the railway had long been sought by the local population as a viable path to travel along a mountainous coastline.

How we work

All Japanese Red Cross and IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organisations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The vision of the Japanese Red Cross Society, as a member of the IFRC, is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The Japanese Red Cross and IFRC's work is guided by [Strategy 2020](#) which puts forward three strategic aims:
Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
Enable healthy and safe living.
Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

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Notification

Change of Reporting Frequency

JRCS announces that, given the remaining funds for GEJET already committed as per POA, the progress of the uncompleted projects (the majority of which are long-term constructions) will be reported hereafter on yearly basis. JRCS would like to take this opportunity to thank for your support provided to the Operation Update.

Annex 1: Donations Towards JRCS relief and recovery programme by PNS and other organisation (As of 31 May 2014)

Organisation Name	Date Received	Currency	Amount Received	Currency Rate	Amt. Received JPY	JPY
Afghan Red Crescent Society	2011/8/26	USD	62,997.43	77.45	4,879.150	4,879.150
Albanian Red Cross	2011/4/4	USD	20,000.00	84.12	1,682,400	1,682,400
American Red Cross	2011/3/30	USD	10,000,000.00	82.48	824,800,000	
American Red Cross	2011/4/6	USD	50,000,000.00	85.16	4,258,000,000	
American Red Cross	2011/4/22	USD	40,000,000.00	81.77	3,270,800,000	
American Red Cross	2011/5/18	USD	30,000,000.00	81.41	2,442,300,000	
American Red Cross	2011/6/1	USD	30,000,01.00	81.43	2,442,900,000	
American Red Cross	2011/6/28	USD	46,000,000.00	80.78	3,715,880,000	
American Red Cross	2011/8/3	USD	35,000,000.00	79.10	2,768,500,000	23,096,375,050
American Red Cross	2011/10/4	USD	15,000,000.00	76.75	1,151,250,000	
American Red Cross	2012/2/22	USD	20,000,000.00	79.85	1,597,000,000	
American Red Cross	2012/2/29	USD	5,450,000.00	80.68	439,706,000	
American Red Cross	2012/9/25	USD	1,500,000.00	77.86	116,790,000	
American Red Cross	2013/1/15	USD	247,807.44	92.96	23,036,179	
American Red Cross	2013/6/6	USD	457,191.90	99.33	45,412,871	
Andorran Red Cross	2011/12/29	EUR	289.00	100.55	29,058	29,058
Argentine Red Cross	2011/7/20	USD	55,280.00	79.27	4,382,045	4,382,045
Armenian Red Cross Society	2012/2/13	USD	1,324.00	77.70	102,874	102,874
Australian Red Cross	2011/5/11	AUD	14,999,965.00	87.98	1,319,696,920	
Australian Red Cross	2011/8/11	AUD	6,999,965.00	78.63	550,407,247	
Australian Red Cross	2011/12/15	AUD	1,889,965.00	77.30	146,094,294	2,180,588,839
Australian Red Cross	2012/1/19	AUD	1,999,965.00	79.90	159,797,203	
Australian Red Cross	2013/4/12	JPY	4,593,175	1.00	4,593,175	
Austrian Red Cross	2011/5/9	EUR	400,000.00	116.04	46,416,000	
Austrian Red Cross	2011/5/31	EUR	1,000,000.00	116.25	116,250,000	
Austrian Red Cross	2011/6/17	EUR	4,980.00	114.60	570,708	
Austrian Red Cross	2011/7/4	EUR	140,000.00	117.49	16,448,600	
Austrian Red Cross	2011/8/22	EUR	21,478.88	110.26	2,368,261	
Austrian Red Cross	2011/9/9	EUR	50,000.00	107.94	5,397,000	496,774,402
Austrian Red Cross	2011/9/26	EUR	1,000,000.00	102.85	102,850,000	
Austrian Red Cross	2012/1/12	EUR	825,000.00	97.73	80,627,250	
Austrian Red Cross (Austrian Gov't)	2011/5/9	EUR	1,000,000.00	116.04	116,040,000	
Austrian Red Cross	2013/7/26	EUR	63,794.84	131.83	8,410,073	
Austrian Red Cross	2014/4/8	JPY	396,510.00	1.00	396,510	
Red Crescent Society of Azerbaijan	2011/5/16	CHF	148.59	90.54	13,453	13,453
Bahamas Red Cross Society	2011/3/22	USD	5,000.00	81.04	405,200	405,200
Bangladesh Red Crescent Society	2011/5/23	USD	106,049.49	81.86	8,681,211	8,681,211
Belarus Red Cross	2011/5/9	EUR	30,000.00	116.04	3,481,200	3,481,200
Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)	2011/5/30	EUR	319,900.00	115.66	36,999,634	
Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)	2011/12/12	EUR	346,228.97	103.77	35,928,180	129,623,606
Belgian Red Cross (French)	2011/8/18	EUR	395,000.00	110.47	43,635,650	
Belgian Red Cross (French)	2012/5/15	EUR	126,119.05	102.57	12,936,030	
Belgian Red Cross (French)	2013/1/28	EUR	1,013.00	122.52	124,112	
Belize Red Cross Society	2011/11/7	CHF	8,884.67	87.78	779,896	779,896
Bolivian Red Cross	2011/5/10	USD	1,300.00	80.33	104,429	104,429
The Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina	2011/8/8	EUR	82,140.00	111.85	9,187,359	11,597,299
The Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina	2011/12/2	EUR	23,000.00	104.78	2,409,940	
Brazilian Red Cross	2011/6/7	USD	17,120.60	80.24	1,373,756	
Brazilian Red Cross	2011/6/7	USD	2,619.26	80.24	210,169	
Brazilian Red Cross	2011/6/7	USD	10,642.34	80.24	853,941	
Brazilian Red Cross	2011/6/8	USD	23,256.18	80.20	1,865,145	
Brazilian Red Cross	2011/6/8	USD	20,338.65	80.20	1,631,159	
Brazilian Red Cross	2011/6/21	USD	2,682.91	80.21	215,196	13,234,664
Brazilian Red Cross	2011/6/21	USD	1,574.75	80.21	126,310	
Brazilian Red Cross	2011/6/21	USD	8,288.17	80.21	664,794	
Brazilian Red Cross	2011/6/21	USD	1,686.59	80.21	136,083	
Brazilian Red Cross	2011/6/21	USD	21,520.41	80.21	1,726,152	
Brazilian Red Cross	2011/6/21	USD	55,254.45	80.21	4,431,959	
British Red Cross	2011/5/9	JPY	804,060,000.00	1.00	804,060,000	
British Red Cross	2011/6/21	JPY	259,443,400.00	1.00	259,443,400	
British Red Cross	2011/11/25	GBP	5,000,000.00	119.61	598,050,000	
British Red Cross	2011/12/22	GBP	1,100,000.00	122.44	134,684,000	1,834,380,375
British Red Cross	2012/2/21	GBP	184,543.43	126.20	23,289,380	
British Red Cross	2012/4/16	GBP	70,025.29	128.2	8,977,242	
British Red Cross	2014/1/21	GBP	34,264.45	171.5	5,876,353	
Bulgarian Red Cross	2011/3/31	JPY	7,943,420.00	1.00	7,943,420	
Bulgarian Red Cross	2011/5/9	JPY	1,318,765.00	1.00	1,318,765	14,926,315
Bulgarian Red Cross	2011/7/6	JPY	5,664,130.00	1.00	5,664,130	
Burkinabe Red Cross Society	2011/7/7	EUR	12,627.75	116.01	1,464,945	1,464,945
Cambodian Red Cross Society	2011/3/17	USD	19,982.00	79.31	1,584,772	1,584,772
The Canadian Red Cross Society	2011/4/11	CAD	12,000,000.00	88.83	1,065,960,000	
The Canadian Red Cross Society	2011/8/10	CAD	17,000,000.00	78.44	1,333,480,000	
The Canadian Red Cross Society	2012/5/15	CAD	15,000,000.00	79.73	1,195,950,000	4,027,776,967
The Canadian Red Cross Society	2012/12/25	CAD	4,946,571.95	85.30	421,942,587	
The Canadian Red Cross Society	2013/9/25	CAD	109,000.00	95.82	10,444,380	
Chilean Red Cross	2011/6/29	USD	182,511.66	80.98	14,779,794	14,779,794

Red Cross Society of China	2011/4/8	USD	2,897,469.86	85.17	246,777.507	
Red Cross Society of China	2011/3/22	USD	151,851.06	81.04	12,306,009	
Red Cross Society of China	2011/3/24	USD	760,760.26	80.93	61,568,327	
Red Cross Society of China	2011/6/1	USD	5,073,000.75	81.43	413,094,451	904,038,322
Red Cross Society of China	2011/7/29	USD	2,169,547.17	77.86	168,920,942	
Red Cross Society of China	2012/12/17	USD	1,575.46	84.00	132,338	
Red Cross Society of China Ezhou Branch	2011/3/30	JPY	1,238,748.00	1.00	1,238,748	
Red Cross Society of China, Hong Kong Branch	2011/4/15	JPY	321,369,184.00	1.00	321,369,184	
Red Cross Society of China, Hong Kong Branch	2011/6/9	JPY	1,026,692,045.00	1.00	1,026,692,045	
Red Cross Society of China, Hong Kong Branch	2011/11/30	JPY	249,773,202.00	1.00	249,773,202	1,669,068,154
Red Cross Society of China, Hong Kong Branch	2012/6/19	JPY	70,096,510.00	1.00	70,096,510	
Red Cross Society of China, Hong Kong Branch	2013/3/29	JPY	1,137,213	1.00	1,137,213	
Red Cross Society of China, Macau Branch	2011/4/22	USD	200,000.00	81.77	16,354,000	
Red Cross Society of China, Macau Branch	2011/6/13	USD	300,000.00	80.46	24,138,000	44,305,000
Red Cross Society of China, Macau Branch	2011/10/27	USD	50,000.00	76.26	3,813,000	
Colombian Red Cross Society	2011/12/27	JPY	1,277,721.00	1.00	1,277,721	1,277,721
Cook Islands Red Cross	2012/10/22	JPY	175,098.00	1.00	175,098	175,098
Costa Rican Red Cross	2011/5/12	USD	12,394.74	81.15	1,005,833	
Costa Rican Red Cross	2011/5/12	USD	44,280.81	81.15	3,593,387	
Costa Rican Red Cross	2011/5/13	USD	54,092.74	81.03	4,383,134	11,889,223
Costa Rican Red Cross	2011/5/13	USD	14,963.83	81.03	1,212,519	
Costa Rican Red Cross	2011/5/20	USD	20,718.40	81.78	1,694,350	
Croatian Red Cross	2011/3/23	JPY	57,774,541.00	1.00	57,774,541	85,775,140
Croatian Red Cross	2011/7/26	JPY	28,000,598.00	1.00	28,000,599	
Cyprus Red Cross Society	2011/7/12	EUR	49,945.00	112.50	5,618,812	5,618,812
Czech Red Cross	2011/4/14	CZK	4,000,000.00	4.94	19,760,000	
Czech Red Cross	2011/6/15	CZK	4,000,000.00	4.80	19,200,000	47,342,500
Czech Red Cross	2011/9/8	CZK	250,000.00	4.48	1,120,000	
Czech Red Cross	2011/10/3	CZK	1,750,000.00	4.15	7,262,500	
Danish Red Cross	2011/6/7	DKK	2,200,000.00	15.67	34,474,000	
Danish Red Cross	2012/10/18	JPY	3,385,700.00	1.00	3,385,700	53,362,250
Danish Red Cross	2012/11/29	JPY	15,502,550.00	1.00	15,502,550	
Danish Red Cross (Faroe Islands Red Cross)	2012/1/27	DKK	50,000.00	13.63	681,500	681,500
Dominican Red Cross	2011/12/14	USD	4,297.51	78.02	335,291	335,291
Ecuadorian Red Cross	2011/12/30	USD	11,667.19	77.74	907,007	
Ecuadorian Red Cross	2011/12/30	USD	14,224.27	77.74	1,105,794	2,590,860
Ecuadorian Red Cross	2012/1/10	USD	4,554.35	76.89	350,183	
Ecuadorian Red Cross	2012/1/25	USD	2,929.00	77.80	227,876	
Estonia Red Cross	2011/5/10	EUR	28,000.00	115.08	3,222,240	3,302,936
Estonia Red Cross	2012/1/18	CHF	996.98	80.94	80,696	
Finnish Red Cross	2011/4/18	EUR	1,000,000.00	119.57	119,570,000	119,570,000
French Red Cross	2011/3/31	EUR	1,389,960.00	117.52	163,348,099	
French Red Cross	2011/4/11	EUR	772,250.00	122.81	94,840,022	
French Red Cross	2011/5/19	EUR	1,519,989.00	116.63	177,276,317	
French Red Cross	2011/6/1	EUR	4,410,550.00	117.35	517,578,042	1,850,669,146
French Red Cross	2011/7/21	EUR	3,349,456.00	112.27	376,043,425	
French Red Cross	2011/11/8	EUR	3,020,494.00	107.38	324,340,645	
French Red Cross	2012/1/12	EUR	1,430,425.00	97.73	139,795,435	
French Red Cross	2012/2/29	EUR	528,590.00	108.68	57,447,161	
Red Cross Society of Georgia	2011/5/9	USD	48,058.36	80.58	3,872,542	4,031,550
Red Cross Society of Georgia	2011/9/27	USD	2,084.54	76.28	159,008	
German Red Cross	2011/4/11	EUR	10,282.22	122.81	1,262,759	
German Red Cross	2011/4/19	EUR	1,850.73	117.73	217,886	
German Red Cross	2011/3/24	EUR	16,394.31	114.14	1,871,246	
German Red Cross	2011/5/2	EUR	7,997,417.20	120.45	963,288,902	
German Red Cross	2011/6/13	EUR	2,218.30	115.47	256,147	
German Red Cross	2011/6/17	EUR	10,500,000.00	114.60	1,203,300,000	
German Red Cross	2011/6/17	EUR	500,000.00	114.60	57,300,000	
German Red Cross	2011/9/16	EUR	6,395,000.00	106.37	680,236,150	3,335,437,740
German Red Cross	2011/10/11	EUR	30,000.00	104.57	3,137,100	
German Red Cross	2011/11/17	EUR	2,700,000.00	103.48	279,396,000	
German Red Cross	2011/12/26	EUR	600,000.00	101.71	61,026,000	
German Red Cross	2012/8/17	EUR	650,000.00	98.05	63,732,500	
German Red Cross	2012/12/20	EUR	130,000.00	111.39	14,480,700	
German Red Cross	2013/7/26	EUR	45,000.00	131.83	5,932,350	
Honduran Red Cross	2012/11/15	USD	4,576.46	80.28	367,398	367,398
Hungarian Red Cross	2011/10/12	JPY	6,688,594.00	1.00	6,688,594	6,688,594
Icelandic Red Cross	2011/5/30	JPY	17,491,250.00	1.00	17,491,250	19,113,287
Icelandic Red Cross	2012/11/6	JPY	1,622,037.00	1.00	1,622,037	
Indonesian Red Cross Society Bali Chapter	2011/6/8	JPY	58,244.00	1.00	58,244	79,118,244
Indonesian Red Cross Society	2011/7/19	USD	1,000,000.00	79.06	79,060,000	
Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran	2012/2/6	USD	100,000.00	76.53	7,653,000	7,653,000
Irish Red Cross Society	2011/6/22	EUR	400,000.00	115.35	46,140,000	
Irish Red Cross Soceity	2011/12/19	EUR	160,000.00	101.48	16,236,800	65,045,681
Irish Red Cross Soceity	2012/7/12	EUR	27,390.00	97.44	2,668,881	
Italian Red Cross	2011/11/30	EUR	499,950.00	104.16	52,074,792	
Italian Red Cross	2012/6/4	EUR	699,925.00	96.82	67,766,738	389,027,862
Italian Red Cross	2013/3/12	EUR	2,142,009.49	125.67	269,186,332	
Jamaica Red Cross	2012/6/5	USD	575.00	78.32	45,034	45,034
Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2011/3/25	USD	100,000.00	80.90	8,090,000	8,090,000
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2011/3/18	JPY	246,539,778.00	1.00	246,539,778	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2011/3/23	JPY	411,382,653.00	1.00	411,382,653	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2011/3/30	JPY	733,455,478.00	1.00	733,455,478	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2011/5/2	JPY	1,177,722,058.00	1.00	1,177,722,058	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2011/7/25	JPY	279,850,746.00	1.00	279,850,746	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2011/9/2	JPY	33,155,579.00	1.00	33,155,579	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2011/11/1	JPY	71,367,399.00	1.00	71,367,399	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2012/2/29	JPY	23,542,003.00	1.00	23,542,003	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2012/7/5	JPY	105,337.00	1.00	105,337.00	

Lao Red Cross	2011/4/26	USD	7,781.00	81.81	636,563	636,563
Latvian Red Cross	2011/4/8	JPY	16,789,782.00	1.00	16,789,792	
Latvian Red Cross	2011/5/16	CHF	9,186.97	90.54	831,786	
Latvian Red Cross	2011/11/7	CHF	7,483.83	87.78	656,931	18,391,430
Latvian Red Cross	2011/11/7	CHF	1,286.41	87.78	112,921	
Lithuanian Red Cross Society	2011/4/19	EUR	28,000.00	117.73	3,296,440	
Lithuanian Red Cross Society	2011/6/27	EUR	78,078.37	114.10	8,908,742	12,205,182
Luxembourg Red Cross	2011/4/13	EUR	100,000.00	121.63	12,163,000	
Luxembourg Red Cross	2011/5/12	EUR	100,000.00	115.42	11,542,000	23,705,000
The Red Cross of The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2011/6/3	EUR	13,050.00	117.24	1,529,982	1,529,982
Malaysian Red Crescent Society	2011/4/7	USD	1,000,000.00	85.47	85,470,000	
Malaysian Red Crescent Society	2011/4/18	JPY	2,729,240.00	1.00	2,729,240	
Malaysian Red Crescent Society	2011/5/20	USD	999,967.00	81.78	81,777,301	370,787,362
Malaysian Red Crescent Society	2012/6/26	JPY	1,144,195.00	1.00	1,144,195	
Malaysian Red Crescent Society	2014/2/12	JPY	199,666,626.00	1.00	199,666,626	
Maldivian Red Crescent	2011/5/19	USD	33,286.01	81.66	2,718,135	2,718,135
Mexican Red Cross	2011/5/24	USD	453,729.24	81.95	37,183,111	
Mexican Red Cross	2011/7/14	USD	313,508.00	78.78	24,698,160	72,535,786
Mexican Red Cross	2011/7/19	USD	1,900.00	79.06	150,214	
Mexican Red Cross	2012/3/7	USD	130,084.23	80.75	10,504,301	
Micronesia Red Cross	2011/11/7	CHF	93,687.76	87.78	8,223,912	8,223,912
Red Cross of Monaco	2011/4/11	EUR	35,358.80	122.81	4,342,414	
Red Cross of Monaco	2011/7/28	EUR	6,810.00	112.01	762,788	5,156,582
Red Cross of Monaco	2011/12/13	EUR	500.00	102.76	51,380	
Mongolian Red Cross Society	2011/4/5	JPY	12,301,960.00	1.00	12,301,960	12,301,960
Red Cross of Montenegro	2011/4/13	EUR	7,865.34	121.62	956,661	956,661
Myanmar Red Cross Society	2011/11/7	CHF	49,090.47	87.78	4,309,161	4,309,161
Nepal Red Cross Society	2011/5/16	CHF	2,000.00	90.54	181,080	
Nepal Red Cross Society	2011/7/11	CHF	32,976.00	95.99	3,165,366	3,580,216
Nepal Red Cross Society	2011/9/29	CHF	2,753.80	84.89	233,770	
The Netherlands Red Cross	2011/5/16	CHF	1,299,000.00	90.54	117,611,191	
The Netherlands Red Cross	2011/5/16	CHF	1,906,500.00	90.54	172,614,114	
The Netherlands Red Cross	2011/11/7	CHF	2,525,000.00	87.78	221,644,500	
The Netherlands Red Cross	2011/11/7	CHF	997,900.00	87.78	87,595,662	752,925,547
The Netherlands Red Cross	2011/11/7	CHF	1,366,800.00	87.78	119,977,704	
The Netherlands Red Cross	2012/1/18	CHF	319,440.00	80.94	25,855,474	
The Netherlands Red Cross	2012/5/29	EUR	76,536.90	99.65	7,626,902	
New Zealand Red Cross	2011/6/9	JPY	36,725,502.00	1.00	36,725,502	
New Zealand Red Cross	2011/9/20	JPY	10,256,428.00	1.00	10,256,428	51,527,769
New Zealand Red Cross	2012/6/26	JPY	4,275,163.00	1.00	4,275,163	
New Zealand Red Cross	2013/7/12	JPY	270,676	1.00	270,676	
Nicaraguan Red Cross	2011/11/7	CHF	2,284.43	87.78	200,527	200,527
Norwegian Red Cross	2011/4/19	JPY	120,000,000.00	1.00	120,000,000	161,780,204
Norwegian Red Cross	2011/9/30	NOK	3,165,167.00	13.20	41,780,204	
Pakistan Red Crescent Society	2011/9/30	USD	107,510.00	77.58	8,340,626	8,340,626
Palau Red Cross Society	2011/5/9	USD	30,094.09	80.71	2,428,894	2,428,894
The Palestine Red Crescent Society	2011/4/4	USD	9,992.43	84.12	840,563	840,563
Red Cross Society of Panama	2011/5/18	USD	13,425.25	81.41	1,092,949	1,092,949
Peruvian Red Cross	2011/11/29	USD	32,211.88	78.21	2,519,291	2,519,291
Philippine Red Cross	2011/6/7	JPY	167,000,000.00	1.00	167,000,000	167,000,000
Polish Red Cross	2011/11/7	CHF	141.49	87.78	12,420	12,420
Portuguese Red Cross	2011/10/11	EUR	59,000.00	104.57	6,169,630	6,169,630
Qatar Red Crescent Society	2011/10/14	EUR	638,914.17	105.69	67,526,838	67,526,838
Romanian Red Cross	2012/2/23	EUR	94,562.57	106.37	10,058,620	11,443,454
Romanian Red Cross	2012/2/27	JPY	1,384,834.00	1.00	1,384,834	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/3/24	USD	758,367.00	80.93	61,374,641	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/3/31	USD	215,142.00	83.15	17,889,057	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/4/4	USD	142,245.92	84.12	11,965,726	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/4/12	USD	323,000.00	84.32	27,235,360	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/4/18	USD	54,800.00	83.17	4,557,716	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/4/28	USD	62,875.00	82.08	5,160,780	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/5/9	USD	61,696.08	80.71	4,979,490	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/5/9	USD	131,970.00	80.71	10,651,298	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/5/12	EUR	485.00	115.42	55,978	163,836,124
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/5/12	JPY	6,000.00	1.00	6,000	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/5/16	USD	102,180.00	80.91	8,267,383	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/5/24	USD	9,220.00	81.95	755,579	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/5/30	USD	96,675.00	80.91	7,821,974	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/6/3	USD	19,110.00	80.85	1,545,043	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/6/17	USD	9,560.00	80.68	771,300	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/7/13	USD	4,330.00	79.55	344,451	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/8/19	USD	5,906.00	76.93	454,348	
Rwandan Red Cross	2011/3/30	USD	99,222.87	82.48	8,183,902	8,183,902
Salvadorean Red Cross Society	2011/8/18	USD	9,069.09	76.67	695,327	
Salvadorean Red Cross Society	2011/8/19	USD	32,063.28	76.93	2,466,628	3,258,180
Salvadorean Red Cross Society	2011/8/24	USD	1,251.47	76.89	96,225	
Samoa Red Cross Society	2011/5/17	JPY	1,304,487.00	1.00	1,304,487	
Samoa Red Cross Society	2011/7/1	JPY	448,282.00	1.00	448,282	1,752,769
Red Cross of the Republic of San Marino	2011/12/26	EUR	10,000.00	101.71	1,017,100	1,017,100

The Red Cross of Serbia	2011/3/25	USD	850,000.00	81.03	68,875.500	
The Red Cross of Serbia	2011/4/4	USD	750,000.00	84.12	63,090.000	
The Red Cross of Serbia	2011/4/18	USD	430,000.00	83.17	35,763.100	
The Red Cross of Serbia	2011/5/9	USD	195,000.00	80.71	15,738.450	
The Red Cross of Serbia	2011/6/2	USD	63,000.00	81.11	5,109.930	191,253,450
The Red Cross of Serbia	2011/7/7	USD	24,000.00	81.01	1,944,240	
The Red Cross of Serbia	2011/8/30	USD	3,670.00	76.92	282,296	
The Red Cross of Serbia	2011/10/27	USD	5,900.00	76.26	449,934	
Singapore Red Cross Society	2011/4/19	USD	500,000.00	82.71	41,355.000	
Singapore Red Cross Society	2011/5/16	USD	500,000.00	80.91	40,455.000	
Singapore Red Cross Society	2011/7/7	SGD	8,900,000.00	64.07	570,223.000	817,708,385
Singapore Red Cross Society	2012/6/14	SGD	9,940.00	61.91	615,385	
Singapore Red Cross Society	2014/1/6	SGD	2,000,000.00	82.53	165,060.000	
Slovak Red Cross	2011/5/16	EUR	22,839.86	113.90	2,601,460	2,872,219
Slovak Red Cross	2011/6/27	EUR	2,373.00	114.10	270,759	
Slovenian Red Cross	2011/5/11	EUR	149,865.00	116.53	17,463,768	19,304,221
Slovenian Red Cross	2011/8/4	EUR	16,621.09	110.73	1,840,453	
South African Red Cross Society	2011/5/9	ZAR	400,000.00	12.06	4,824.000	10,829,000
South African Red Cross Society	2011/6/6	ZAR	500,000.00	12.01	6,005,000	
Spanish Red Cross	2011/7/7	EUR	1,500,000.00	116.01	174,015.000	
Spanish Red Cross	2011/9/21	EUR	1,000,000.00	104.50	104,500.000	
Spanish Red Cross	2011/12/2	EUR	1,000,000.00	104.78	104,780.000	416,304,782
Spanish Red Cross	2012/3/12	EUR	198,826.26	107.89	21,451,365	
Spanish Red Cross	2013/7/4	EUR	88,945.11	129.95	11,558,417	
The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society	2011/6/24	USD	4,000.00	80.55	322,200	395,169
The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society	2011/9/16	USD	950.00	76.81	72,969	
Swedish Red Cross	2011/5/27	SEK	4,000,000.00	12.90	51,600,000	51,600,000
Swiss Red Cross	2011/4/26	CHF	1,000,000.00	92.46	92,460,000	
Swiss Red Cross	2012/2/9	CHF	10,985,865.00	84.28	925,888,702	1,999,210,672
Swiss Red Cross	2012/3/8	CHF	6,591,519.00	88.56	583,744,922	
Swiss Red Cross	2012/6/21	CHF	4,394,346.00	90.37	397,117,048	
Taiwan Red Cross Organization	2011/3/17	USD	100,000.00	79.31	7,931,000	
Taiwan Red Cross Organization	2011/4/7	USD	14,900,000.00	85.47	1,273,503,000	
Taiwan Red Cross Organization	2011/5/17	USD	5,000,000.00	81.01	405,050,000	7,008,627,958
Taiwan Red Cross Organization	2012/2/27	JPY	800,000,000.00	1.00	800,000,000	
Taiwan Red Cross Organization	2012/10/9	JPY	4,288,000,000.00	1.00	4,288,000,000	
Taiwan Red Cross Organization	2013/4/22	JPY	234,143,958	1.00	234,143,958	
The Thai Red Cross Society	2011/3/17	USD	99,975.00	79.31	7,929,017	
The Thai Red Cross Society	2011/3/31	USD	2,000,000.00	83.15	166,300,000	
The Thai Red Cross Society	2011/4/4	USD	1,000,000.00	84.12	84,120,000	
The Thai Red Cross Society	2011/4/8	USD	999,973.00	85.17	85,167,700	748,707,214
The Thai Red Cross Society	2011/5/12	USD	1,999,973.00	81.15	162,297,808	
The Thai Red Cross Society	2011/7/1	USD	2,999,973.00	80.85	242,547,817	
The Thai Red Cross Society	2013/5/7	JPY	344,872	1.00	344,872	
Tonga Red Cross Society	2011/3/28	JPY	8,695,650.00	1.00	8,695,650	
Tonga Red Cross Society	2011/3/28	JPY	2,058,450.00	1.00	2,058,450	11,534,778
Tonga Red Cross Society	2011/4/5	JPY	690,200.00	1.00	690,200	
Tonga Red Cross Society	2011/5/16	JPY	90,478.00	1.00	90,478	
Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society	2011/7/7	JPY	5,999,459.00	1.00	5,999,459	5,999,459
Uganda Red Cross Society	2011/5/23	USD	1,319.91	81.86	108,047	108,047
Ukrainian Red Cross Society	2011/8/11	JPY	7,100,000.00	1.00	7,100,000	7,100,000
Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates	2011/6/30	USD	4,963.40	80.68	400,447	15,968,619
Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates	2011/9/21	USD	204,172.76	76.25	15,568,172	
Uruguayan Red Cross	2011/5/31	USD	23,157.00	80.88	1,872,938	1,872,938
Vanuatu Red Cross Society	2011/6/24	JPY	297,234.00	1.00	297,234	297,234
Vietnam Red Cross Society	2011/3/22	JPY	4,028,802.00	1.00	4,028,802	
Vietnam Red Cross Society	2011/3/25	JPY	11,882,821.00	1.00	11,882,821	
Vietnam Red Cross Society	2011/3/25	USD	200,000.00	81.03	16,206,000	608,584,747
Vietnam Red Cross Society	2011/4/4	JPY	49,168,980.00	1.00	49,168,980	
Vietnam Red Cross Society	2011/6/23	JPY	527,298,144.00	1.00	527,298,144	
Alwaleed Bin Talal Foundation	2011/4/14	USD	100,000.00	83.76	8,376,000	8,376,000
Embassy of Belgium	2011/12/12	JPY	3,018,800.00	1.00	3,018,800	
Embassy of Belgium	2012/1/12	JPY	600,000.00	1.00	600,000	
Embassy of Belgium	2012/3/1	JPY	851,000.00	1.00	851,000	
Embassy of Belgium	2012/4/27	JPY	10,000.00	1.00	10,000	9,107,700
Embassy of Belgium	2012/5/31	JPY	1,334,200	1.00	1,334,200	
Embassy of Belgium	2012/11/29	JPY	3,293,700	1.00	3,293,700	
European Commission – DG ECHO	2011/11/18	EUR	9,105,922.00	103.61	943,464,578	943,464,578
Irish Aid, Ireland	2011/4/14	JPY	121,450,000.00	1.00	121,450,000	121,450,000
Japan–America Society of Hawaii	2011/5/23	USD	1,000,000.00	83.08	81,760,000	
Japan–America Society of Hawaii	2011/5/26	JPY	100,000,000.00	1.00	99,950,000	
Japan–America Society of Hawaii	2011/11/1	USD	499,980.00	78.29	39,143,434	245,975,395
Japan–America Society of Hawaii	2012/3/12	USD	199,980.00	82.33	16,464,353	
Japan–America Society of Hawaii	2013/4/22	USD	86,749.58	99.80	8,657,608	
New Zealand Ministry of Finance and Trade	2011/3/25	NZD	1,000,000.00	60.73	60,730,000	60,730,000
State of Kuwait	2012/7/19	USD	2,000,000.00	78.71	157,420,000	157,420,000
Stavros Niarchos Foundation	2011/6/27	USD	250,000.00	80.85	20,212,500	20,212,500
IFRC	2011/9/9	CHF	55,119.40	88.94	4,902,319	4,902,319
IFRC at the UN Inc.	2011/6/29	USD	642,399.37	80.98	52,021,500	
IFRC at the UN Inc.	2011/9/21	USD	1,000,000.00	76.25	76,250,000	
IFRC at the UN Inc.	2011/9/22	USD	957,066.65	76.75	73,454,865	232,932,738
IFRC at the UN Inc.	2012/1/31	USD	212,205.88	76.38	16,208,285	
IFRC at the UN Inc.	2012/4/10	USD	183,283.50	81.83	14,998,088	
Others					854,302,995	854,302,995
TOTAL					60,065,417,154	60,065,417,154

Annex 2: Donation Towards Cash Grant Programme by Foreign Countries and Territories, made directly to JRCS (as of 31 March 2014)

Name of Country or Territory	Amount Received in JPY	Remarks
Afghanistan	107,741,782	*
Albania	8,935,198	
Algeria	835,100,000	
Andorra	4,340,809	
Angola	877,320	
Antigua and Barbuda	390,550	
Argentina	38,708,820	
Armenia	41,423,278	
Aruba(NL)	7,851	
Australia	345,970,688	
Austria	55,718,845	
Azerbaijan	83,003,845	
Bahamas	2,307,597	
Bahrain	567,729	
Bangladesh	163,123,870	*
Barbados	403,503	
Belarus	41,963,974	
Belgium	107,572,308	
Belize	134,003	
Benin	20,000	
Bermuda(UK)	1,124,260	
Bhutan	92,948,295	*
Bolivia	1,523,054	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	35,759,341	
Botswana	10,624,818	
Brazil	480,409,030	
Brunei Darussalam	24,123,196	
Bulgaria	4,028,399	
Cambodia	34,628,423	
Cameroon	316,933	
Canada	225,666,800	
Cayman Islands (UK)	2,517,498	
Chile	5,541,706	
China, People's Republic of	923,299,707	
Colombia	42,647,397	
Congo, the Democratic Republic of the	178,898	
Costa Rica	1,961,208	
Croatia	11,354,758	
Cyprus	6,764,702	
Czech Republic	60,843,932	
Denmark	44,792,012	
Dominican Republic	3,747,697	
Ecuador	26,863,840	
Egypt	5,138,344	
El Salvador	4,944,606	
Estonia	23,244,137	*
Ethiopia	215,317	
Falkland Islands (UK)	334,373	
Faroe Islands	8,170	
Fiji	1,007,298	
Finland	5,326,581	
France	619,973,892	
French Polynesia	193,593	
Gabon	698,719	
Georgia	85,185,159	*
Germany	265,389,963	
Ghana	11,880,064	
Gibraltar	2,466,115	
Greece	53,665,989	*
Grenada	818,160	
Guam (US)	44,806,525	

Name of Country or Territory	Remarks
Guatemala	15,889,088
Guernsey Islands (UK)	1,850,660
Guinea	8,071
Guyana	8,574,704
Honduras	2,686,323
Hong Kong (China)	720,757,877
Hungary	3,491,103
Iceland	2,112
India	486,993,006
Indonesia	209,415,587
Iran	2,010,568
Ireland	24,969,458
Isle of Man (UK)	39,508,310
Israel	7,385,961
Italy	281,816,926
Jamaica	4,525,142
Jersey Islands (UK)	3,262,175
Jordan	10,298,029
Kazakhstan	112,353,468
Kenya	86,528,335
Kiribati	4,377,905
Korea, Republic of	215,643,915
Kosovo, Republic of	15,212
Kuwait	109,800,886
Kyrgyzstan	16,265,259
Laos	53,987,041
Latvia	3,969,423
Lebanon	5,776,963
Lithuania	12,986,891
Luxembourg	53,504,991
Macau (China)	1,238,745
Macedonia	15,921,885
Madagascar	8,467,542
Malawi	973,630
Malaysia	523,254,560
Maldives	2,897,521
Mali	5,344,108
Malta	2,652,655
Marshall Islands	2,759,538
Mauritania	1,057,156
Mauritius	5,264,726
Mexico	156,302,760
Monaco	10,787,457
Mongolia	299,521,171
Montenegro	330,182
Morocco	3,927,811
Mozambique	97,696
Myanmar	14,729,624
Nepal	1,316,370
Netherlands	99,580,351
New Caledonia (FR)	15,101,900
New Zealand	38,454,929
Nicaragua	5,998,811
Niger	2,091,906
Nigeria	8,807,299
Northern Mariana Islands (US)	2,000
Norway	53,533,996
Oman	1,076,700,641
Pakistan	30,670,338
Palau	2,428,894
Panama	38,481,959

Name of Country or Territory	Remarks	
Papua New Guinea	325,210,893	
Paraguay	12,684,483	
Peru	32,598,830	
Philippines	299,108,534	
Poland	47,202,363	
Portugal	5,095,192	
Puerto Rico (US)	2,000	
Qatar	58,998,142	
Réunion (FR)	23,577	
Romania	2,352,975	
Russian Federation	182,184,738	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	184,759	
Saint Lucia	1,917,057	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	240,658	
Samoa	1,323,360	
San Marino	1,130,045	
Saudi Arabia	15,367,948	
Senegal	878,398	
Serbia	56,753,573	
Seychelles	942,334	
Singapore	318,338,352	
Slovakia	26,213,943 *	
Slovenia	22,597,570	
Solomon Islands	2,148,868	
South Africa	46,417,280	
Spain	102,027,592	
Sri Lanka	84,886,111	
Sudan	9,202,923	
Sweden	45,937,897	
Switzerland	587,298,691	
Syria	56,683	
Taiwan	2,928,995,370	
Tajikistan	276,437	
Tanzania	1,490,250	
Thailand	2,060,619,960	
Timor-Leste	90,352,700 *	
Togo	15,422,985	
Tonga	2,000	
Trinidad and Tobago	7,904,179	
Tunisia	3,595,656	
Turkey	34,147,885	
Tuvalu	1,525,570	
Uganda	8,091	
Ukraine	7,350,603	
United Arab Emirates	148,328,564	
United Kingdom	786,252,152	
United States of America	3,235,488,395	
Uruguay	7,096,478	
Uzbekistan	165,533	
Vanuatu	240,822	
Venezuela	5,804,489	
Viet Nam	789,431,991	
Virgin Islands (UK)	13,873,255	
Zambia	129,629	
Zimbabwe	401,808	
Others	369,547,317	
TOTAL	22,730,406,318	*

Note for Annex 2:

1. The notation of countries/territories is based on notations used in the World Disaster Report 2012 and the standard notation used by the IFRC.
2. This cash grant data reflects international contributions in total that were received by country/territory. Almost 2.9 million times of cash grant transfers were recorded in total, coming from multiple sources both foreign and domestic, including embassies/consulates, corporates and private individuals. The senders' country/territory of origins were categorised by the address of senders declared in the transfer records.
3. The contribution equivalents in JPY are derived from the currency rates at the time the transfers were received and registered by the JRCS.
4. The data shows that the cash grant has been sent to JRCS directly.
5. Asterisks (*) in remarks indicate that a part of the governmental contributions to JRCS relief and recovery programme for GEJET, totaling to JPY 396,604,182, is included.
6. "Others" on the list means that the donations came from abroad, but country of origin of senders were not confirmed.