

Japan: Earthquake and Tsunami

Final Report
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Period covered by this report: 11 March 2011 - 31 March 2021



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ten years after the Great East Japan Earthquake and the Tsunami (GEJET) of 11 March 2011, some 41,000¹ people are still displaced from their homes, living in temporary housings, apartments provided by the municipalities or at relatives' homes.

In Fukushima Prefecture, there are still approximately 35,730 displaced people, due to mainly by the consequence of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant accident, approximately 80 per cent of these individuals have been evacuated to the outer regions of the prefecture². Anxiety born of uncertainty about their future weighs heavily on their minds.

As of 31 December 2020, the Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS) received approximately 442.7 billion Japanese Yen (JPY), from abroad as well as domestically, of which approximately 60.14 billion JPY in donations from more than 100 Partner National Societies (PNS) which was used by the JRCS for its relief and recovery programmes, 40.06 billion JPY in donations from the State of Kuwait which was allocated to the three worst hit prefectures, Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima, and its project implementation was put under the management of the three.

The remaining 342.5 billion JPY, including 22.5 billion JPY from abroad, allocated to the so-called "Gienkin" scheme or Cash Grant Programme funded by cash donations to the JRCS to be distributed to affected populations through their respective municipal governments.³

This final report focuses mainly on the use of the fund of approximately 60.14 billion JPY for the JRCS relief and recovery programmes. By the end of March 2021, all the recovery and rehabilitation activities are to be completed.

In FY 2018-2020 (from April 2018 to March 2021), main achievements have been made in capacity building of the JRCS disaster preparedness, nuclear disaster preparedness, construction of disaster recovery public housings, and physical rehabilitation of medical and social welfare facilities.

To list a few;

- Red Cross Disaster Preparedness Education Seminars 924 times with 54,071 participants to promote the disaster preparedness education in the communities.
- Meetings of Radiation Emergency Medical Care Advisors were held 4 times .
- All planned 656 disaster recovery public housings were constructed by October 2019.
- Construction of the Fukushima Red Cross Hospital was completed in September 2018 and started its operation in January 2019.
- Psychosocial support services were provided 92 times with 1,446 participants in the GEJET affected area.

(For further details please refer to "HIGHLIGHTS OF PROGRESS" below).

¹ Reconstruction Agency. *Zenkoku no Hinansha-su* (Number of evacuees nationwide), *Reiwa 3nen 2gatsu 26nichi* (26 February 2021). https://20210226_kouhou1.pdf (reconstruction.go.jp)

² *Id.* *Shozai todofukenbetsu no Hinansha-su* (Number of evacuees in each prefecture), 8 February 2021

³ The total amount of the Cash Grant Program received by Japanese Red Cross Society (as of 31 December 2020) was JPY342,502,894,862.

HIGHLIGHTS OF PROGRESS IN FY 2018-2020

In FY2018-2020 (covering from April 2018 to March 2021), the main progress of each programme is highlighted below. As to the progress of each programme, please see “PROGRAMME DETAILS” from page 35. Due to the pandemic of the COVID-19, most of the activities have been affected in FY 2020.

Programme 4: Assistance for Victims of Nuclear Power Plant Disaster

4.2.1 Digital Archives

Through the Red Cross Nuclear Disaster Resource Centre (NDRC) Digital Archives, the JRCs disseminated information on nuclear disasters and the situation in the affected areas. The NDRC issued three special reports and completed its activities in FY 2020 :

- Health Interview Survey and Health Assistance for People Evacuated from Namie Town to Iwaki City,
- The revision of the “JRCs Nuclear Disaster Guidelines for Preparedness, Response and Recovery” and the “Manual for Relief Activities under Nuclear Disasters” etc.,
- Eight years later: The current status of Recovery Assistance Programs by the JRCs Fukushima Chapter.

However, the Digital Archives will be closed at noon in Japan time on March 31, 2021. The posted contents on the Digital Archives will be transferred to the National Diet Library. The contents are scheduled to be released on the “National Diet Library Great East Japan Earthquake Archive”(Nickname: HINAGIKU). The contents can be continuously search and browse at the following URL. <https://kn.ndl.go.jp/en/#/>

(* The above website offers a choice of English, Japanese, Chinese and Korean languages.)

4.2.2 Radiation (Nuclear) Emergency Medical Care Advisors Meeting

The JRCs organized four sessions of the Radiation Emergency Medical Care Advisors Meeting where they discussed issues raised during the formulating process of the “Nuclear Disaster Guidelines for Preparedness, Response, and Recovery” and the JRCs’s future internal arrangements to respond to nuclear disaster, etc.

4.2.3 JRCs Nuclear Disaster Response Basic Training Session

The JRCs organized five sessions of the Training with 239 participants to ensure safe and secure operation of relief activities in radioactive environments carried out by the relief team members and other first responders.

Programme 5: Rehabilitation of Health Infrastructure

5.9 Construction of Fukushima Red Cross Hospital (Fukushima)

The construction of Fukushima Red Cross Hospital was completed in September 2018. The hospital became operational in January 2019.

Programme 6: Improving the Living Conditions of Affected People

6.5 Psychosocial Support

In FY 2018, 54 events with 449 participants were held in Iwate.

In FY 2018-2019, 38 events with 997 participants were held in Fukushima.

6.7 Disaster Recovery Public Housing in Otsuchi

In November 2019, the construction of the all 463 housing units were completed.

6.9 Nordic-style Walking

In FY 2018-2019, 54 events with 449 participants were held in Iwate and 31 events with 974 participants in Fukushima.

6.10 Health and Social Classes

In FY 2018-2019, 377 activities such as RC First Aid classes, hot meal kitchens, tea parties, and handicraft courses with 15,708 participants have been organized in Fukushima.

Programme 8:Children’s Education Support

8.16 Other Activities

A workplace experience programme for students was carried out at JRC Morioka Hospital in Iwate with 88 participating students in 2018.

Programme 10:Capacity Building for Disaster Preparedness

10.2 Disaster Preparedness Training for community members

In FY 2018-2019, the Red Cross Disaster Preparedness Seminars were held 924 times with 54,071 participants.

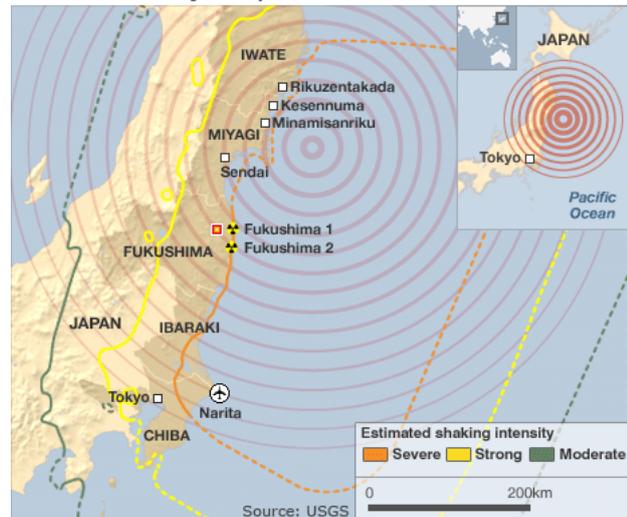
10.4 Disaster Preparedness Education Programme for Junior Red Cross/Red Cross Youth

In FY 2018, the JRCS continued to distribute the copies of the booklet, ‘Protect Life and Spread Disaster Prevention’, to Junior Red Cross member schools where they were utilized.

CONTEXT

On 11 March 2011 at 02.46 PM, Japan was struck by a magnitude 9.0 earthquake⁴, which generated a gigantic tsunami that hit a 700 km stretch of its Pacific coastlines. The tsunami devastated the *Tohoku* (north-eastern) region of Japan, with Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima prefectures being the worst affected. A 535 km² of land was inundated and nearly 400,000 houses were destroyed or damaged. Transport systems were extensively disrupted, and water and electric shutdowns affected an extensive area beyond Tohoku region. As of 10 December 2020, a total of 15,899 people was confirmed dead and 2,527 are still missing⁵. Failed reactors in the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant caused significant radioactive emissions.

Areas affected by the quake



On 12 April 2011, the nuclear accident at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant was rated as a level 7 “Major Accident” on the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale (INES). Level 7 is the most serious level on INES and is used to describe an event comprised of “A major release of radioactive material with widespread health and environmental effects requiring implementation of planned and extended countermeasures”.⁶ It turns the event into the first triple disaster ever recorded in human history.

Since the onset of the disaster, the JRCS was active on the ground by providing much needed emergency medical/psychosocial care and relief services. Furthermore, the JRCS provided the emergency relief activities to the affected people based on the Disaster Relief Act, although they are not included in this report.

Over 400,000 people took shelter in schools, public facilities, and hotels alike. In May 2011, with an unprecedented amount of funds made available to help victims of the disaster, the JRCS embarked for the first time since its establishment on a large-scale recovery operation in Japanese territory.

Now, nearly ten years after the disaster, as of 8 February 2021, an estimated 41,000 people are still displaced, including 28,505 from Fukushima, 3,677 from Miyagi, and 914 from Iwate,⁷ and their future remains uncertain.

The national and local governments are making the utmost efforts to develop residential land properties, and to construct disaster recovery public housings for the evacuees. As of 31 December 2020, in Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima, 18,227 private residential land properties were developed which represent 100 per cent of the total planned unit (18,227 units), and 29,808 units of public disaster recovery housings were completed which represent 100 per cent of the total planned units (29,808 units).⁸ However, the schedule of the construction has been considerably delayed, and has been affected to the relocation of the displaced people. Approximately 1,000 displaced people (2 per

⁴ The epicenter is 130 kilometers from Japan’s northeast Pacific coast.

⁵ National Police Agency of Japan. Emergency Disaster Countermeasures Headquarters. *Heisei 23 nen (2011 nen) Tohoku-Chiho Taiheiyō-oki Jishin no Higai-Jokyo to Keisatsu-Sochi* (Damage Situation and Police Countermeasures associated with 2011 Tohoku district - off the Pacific Ocean Earthquake) 10 December 2020. <https://www.npa.go.jp/news/other/earthquake2011/pdf/higaijokyo.pdf>

⁶ IAEA, *Fukushima Nuclear Accident Update Log (12 April 2011, 04:45 UTC)*, IAEA Briefing on Fukushima Nuclear Accident (12 April 2011, 14:30 UTC), <<https://www.iaea.org/newscenter/news/fukushima-nuclear-accident-update-log-15>>

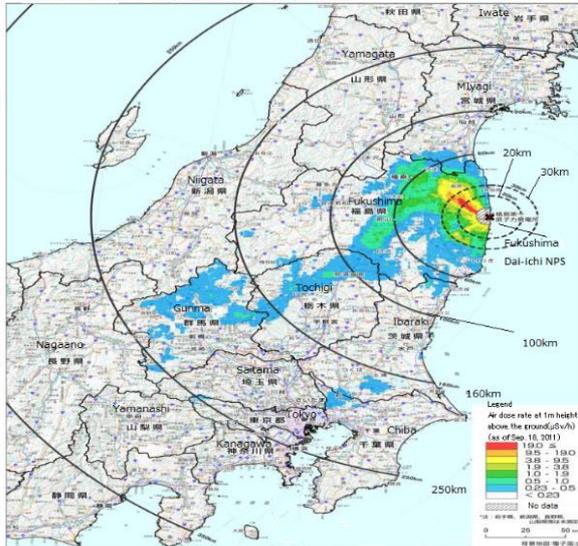
<https://www.iaea.org/newscenter/news/fukushima-nuclear-accident-update-log-15>

⁷ *Ibid.*, 1. Of 35,725 people, approximately 28,505 people are displaced to other prefectures, and 7,220 people are displaced, but still in Fukushima.

⁸ Reconstruction Agency. *Higashi-Nippon-Daishinsai Hisaisha-muke Saigai-Koei-Jutaku oyobi Minkan-Jutaku-to-yo Takuchi no Kyokyo Jokyo (Reiwa 2 nen 3gatsu matsu genzai) nitsuite* (Situation of supply of public disaster housing and private residential land properties for the disaster-affected, as of 31 December 2020). [C:\Users\y-hanai.st\Downloads\20210112_jutakukyokyu.pdf](http://www.reconstruction.go.jp/topics/main-cat1/sub-cat1-12/20210112_jutakukyokyu.pdf) ([reconstruction.go.jp](http://www.reconstruction.go.jp)) http://www.reconstruction.go.jp/topics/main-cat1/sub-cat1-12/20210112_jutakukyokyu.pdf ([reconstruction.go.jp](http://www.reconstruction.go.jp)).

cent of the total number of evacuees) are living in temporary housing which includes prefabricated housing designed for short-term accommodation⁹.

Radioactive Pollution Caused by the Accident at TEPCO's Fukushima Dai-ichi NPS



Source: Ministry of the Environment, Japan. Map: Geospatial Information Authority of Japan

The map on the left, the “Radioactive Pollution Caused by the Accident at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant Station (as of September 2011)”¹⁰ shows the widespread effects on *Tohoku* (north-eastern) region of Japan. Its effects dispersed in 8 prefectures including Fukushima, Iwate, Miyagi, Tochigi, Gunma, Ibaraki, Chiba, and Saitama.

Among the evacuees in the three most GEJET affected prefectures, Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima, the situation is particularly complex for those from Fukushima. As of 30 September 2020, a total of 3,767 cases had been reported as “disaster-related deaths”¹¹ in Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima . Fukushima holds the highest total number of “disaster-related deaths” (2,313 cases¹²), and it is the only prefecture where the disaster-related

fatalities outnumber the direct GEJET disaster deaths. It shows the prolonged impact of the nuclear disaster on the survivors in Fukushima.

⁹ Reconstruction Agency. *Higashi Nihon daishinsai karano Fukko no genjo to torikumi (Reiwa 2 nen 9 gatsu) (Support to the affected people, as of September 2020)*

Hisaisha Shien (Support to the affected people) [https:// 202009_Pamphlet_fukko-jokyo-torikumi.pdf \(reconstruction.go.jp\)](https://202009_Pamphlet_fukko-jokyo-torikumi.pdf (reconstruction.go.jp))

¹⁰ Ministry of the Environment, Japan. *Progress on Off-site Cleanup Efforts in Japan (April 2014)*.

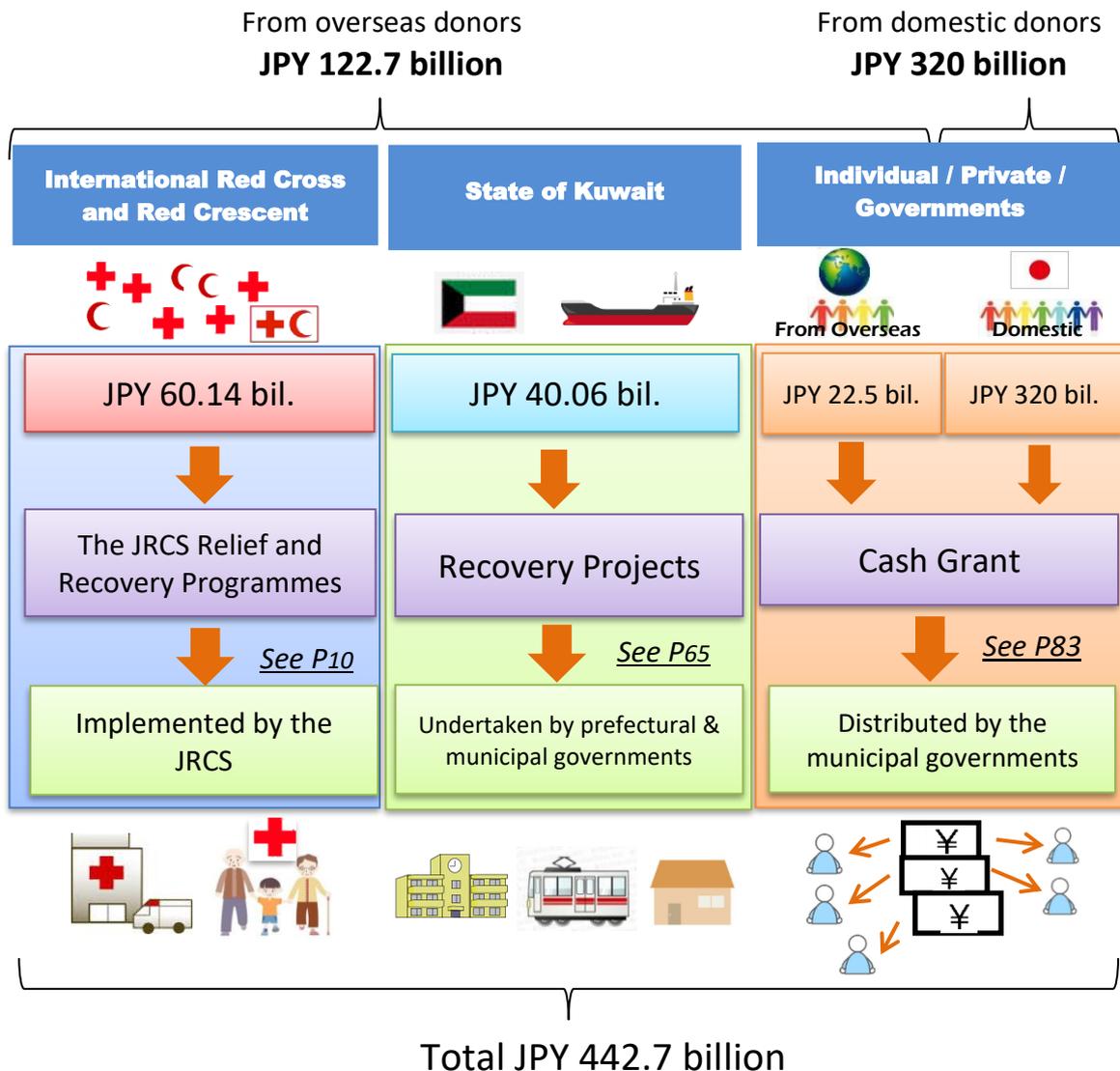
¹¹ Reconstruction Agency. *Higashi-Nippon-Daishinsai ni okeru Shinsai-kanren-shi no shisha-su (Reiwa 2 nen 9 gatsu 30 nichi)* (Number of Disaster-related death due to the Great East Japan Earthquake, as of 30 September 2020), [20201225_kanrenshi.pdf \(reconstruction.go.jp\)](20201225_kanrenshi.pdf (reconstruction.go.jp)). Disaster related deaths means that fatalities caused by the indirect impact of the disaster, such as 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 deaths caused by delayed medical treatment in the emergency phase, due to the destruction of hospitals.

¹² *Id.*

USE OF FUNDS

By 31 December 2020, the JRCs received JPY 442.7 billion including JPY 122.7 billion from overseas, and they were allocated into the following four categories:

1. JPY 60.14 billion: Received from Partner National Societies (PNSs) of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and allocated for the JRCs Relief and Recovery Programme. At present, 100 PNS have contributed to the GEJET Operation (see the page 35-64 for details).
2. JPY 40.06 billion: Received from the State of Kuwait in the form of crude oil donation and disbursed through the JRCs to the three most GEJET affected prefectural governments¹³ in support of recovery projects on which they took the lead (see the page 65-82 for details).
3. JPY 22.5 billion: Received from foreign governments, embassies, corporates and individuals, JPY 22 billion were allocated for the Cash Grant Scheme (see the page 83 for details).
4. JPY 319.7 billion: Received from domestic donors (i.e. individuals, corporates, and other institutions), these were also allocated for the Cash Grant Scheme.



While the JRCs provided relief activities by utilizing donations from abroad, it also conducted emergency relief activities to the affected people based on the Disaster Relief Act in Japan. As these latter relief activities were subsidized by the government, they were not included in this report.

¹³ The three most GEJET affected prefectural governments are Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima.

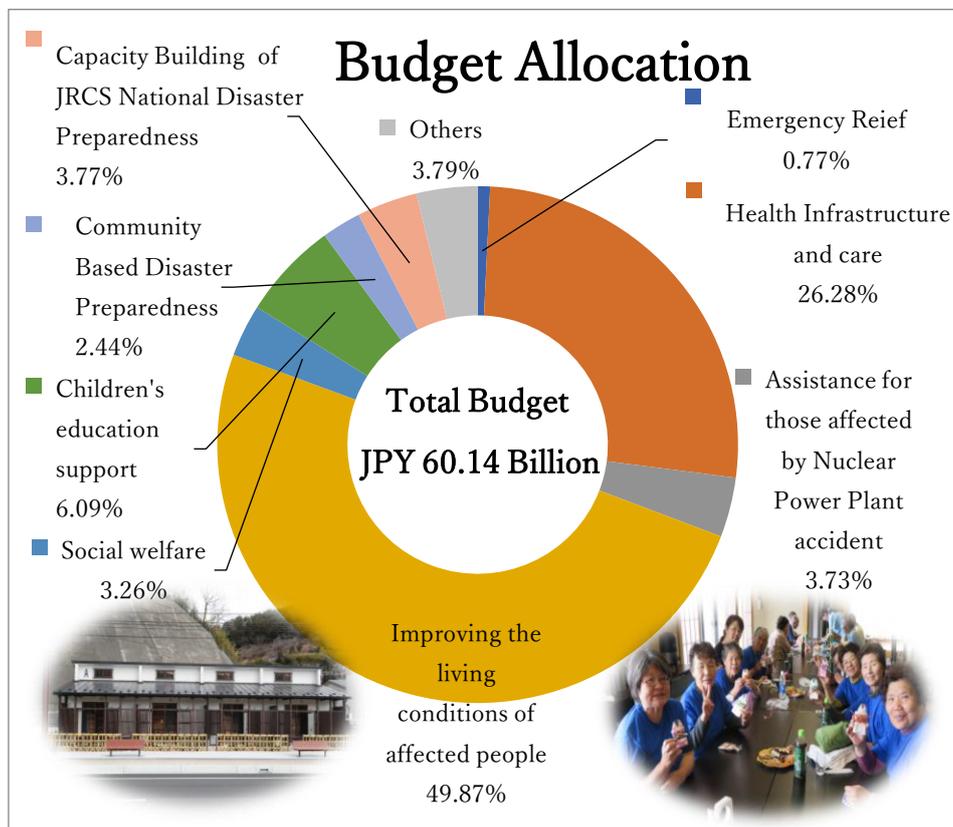
PLAN OF ACTION (PoA)

In a spirit of solidarity, PNSs and the IFRC have provided support to the JRCS GEJET operation and many projects have been implemented under the internationally endorsed Plan of Action (PoA), which primarily focused on the three most GEJET affected prefectures of Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima. The projects have been carefully selected based on needs assessments and consultation with the municipalities and prefectures in the affected areas. The work has been conducted in close collaboration with the relevant stake holders.

On 9 May 2011, within two months of the disaster, the JRCS called the first PNS meeting in which the initial PoA was endorsed with a budget of JPY 30 billion. A revised PoA with a JPY 53 billion budget was presented at a PNS monitoring meeting on 31 October 2011 and endorsed at the second PNS meeting on 18 May 2012. Following the rapid increase in funds, the programmes have become more diverse with the total number of projects reaching 61 as of today.

The current PoA, appearing on the next page, has a budget of JPY 60.14 billion, covering the following eight areas of intervention.

- Emergency Relief (Programme 1 and 2)
- Health Infrastructure and Care (Programme 3 and 5)
- Assistance for those Affected by Nuclear Power Plant Accident (Programme 4)
- Improving the Living Conditions of Affected People (Programme 6)
- Social Welfare Support (Programme 7)
- Children's Education Support (Programme 8)
- Community Based Disaster Preparedness (Programme 9)
- Capacity Building of the JRCS National Disaster Preparedness (Programme 10)



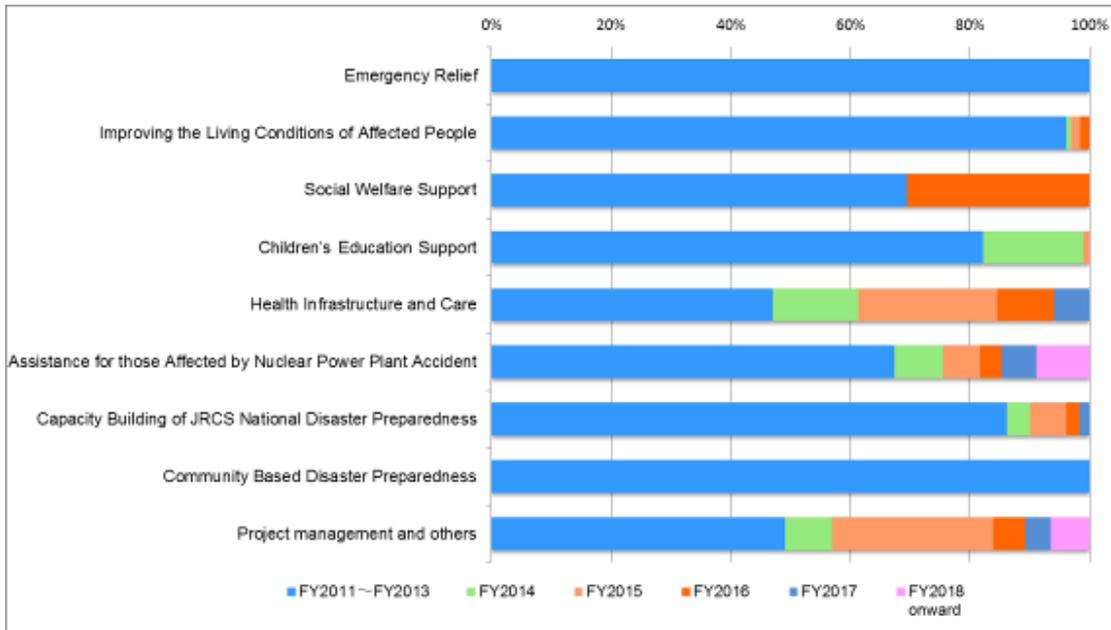
Plan of Action and Budget Allocation

Japanese Yen (JPY) in thousand

Program		Project		Budget
No.	Name	No.	Name	
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	Rehabilitation of health infrastructure	5-(1)	Construction of a temporary night-time emergency medical centre (Ishinomaki)	108,950
		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)	4,301,430
		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)	1,600,857
		5-(8)	Social Welfare Care centre (Minamisanriku, Miyagi)	620,000
		5-(9)	Construction of Fukushima Red Cross Hospital (Fukushima)	2,198,948
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 temporary housing	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	34,726
		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	170,085
		6-(9)	Nordic style walking as physical exercise	27,749
		6-(10)	Health and Social Class	174,676
		6-(11)	Home visits for evacuee's health care (Iwaki, Fukushima)	77,966
		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	144,974
		6-(15)	Cash Grant Scheme	172,752
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 (Kesenuma, 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-school clubs	980,767
		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	289,288
		8-(13)	Red Cross Youth and Volunteer Project	197,105
		8-(14)	Establishment of "Children's World"	68,225
		8-(15)	"Dream Blossom" Project	2,817
		8-(16)	Miscellaneous	15,772
9	Community Based Disaster	9-(1)	Provision of DP material and storage facilities	1,470,326
10	Capacity building of JRCS in the area of disaster management	10-(1)	Development of disaster response capacity, tools and facilities	2,090,238
		10-(2)	Disaster Preparedness Training	94,900
		10-(3)	Mobilization of Youth Volunteers for disaster management	12,949
		10-(4)	Disaster Preparedness Education Program for Junior Red Cross/Red Cross Youth	66,778
11	Other Projects	11-(1)	AED and other necessities for volunteer centres	16,487
12	Project under formulation	12-(1)	Future potential programmed.	160,247
13	Project management and support	13-(1)	HR, consultancy, audit, evaluation, support by IFRC	2,101,349
TOTAL				60,148,353

OVERVIEW OF RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION

As of March 31, 2020 a total of JPY 59.7 billion or 99.3 per cent of the 60.14 billion budgets had been spent. The remaining fund is planned to be spent by the end of March 2021. This budget represents the donations by PNSs. The table below summarizes the expenditure and the budget allocation from 2011.



Starting from the next page, the goal and achievements are summarized and sorted by area of intervention, while details of the programmes are available from page 35 onwards.

PROGRAMME GOAL AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Emergency Relief (Programme 1 and 2)

In the coastal area of Tohoku, hundreds of hospitals and medical clinics were destroyed or damaged, and many other effectively became inoperative due to cut of the power supply resulting from the earthquake. Meanwhile, the survivors, men and women, children, and the elderly, the sick and the injured, were all seeking urgent help, creating a situation almost akin to a warzone.

The JRCS, in accordance with its national mandate and mission, provided medical relief and psychosocial support (PSP) and distributed relief items to survivors.

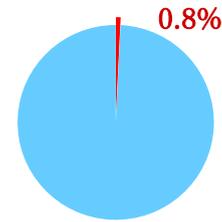
The funds were urgently allocated for deployment and activities carried out by medical/PSP teams, provision of relief items, and support to the JRCS Chapters to facilitate warehousing/dispatch of relief supplies.

The JRCS deployed 896 medical teams to the affected prefectures. Out of these, 55, including 22 Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMAT), were deployed within the first 24 hours. The JRCS network of 92 Red Cross hospitals provided sites to receive patients. Fourteen out of 20 domestic Emergency Response Units (dERU) were mobilized. More than 87,000 patients were treated in the most affected prefectures. Additionally, more than 14,000 people received psychosocial support.

The JRCS distributed relief items such as blankets, emergency kits and sleeping sets to the survivors in evacuation centres. By mobilizing its emergency stocks from the JRCS Chapters and in seamless coordination with the transport agencies, relief items were quickly and safely delivered to the survivors.

The JRCS relief activities were closed by September 2011, as the recovery activities moved forward into the recovery phase. The balance of the budget reflects the expense for the depreciable assets acquired in the operation.

Budget Allocation



Budget: JPY 463 million

Medical teams deployed	896 teams
People treated by medical teams	87,445 people
Essential goods provided to operate evacuation centres	1,257 items
Blankets distributed	148,493 pieces
Emergency kits distributed	38,437 kits
Sleeping sets distributed	15,406 sets
People received psychosocial support	14,039 people



Loading the relief items for dispatch. ©JRCS



The JRCS nurse provides care at an evacuation centre in Kamaishi, Iwate. ©JRCS

Health Infrastructure and Care (Programme 3 and 5)

As an integral part of its response, the JRCS supported health service delivery to the affected population, focusing on health care and rehabilitation of health facilities.

The funds were allocated to a pneumonia vaccination campaign for the elderly, improvement of service delivery for a prefectural hospital in Iwate and strengthening community health care service in Miyagi and Fukushima through rehabilitation and (re)construction of temporary and permanent health care facilities.

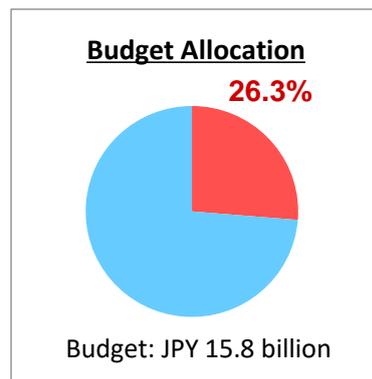
Immediately following the disaster, the risk of pneumonia infection rose significantly due to the harsh living conditions and unusually cold weather. The elderly was particularly susceptible as many had to endure overcrowded indoor camp settings and numerous transfers during evacuation. The JRCS thus launched a vaccination campaign in the three most disaster affected prefectures from October 2011 to March 2012, reaching out to 437,856 people over 70 years of age.

As part of strengthening community health care service, the capacity of two Red Cross hospitals was reinforced.

One is the JRC Ishinomaki Hospital in Miyagi, which is the principle hospital of the JRCS' 1st regional block area. It played a crucial role in delivering first aid as it was the only major hospital left standing in the middle of the devastation. It strengthened its emergency ward capacity by adding an extended emergency medical centre with a new intensive care unit.

The other hospital is the JRC Fukushima Hospital, which has been conducting radiation checks for local residents in collaboration with Fukushima Medical University. The nuclear disaster brought an unexpected change in the medical service architecture in Fukushima. With increased demand for services and the need to strengthen its capacity in disaster response, a new JRC Fukushima hospital was constructed in a new location nearby in 2019.

To date, the one health facility was rehabilitated, and five health facilities and one social welfare facility were constructed.



Pneumonia vaccination for elderly	437,856 people
Provision of air purifiers	4 machines
Constructed or Rehabilitated health facilities	6 facilities
Constructed a social welfare facility	1 facility



Assistance for those Affected by Nuclear Power Plant Accident (Programme 4)

The nuclear accident in Fukushima added a new dimension to the JRCS relief and recovery operation. The programme focus has two holds; response to the nuclear disaster in Fukushima and preparedness to the potential nuclear accidents.

The funds were allocated to cover provision of machines or equipment to monitor the radiation and Nuclear Disaster Preparedness Project through establishment of the Red Cross Nuclear Disaster Resource Centre (NDRC).

The JRCS provided a Whole-Body Counter (WBC) and two Thyroid Gland Monitors (TGM) to the JRC Fukushima Hospital in March 2012. Along with the local authorities and Fukushima Medical University Hospital (FMUH), the Red Cross Hospital plays a key role in monitoring survivors' exposure to radiation. Seven additional WBCs including two mobile units were provided to municipalities to increase the coverage. Also, 73 items of medical equipment were procured for Fukushima Medical University Hospital to meet the needs of an increasing number of patients requiring medical check-ups, and 109 units of food radiation measuring equipment were provided in Fukushima and Miyagi to address the unease being felt by residents over food safety.

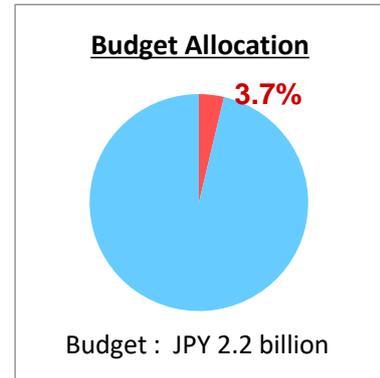
From its initial focus on provision of equipment, the programme has gradually shifted its emphasis to the nuclear disaster preparedness.¹⁴ Since the nuclear accident in Fukushima, the JRCS acknowledged the necessity for producing guidelines to set the standards for ensuring the safety of first responders during a nuclear disaster. The Guideline Committee was established comprising of experts within and outside of the JRCS and developed the "Nuclear Disaster Guidelines for Preparedness, Response and Recovery" in March 2015.

During the development process of the guidelines, the Committee identified 11 challenges which need to be considered.

In correspond to the challenge, "Necessary arrangement to secure the security and health of the staff and family in the nuclear disaster affected area", the "Guidance for security management of staff in the affected area under nuclear disaster" and a booklet on "How to protect health of you and your family under nuclear disaster" were produced and distributed in March 2016.

Corresponding to the other challenge, "Realization of the Guidelines content", the JRCS has been organizing a "Nuclear Disaster Response Basic Training Session" for the JRCS relief team members to provide basic knowledge about radiation as well as radiation emergency medical care since 2015, and "Radiation Emergency Medical Care Advisors Meeting" where they discussed on how to dispatch the JRCS support staff to the affected Red Cross Hospitals, to prepare necessary systems for accepting patients from Red Cross Hospitals in the UPZ (Urgent Protective action planning Zone) area, from 2017 and produced a manual on communication with the affected people.

Improving the Living Conditions of Affected People (Programme 6)



WBC provided	8 units
TGM Provided	2 units
Medical equipment provided	73 items
Provision of food radiation measuring equipment	109 units
Established Nuclear Disaster Resource Centre	1 facility



The JRCS Nuclear Disaster Response Basic Training Session in 2019. ©JRCS



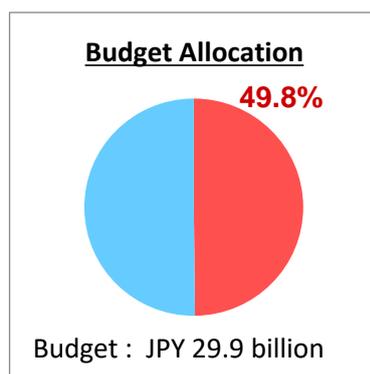
原子力災害時に
あなたとあなたの家族の健康を守るために

私達は、平時だけでなく、災害時に被災者の看護や救護を行う使命があります。しかし、いざ原子力災害となると「なんとなく怖い」と不安を感じることもあるかもしれません。原子力災害時にも安心して活動し、健康に暮らししていくために、知っておくと安心できる放射線に関する基礎知識を、いつでも持ち歩けるポケットサイズにまとめました。放射線について正しく理解し、正しく身を守りましょう。

Booklet on "How to protect health of you and your family under nuclear disaster" was created and distributed in March 2016. ©JRCS

¹⁴ Japanese Red Cross Society. Red Cross Nuclear Disaster Resource Center, *Challenges to be Considered Based on the Discussions at the "Guidelines for Red Cross Activities during Nuclear Disasters Committee"*, (English Translation), March 30, 2015

The disaster sent large numbers of people fleeing to evacuation centres and temporary housings, in what was expected to be a prolonged displacement. Therefore, improving the living conditions of evacuees have consistently been a major concern of the local authorities. By complimenting the efforts of the Government, which provided basic infrastructure, the project contributed to helping the survivors picking up and restoring their lives with dignity, despite the destruction of many of their possessions.



The funds were allocated to; distribution of seasonal amenities and medical reassurance kits¹⁵; provision of electric appliance and/or furniture to evacuation centres, temporary housings, and private households; support to the community through the construction of community centres; and support to the affected people through the construction of the disaster Recovery Public Housings, special care for individuals through mobile dental care, psychosocial care, Nordic-style walking, home visits, health and social classes, and other outreach activities.

A huge operation with JPY 29.9 billion (equivalent to 49.8 per cent of the total GEJET budget) followed involving the distribution of a set of six essential electric household appliances.¹⁶ In coordination with the prefectural and municipal governments, over 133,183 sets were delivered to the families who were in the temporary housings, some of whom may have to serve for a protracted period.

The coverage in terms of beneficiaries and geographical area of delivery was extended due to the revised eligibility criteria endorsed by the Government and in response to the evolving needs of the people affected by the nuclear accident in Fukushima. The distribution also involved some of the younger generation who decided, due to the higher health risk to children, to live separately from the older generations and sometimes as far away as the south-western island of Okinawa.

From its initial focus on domestic supplies delivery, the programme has gradually shifted its emphasis to community building and assistance to those who required special attention.

For instance, in addition to three community centres in Miyagi, the total 463 disaster recovery public housing units have been constructed in Otsuchi Town, Iwate, where 60 percent of the houses were destroyed by the tsunami. Also, psychosocial support started in April 2013, and provided in events like Nordic-style walking, tea parties and, health and social classes to encourage participation of intended beneficiaries who still reside in temporary housings, as well as those who have moved to the other housing and still look forward to participating in it. The activities were completed in March 2019

Furniture and electric appliances for evacuation centres and community centres provided	38,005 items
Summer amenity provided	202,546 kits
Winter amenity items distributed	137,438 items
Medical information reassurance kits provided	57,720 sets
Electric household appliances distributed	133,183 sets
Community bus operations supported	3 routes in 2 towns
Items for mobile dental care services distributed	11 sets of equipment, 5 vehicles
Disaster Recovery Public Housing units constructed	463 units
Community centres constructed	3 facilities



Health Consultation project for evacuees from Namie town in Fukushima started in October 2012 and completed in March 2017. In 2016, the JRCS health care survey team had visited 2,707 evacuees

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ It is comprised of a washing machine, a refrigerator, a TV set, a rice-cooker, a microwave, and a hot water kettle.

(1,137 households) from Namie town. Five years have passed since GEJET. While there are, still evacuees waiting for a visit by the JRCS health care survey team, increasing number of evacuees decline the consultation as their works and life become stable.

Simultaneously, the Namie dispensary provides health consultation to the evacuees and organizes a “mother salon” to provide child rearing and development advice and daily general concerns. In September 2016, “The third report on Health Consultation Project for the evacuees from Namie town evacuating in Iwaki city in Fukushima” covering the period from October 2014 to October 2015 was prepared in collaboration to the JRC College of Nursing.

As of 28 February 2021, 20,053 evacuees from Namie town still evacuate in Fukushima (14,013 evacuees, nearly 70 percent) and other prefectures (6,040 evacuees, 30 percent). Among those evacuate in Fukushima, 3,173 people stay in Iwaki city, 2,419 people stay in Fukushima city and 1,958 people in Minamisoma City¹⁷. Although an evacuation order was lifted for the “area being ready for the removal of the evacuation order”, and “a residency-restricted area” except for “a difficult-to-return area” on 31 March 2017, the population of Namie town is 1,579 as of the end of January 2021¹⁸. The returning of the evacuees to their hometown is not proceeding as expected.¹⁹



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

¹⁷ Namie Town Homepage. *Situation of the evacuation of the population of the Namie town*, 28 February 2021. <https://www.town.namie.fukushima.jp/soshiki/3/27186.html>

¹⁸ Namie Town, *Namie (As of Reiwa 3nen 1gatsu 31nichi)*

¹⁹ Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters (Genshiryoku saigai taisaku honbu). *Namiecho • Tomiokacho ni okeru hinanshij kuiki no kaijyo ni suitei*, 10 March 2017

Social Welfare Support (Programme 7)

Given that the elderly, the group most susceptible to the effects of the disaster, accounted for over 25 per cent of the population, addressing their well-being naturally be-came an indispensable component of the JRCS relief and recovery operation.

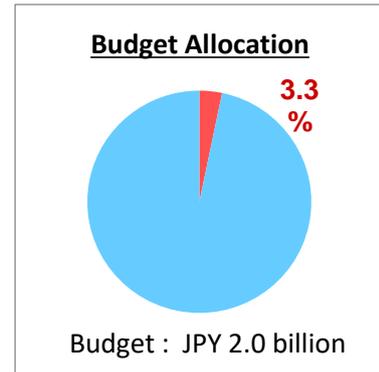
A significant amount of funds was allocated for the provision of emergency care to the elderly; strengthening service delivery through provision of items to social welfare institutions; and construction of social welfare facilities and housings for the elderly.

To meet the urgent needs of special care for the elderly, the JRCS deployed nearly 70 staff to evacuation centres in the affected prefectures and provided psychological care, meals, baths, and other assistance required on the ground.

To strengthen its service delivery, the JRCS provided basic supplies to social welfare institutions in the three most affected prefectures. The JRCS was in the frontline providing critical services to the vulnerable elderly. The disaster destroyed many social welfare facilities, swept away their vehicles and equipment and placed enormous strain on their capacities. In Fukushima, many institutions were no longer able to function and had to relocate due to the entry restrictions imposed in the high radiation areas. The JRCS donated vehicles, furniture, fixtures, and nursing beds to hundreds of these welfare institutions in order to help them to resume their operations and services for needy elderly and physically challenged persons. The JRCS also supported to rebuild a Kesenuma social welfare centre in Miyagi which was completed in December 2016.

Construction of public housing for the elderly was also critically needed in Fukushima. These facilities, that were already completed, provide permanent housing for elderly survivors who lost their homes. They are equipped with community rooms or common laundry spaces as a measure to prevent isolation among residents.

To date, all the projects in this programme have been completed.



Caretakers for evacuation centres dispatched	67 staff
Nursing Beds distributed	959 beds
Group-home (home for the elderly) items distributed	2,239 items
Vehicles for social welfare institutions provided	338 vehicles
Elderly housing constructed	5 facilities
Social welfare centre constructed	1 facility



Construction of Kesenuma Social Welfare Centre "Yasuragi" has been completed in December 2016. ©JRCS

Children’s Education Support (Programme 8)

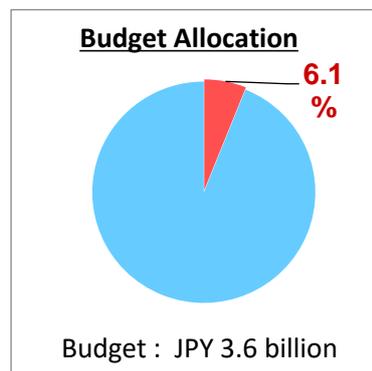
Apart from the elderly, the most vulnerable segment of the survivors was undoubtedly children and youth who lost the space and opportunity for education and social activities following the disaster. The concerns of local governments were addressed through the projects which envisioned the creation of a healthy and sound environment for the future generation in this rapidly aging Tohoku region.

The funds were allocated to cover three areas; events involving learning and socializing opportunities; provision of items and/or equipment; and establishment of facilities.

When many schools were destroyed or forced to relocate due to the triple disaster, support to the

schools provided a crucial channel to reach out to the children. Numerous items such as school kitchen items, buses, clinic supplies and equipment, training outfits, electric blackboards and flashlights were provided in the most affected prefectures to help the children resume their schooling at the earliest possible time. Further support to date includes construction of three prefabricated gymnasiums, four nursery schools, two after-school clubs, and a kindergarten facility.

The summer camp project, which took nearly 6,000 children from the disaster-hit prefectures to Hokkaido, was the largest project of this programme. The camp aimed at providing children with time and space to release stress from the numerous changes brought about by the disaster. Children learned first aid and experienced various outdoor activities, with additional content of educational perspectives being provided through workshops on environmental issues, international understanding, dietary education, etc. In 2017, one camp was organized in total with 100 participants. The JRCS Fukushima Chapter conducted 24 Psychosocial Support activities for the school children and the Youth in Fukushima with 1,829 participants. To date, all projects have been completed.



School kitchen items provided	8,933 items
School operations supported and buses donated	13 operations 18 buses
School clinic items provided	1,799 items
Training outfits for children distributed	3,655 items
Participants of smile parks	86,584 children
Summer camps held	1 time, 100 children
Electric blackboards provided	16 boards
Prefabricated gymnasiums constructed	3 facilities
Nursery schools, kindergarten and after-school clubs constructed	8 facilities



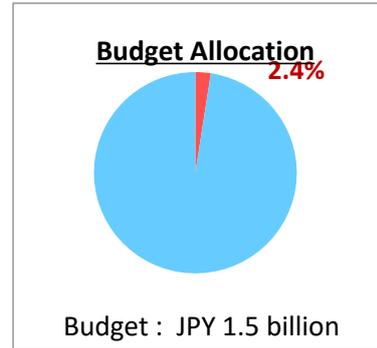
International Exchange Programme in Fukushima in 2019. ©JRCS

Community Based Disaster Preparedness (Programme 9)

Strengthening the capacity of municipalities in the affected areas is vital to complement the on-the-groundwork of the JRCS in times of emergency.

Since Japan is a disaster-prone country, most municipalities have a good stock of emergency supplies in their warehouses. However, many of the emergency stocks in the affected area were washed away, damaged or exhausted during the disaster, leaving an urgent need for replenishment.

The JRCS supported 27 municipalities in the three most affected prefectures under this programme. Learning from the GEJET experience, 432 storage facilities were set up in strategic spots that the communities themselves identified and in which disaster preparedness materials of their choice were stored by December 2013.

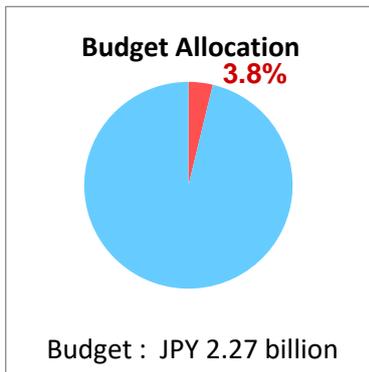


Capacity Building of the JRCS National Disaster Preparedness (Programme 10)

The JRCS is working systematically to strengthen its capacity to respond to any future emergency. In parallel with assisting municipalities in increasing their preparedness, the JRCS also increased the capacity of its 47 Chapters by procuring necessary supplies and equipment.

The procured emergency items were carefully prioritized and selected based on the lessons learnt from the GEJET, including prefabricated operation centres for rapid deployment, large-size tents for aid stations, special vehicles for communication and command stations, ambulances, vehicles for pharmaceutical storage, vehicles for doctors' use and personnel transportation, trucks for emergency relief delivery, cooling/heating systems for aid stations, satellite phones, portable ultrasound diagnostic devices and medical bags. Delivery was completed by November 2013.

Under this programme, three projects were added in 2014; Disaster Preparedness Training, Mobilization of Youth Volunteers for Disaster Management, and Disaster Preparedness Education Program for Junior Red Cross/Red Cross Youth. These projects focus on strengthening preparedness against disasters among the targeted age groups by utilizing the experiences learned from the GEJET and other disasters.





Disaster Preparedness Training, which aims at promoting awareness, relevant knowledge and skills in the community, and the training for instructors for Disaster Preparedness Training Programme was held with total 82 participants in 2017. The JRCS Disaster Preparedness Seminar was held 576 times in 41 Chapters with 28,487 participants.

In the Disaster Preparedness Education Program for Junior Red Cross/Red Cross Youth, the targeted groups are students in junior and senior high schools.

The textbook, “Mamoru Inochi Hiomeru Bosai (Junior Red Cross Disaster Preparedness Education Program)” was compiled and published in 2014. 40,000 copies were

reprinted in July 2016. So far, 105,000 copies have been delivered to all 36,000 schools including elementary, junior high and high schools through the board of educations by the JRCS Chapters in each prefecture.

According to the report of a survey conducted on 4,000 randomly selected schools, from primary schools to senior high schools in nationwide in January 2017, it was found out that the number of schools that have already used the text book at schools was decreased from 26% to 22%, although 97% of them found it as useful.

Furthermore, Disaster Preparedness Educational material “Find out risks for disaster preparedness” for preschool children was completed in 2017.

Red Cross Youth Volunteers has promoted the national common theme “Continue supportive activities for the affected people by GEJET and cope with the future disasters” since 2013 and implemented the recovery support and regional disaster preparedness activities and completed the activities in FY 2015.

COORDINATION AND PARTNERSHIPS

The noteworthy event that was important for coordination and partnership during the reporting period includes the October 2018's International Symposium on Communicating Nuclear and Radiological Emergencies to the Public at Vienna, Austria.

International Symposium on Communicating Nuclear and Radiological Emergencies to the Public was held by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) from 1 to 5 October 2018. Nine international societies including the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) cooperated in the symposium. More than 500 communications experts, media and journalists participated and exchanged on approaches and expertise about the best ways to "Communicate Nuclear and Radiological Emergencies to the Public"

THE PARTNERSHIP MEETING ON THE GREAT EAST JAPAN EARTHQUAKE AND TSUNAMI 2018

The Partnership Meeting on the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami 2018 was held by Japanese Red Cross Society from 26 to 28 February 2018 with 48 participants from 23 Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies as well as from the IFRC and the ICRC.

As the recovery program has been implemented for seven years after the GEJET by receiving the assistances from the Red Cross and the Red Crescent National Societies, and has been moving forward into the completion, the aim was to share lessons learned from the recovery program as well as to discuss how to strengthen the resilience of the society to the disasters with the Red Cross and Red Crescent partners.

In the meeting, the progress, and the outcomes of the program etc., were shared with the participants. Also, the reporting sessions on the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant Accident were made by the Chairperson of National Diet of Japan Fukushima Nuclear Accident Independent Investigation Commission as well as the student team of Fukushima.

At the end of the meeting, the message from the JRCS through collaboration with the Movement partners for the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami of 11 March 2011 (GEJET) was released).

Participants also made a field trip to Tohoku region including Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima by visiting the Governor of Iwate, Onagawa Community Medical Centre on 27 February, Okawa primary school site in Ishinomaki City, Miyagi, Katsurao village disaster recovery public housing in Miharu Town where the evacuees from Katsurao Village staying after the nuclear power plant accident, Fukushima Prefectural Centre for Environmental Creation in Fukushima and concluded the trip with a review session of the three-day meeting and field visit on 28 February. At the end of the meeting, the following message was released by the Japanese Red Cross Society.

Message from the Japanese Red Cross Society through collaboration with the Movement partners for the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami of 11 March 2011(GEJET)

The Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS) has learned very much from running the operation of this unprecedented disaster that was undertaken with an excellent cooperation and assistance from the Red Cross and Red Crescent partners worldwide. It hopes to share some of the key learnings with them, particularly in the following areas.

1. Given ever-increasing major disasters worldwide, National Societies are urged to act beyond emergency response and have themselves well-prepared in the form of promoting disaster preparedness education and any other initiatives which can be introduced through the One Billion Coalition for Resilience led by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). It is critically important that the Red Cross Red Crescent enhances its holistic engagement in the integrated disaster management cycle by enhancing disaster preparedness, prevention, risk reduction as well as recovery, thus achieving "Build Back Better."

2. Under the recovery operation, working together better with relevant stakeholders, including authorities/municipalities and community volunteers, is vitally important, and as is bringing affected populations to whom we hold ourselves accountable to the forefront of the design and implementation of our action. National Societies need to understand the recovery framework and its related activities of their own countries, and make clearer the division of roles and responsibilities, including for those of the public authorities as well as Red Cross Red Crescent volunteers.
3. Given that needs during the recovery phase are so diverse among affected areas and regions as compared with those of a response phase, National Societies are advised to establish the mechanism of receiving international support and assistance with due organizational flexibility, coping with the potential of a rapid and huge expansion in the recovery programme.
4. The outcome and issues of the JRCS GEJET recovery operation be summarized and shared, applying learnings to the enhancement of policies and procedures for the future recovery programming.
5. The JRCS, based upon valued learnings from the GEJET, will contribute to work out global standards in the recovery operation in close cooperation with the Movement partners. The global standards will assist the IFRC and its member National Societies to make clearer their roles and responsibilities for recovery.
6. We believe that our efforts should lead to enhancement of “resilience”, that is, communities’ coping capacity to recover from disasters. It is therefore important to review issues to achieve resilience during the recovery phase in the mid-to long-term thinking and make the most optimal use of those learnings in pursuit of protecting lives, health, and well-being of the affected people.



Field trip to Tohoku and review session in Fukushima in February 2018. ©JRCS

EVALUATION

The JRCS seized the opportunity to learn as many lessons as possible from its first large-scale relief and recovery operation carried out on the national stage. The JRCS was also keen to disseminate these lessons so as to contribute to the institutional development of the entire Movement for future disaster response, particularly in high-income countries. To this end, the JRCS, jointly with the IFRC, commissioned independent experts to carry out two evaluations; one for relief activities during the first six months of operation; and the other for recovery activities during the first two years of operation.

1. Independent Evaluation Report

1.1.1 Independent Evaluation Report (Relief)

Preparing for and Responding to Large Scale Disasters in High-Income Countries, Findings and Lessons Learned from the Japanese Red Cross Society's Response to the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami; 11 January 2012

The JRCS and the IFRC evaluated the first six months of the relief and recovery operation in order to learn lessons and improve the mechanisms for managing large scale disaster response in high income countries.

http://www.jrc.or.jp/eq-japan2011/evaluation/pdf/JPTsunamiEarthquake12_report.pdf

1.1.2 The JRCS's response to the Recommendations of the IFRC on the Independent Evaluation Report (Relief)

The JRCS was presented with some issues and recommendations through the assessment by the IFRC and third parties regarding recovery support using international donations. Based on the assessment, the JRCS has been improving how to perform future activities of the Red Cross. The JRCS has worked out its policy based on those recommendations.

The JRCS will continue its relief activities in line with the recommendations and the policy, as well as share them with each country's Red Cross and Red Crescent Society.

Following are the JRCS's response to the recommendations of the IFRC:

1. Relations with Government and Other Organizations	
Recommendation 1	The JRCS's response to the Recommendation 1
That JRCS take a lead to develop a framework for cooperation with the appropriate government authorities at central and local levels, NGOs, and other relevant organizations to better share information, understand each other's plans and foster coordination of activities in the future.	The JRCS will enhance cooperative relations with government agencies, such as Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Japan Coast Guard, and Fire and Disaster Management Agency at ordinary times through implementation of joint exercises to strengthen the effectiveness of the existing agreements on relief activities after large scale disasters. The JRCS will also develop close ties with NGOs and cooperate with other related institutions which procure and transport relief goods, accordingly.
Recommendation 2	The JRCS's response to the Recommendation 2
That national societies continuously nurture a close working relationship with the disaster management	The JRCS acknowledges the importance of building face-to-face relationships at all levels of the Cabinet Office and other related

<p>authorities at all levels to enable effective and efficient liaison when large scale disasters strike, and decision-making bodies come under heavy pressure.</p>	<p>institutions as part of the preparedness for large scale disasters in the future.</p>
<p>2. Contingency Planning</p>	
<p>Recommendation 3</p>	<p>The JRCS's response to the Recommendation 3</p>
<p>That JRCS develop a contingency plan for large scale disasters after considering the following issues:</p>	<p>As lessons learned from GEJET, the JRCS will establish a flexible disaster response system, enhance DM capacity, and draw up a response plan maximizing resources available from the Red Cross network for a possible large-scale disaster in the future.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the relationship with Government of Japan (GoJ) in implementing the disaster management plan (see recommendation 1) (2) a strategy to scale up and meet abnormally large needs in the case of mega disasters and/or when two or more Chapters are seriously affected (see Recommendation section 4, Evaluation report) (3) the possible role of the JRCS health institutions, such as hospitals, in providing a forward disaster management coordination centre in large scale disasters (4) the need for capacity in making assessments, including in situations where municipalities are rendered dysfunctional (see recommendation 5) (5) The JRCS role and responsibility in case of large-scale industrial accidents (see recommendation 8) (6) the need for a JRCS recovery policy (see recommendation 14) (7) a strategy for the most effective deployment of human resources within the Society, including those with practical experience and expertise in overseas large-scale disasters and those familiar with Movement policies and standards (see recommendation 18) (8) the need to strengthen the corps of the JRCS trained volunteers to give added outreach to the communities and provide surge capacity to deliver emergency relief services (see recommendation 13) (9) the basis on which additional resources (e.g. funds, international 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Develop further relationships with GoJ, NGOs and private corporate sector (2) Develop operational centres in the affected area along with the development of human resources for management of the relief activities. (3) Establish the operational hubs as well as logistic base in or nearby an affected area. (4) Strengthen capacity for proactive information gathering by the staff members and volunteers. (5) Develop the JRCS response policy, appropriate equipment, operational procedures, and the training system in response to nuclear radiation disaster. (6) Review expected roles of the JRCS from the public perspective in the recovery operation and develop a policy as well as scope of activities for future recovery operations. (7) Review the operational linkage among NHQ, Chapters, and hospitals and enhance effective use of experienced human resources not only from domestic domain but also from the international emergency relief as well as from the RCRC Movement. (8) Examine the roles and scope of activities of the JRCS volunteers and volunteer centres, including management of such centres. (9) Review effective use of the global response tools from the RCRC Movement at a time of large-scale disasters (including Wat-San ERU which was proven to be effective during GEJET).

<p>tools, supplies and personnel) may be mobilized from within the Movement (see section 5)</p> <p>(10) stronger coordination with the government, NGOs, the private sector, and other organizations (see recommendation 1)</p>	
Recommendation 4	The JRCS's response to the Recommendation 4
<p>That national societies undertake adequate contingency planning for large scale disasters, including arrangements to access resources and assistance from within the Movement, to respond to events which, while highly unlikely, may have catastrophic effects in their country.</p>	<p>In GEJET operation' the JRCS immediately requested a support of communication delegate from the IFRC as per the existing contingency plan for a large-scale disaster. The scale of GEJET, however, was far bigger than expected, as the needs of the affected people were enormous. As a result, a traditional relief activity of the JRCS turned to be not sufficient enough to address unmet needs that existed in wide range for a long period. Learning the lessons from the operation, the JRCS will review its contingency plan to be flexible enough to cope with various disaster scenarios, thus maximizing effective use of external support from the RCRC Movement. (e.g. relief goods, equipment, specialized delegate and ERUs).</p>
3. Assessment	
Recommendation 5	The JRCS's response to the Recommendation 5
<p>That JRCS build capacity within its domestic disaster response personnel to conduct assessments on the basis of the IFRC developed methodologies in order to better target assistance and reach the most vulnerable. Trained assessment teams should be available to be deployed at short notice to help municipality authorities assess the needs of their communities, especially in areas where the JRCS can deliver services. The JRCS should also review its volunteer base at municipal level and consider more systematic training and organization for disaster intervention.</p>	<p>The JRCS normally gets disaster information from the affected municipality authorities. In case of GEJET, local authorities became dysfunctional. The JRCS recognizes the need to boost its own capacity to assess the situation in order to meet the various needs of the affected people. The JRCS will strengthen human resource development for effective use of volunteers, the JRCS overseas experienced staff, and Chapter staff to carry out its own needs assessment and information gathering in affected area.</p>
Recommendation 10	The JRCS's response to the Recommendation 10
<p>That the Movement continuously reviews and updates its restoring family links (RFL) and tracing services to take advantage of evolving technology and the social media.</p>	<p>In GEJET the tracing services provided by social media, such as Google were remarkable. Incorporating rapidly growing interface technology such as Facebook is considered important. The JRCS needs to clarify its role and organizational</p>

	competence in the area of RFL in natural disasters.
Recommendation 11	The JRCS's response to the Recommendation 11:
That JRCS undertake investigations to establish needs and the feasibility of providing long-term, volunteer delivered PSS programming in support of individuals and communities affected by the GEJET as part of the recovery programme.	Roles and activities of Psychosocial Support Programme (PSP) were not fully understood internally or externally. The JRCS needs to reaffirm its roles and activities of PSP and clarify its position in disaster relief activities, as well as the possibility to increase the number of PSP staff and volunteers.
Recommendation 12	The JRCS's response to the Recommendation 12
That national societies both plan to send and to receive trained PSP personnel to support their expatriate communities when large scale disasters strike, given the presence of many different nationalities in most high-income countries. The deployment of such personnel must depend upon usual travel protocols being respected including the agreement of the host national society.	Many foreign workers and permanent residents married to Japanese were also affected by the GEJET. International Organization for Migration (IOM) provided PSP support to these people and the JRCS did not target foreigners in particular. After the nuclear accident in Fukushima, many foreigners returned to their home country, but some remained in Japan. For those remaining who had limited access to information, may have needed PSP support by compatriots. In fact, the JRCS dispatched PSP team during Christchurch EQ operation in New Zealand (2011) to support family members of Japanese victims. In future, the JRCS will continue to regard PSP as a priority activity to meet the needs both of foreigners in Japan and Japanese abroad.
Recommendation 13	The JRCS's response to the Recommendation 13
That JRCS strengthen and diversify its trained volunteer base and have effective systems in place for their efficient mobilization and deployment. As well, effective systems should be developed to manage a surge in the recruitment of new volunteers in times of disaster.	The JRCS reaffirms the important roles of DM volunteers in disaster relief and will examine effective ways of establishment and management of volunteer centres.
Recommendation 14	The JRCS's response to the Recommendation 14
That JRCS develops a national recovery policy and a plan to build relevant capacity as part of its disaster management strategy.	The JRCS placed high priority in supporting the life of survivors from the emergency to recovery phase in GEJET operation. However, due to the lack of a coherently elaborated vision as well as past experience in the domestic recovery activities, the JRCS could not sufficiently develop projects in a structured manner in the early stages. In light of GEJET experience (and the

	<p>recommendations from the IFRC evaluation), the JRCS developed a vision and a policy that demonstrate the goals and direction as well as priority activity areas for the recovery programme in March 2012. The JRCS is committed to enhance its capacity to address long term needs after a large disaster, including nuclear accident, in the future.</p>
Recommendation 18	The JRCS's response to the Recommendation 18
<p>That national societies in high income countries consider how best to organize access to relevant experience and knowledge about international disaster management best practice available within their national societies and plan to deploy their human resources accordingly in the emergency phase of domestic large-scale disasters.</p>	<p>The JRCS will examine the way of utilizing RC network not only for domestic relief operation in cooperation within the JRCS HQ, branches and hospitals etc., but also utilizing human resources deployed for international relief operation.</p>
Recommendation 19	The JRCS's response to the Recommendation 19
<p>That national societies, including the JRCS, prioritize the importance of having and building capacity and competence in communicating critical post disaster information via the internet and social media.</p>	<p>Recognizing the effectiveness of the social media, The JRCS will utilize the tools (e.g. website, Facebook, twitter etc.) to communicate with the affected population more effectively.</p>
Recommendation 20	The JRCS's response to the Recommendation 20
<p>That national societies and the IFRC plan for the placement of an IFRC representative and technical delegates, as needed, in times of large-scale disasters in high income countries when there is widespread Movement support. The placement of an IFRC representative is for coordination and experienced technical delegates with substantive consultative skills should be made available as needed and integrated into the host national society structure. The delegates assigned need to respect and work with colleagues according to the host national society's established standard operating procedures.</p>	<p>Immediately after 3.11, the JRCS requested the IFRC Secretariat to send an IFRC representative (liaison) and communication delegate and decided to receive high level support/liaison mission. The communication delegate was integrated into the JRCS. In case of receiving a large amount of donation from overseas after a large-scale disaster, the placement of an IFRC representative should be the norm regardless whether an Emergency Appeal being issued or not. Furthermore, when a large amount of donation is collected from overseas, it is necessary to define the role/mandate of the IFRC Secretariat in assisting: Operating National Society to ensure accountability to donors, even without Emergency Appeal.</p>

1.2.1 Independent Evaluation Report (Recovery)

Evaluation of the JRCs and the IFRC Recovery and Rehabilitation Interventions After the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami of 11 March 2011; September 2013

Two years after the first independent evaluation of the emergency interventions, another evaluation was conducted by the JRCs and the IFRC to provide the JRCs, the IFRC, National Societies and other organizations that had contributed funds and expertise to the recovery programme with an independent, external assessment focused on recovery and rehabilitation interventions.

http://www.jrc.or.jp/vcms_lf/JPTsunamiEarthquakeEvaluationSEP2013.pdf

1.2.2 The JRCs's response to the Recommendations of the IFRC on the Independent Evaluation Report (Recovery)

The JRCs has been striving to follow the various recommendations which have been made. Four years after the independent evaluation of the recovery interventions, the Partnership Meeting on the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami 2018 was held by Japanese Red Cross Society from 26 to 28 February 2018. At the end of the meeting, the responding message was released by the Japanese Red Cross Society (see the page 19-20 for details). Following are the recommendations of the IFRC:

<p>Recommendation 1: Recovery: a strategic choice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recovery is an integral part of the process that helps individuals in communities to rebuild their lives shattered by disaster, and as such should be part of the Red Cross' extended mandate; ● As recommended in the first evaluation, the JRCs should take a formal policy decision to include recovery as an area of operations. Recovery should be clearly defined on the basis of the guidelines developed by the IFRC. It should be managed and integrated in the organisational structure in the same manner as all activities in disaster response and relief; ● The spectrum of activities falling under recovery has to be defined, and should include needs assessment, planning and programming, and monitoring. Tools should be developed, including Standard Operating Procedures and training, to prepare staff for the tasks related to the society's recovery responsibility;
<p>Recommendation 2: Raise the profile of the JRCs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● As a result of the high visibility it gained in Japan with this disaster, the JRCs should devote time and resources to develop its image as an innovative, forward-looking, relevant, and effective organisation. The profile of the National Society should be revamped as an organisation closer to the community; ● Bridges should be built between the JRCs and the media, at national and prefecture level, as well as with other entities that have to become part of the JRCs' network of supporters, in the private and public sector. An assessment of potential partners should be conducted as soon as possible, building on the Society's current visibility; ● The JRCs should continue to build the in-house capacity of its public relations team to proactively manage the image of the JRCs.
<p>Recommendation 3: Accountability to beneficiaries: standards and principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Being accountable to those we support has long been a principle of Red Cross Red Crescent work and is strongly embodied in the Code of Conduct. A model accountability framework should be developed, adhering to accountability principles:

- a. Transparency
- b. Participation
- c. Monitoring and evaluation
- d. Complaints and response

- People need information as much as water, food, medicine, and shelter. Beneficiary communication, a component of beneficiary accountability, aims to save and improve lives through the provision of timely, relevant, and accurate information, and to support an environment of transparency and accountability through the creation of feedback mechanisms;
- Communicating with, involving, and listening to people means providing a better service to them. There is a duty to be accountable to beneficiaries and to make a deliberate effort to communicate with, listen to and respond to their concerns. People have a right to *know about* and *have a voice in* actions that affect them;
- The JRCS should work to increase organisational awareness and application of minimum standards in beneficiary accountability. Accountability to Beneficiaries (AtB) should apply to the JRCS service delivery both in domestic and international operations;
- The JRCS should disseminate among its staff internationally accepted standards (e.g. Sphere, the Listening Project, Humanitarian Accountability Project, etc.) and apply them in the future disaster response;
- The IFRC should support the JRCS in developing a strategy and practical steps for the implementation of these activities;
- While the JRCS did apply the Fundamental Principles and other major standards regarding disaster relief in responding to this disaster, opportunities exist to increase awareness and ensure that staff know and enact key principles and standards in their daily work;

- The JRCS should review how key principles and standards such as the Fundamental Principles, gender policy, Principles and Rules in Disaster Relief and Sphere are currently incorporated in mandatory training and orientations for all departments;

Steps to improve Accountability to beneficiaries could include the following:

- Develop a short guidance document on accountability to beneficiaries and what forms it could take in the JRCS relief and 'peace-time' programming (3-page summary and 10 slide Power Point); JRCS should not wait for the IFRC to develop the on-line training
- Consider partnering with the JPF, and the JANIC to develop national guidelines
- Disseminate orientation in AtB to all staff
- Designate staff from domestic relief, international and public relations to work together to develop a short 'menu of activities' to help operationalize each of the four areas related to AtB, in line with the JRCS capacity and service delivery
- The menu of activities should be included in staff orientation, disaster relief and other SOPs; international delegates should also be briefed on AtB and how to support NS in ensuring they are applied
- Provide training to all Chapters using the orientation material and the menu of activities; the Nursing Department may want to further contextualise the material for their line of work and provide orientation to teams across the network
- The Disaster Relief and Social Welfare Department should ensure that reviews on progress and quality of AtB work are included in their post-action reviews

Recommendation 4: Partnership

- To enhance effectiveness of the JRCS response to disasters, the JRCS should engage into concrete partnership with key stakeholders in the private and public sectors;
- Engaging with corporate partners can build on current agreements with NGOs/NPOs, government agencies such as social welfare departments at prefecture and municipal levels and the Council of Social Welfare.*
- The JRCS should disseminate the organisation's mission, mandate and strategic direction to prefectures and municipalities governments, including the Council of Social Welfare to clarify the JRCS role in disaster;
 - Awareness rising should be conducted with key corporate players and NGOs; and the JRCS should enter into a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with them, agreeing on their respective activation in the coming years.

Recommendation 5: Role in community and volunteers

- In line with the International Federations' strategic aims of Strategy 2020, that include *inter alia* the strengthening of recovery from disasters and crises through building stronger National Societies, the JRCS needs to better profile itself, determining its role as a community-based organisation, and building and enhancing its organisational structures at all levels to ensure that the role of volunteers is commensurate with the community focus;
- Learning from this disaster's experience, the JRCS could develop a more rational approach to needs assessment that would allow volunteers (including Red Cross youth and specialised corporate volunteers) to respond to a broad spectrum of basic complementary social welfare needs;

- The JRCS HQ should support Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima Chapters to identify and share with other Chapters their experiences and lessons in community-based services and in working through volunteers;

The JRCS can get involved in daily life of vulnerable people by providing support services through community-based volunteers. This will help to:

- Develop interventions that prevent and/or alleviate the factors responsible for discrimination, stigmatisation, and social exclusion, and
- Ensure fuller integration of disadvantaged people into their communities

- The IFRC should provide the JRCS with information on peer support from other NS with experience in this type of services and promote the cooperation among sister societies. The IFRC should support the JRCS with the adaptation of material for services and training of volunteers in this field.

Recommendation 6: Humanitarian preparedness for nuclear accidents

- This was noted in the MRP of the first evaluation. Efforts in this area must continue for the International Federation as a whole, including National Societies along with the JRCS:
- The IFRC, jointly with ICRC, should formulate guidance for the Movement to address the humanitarian consequences of a nuclear disaster;
- The IFRC, as and when required by the JRCS, should contribute to the Nuclear Information Centre to be launched in 2013;
- The JRCS, with the support of the IFRC, should organise an international exchange programme targeting medical personnel and volunteers on long-term community-based PSP, for NS to exchange expertise and develop programmes in this area;
- The IFRC should look into ways to maintain the position of Sr. Officer for Nuclear Preparedness beyond the initial year; there is a concern that one year is insufficient to build capacity and interest in this area. The organisation should undertake efforts to ensure funding for such a position for at least three years and not burden the incumbent with that responsibility.

Recommendation 8: Alignment of synergies between domestic and international departments

- To balance the secretariat's support to international departments of National Societies with domestic service delivery departments (particularly in high-income countries), the evaluation recommends that:
- The secretariat maintains the regular international learning workshops for NS domestic disaster management teams, so that NS domestic specialists and technical staff mutually benefit from the experience of other NS, in particular in the area of "relief to recovery", noting that the IFRC's strength should also be based on the domestic resources of National Societies and not only in the network of international departments;
- A mutual exchange process between domestic and international departments should be promoted, as well as "learning from others".

Recommendation 10: The OCAC process

- The extensive experience of the JRCS after this large disaster could serve as a model for many other societies. Joining the OCAC process will validate the self-assessment of the JRCS preparedness for the future and will contribute to the secretariat's promotion of this tool among other National Societies, to increase their preparedness and disaster response capacity.

- The OCAC strategy (The IFRC Organisational Capacity Assessment Certification) will help the JRCS address many of the recommendations from this evaluation.

The **OCAC** is a tool that enables National Societies to assess their own capacity and performance to help determine the best approaches for self-development and ensure they are a well-functioning organisation, providing relevant services for its public and target populations. The overall OCAC process combines an initial self-assessment followed by a focused corrective development effort to address the identified weaknesses (phase one), with a peer review cum corrective development effort (phase two) for those who succeed in passing the initial self-assessment before proposing successful candidates for acknowledgement (“certification”) by the Board.

- The IFRC already supports the JRCS in this respect. Discussions at senior level on the extension and timeline for this process are taking place, key material has been translated into Japanese and a focal person in A/P zone office has been designated. The JRCS is committed to undertake the process, demonstrating that a well-functioning

OCAC starts with the adoption of a set of five compound organisational capacity-dimensions that are essential for the successful functioning of any National Society. These are: the capacity to exist, the capacity to organise oneself, the capacity to relate to others and to mobilise resources, the capacity to perform, and the capacity to adapt and to grow.

organisation, as is the case of this NS, strives to better contribute to the goals of Strategy 2020.

Recommendation 11: Develop Standard Operating Procedures

- The JRCS has learned and is still learning lessons through its recovery intervention following this disaster. Among others, one can highlight the lessons learned in operating a Recovery Task Force, which can contribute to the efficiency and effectiveness of future interventions in mega-disasters. For this purpose, the JRCS should:
 - Develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the functioning of a Task Force, including terms of reference;
 - Design tools such as templates and forms for the preparation and development of a plan of action, accountability framework, needs assessments, requests, proposals, procedures for approvals, etc.;
 - Develop progress control/monitoring tools for budgets, control of costs, chronograms /schedules.

2. The JRCS Management Response to the Independent Evaluation Report

To supplement the above evaluations, the JRCS also commissioned the Japan Research Institute Ltd (JRI) to carry out a third-party evaluation for the first two years of operation.

3. Third-Party Evaluation Report

3.1 Third-Party Evaluation Report for FY 2011

Summary Report, Third Party Evaluation of the Great East Japan Earthquake Recovery Task Force (FY 2011 Project); November 30, 2012

http://www.jrc.or.jp/vcms_lf/Third_Party_Evaluation_2011.pdf

3.2 Third-Party Evaluation Report for FY 2012

Summary Report, Third-party Evaluation of the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Recovery Task Force (FY 2012 Activities); October 31, 2013

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

FINANCIAL AUDIT

With JPY 60 billion in financial resources at hand and the JPY 40 billion disbursed from the sale of donated oil, the GEJET operation became the Movement's largest disaster response undertaken ever in a single country. To guarantee utmost transparency and accountability to its donors, the JRCS adhered rigorously to international standards of auditing. Ernst and Young Shin Nihon LLC completed an audit of the GEJET international donations received until 31 March 2016. KPMG AZSA LLC completed an audit of the GEJET international donations received until 31 March 2020. The reports have been uploaded on the JRCS Website and shared for public perusal.

Independent Auditor's Report for 2011

Statement of Income and Expenditure of the Japanese Red Cross Society for the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami International Donation from 16 March 2011 to 31 March 2012

http://www.jrc.or.jp/vcms/lf/jrc_statement_income_expenditure.pdf

Independent Auditor's Report for 2012

Statement of Income and Expenditure of the Japanese Red Cross Society for the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami International Donation from 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013

http://www.jrc.or.jp/vcms/lf/2012_kyuenkin_auditors_report.pdf

Independent Auditor's Report for 2013

Statement of Income and Expenditure of the Japanese Red Cross Society for the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami International Donation from 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014

http://www.jrc.or.jp/vcms/lf/2013_kyuenkin_auditors_report1.pdf

Independent Auditor's Report for 2014

From 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015

http://www.jrc.or.jp/eq-japan2011/pdf/2014_kyuenkin_auditors_report.pdf

Independent Auditor's Report for 2015

From 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

http://www.jrc.or.jp/eq-japan2011/audit/pdf/JRC_2015_Income_and_Expenditure_Statement.pdf

Independent Auditor's Report for 2016

From 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

http://www.jrc.or.jp/eq-japan2011/pdf/JRC_2016_Income_and_Expenditure_Statement.pdf

Independent Auditor's Report for 2017

From 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

http://www.jrc.or.jp/shinsai2011/keikaku/2017_kyuenkin_auditors_report.pdf

Independent Auditor's Report for 2018

From 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019

http://www.jrc.or.jp/shinsai2011/keikaku/2018_kyuenkin_auditors_report.pdf

Independent Auditor's Report for 2019

From 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

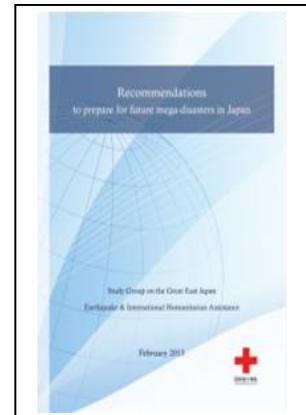
http://www.jrc.or.jp/shinsai2011/keikaku/2019_kyuenkin_auditors_report.pdf

LESSONS LEARNED

A recommendation paper, ***“Recommendations to prepare for future mega-disasters in Japan,”*** is the outcome of the Study Group on the Great East Japan Earthquake and International Humanitarian Assistance. Two well-experienced the JRC staff members were part of the study group. The English version of the paper was published in February 2015 and widely shared among the humanitarian community. The JRC, through the JRC Institute for Humanitarian Studies, which acts as the secretariat of the Study Group was actively involved in the paper’s compilation. The Japanese version of the paper was published in March 2014.

The GEJET taught us many lessons that better prepare us for future mega-disasters in the Japanese context, and the lessons are also useful for the disaster preparedness of any industrialized country. The full version is available at the link below.

<http://reliefweb.int/report/japan/recommendations-prepare-future-mega-disasters-japan-enja>



COMMUNICATION, MEDIA, AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

To mark the eight-year anniversary since the GEJET 11 March 2011, the JRCS launched a remembrance campaign with a Japanese slogan translated as “Forever remembered”- from 1-31 March 2019.

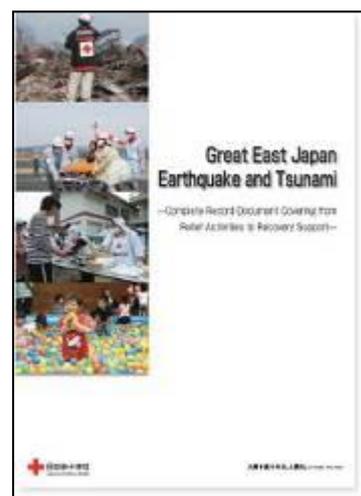
The campaign message for the 8th anniversary of the GEJET has focused on raising awareness on disaster preparedness among the general public so as not to let the lessons of GEJET fade away with the passage of time.

The JRCS organized nationwide simultaneous GEJET events, strengthened internal and external collaboration in each region, and produced the eighth anniversary poster, panel, booklet, and budges. The JRCS Chapters made efforts to promote awareness of disaster preparedness among the general public in collaboration with associations and companies in each region.

Updates have been published throughout the year through the JRCS website, Facebook, and monthly newsletter to keep the donors and other interested parties abreast of the latest progress.

The digital version of “Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami – *Complete Record Documents Covering from Relief Activities to Recovery Support* – “has been released on the Red Cross Nuclear Disaster Resource Center Digital Archives. The record includes the JRCS activities and data regarding the disaster (note: as of March 31, 2013, for financial data) from the earthquake day through December 31, 2012. The record is available for down-loading from the links below:

https://kn2.ndl.go.jp/view/download/digidepo_11548468_po_000765-00eng.pdf?contentNo=1



PROGRAMME DETAILS:²⁰

1 Distribution of Emergency Relief Supplies

Purchase and replenishment of emergency relief supplies

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



Blanket		Emergency Kit		Sleeping Set	
Prefectures delivered	Amount delivered	Prefectures delivered	Amount delivered	Prefectures delivered	Amount delivered
Iwate	1,000	Iwate	10,920	Iwate	5,000
Miyagi	88,490	Miyagi	16,398	Miyagi	6,000
Fukushima	16,020	Fukushima	1,500	Fukushima	1,500
Others	42,983	Others	9,619	Others	2,906
TOTAL	148,493	TOTAL	38,437	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)

Medical and PSP assistance (Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima, and Ibaraki)

In the first six months of operation after the disaster, 896 medical teams were dispatched and attended to 87,445 survivors throughout the three worst affected prefectures and in neighboring Ibaraki prefecture. Psychosocial support was also provided to 14,039 survivors. At the request of the Government, the JRCS also dispatched medical and PSP teams to Fukushima to cater to the special needs of evacuees returning from brief authorized visits to their homes in areas restricted by high radioactive contamination.

3. Regional Healthcare Support

3.1 Pneumonia vaccination for the elderly (FY 2011)

²⁰ The completion of a project 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.

After the disaster, the risk of infection rose dramatically due to poor living conditions and harsh weather. The elderly was particularly susceptible as many had to endure over-crowded camp living conditions and numerous transfers during evacuation. In response to reports of increased number of cases of infections, the JRCS launched a vaccination campaign for elderly people 70 years or older 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



Vaccination against pneumococcus in Rikuzentakata, Iwate(c) JRCS ↵

Target area: Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima
Target of people assisted: elderly over 70 years-old
Number of people vaccinated: 437,856 people

3.2 Provision of air purifiers (Iwate)

A prefabricated hospital was constructed on the location where the prefectural hospital in Iwate used to stand. Dust rising from unpaved roads surrounding the temporary facility for in- and out-patients caused unacceptable levels of air pollution, and in April 2012 The JRCS provided four air purifiers to improve the air quality inside the facility.

Target area: Iwate
Target of facilities assisted: prefabricated hospitals
Number of air purifiers machine provided: 4

4. Assistance for Nuclear Power Plant Disaster Victims

4.1 Whole Body Counter and thyroid gland monitoring (Fukushima)

To contribute to the health control scheme carried out in 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. An additional seven WBCs, two of which were mobile, were also provided in August 2013 to municipalities and the prefectural government in Fukushima. The mobile units can be used in schools in order to provide targeted populations, especially children, with easier and more frequent access to WBC examination. 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.



Whole Body Counter to measure internal radiation exposure. (c) Nobuyuki Kobayashi ↵

Target area: Fukushima
Target of people assisted: residents in Fukushima
Number of WBC and TGM provided: 8 units of WBC and 2 units of TGM
Number of people assisted through the reconstructed facilities of the Fukushima Red Cross Hospital(estimated): approximately 219,000
Number of people assisted through the donation of WBC to 7 municipalities and equipment to the Fukushima Medical University (estimated): approximately 27,000-57,000

Figure 4-1 List of facilities and municipalities medical equipment provided

Name of facilities and municipalities	No. of equipment provided
Fukushima Red Cross Hospital	WBC 1 unit and TGM 2 units
Fukushima Prefectural Government	WBC 1 unit
Fukushima City	WBC 1 unit
Koriyama City	WBC 1 unit
Futaba Town	WBC 1 unit
Naraha Town	WBC 1 unit
Shirakawa City	WBC 1 unit
Hirono Town	WBC 1 unit
TOTAL	WBC 8 units and TGM 2 units

Name of facility	No. of equipment provided
Fukushima Medical University	73 items (49 types of equipment)

4.2 Nuclear disaster preparedness project

Based on the lessons learned from the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant accident, the JRCS established the “Red Cross Nuclear Disaster Resource Centre” (NDRC) at its Headquarters to prepare for potential nuclear disasters in the future in October 2013.

There are four core activities for the NDRC: 1) development of “Nuclear Disaster Guidelines for Preparedness, Response and Recovery” in cooperation with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC); 2) sharing information to address a nuclear disaster response through its Digital Archives; 3) organization of seminars and training by the NDRC; and 4) contribution to strengthen the capacity to respond nuclear disasters.

4.2.1 “Guidelines for the Red Cross Activities during Nuclear Disaster”

Based on the experiences and relief activities following the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant accident caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake, the JRCS started to develop these guidelines in 2013. The guidelines are intended for internal use and as a reference for other Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in case of possible future nuclear disasters as well as for other humanitarian organizations around the world. In order to make effective, practical, and objective guidelines, a guideline committee was formed to gather opinions from both internal and external sources. Four committee meetings were held, and the guidelines, consisting of eight Chapters in 23 pages, were finalized and established on 31 March 2015.

The Red Cross Nuclear Disaster Resource Center HP carries the guidelines in English at

https://kn2.ndl.go.jp/view/download/digidepo_11629261_po_000777-00eng.pdf?contentNo=1

4.2.2 Manual for Relief Activities under Nuclear Disasters

The manual that was published in May 2013 defined the limit of the cumulative level of radiation, code of conduct, and safety standards for the Relief Team. The revised manual was completed in March 2016.

4.2.3 The Red Cross Nuclear Disaster Seminar

In collaboration with an 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 the JRCS volunteers the participants also learned on soup kitchen through direct experience. Continued from 2013, the Third Red Cross Nuclear Disaster Seminar was held on 3 October 2014, co-hosted by the Red Cross College of Nursing. At the seminar, activities related to health assistance in Fukushima were conducted mainly by the JRCS nurses. Progress on the programme, the “JRCS Health Assistance Program for Namie,” was reported. Approximately 200 people participated in the seminar. The Fourth Red Cross Nuclear Disaster Seminars was held

in March 2016 as part of the “Forever remembered” project by the JRCS. This seminar provided the opportunity for the participants to explore the topic of “what can we do towards the future” by learning about the current status of Fukushima through lectures and workshops.

4.2.4 Transmission of information by the Red Cross Nuclear Disaster Resource Centre (“NDRC”) Digital Archives

Through the Red Cross Nuclear Disaster Resource Centre (“the NDRC”) Digital Archives, the JRCS continues to disseminate information on nuclear disasters and the situation in the affected areas. The contents of the digital archive managed by the NDRC 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 online. Records of the 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 the FY 2014, the NDRC posted 1,006 information pieces on the Digital Archives as well as 301 portal links. In addition, five special pieces have been released to the public to help them understand the contents of the archives.



In the FY 2015, the NDRC posted 1,661 information pieces on the Digital Archives as well as 378 portal links. In addition, three special pieces have been released.

In the FY 2016, the NDRC posted 2,322 information pieces on the Digital Archives including 437 portal links. In addition, the special page was revised and two special pieces: [Preparation for “in case anything happens” in the future] and [the CBRN Emergency Preparedness Proactive Workshop] have been added to release to the public to help them understand the contents of the archives.

In 2017, the NDRC posted two special reports: “Chernobyl Humanitarian Assistance and Rehabilitation Programme” and “Home visits for evacuee’s health care (Iwaki, Fukushima)”.

In FY 2018-2019, the NDRC posted 2,600 information pieces on the Digital Archives. In addition, three special pages were revised: “Health Interview Survey and Health Assistance for People Evacuated from Namie Town to Iwaki City” and “Revision of the JRCS internal guidance documents related to nuclear emergencies, including the Guidelines and the Manual” and “Eight years later: The current status of recovery assistance programs by the JRCS Fukushima Chapter”.

In FY 2018-2019, the NDRC posted 2,600 information updates on the Digital Archives. In addition, three special pages were revised: “Health Interview Survey and Health Assistance for People Evacuated from Namie Town to Iwaki City”, “Revision of the JRCS internal guidance documents related to nuclear emergencies, including the Guidelines and the Manual” and “Eight years later: The current status of recovery assistance programs by the JRCS Fukushima Chapter”.

However, the Digital Archives will be closed at noon in Japan time on March 31, 2021. The posted contents on the Digital Archives will be transferred to the National Diet Library. The contents are scheduled to be released on the “National Diet Library Great East Japan Earthquake Archive”(Nickname: HINAGIKU). The contents can be continuously search and browse at the following URL. <https://kn.ndl.go.jp/en/#/>
(* The above website offers a choice of English, Japanese, Chinese and Korean languages.)

4.2.5 Reference Group Meeting on Nuclear and Radiological Emergency Preparedness

In January 2014, a reference group meeting for nuclear & radiological emergency preparedness was held by IFRC in Geneva. The JRCS representatives participated in the meeting sharing information with other PNSs. The JRCS and the IFRC co-hosted the Third Reference Group Meeting on Nuclear and Radiological Emergency Preparedness in Fukushima from 27 to 30 October 2014. About 40 participants from 16 National Societies, ICRC and IFRC attended the meeting. Participants were able to improve their understanding of the damages caused by the nuclear disaster in Fukushima, as well as the progress of the reconstruction and related challenges for nuclear emergency preparedness.

The JRCs and the IFRC co-hosted the Fourth Reference Group Meeting on Nuclear and Radiological Emergency Preparedness in Berlin from 27 to 30 October 2015. The final draft of the Nuclear and Radiological Emergency Preparedness and Response Guidelines was reviewed. In it, the member of National Societies reported the recent infectious disease outbreak and disaster occurrence, preparedness to respond to emergencies (chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear substances), and shared information about legal arrangement.

4.2.6 Residents Symposium for Fukushima Reconstruction 2015

The Residents Symposium for Fukushima Reconstruction 2015 was held on 15 March 2015, as one of the public forums of the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (14 - 18 March 2015 in Sendai). Twenty-three members from the National Societies participated in the symposium. The JRCs invited two keynote speakers from the IFRC to the symposium, Mr. Walter Cotte, Under Secretary General of the IFRC, and Mr. Martin Krottmaier, Senior Officer in the Nuclear and Radio-logical Accidents Preparedness Programme Services Division of the IFRC.



The Symposium filled with 380 participants around the world. © JRCs

On 17 March 2015, the JRCs signed the “Joint Declaration regarding Revitalization and Disaster Preparedness” with Fukushima Prefecture. Based on this joint declaration the JRCs will continue to provide assistance to Fukushima residents in collaboration with the Prefecture.

4.2.7 Nuclear Disaster Response Basic Training Sessions

Nuclear Disaster Response Basic Training Session that was started in FY 2014 is one of the efforts to strengthen the nuclear disaster response based on the lessons learned from the GEJET. It is addressed for physicians, radiological technicians, nurses, administrative staff from the JRCs hospitals, and the JRCs Chapter staff.



The second Training Session was held on 20 Feb. 2015. (c) JRCs

In the FY 2014, the JRCs organized two sessions of “Nuclear Disaster Response Basic Training”. The training sessions were held at the JRCs Headquarters in November 2014 and February 2015 for the staff of the JRCs Chapters, physicians, nurses, radiological technicians, and administrative staff to teach them about the importance of nuclear emergency preparedness.

In the FY 2015, the JRCs organized two sessions of “Nuclear Disaster Response Basic Training Sessions” on 3 September and on 6 November 2015. They covered several lectures, such as the Nuclear Disaster Guidelines for Preparedness, Response and Recovery, basic knowledge of radiation protection during nuclear disasters relief activities, and roles of the radiation emergency medical care advisor. In addition, workshops on the radiation protective equipment and group case study were delivered to the participants.

In the FY 2016, by drawing accumulated experiences, curriculums, and training materials, the JRCs organized a session in three block areas. According to the JRCs block system, there are 6 block areas covering whole nation. Conducting trainings by block area enables to provide more regionally appropriate trainings by taking into consideration the location of nuclear power station, the JRCs Chapters and facilities in the region. The first training of 4th block area was held in Osaka Chapter on 26 November 2016. They covered the group work sessions to establish relief activities plan according to the Maizuru municipal evacuation order zone by assuming a Takahama nuclear power station accident happened near by the 4th block area. The second training of 6th block area was held in Fukuoka Chapter on 18 January 2017. They covered an introduction of the environment surrounding Genkai nuclear power station locating in the 6th block area, and group works to establish the relief activities plan on the base of Karatsu Red Cross Hospital according to the Karatsu municipal evacuation order zone by assuming a Genkai nuclear power station accident happened. The third training of 2nd block area was held in Tokyo Chapter on 22 February 2017. They covered an introduction of nuclear disaster response around Tokaimura nuclear power station locating in

the 2nd block area, and group works to establish the relief activities plan on the base of Mito Red Cross Hospital according to the Mito municipal evacuation order zone by assuming a Tokaimura nuclear power station accident happened.

In the FY 2017, the JRCS organized sessions in three block areas. The JRCS divides the country into 6 operational blocks. Conducting training at each block enables the JRCS to provide more regionally appropriate training by taking into consideration the location of a nuclear power station, the JRCS Chapters and facilities in the region. The first training session (FY 2017) for the 1st block was held at the Ishinomaki RC Hospital, Miyagi Prefecture on 3-4 June 2017. In cooperation with Miyagi Prefecture, the JRCS covered lectures on its community disaster preparedness plan, nuclear regional disaster preparedness plan and nuclear disaster medical care system in the training. 10 staff members of Republic of Korea National Red Cross participated in it as observer and visited the affected areas in Fukushima and the Onagawa Community Medical Centre in Onagawa, Miyagi. The second training session for the 3rd block was held at the Fukui Chamber of Commerce and Industry on 16-17 June 2017. In cooperation with Fukui Prefecture, the JRCS covered lectures on its nuclear disaster preparedness measures and nuclear disaster medical care system and the participants visited the affected area in Fukushima. The third training session for the 5th block was held in Matsue, Shimane Prefecture on 24 and 25 January 2018.



Radiation dosimeter training of JRCS Nuclear Disaster Response Basic Training Session in 2017. ©JRCS

In the FY 2018, the JRCS organized two sessions for the JRCS Chapters and the Japanese Red Cross Hospitals in the Second Block (Kanto-Koshinetsu area) and the Fourth Block (Kinki area). The JRCS divides the country into 6 operational blocks. Conducting training enables to provide more regionally appropriate training by taking into consideration the location of nuclear power stations, the JRCS Chapters and facilities in the region.

The first training session for the 2nd Block was held at the Tokyo Chapter on 25 September 2018. A total of 72 staff members of the JRCS prefectural Chapters in Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Niigata, Yamanashi, and Japanese Red Cross Medical Centre participated in the training. As many of them also participated in the JRCS Headquarters and Chapters in the 2nd Block disaster relief drill for the nuclear disaster scenario, held on 4-5 November 2018 in Ibaraki Prefecture, the Nuclear Disaster Response Basic Training Session worked as a preliminary session for them to gain the required knowledge to take part in the drill. The second training session for the 4th block was held at the JRC Nagahama Hospital on 30 November - 1 December. A total of 49 staff members of the JRCS prefectural Chapters in Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Nara, Wakayama, and Shiga participated in the session including lectures and group work training. In cooperation with Shiga Prefectural Office, a lecturer was invited and made a presentation on the disaster preparedness plan developed by Shiga Prefecture.



Nuclear Disaster Response Basic Training Session in Matsue in January 2018. ©JRCS

In the FY 2019, the JRCS organized three sessions for the JRCS Chapters and the Japanese Red Cross (JRC) Hospitals in the Third (Tokai and Hokuriku), Fifth (Chugoku and Shikoku) and Sixth (Kyusyu and Okinawa) Blocks. The first training session (FY 2019) for the 3rd Block was held at the Shizuoka Chapter on 7-8 June 2019. A total of 43 staff members of the JRCS prefectural Chapters in Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Nagano, Gifu, Shizuoka, Aichi, and Mie participated in the training. In cooperation with Shizuoka Prefectural Office, a lecturer was invited and made a presentation on the disaster preparedness plan developed by Shizuoka Prefecture. The second training session (FY 2019) for the 5th block was held at the JRC Matsuyama Hospital on 28-29 November. A total of 44 staff members of the JRCS prefectural Chapters in Tottori, Shimane, Okayama, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Tokushima, Kagawa, Ehime, and Kochi participated in the session including lectures and group work training. In cooperation with Ehime Prefectural Office, a lecturer was invited and made a presentation on the regional evacuation plan in case of a nuclear disaster etc., developed by Ehime Prefecture.



The third training session (FY 2019) for the 6th block was held at the JRC Karatsu Hospital on 24-25 January 2020. A total of 31 staff members of the JRCS prefectural Chapters in Fukuoka, Saga, Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Oita, and Kagoshima participated in the session. In cooperation with Saga Prefectural Office, a lecturer was invited and made a presentation on nuclear disaster medical care system and regional disaster preparedness plan. After the training, participants who are interested in the site tour, visited the Genkai nuclear power station.

Number of sessions held by 2019: 15
Number of people participated: 670 (except the FY 2016)

4.2.8 Radiation(Nuclear) Emergency Medical Care Advisors Meeting

The JRCS developed the Guidelines, deployed equipment, and materials for radiation protection to the JRC hospitals and facilities across Japan and provided “the JRCS Nuclear Disaster Response Basic Training Session” for its relief teams. In addition to these efforts, the JRCS organized “the JRCS Meeting of Radiation Emergency Medical Care Advisors”.

Radiation Emergency Medical Care Advisors members are comprised of a radiological expert (physician) and a radiological support member (radiological technologist) from the JRCS hospitals in Hiroshima, Nagasaki, and Fukushima and from the JRCS appointed Radiation Emergency medical facilities in a prefecture where the Nuclear Power Plant is located. Their duties are advising the Local Chapter Disaster Control Headquarters and Disaster Control National Headquarters to determine policy activities and manage the relief team members` level of radiation exposures.

The first Radiation Emergency Medical Care Advisors meeting was held on 22-23 July 2015 where the construction of the JRCS nuclear disaster relief system was discussed. The second meeting was held in 3-4 December 2015 where they discussed how to apply the security standard for the continuous relief activities by assuring the security of members in the affected area, response to evacuation of the JRCS facilities, and exchanged opinions on how to contribute to international society. In addition, they discussed the revised content of Manual for Relief Activities under Nuclear Disasters and supporting activities to the JRCS Nuclear Disaster Response Basic Training Session, in which to be held by each JRCS area zone in FY 2016.

Since 2016, the program has been implemented by geographical groups, dividing the country into 6 blocks and allowing each block to hold their session separately so that the training will be more adaptive to the geographical uniqueness of the area housing the nuclear power plant(s) and to the situation of the local Chapters and their facilities. In the FY 2016, the JRCS organised two sessions. The first meeting was held on 21 to 22 July 2016 where they discussed vigorously: how to make necessary preparation for evacuation, indoors and the JRCS facilities evacuation in a time of disaster, and to construct methods of the JRCS communication with affected people following the previous meeting. The second meeting was held on 12 to 13 December 2016 where they discussed: how to dispatch the JRCS supporting

staff to the affected Red Cross Hospitals, to prepare necessary systems for accepting patients from Red Cross Hospitals within the UPZ area, and to produce a manual on communication with the affected people.

In the FY 2017, the JRCS organised two sessions. The first meeting (FY 2017) was held on 6-7 July 2017 where they discussed vigorously: the JRCS's plan for accepting patients from the affected area in Red Cross facilities across Japan, dispatching support staff to Red Cross facilities, how to make necessary preparation for evacuation, the JRCS facilities indoors evacuation in a time of disaster, and constructing methods of the JRCS communication with affected people. Japanese Red Cross Fukui Hospital and Japanese Red Cross Nagahama Hospital gave a presentation individually about community initiatives for nuclear disaster medical response. They also shared their roles as Nuclear Disaster Core Hospitals. The second meeting (FY 2017) was held on 18-19 December 2017 where they reviewed the training materials for Nuclear Disaster Response Basic Training Session according to the revision of the JRCS's guidelines and manual related to nuclear disasters, such as "Nuclear Disaster Guidelines for Preparedness, Response and Recovery" and "Manual for Relief Activities under Nuclear Disasters" and introduced a new lecture on how to incorporate the booklet "Communication with Affected People during a Nuclear Disaster".

In the FY 2018, the JRCS organised two sessions. The First Radiation Emergency Medical Care Advisors Meeting was held on 9-10 July 2018 at the JRCS Headquarters where they discussed the issues raised during the formulating process of the JRCS's Nuclear Disaster Guidelines for Preparedness, Response and Recovery. Dr. Watanabe, President of Japanese Red Cross Fukushima Hospital gave a presentation about the response to the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant Accident: Realities and challenges. The presentation including the activities of the relief teams at the time of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant Accident, and initiatives they had been undertaking thereafter. Seven years have passed since the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant Accident, and public interest in it is waning day by day. It represented a significant opportunity to recognize the role of the JRCS in times of nuclear disaster

The Second meeting was held at the newly constructed JRC Fukushima Hospital on 20-21 December 2018 where they reiterated the discussion on the issues raised during the formulating process of "the JRCS's Nuclear Disaster Guidelines for Preparedness, Response and Recovery" from the previous meetings. Additionally, a presentation titled "Revisiting the Response to the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant Accident" was made by Fukushima Chapter's staff. In the presentation, some photographs taken at that time were shared with the participants, and it represented an opportunity to look back on that time. On 21 December, participants visited the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant and reviewed the current condition of the site and the decommissioned reactor.

In the FY 2019, the JRCS organised two sessions. The First meeting was held on 10-11 July 2019 at the JRCS Headquarters where they discussed the future frameworks to respond to a nuclear disaster. Eight years passed since the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant Accident. In order to promote a greater understanding of the accident and the damage situation, Dr. Ohta of Anjo Kosei Hospital, gave a presentation titled "Critical Care Medicine for 10 days in Minamisoma, Report of Medical Doctor to respond to the tsunami and nuclear disaster". In the presentation, Dr. Ohta mentioned the significance of the dissemination and the promotion of awareness of preparedness education for nuclear disaster to local residents, as well as how the cooperation with organization should function by sharing his experience in Minamisoma. The Second meeting was held at the JRCS Headquarters on 12-13 December 2019. Following the previous meeting, they discussed the future frameworks to respond to the nuclear disaster.



Number of sessions held by 2019: 10 sessions

4.2.9 Third Asia Pacific Region Red Cross disaster strategic meeting

NDRC participated in the Third Asia Pacific Region Red Cross disaster strategic meeting: Towards Community resilience held in Seoul from 21 to 23 September 2016.

4.2.10 CBRN Emergency Preparedness Workshop

NDRC participated in the IFRC hosted workshop in Vienna from 5 to 9 December 2016 where they gave a lecture on “Experiences and lessons learned from Fukushima, and preparedness for a nuclear disaster” and introduced the works of efforts.

4.2.11 Evaluation report on NDRC activities

Three years have passed since the establishment of NDRC, its evaluation was conducted as a part of general overview of the previous efforts.

4.2.12 Side event for the 20th IFRC General Assembly

The side event titling “are we prepared for emerging risk?” was held on 4 December 2016 prior to the 20th General Assembly of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). The aim is to look back at the lesson learned from the nuclear disaster in Chernobyl, Fukushima, and recent disasters. Also, to introduce new preparedness measures to respond to these risks in a global, regional and national level, and the outcomes of IFRC General Assembly Decision 11/46, 23-25 November 2011, Geneva, Switzerland, ‘preparedness to respond to the humanitarian consequences of nuclear accidents’. Following the presentation by panels of high schools and universities students from Fukushima and Tokyo, who are members of a group of “The Simplest NAIC²¹”, discussion was held.

4.2.13 Production of a Booklet “Communication with Affected People during a Nuclear Disaster”)

A booklet on “Communication with Affected People during a Nuclear Disaster” was developed out of the learning from the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant.

During the Nuclear Power Plant Accident, accurate information was not shared and various opinions on health effects from radiation spread. Under this situation, affected people had to spend prolonged anxious days both physically and mentally due to fear for radiation exposure. Relief team members who will face to affected people in a nuclear disaster highly likely have situations receiving inquiries or requests for advice from affected people about an accident and/or radiation. For this reason, by getting advice from experts, the JRCS developed a booklet.

It covers the methodology of relief activities, psychological status of the affected, and basic matters such as the principles in establishing communication with the affected during a nuclear disaster.



²¹ The Simplest Explanation of the National Diet of Japan Fukushima Nuclear Accident Independent Investigation Commission Report

4.3 Provision of food radiation measuring equipment

Because of growing concerns about radiation in food, radiation measuring equipment was urgently needed, especially in Fukushima. The JRCS received requests for assistance for food radiation measuring equipment from Fukushima and Miyagi Prefectures. The purpose of this project is to relieve people's concerns about food safety and provide reassurance about both the physical and mental health aspects to the residents in Fukushima and Miyagi who have concerns associated with radiation problems. To this end, the JRCS implemented the donation of food radiation measuring equipment, complementing the support provided by the national and prefectural governments.

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.

Target area: Miyagi and Fukushima

Target of people assisted: residents in Miyagi and Fukushima

Number of food radiation measuring equipment provided: 109 units (3 units in Miyagi and 106 units (65 places) in Fukushima)

Number of people assisted: approximately 48,000 – 113,000 (14,000-28,000 in Miyagi and 34,000-85,000 in Fukushima)



In May 2012, Food safety check by Bacquerel monitors (Fukushima City, Fukushima Prefecture) (c) Nobuyuki Kobayashi ←

5. Rehabilitation of Health Infrastructure

5.1 Construction of a temporary night-time emergency medical centre (Ishinomaki, Miyagi)

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 on 1 December 2011 with capacity to provide full out-patient care in the fields of internal medicine, trauma, and pediatrics.

Target area: Miyagi

Target of people assisted: residents in Ishinomaki area



Temporary night-time emergency medical centre (c) Masaki Kamei

5.2 Construction of a temporary hospital for secondary medical care (Ishinomaki, Miyagi)

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 storage, the newly constructed prefabricated building, which is an annex to the Ishinomaki Red Cross Hospital, began receiving patients on 5 March 2012 and has been in operation since.

Target area: Miyagi

Target of people assisted: residents in Ishinomaki City



Temporary hospital constructed. (c) in Ishinomaki. (c) Masaki Kamei

5.3 Construction of a temporary hospital for secondary medical care (Minamisanriku, Miyagi)

Minamisanriku, once with a population of 17,815, was left with 13,991 people after the disaster. This was caused by a high number of deaths and cases of missing persons as well as by migration to other parts of Japan. In April 2012, the temporary hospital for secondary medical care in Minamisanriku replaced the make-shift clinics in which the Israeli 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, orthopedics, and pediatrics.



Temporary hospital constructed. (c) in Minamisanriku. (c) Masaki Kamei

Target area: Miyagi

Target of people assisted: residents in Minamisanriku Town

5.4 Strengthening of the disaster/emergency medical capacity of Japanese Red Cross Ishinomaki Hospital and reconstruction of the destroyed Japanese Red Cross Ishinomaki School of Nursing and Disaster Medical Training Centre (Ishinomaki, Miyagi)

Given the loss of medical facilities within the Ishinomaki region, the Japanese Red Cross` Ishinomaki Hospital, which stood a sufficient distance from the sea and was equipped with a heliport, has been playing a crucial role in providing medical services to a population of 220,000 people. The 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 newly constructing annex. It also had planned to establish a Disaster Medical Training Centre for disaster response medical teams, and to rebuild the destroyed Japanese Red Cross Ishinomaki School of Nursing in the same building. The establishment of Disaster Medical Training Centre was completed in March 2015 and started operations in May 2015. Construction of the expanded annex building for which the JRCS also supports was completed in August 2015.

Target area: Miyagi

Target of people assisted: residents in Ishinomaki City

5.5 Construction of a hospital (Motoyoshi, Miyagi)

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



Kesenuma City Municipal Motoyoshi Hospital (c)Masaki Kamei

Target area: Miyagi

Target of people assisted: residents in Kesenuma

Number of people assisted (estimated): approximately 13,000-84,000 for all facilities including from 5.1 to 5.5 facilities constructed in Miyagi.

5.6 Rehabilitation of Community Medical Centre (Onagawa, Miyagi)

Prior to the devastation, Onagawa used have 10,000 inhabitants. The disaster took the lives of approximately seven percent 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, specifically to provide medical services for the aging population by strengthening home services. The new building included a group home for elderly people who were unable to live in the prefabricated houses provided by the government. The facility was opened in April 2012. The centre was equipped with 19 beds for general care department and 100 beds for the elderly healthcare facility.



Community Medical Centre in Onagawa (c)Masaki Kamei

Target area: Miyagi

Target of people assisted: residents in Onagawa Town

5.7 Construction of Minamisanriku Hospital (formerly named “Shizugawa Public Hospital”) (Minamisanriku, Miyagi)

Shizugawa Public Hospital in Minamisanriku was the only public medical facility for the local population of 15,000, until it was destroyed by the tsunami. Meanwhile, a prefabricated temporary Minamisanriku Public Clinic that was built by the JRCS in March 2012 provided a secondary medical care for the people of the municipality (see above 5.3).

A basic construction plan to rehabilitate medical facilities was finalized by the municipality of Minamisanriku in March 2013. The plan aimed to build a permanent hospital, Minamisanriku Hospital, by integrating the Shizugawa Public Hospital with the temporary Minamisanriku Public Clinic that is resilient to future disasters with a quake-absorbing structure, and emergency water and power supply systems. Construction of the hospital was started in April 2014 and completed in 30 October 2015. Completion ceremony was held on 25 November 2015. Operation at the new hospital started from 14 December 2015. There are ten departments, which is as same as the former Shizugawa Public Hospital. The expected decrease of the population number in the future has also decreased the number of beds to 90, which are 36 beds less than the former Shizugawa Public Hospital. About 50,000 out-patients and 31,000 in-patients per year are expected.



Minamisanriku Hospital (right) and Social Welfare Care Centre Minamisanriku (left) (c)JRCS

5.8 Construction of Health and Social Welfare Centre Minamisanriku (Formerly named “Social Welfare Care Centre”) (Minamisanriku, Miyagi)

In response to the request of the municipality of Minamisanriku, the JRCS supported the construction of a health and social welfare centre that was destroyed by the tsunami. Construction of the health and social welfare centre was completed in October 2015, and the operation started from 14 December 2015. It is adjoined with the newly built Minamisaairku Hospital (see above 5.7). The centre plays a key role as multi-functional facility, including health care, regional comprehensive support, child support, support for the physically challenged, and the Social welfare council. The centre construction is completed, it will be able to provide housing, health, nursing care, and life support as a whole and it will serve as a comprehensive care system for the regional area.

Target area: Miyagi

Target of people assisted: residents in Minamisanriku Town

5.9 Construction of Japanese Red Cross Fukushima Hospital (Fukushima city, Fukushima)

The nuclear disaster brought a substantial change in the context of 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 for a prolonged time. Under these circumstances, the JRCS Fukushima Chapter, upon receiving the request from the prefectural government, began providing radiation checks to Fukushima residents in collaboration with Fukushima Medical University. This has reinforced the necessity of the delivery of medical service (especially radiation checks), for the people in the coastal area, and enhance its capacity to respond to these emerging medical needs. In order to fulfil this, construction of the new JRCS Fukushima Hospital was planned in a new location nearby. Due to the modification of the basic design phase in order to reduce the cost of the construction project, construction was started in October 2016 and completed in September 2018. The hospital started its operation in January 2019.



Target area: Fukushima

Target of people assisted: residents in Fukushima

(Number of people assisted (estimated): approximately 480,000)

6. Improving the Living Conditions of Affected People

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

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 gymnasiums and community centres) as the meeting rooms in the evacuation centres and temporary housings were managed voluntarily by the residents in principle and they were inadequately furnished.

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 the 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 of Fukushima for nuclear disaster evacuees, and the 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. A "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, a patient's registration card, pharmaceutical memos and the holder's photo, for possible emergency medical interventions. These 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 the JRCS volunteers in Fukushima drew 2,130 people until the closure of the activities in November 2012.

Target area: Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima

Target of people assisted: residents in the prefabricated temporary housings

Number of items provided: 38,005 items to 765 meeting rooms/ lounges (8,465 items for Iwate, 18,351 items for Miyagi and 11,189 items for Fukushima)

Number of people assisted (estimated): approximately 55,000-101,000

6.2 Distribution of summer amenity items, drinking water, temporary showers, water taps, etc.

In July 2011, more than 202,000 kits containing 43 items were distributed in 145 locations throughout Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima. Water taps in nine evacuation centres benefitted more than 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. They contributed to improve the living environment and to protect the evacuees' health.

Target area: Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima

Target of people assisted: evacuees in the evacuation centres

Number of items provided: 241,016 items to 163 locations (38,461 items for Iwate, 129,654 items for Miyagi, 72,901 items for Fukushima)

Number of people assisted (estimated): approximately 13,000

6.3 Distribution of winter amenity items

All meeting places in the prefabricated housing clusters received winter amenities in kits containing dew condensation/prevention sheets for windows, heating 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. The project was completed in December 2011.

Target area: Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima

Target of people assisted: residents in the prefabricated temporary housings

Number of sets provided: 137,538 sets to 693 meeting places (49,620 items for Iwate, 36,818 items for Miyagi and 51,000 items for Fukushima)

Number of people assisted (estimated): approximately 94,000-125,000

6.4 Community bus operations support (Miyagi, Fukushima)

Community bus services were provided in Miyagi and Fukushima for evacuees' transportation. This was a complete service with a bus stop equipped with solar panels and LED lights for eco-friendliness and safety. The buses were mostly used by students commuting to their schools and by the elderly residing in temporary houses to go to nearby towns. A route in Minamisanriku, 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 alternating routes served primarily evacuees from Okuma town that were relocated in groups to Aizuwakamatsu, Fukushima due to the nuclear accident. It was handed over to Okuma municipality in April 2013.



Community bus donated by JRCS (c)
JRCS

Target area: Miyagi and Fukushima

Target of people assisted: residents in the prefabricated temporary housings etc.

Number of community bus operations supported: 3 routes in 2 towns, Minamisanriku Town, Miyagi and Aizuwakamatsu City, Fukushima.

Number of people assisted (estimated): approximately 2,400

6.5 Psychosocial support

Various activities for psychosocial support, such as Nordic-style walking, tea parties, health and social classes and health consultation were organized and carried out by the JRCS Chapters of Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima Prefectures, which were most badly affected areas. These activities encourage participation of beneficiaries who may otherwise stay home alone. The role of the psychosocial support has been changing to meet the needs of beneficiaries who need to rebuild their new communities in the new environments due to merger and abolishment of temporary housings. Ten years have been passed since the disaster; many beneficiaries moved out from the temporary prefabricated housings to the municipal and other housings. Although, they still look forward to participating in activities that have been promoting an interchange between residents in the affected area. Simultaneously, the staff from Iwate Chapter continued an individual visit to the residents in the temporary housing to inform their activities and listen to their current condition and problems.



Psychosocial support activities in
Yamada, Iwate in 2019. © JRCS

Target area: Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima

Target of people assisted: residents in the prefabricated temporary housings.

Number of events held: 1,004 events with 17,868 participants

Number of people assisted (estimated): approximately 17,900

6.6 Distribution of six electric household appliances sets

By February 2013, when the project was completed, 133,183 sets of six electric appliances were distributed to affected households in Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima, and other prefectures, providing a substantial means for those displaced families to resume their lives. These six items were considered indispensable in daily life for those who were evacuated or lost their household appliances: washing machine, refrigerator, TV, rice-cooker, microwave oven and 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 was extended in response to the evolving needs of those who were evacuated from Fukushima due to the nuclear accident. The European Commission through the IFRC contributed to a part of this project. Above is a breakdown of the distributions by prefecture.

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

Target of area: Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima, Aomori, Chiba, Ibaraki, Tochigi, and Nagano

Target of people assisted: residents in the prefabricated temporary housings

Number of electric household appliances sets were provided: 133,183 households

Number of people assisted (estimated): approximately 324,000

6.7 Disaster Recovery Public Housings (Otsuchi, Iwate)

In Otsuchi Town, Iwate, 4,375 houses, almost 60 percent of the houses were destroyed by the tsunami. The disaster recovery housing project aims to provide inexpensive rental houses for those who cannot afford to rebuild their own houses. A total of 980 housing units were originally planned to be constructed in Otsuchi Town as the disaster recovery public housings for the area. In September 2016, due to the rising costs of labors and building materials, Otsuchi town has reviewed the total number of housing units to be constructed from 980 to 924 units. Furthermore, in 2018, Otsuchi Town conducted a survey to measure the needs for the construction of the disaster recovery public housings to the residents in each planned area and reviewed the total number to be constructed from 924 to 876. Of these, 463 units were constructed under the management of Otsuchi Town, and partially financed by the JRCs. All the construction was completed in November 2019.

Figure 6-1 List of housings constructed in Otsuchi Town

Location	No. of housing units	Year of Completion
Ogaguchi 1-Chome	70	Aug. 2013
Gensui	21	Nov. 2013
Ogaguchi 2-Chome	23	Sep. 2014
Masanai (1)	13	Dec. 2014
Terano/Usuzawa (No.1)	16	Sep. 2015
Machikata (Suehiro-cho)	53	Mar. 2016
Terano/Usuzawa (No.2)	11	Jul. 2016
Namiita	3	Jun. 2016
Machikata (Hon-cho)	8	Mar. 2017
Machikata (Kami-cho)	4	Mar. 2017
Kirikiri(A)	5	Apr. 2017
Akahama (No.2)	10	May 2017
Ando (B1)	12	Jul. 2017
Namiita (Fishery Dist.)	11	Jul/. 2017
Kirikiri (B1)	12	Jul. 2017
Kirikiri (C1)	2	Oct.2017
Machikata (Oshachi)	24	Dec. 2017
Machikata (Omachi 1, D East 1)	4	Dec.2017
Machikata (Omachi 1, D East 2)	5	Dec.2017
Machikata (Omachi 1, D East 4)	12	Dec.2017
Machikata (Hon-cho)	4	Dec.2017
Akahama (No.6)	19	Dec.2017

Ando (A1)	11	Dec. 2017
Ando (A2)	8	Mar. 2018
Ando (A3)	2	Feb.. 2018
Machikata No.1 (D West -6)	2	Mar. 2018
Terano (No. 3)	11	Mar.2018
Machikata (Kami-cho 2, D West-7)	3	May 2018
Machikata (Kami-cho 2, D-West-8)	5	May 2018
Kamimachi (F2) Machikata F-2	26	Jul. 2018
Machikata (Hon-cho 2, E-1)	3	Jun. 2018
Machikata (Hon-cho 2, F-1)	7	Sept.2018
Machikata (Kami-cho, F-1)	8	Sept.2018
Machikata (Omachi 2, E-2)	6	Sept.2018
Machikata (Omachi 2, E-3)/ (Kami-cho E-3)	23	Feb. 2019
Ando B2	3	Oct. 2019
Akahama 1	7	Oct. 2019
Total	463	

6.8 Construction of community centres (Kawauchi in Fukushima, Ishinomaki and Togura in Miyagi)

In order to provide the spaces where beneficiaries can get together and participate in various community activities, the JRCS supported construction of three community centres in Fukushima and Miyagi Prefectures. To date, all three community centres, Kawauchi Community Centre, Yoriiso Community Centre, and Togura Community Centre were completed in November 2011, March 2014, and August 2016 respectively.



Completion ceremony of Togura Community Centre was held in September 2016. © JRCS

6.9 Nordic-style walking as physical exercise (Iwate, Fukushima)

Address the lack of exercise and the need to reduce stress among beneficiaries residing in temporary housing, the JRCS Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima Chapters have been operating a Nordic-style walking program since the disaster occurred. Older age groups are becoming more prominent among the participants, so the programme has been modified to best suited for the elderly. While disaster recovery public housings have been constructed, many residents have been moving out. These activities are still popular among the residents of temporary housings. Also, former residents still wish to join them.



Participants enjoy Nordic-style walking in Orikasa, Iwate in 2019 © JRCS

Target area: Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima

Target of people assisted: residents in the prefabricated temporary housings.

Number of events: 440 events

Number of people assisted (estimated): approximately 5,800

6.10 Health and social classes (Fukushima)

To prevent illness caused by lack of physical exercise in the unsettling lifestyle forced by living conditions in the prefabricated houses, this project provided opportunities for elderly to be part of community activities and avoid detachment and isolation. Volunteers were encouraged to extend these activities in the affected areas. They interacted with the elderly for physical check-ups, conduct workshops on health and safety and first aid seminars, teach stretching exercises and organize entertainment such as games, dances or craft works. In Fukushima, where people fear the impact of radiation, seminars on health were specifically catered to meet their needs.

Figure 6-2 Activities held in Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima (FY 2011-2019)

Activities	No. of Events held	No. of Participants
RC First Aid Classes	1,659	60,206
Soup kitchen	954	84,365
Exchange meetings	35	4,148
TOTAL	2,648	148,719



Health and social class in Fukushima in May 2016. (c)JRCS

Target area: Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima

Target of people assisted: residents in the prefabricated temporary housings etc.

6.11 Health consultation for the evacuees from Namie Town (Fukushima)

Due to the high level of radiation, original residents of Namie Town have been relocated to Iwaki City in Fukushima. This project started in October 2012 in coordination with the municipality, the JRCS, and Japanese Red Cross College of Nursing, and completed in March 2017. In total, a survey was conducted to 14,993 evacuees (6,697 households) with Namie infirmary staff by end of March 2017.

In September 2016, “The third report on Health Consultation Project for the evacuees from Namie town evacuating in Iwaki city in Fukushima” that covers the period from October 2014 to October 2015 was prepared in collaboration to the JRC College of Nursing. Additionally, in March 2017, the JRCS conducted a questionnaire survey to 22 nurses who were dispatched as the second and third health consultation survey team to the evacuees from October 2013 to September 2015, obtained the reply from 15 nurses (recovery rate 68 %) and compiled the result.



A JRCS nurse is listening to health concerns of an evacuee at her home. (c) JRCS

Target area: Fukushima

Target of people assisted: residents of Namie Town who evacuated in Iwaki City.

Number of people reached: 5,560 households, 12,286 people

Number of people assisted: 12,286 (5,560 households)

6.12 Psychosocial support centre for children and youth in Iwate Medical University Hospital (Iwate)

Construction of the psychosocial support centre for children and youth in Iwate was completed with an opening ceremony in May 2013. This centre is run by the Iwate Medical University Hospital (IMUH) to support children and youth showing psychosomatic symptoms or who are absent 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 for children. The need for these services has been increasing since the disaster.

Target area: Iwate

Target of people assisted: from preschool children to senior high school students

Number of people assisted (estimated): approximately 8,000

6.13 Mobile dental care services for elderly and physically challenged persons (Miyagi)

The JRCS supported the Miyagi Dental Association (MDA) in procuring 11 dentistry sets and five 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. The procured dentistry sets were comprised of dental care kits, mobile X-ray machines, sterilizers, generators, and medical supplies. The mobile operation started in April 2013.

Target of area: Miyagi

Target of people assisted: elderly people and physically challenged people in prefabricated temporary housings, facilities for elderly and disable people etc.

Number of items for mobile dental care services distributed : 11 sets of equipment and 5 vehicles

Number of people assisted (estimated): approximately 1,000

6.14 *Miscellaneous*

Apart from the projects mentioned above, activities such as soup kitchens, music concerts and reunion parties were organized during this reporting period. In FY 2018, 14 soup kitchens were used by 1,260 people in Iwate.

7. Social Welfare Support

7.1 Distribution of medical/nursing beds

A total of 959 medical and nursing beds were distributed to 161 facilities which, due to the exceptional circumstances, accommodated a higher number of elderly patients than what was indicated by the official capacity limit. The distribution was based on the requests from the prefectures and completed in November 2011. The details are as follows:

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

Target area: Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima

Target of facility assisted: social welfare facilities newly received affected patients requiring nursing care

Number of nursing care beds donated: 959 beds

Number of people assisted (estimated): approximately 1,000-1,900

7.2 Distribution of items for group homes for the elderly

More than 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, the JRCS provided furniture and fixtures, including dining tables to fit wheelchairs, electronic appliances for dining spaces and kitchens, vacuum cleaners, AEDs, and other items. Based on requests from the municipalities, a total of 2,239 items were distributed throughout the three prefectures: 505 items for Iwate, 1,289 items for Miyagi and 445 items for Fukushima. The distribution was completed in April 2012.

Target area: Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima

Target of facility assisted: temporary group care facilities

Number of items of furniture and fixtures: 2,239 items

Number of people assisted (estimated): approximately 600

7.3 Provision of vehicles for social welfare institutions

A total of 338 vehicles were distributed to the municipalities, social welfare institutions, group homes in the prefabricated housing clusters and other relevant organizations in the three most affected prefectures to benefit elderly and physically challenged people. The vehicles played a particularly 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.

Target area: Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima

Target of facility assisted: social welfare facility and municipalities lost welfare vehicles in disaster

Number of welfare vehicles donated: 338 vehicles (207 places)

Number of people assisted (estimated): approximately 4,200-8,300

7.4 Services of caretakers for the elderly

The 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 caretakers were deployed from April to June 2011. Psychological support was also provided for staff and volunteers in the centres.

Target area: Iwate

Target of people assisted: elderly patients requiring nursing care in nursing care facilities

Number of caretakers deployed: 67 caretakers

Number of people assisted (estimated): approximately 48-120

7.5 Construction of Kesenuma Social Welfare Centre (Kesenuma, Miyagi)

Construction of the building was completed in December 2016. The Kesenuma city invited entries from the public in a prize contest for the best name of the Kesenuma Social Welfare Centre and selected it as "Yasuragi" (Comfort). The opening ceremony was held in April 2017.

The newly reconstructed social welfare centre in Kesenuma City have multiple functions. It is a community support centre for parents, elderly and physically challenged people. At the same time, it also serves as the first-meeting point for social workers in case of emergencies.

Target area: Miyagi

Target of people assisted: elderly and physically challenged people and their families

Number of people assisted (estimated): approximately 50,000

7.6 Public housing for the elderly (Shinchi, Fukushima)

In Shinchi, Fukushima Prefecture, 550 houses were destroyed by the tsunami. The project aimed to provide permanent housing for elderly people older than 65 who had lost their homes. The buildings were designed to have a community room to prevent residents from feeling isolated and were to be built using traditional woodworking techniques to make them resistant to earthquakes and typhoons. The facilities, which can accommodate 22 households, were officially opened in November 2013, and the residents started their new lives.

Target area: Fukushima

Target of people assisted: mainly elderly households who lost their housings in disaster

Number of elderly housing constructed: 22 units in Shinchi, Fukushima

Number of people assisted (estimated): approximately 100

7.7 Public housing for the elderly (Soma, Fukushima)

The city of Soma in Fukushima Prefecture has a population of 38,000, of whom 15 per cent lost their homes by the earthquake and the tsunami. The Soma City 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 in March 2013. Construction of the complex in Hosoda district was completed in November 2013.

Target area: Fukushima

Target of people assisted: mainly elderly households who lost their housings in disaster

Number of elderly housing constructed: 46 units in Soma, Fukushima

Number of people assisted (estimated): approximately 100

7.8 Support for social welfare centres (Miyagi)

In December 2012, a braille printer and cutting machine were provided to the Information Centre for Visually Impaired Persons in Miyagi Prefecture to promote equal access to information on disaster prevention and livelihoods rehabilitation. More than 5,400 visually impaired persons in the prefecture will benefit from this project. 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, which required renovations. It has resident social workers and can accommodate 26 people per day. These support projects were completed in December 2012.



View of the completed building in Shinchi Town, Fukushima. (c) JRCS

Target area: Miyagi

Target of people assisted: visually impaired persons

Number of people assisted (estimated): More than 5,400 visually impaired persons

8. Children's Education Support

8.1 Provision of items for school kitchen centres (Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima)

In the Japanese school system, lunch is generally taken in the classrooms, not in a cafeteria. Lunch is either prepared in the kitchen centres and delivered to multiple schools or prepared in individual school kitchens attached to the schools. Fifteen school kitchens and kitchen centres received a total of 8,933 items, benefitting almost 15,000 students throughout the three prefectures. Distribution

was completed in August 2012 with the delivery of two dish washers in Ishinomaki Kitchen Centres, which serve 4,500 meals for 11 schools per day.

Target area: Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima

Target of people assisted: kindergarten pupils, primary school children and junior high school students

Number of items provided to 16 school kitchens and kitchen centres: 8,933 items (Large-size refrigerators, cooking tools, etc.)

Number of people assisted (estimated): approximately 21,000 - 41,000

8.2 Provision of goods for gymnasia (Miyagi)

In response to the request for school gymnastic materials from the Office of Education of Miyagi Prefecture in the autumn of 2011, the JRCS made assessments and 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.

Target area: Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima

Target of people assisted: primary school children and junior high school students

Number of items provided: 81 items

Number of people assisted (estimated): approximately 9,600-11,000

8.3 Nursery schools, kindergarten, and after-class centres (Yamada and Otsuchi in Iwate and Rikuzentakata in Miyagi)



Midori Kindergarten completed in Sept. 2014. © JRCS

Yamada Town was one of the most devastated towns in Iwate Prefecture, with more than 50 per cent of the houses completely destroyed, including public facilities for children such as nursery schools, kindergartens, and after-school clubs. Under this project, the JRCS has supported reconstruction of four nursery schools, one kindergarten and two after-school clubs in Yamada Town and Otsuchi Town in Iwate Prefecture. By the end of 2013, three nursery schools and one after-school club had been completed. During 2014, the JRCS decided to support the reconstruction of Midori Kindergarten, which was completed in September 2014. The second after-

school club, After-School Club for Toyomane District, was completed in March 2015, and started its operation in April 2015. All nursery schools and after-school clubs have been operating as planned.

The nursery school, Hirota Nursery School in Rikuzentakata, 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, and the JRCS decided to support this reconstruction. By the end of July 2014, land development was completed; construction followed immediately after and was completed in March 2015. The school, located 30 meters above sea level, started its operation in April 2015.

Target area: Iwate

Target of people assisted: preschool and primary school children

Number of the facilities reconstructed: 7 facilities in Iwate.

Number of people assisted (estimated): approximately 330 - 560

8.4 Construction of after-class centre (Ofunato, Iwate)

Due to changes in the circumstances of children and their families after the tsunami, the community in Ofunato needed an after-class centre. Since the disaster, after-class services had been organized by the parents' voluntary association without any proper facilities. The major concern was that children living in temporary housing spend more time alone at home because the workplaces of their parents are often farther away than before, and commuting takes longer. The new 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 their safety, so the opening of this centre has greatly improved the community.

Target area: Iwate

Target of people assisted: primary school children

Number of after-class centres reconstructed :1 centre

Number of people assisted (estimated): approximately 420

8.5 Health and safety support

During the summer of 2011, Red Cross safety classes were held twice in Iwate where 99 pre-school children made handheld fans while learning about heat stroke and how they and their families could protect themselves from illnesses. Picnics were also organized for nursery schools in Rikuzentakata City as part of psychosocial support for children with traumatic experiences from the tsunami and the drastic changes in their daily lives. A total of 282 children participated in three picnic sessions for which the bus rental fees were supported by the JRCS, along with health and safety introduction sessions designed for the parents. In Rikuzentakata, 35 people participated in a "snow picnic" which took place on a ski slope. In December 2011, mobile movie shows were held in Iwate and Fukushima Prefectures in cooperation with a private company as part of their CSR project. A total of 236 children enjoyed the screening of a popular animated film, "The Clockwork Samurai." The children enjoyed games designed to raise flu awareness before the movie.

Target area: Iwate and Fukushima

Target of people assisted: pre-school and primary school children

Number of people assisted (estimated): approximately 750

8.6 School bus operations support (Iwate, Fukushima)

The purpose of this project was to assist displaced children in their commute to temporary schools. The buses, equipped with AEDs, 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 logistical challenges in travelling between their schools and the prefabricated and temporary housing. The JRCS has completed all bus operation services, in total 14, by March 2013 and provided 18 buses for schools to maintain school bus services for their students.

Target area: Iwate and Fukushima

Target of people assisted: preschool children, primary school children and junior high school students

Number of buses provided: 18 buses were provided to 13 schools affected by the earthquake, tsunami, and radiation from the nuclear power plant disaster.

Number of people assisted (estimated): approximately 220- 420

8.7 Provision of school items

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

Target area: Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima

Target of people assisted: primary school children, junior high school, and senior high school students

Number of items distributed: approximately 9,100 items including flashlights to 32 schools in Iwate Prefecture and 1,012 school items to 27 schools in Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima.

Number of people assisted (estimated): approximately 9,100-11,000

8.8 Training outfits for school football teams

Donations raised by the former football player Hidetoshi Nakata through goodwill games in Singapore and Thailand were allocated for purchasing warm-up jackets for boys' and girls' soccer

teams in junior schools, high school, as well as women’s teams. These outfits were distributed by the JRCS to 3,655 dedicated young athletes in 121 teams throughout Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima Prefectures. AED training sessions were held for the athletes and their instructors. This project finished in May 2012.

Target area: Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima

Target of people assisted: school football teams

Number of teams that training outfits were distributed to: 214

Number of people assisted (estimated): approximately 3,800 – 4,000

8.9 Provision of items for school clinics

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

Target area: Iwate and Miyagi

Target of people assisted: primary school children and junior high school students

Number of items for school clinics provided: 1,800 items to 160 schools’ clinics.

Number of people assisted (estimated): approximately 36,600 (18,600 in Iwate, 18,000 in Miyagi)

8.10 Organization of indoor playgrounds, “Smile Parks” (Fukushima)

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 the environment where parents did not need to worry about exposure to radiation. The locations were selected to maximize participation by children and their parents, both among evacuees and host communities. The parks provided an outdoor running track, a ball pit, a ring toss game, climbing sessions, drawing and cultural classes, and sports trials. Since July 2013, educational programming and weekend performances from famous cartoon characters were incorporated as new features. Given the increased number of indoor playgrounds operated by municipalities or other agencies in Fukushima, the JRCS managed to phase out the project in December 2013. In two years of operation, Smile Parks received 86,584 people, including 53,538 children. Under this project, the JRCS also provided indoor play equipment to support a municipal indoor play space in Kunimi Town in Fukushima Prefecture.

Figure 8-1 Entrance to Smile Parks

Event Year	Session	Location	Terms of session	No. of children visited	No. of parents visited	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 visitors				53,538	33,046	86,584

Target area: Fukushima

Target of people assisted: preschool children

Number of children visited to the smile parks: 53,538

Number of people assisted: 86,584 (53,538 children, 33,046 guardians)

8.11 Summer Camps

The main objective of this project was to help children recover from the after-effects of the disaster and to provide them with opportunities to learn from each other for their personal growth. From July to August 2012, 11 summer camps were held with 3,451 children from every affected area, and 951 JRC volunteers participated. The needs of the children and the impact that the summer camps had on the children led the JRCS to initiate 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 the 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, all of which helped to relieve the stress that they face from post-disaster life. The second round of summer camps incorporated more educational perspectives through workshops on environmental issues, international understanding, dietary education, and understanding of the needs of physically challenged people and the elderly. The project was successfully finished and was given overwhelmingly positive feedback from children and parents as well as the volunteers. In 2014, the JRCS Chapters in the affected area plan to organise smaller-scale summer camps within the prefectures. The details are summarized below:

Figure 8-2 Summer Camps

Year	No. of Session	Children participated	Volunteers participated	Total participants
2012	11	2,337	870	3,207
2013	9	3,451	951	4,402
Total	20	5,788	1,821	7,609

Target area: Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima

Target of people assisted: from 5th grade of primary school children to 3rd grade of junior high school students

Number of summer camp organized: 20 sessions, 5,788 children

Number of people assisted: 5,788 (672 in Iwate, 2,535 in Miyagi and 2,581 in Fukushima)

8.12 Prefabricated school gymnasias (Otsuchi and Ofunato in Iwate, Iitate in Fukushima)

Temporary gymnasias were provided to three prefabricated schools in Otsuchi and Ofunato in Iwate Prefecture and Iitate in Fukushima Prefecture which had to be relocated due to the damage caused by the tsunami. The last gymnasium was inaugurated along with the new temporary school building in July 2012, allowing more than 1,000 children in all three temporary schools to have their own campus and gymnasium.

Target area: Iwate and Fukushima

Target of people assisted: primary school children and junior high school students

Number of temporary gymnasias provided: 3 prefabricated schools in Iwate and Fukushima Prefecture

Number of people assisted (estimated): approximately 1,100 – 2,200

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

Various activities managed by the local Chapters and the Red Cross volunteers in the three most GEJET affected prefectures of Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima have been carried out. In FY 2018-2019, the following activities were implemented in Fukushima: two international youth exchange programmes with 107 youths' participating, 52 events such as musical concerts, movie appreciation activities and plays attracted 2,376 youths. Also, two 100-words essay competitions were organized with 7,926 entries.

Target area: Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima

Target of people assisted: primary school children, junior high and senior high school students

Number of people assisted (estimated): approximately 72,000



International youth exchange programme in November 2018. © JRCS

8.14 Establishment of “Naraha Town Municipal Aozora Kodomo-En” (Iwaki, Fukushima)

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. The JRCS built a facility named “Naraha Town Municipal Aozora Kodomo-En”, in Iwaki, which served as a kindergarten and a nursery school in response to the urgent needs of working parents.

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



Naraha Town Municipal Aozora Kodomo-En in September 2013.
© JRCS

Target area: Fukushima

Target of people assisted: preschool children

Numbers of facilities established: 2 facilities

Number of people assisted (estimated): approximately 70-150

8.15 “Dream Blossom” project (Kamaishi, Iwate)

In collaboration with Chiba Prefectural Museum of Art, the Board of Education of Kamaishi City in Iwate Prefecture and the JRCS Chiba Chapter conducted a four-day mobile creative art workshop for 146 children in August 2012. The collaboration was established based on the close relation between the JRCS Chiba Chapter and Iwate Prefecture following the implementation of relief activities after the disaster. During the workshop, the children made badges and built large-scale works of art together. Some of them were donated to the Board of Education of Kamaishi City for further use in schools.



Dream blossom project,
Kamaishi City, Iwate(c) JRCS

Target area: Iwate

Target of people assisted: primary school children

Number of children participated :146

8.16 Miscellaneous

Responding the request from Miyagi Prefecture, the 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 reformed into eight schools. In June 2012, a handover ceremony to Miyagi Prefecture was held in which each school received two electric blackboards. The JRCS also provided playground equipment to schools relocated to different towns to promote better health among evacuee children. The temporary schools were poorly equipped, and in December 2013 the JRCS decided to set up a jungle gym with a slide at the school compound. The playground was completed in March 2014. In 2018, a workplace experience programme for students was carried out at the Morioka Hospital in Iwate, where 88 students participated.



A student giving milk to a baby during the vocational experience programme in 2018. © JRCS

9. Community Based Disaster Preparedness

Provision of Disaster Preparedness material and storage facilities

The JRCS supported 27 municipalities in the three most affected prefectures to strengthen their preparedness for future disasters. Learning from the GEJET experience, the affected communities wished to set up community-based emergency supply storage in strategic locations that they had identified. A total of 432 storage facilities were set up, in which disaster preparedness materials such as generators, cord reels, floodlights, lanterns, portable toilets and partitions, and solar power systems with LED lights, were stored in December 2013. The JRCS lets municipalities choose items for storage from several available items to accommodate their local needs.

Storage facilities		
Prefectures provided	Municipalities provided	No. of unit provided
Iwate	6	87
Miyagi	15	240
Fukushima	6	105
TOTAL	27	432

Target area: Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima

Target of municipalities assisted: 27

Numbers of storage facilities provided: 432 facilities

10. Capacity Building of the JRCS National Disaster Preparedness

10.1.1 Development of disaster response capacity, tools, and facilities

To strengthen the response capacity to future disasters, the JRCS procured emergency supplies for the JRCS Chapters. The items were carefully selected and prioritized based on the lessons learned from GEJET. Delivery of the following items was completed in November 2013. In addition, a warehouse of the JRCS Fukushima Chapter was reconditioned for the optimal storage and dispatch of the emergency supplies.

Disaster Preparedness Material	
Items	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
TOTAL	1,261

Target of facilities assisted: 47 JRCS Chapters

Numbers of disaster preparedness materials provided: 1,261

Numbers of warehouses reconditioned in Fukushima: 33 warehouses (9 Cities, 9 Towns and 9 Villages)

10.1.2 Development of Disaster Response Capacity, Tools and Facilities

As part of the capacity strengthening component of the JRCS Chapters, a warehouse for Iwate Chapter was established in February 2015 in the renovated Chapter building on the first floor. Based on the experiences from the GEJET response, it has been decided that it will also serve as a logistic relay station.

Target area: Iwate

Target of facility assisted: JRCS Iwate Chapter



Renovated Iwate Chapter's building with the storehouse in the first floor of the building.
© JRCS

10.2 Disaster Preparedness Training

Through the lessons learned from GEJET of 2011, it became clear that the bigger the scale of the disaster, the fewer the lives could be saved solely by outside relief responses after a disaster. Based on these facts, there is a need to strengthen domestic disaster response capacities and promote the nurturing spirit of self-reliance and cooperation among community members to “protect human life, health and dignity.” This is the mission of the JRCS. Additionally, a long-predicted mega disaster, like the earthquake whose hypocenter is directly below a populated area, the Nankai Trough earthquake, and many others, reinforce the need of preparations.

The project started in 2014 with the purpose of strengthening domestic disaster response capacities by providing education on disaster preparedness and risk reduction, promotion of the nurturing the spirit of self-reliance and cooperation among community members and capable leaders to response to a disaster within the region.

Red Cross disaster preparedness seminars and the training for facilitators have been organized nationwide since 2017.



DIG Training for the preparedness pilot programme. (c)JRCS

Red Cross Disaster Preparedness Seminars		
Year	No. of Seminars	No. of participants
2017	576	28,487
2018	472	27,532
2019	452	26,539
Total	1,500	82,558

Red Cross Disaster Preparedness Training for facilitators	
Year	No. of facilitators trained
2017	82
2018	125
2019	221
Total	428

Furthermore, the JRCS took part in the “National Conference for Promoting Disaster Risk Reduction” in 2018 and 2019 which has been held annually as a public event since 2016 with the aim of raising awareness of disaster risk reduction among citizens as well as sharing the knowledge and experiences through sessions, booths exhibitions and outdoor events.

In the “National Conference for Promoting Disaster Risk Reduction” 2018, the JRCS held a session titled “From the recovery assistance in the affected areas toward further strengthening of the future Disaster-Resilience”, organized experience programs of cardio-pulmonary resuscitation and bandage method utilizing a triangular bandage, and established the booth exhibition to introduce their Disaster Preparedness Training and it drew approximately 1,500 visitors.

In the “National Conference for Promoting Disaster Risk Reduction” 2019, the JRCS conducted a workshop in cooperation with Morinaga Milk Industry Co., LTD and introduced the stocked method of “Rolling stock” which can be putted into practice in ordinary times in preparation for disaster with items for emergencies. It drew approximately 1,000 visitors at the JRCS booths.

Follow-up Training was conducted for facilitators trained in FY 2016. A total of 40 facilitators participated in the training.

Target area: all over the country

Target of people assisted: community members

Numbers of people participated(estimated): approximately: 83,000

10.3 Mobilization of Youth Volunteers for Disaster Management

Mobilization of youth volunteers in one of the important initiatives in the GEJET recovery activities. Youth Volunteers have upheld the national common theme “Supportive activities for the affected people by GEJET, and efforts for the future disaster” since 2013 and have implemented supportive activities, such as sending greeting letters to the affected people, distribution of free magazines published in the affected area and organizing events addressing evacuees in multi-municipal area since 2014. Also, Youth Volunteers National Action Research Meeting was held at Matsushima, Miyagi prefecture in July 2015 with participants from all over the country.



Youth Volunteer participated in the group discussion at the community centre. (c)JRCS

Target of people assisted: Youth Volunteers and the JRCS staff

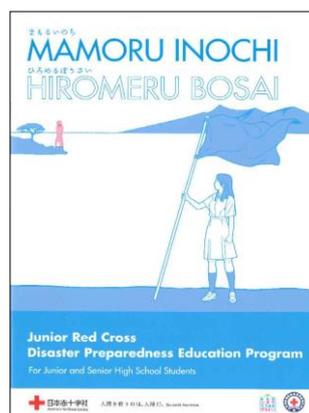
Number of people participated: 35

10.4 Preparedness Education Programme for Junior Red Cross/Red Cross Youth

After the experiences of the Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake of 1995, and the Great East Japan Earthquake and the Tsunami of 2011, it has been recognized that providing survival skills is very crucial to save lives in times of disaster.

This project was started in 2014 with the aims to provide the preparedness skills that will protect themselves during disasters, and to raise awareness on the importance of preparedness among students, families, and communities they belong to.

The textbook for Junior Red Cross Disaster Preparedness Education Program for Junior and Senior High School Students, “*Mamoru Inochi, Hiromeru Bosai (Protecting Lives, preparing for Disasters)*,” was written in Japanese in 2014. 105,000 copies were distributed to approximately 36,000 schools including elementary, junior high and senior high schools by 2016 for utilizing them as a part of their regular curriculum.



The textbook was distributed for free to elementary, junior high and high schools in Japan © JRCS

For the further wide diffusion of the textbook, each Prefectural Chapter organized the publicizing activities as well as the disaster preparedness education seminars to the board of education and the school principals to explain its manner of utilization in the classroom including the group work method.

In FY 2018, the JRCS continued to distribute the textbooks to the Junior Red Cross (JRCS) member schools through the JRCS prefectural Chapters. Also, the JRCS staff at headquarters were dispatched to three prefectural Chapters to deliver a lecture to disseminate the preparedness education, and to schools in five prefectures where they covered a story to create a promotion video for utilizing the textbooks.

Furthermore, since January 2016, the JRCS has carried out a questionnaire survey at 4,000 randomly selected schools including primary, junior high, and senior high schools nationwide each year. According to the result of the survey in January 2018, the 22 percentage of schools utilizing the textbook, and 97 % of them answered the textbook as useful.

In addition to the textbook, the JRCS developed a new disaster preparedness educational material "*Bosai machigaisagashi kiken hakken* (Find out risks for disaster preparedness)" for preschool children who require a different educational approach from students elder than primary school ages. It was produced jointly with non-profit organization, Plus Arts, and completed after validating a prototype at 14 kindergartens and nursery schools across the country.

In FY 2018, about 1,600 copies were distributed to the JRCS members' kindergartens.

Also, based on the agreement on the cooperation for dissemination of preparedness education concluded with Japan Meteorological Agency in March 2014, the JRCS organizes a disaster preparedness seminar in collaboration with the Japan Meteorological Agency in Chapters.

On 2-3 February 2018, the JRCS participated in the large-scale earthquake preparedness awareness event in Tokyo sponsored by Japan Meteorological Agency and Cabinet Office, and introduced disaster preparedness educational material for children at kindergartens and nursery schools.

In FY 2018, the JRCS appeared on the weather news and conducted the public relation activities on preparedness education implemented by the JRCS.

Target of people assisted: elementary, junior, and senior high school students

Number of textbooks distributed: 115,000 copies were distributed to approximately 36,000 schools including elementary, junior high and senior high schools

11. Other Projects

AED and other essential items for volunteer centres

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

12. Project Management and Support

HR, consultancy, audit, evaluation, and support by the IFRC

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

An evaluation of the JRCS relief and recovery operations during the first two years was jointly commissioned by the JRCS and the IFRC from February to March 2013. This evaluation follows the effort in 2011²², which focused on emergency operations.

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

Japan Research Institute (JRI) has also completed an external evaluation on the JRCS recovery programmes in fiscal year 2012. The report was submitted to the JRCS and is now available online²³.

The JRCS compiled the final report to summarize its relief and recovery activities.

²² http://ifrc.org/docs/Evaluations/Evaluations_per_cent202012/AsiaPacific/JPTsunamiEarthquake12_report.pdf

²³ http://www.jrc.or.jp/vcms_lf/Third_Party_Evaluation_2012.pdf

SUPPORT FROM THE STATE OF KUWAIT

Five million barrels of crude oil valued at JPY 40 billion (approximately USD 520 million)²⁴ were donated by the State of Kuwait. The Government appointed the JRCS as the recipient agency, based on its past performances in relief activities, and requested the JRCS to optimize the funds disbursed from the sale of the oil. The 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 provided 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 16.18 billion to Miyagi, and JPY 15.47 billion to Fukushima. The prefectures report to the JRCS on the use of the funds every six months. Based on the reports from the three prefectures as of March 31, 2020, the implementation status of the recovery support funds from FY 2011 to FY 2019 is shown below.

Figure1: Implementation status of the recovery support funds as of 31 March 2020

(JPY)

	IWATE	MIYAGI	FUKUSHIMA	Total
Budget for recovery support	8,401,632,819	16,185,498,518	15,478,895,804	40,066,027,141
Implementation in FY 2011	29,632,000	0	604,491,911	634,123,911
FY 2012	1,975,573,000	1,777,557,000	1,518,523,426	5,271,653,426
FY 2013	2,393,002,000	2,474,763,000	3,617,637,097	8,485,402,097
FY 2014	1,254,751,000	1,719,568,000	2,191,968,665	5,166,287,665
FY 2015	1,092,869,000	2,301,297,000	1,368,447,441	4,762,613,441
FY 2016	1,050,995,000	1,623,679,000	523,210,792	3,197,884,792
FY 2017	604,810,819	1,851,610,000	1,570,749,363	4,027,170,182
FY 2018		1,616,559,000	1,691,712,381	3,308,271,381
FY 2019		1,642,101,000	829,502,850	2,471,603,850
Accumulated total amount of implementation	8,401,632,819 (100%)	15,007,134,000 (92.7%)	13,916,243,926 (89.9%)	37,325,010,745 (93.2%)
Balance payable	0 (0.0%)	1,178,364,518 (7.3%)	1,562,651,878 (10.1%)	2,741,016,396 (6.8%)

Activities of the projects

The details of the major projects in the three Prefectures were as follows:

1. Overview of Iwate Prefecture

JPY 8,401,632,819 was allocated to Iwate Prefecture. Iwate Prefecture has used the funds for four areas: 1. Recovering the community infrastructure; 4. Support for Education; 5. Support for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; and 6. Support for Small and Medium-sized Business, SMEs. All projects were completed by the end of FY 2017.

²⁴ The rate is as of when the donation was made.

Figure 2: List of major activities

(As of March 31, 2020)

<p>1. Recovering the community infrastructure</p>	<p>Development of railway vehicles and station building of the Sanriku Railway, etc. (FY 2012-2016)</p>  <p>Sanriku Railway's Minami-Riasu Line was fully restored to service in Iwate, April 2014. Recovery Project supported the cost for reconstructing stations, etc. to establish a "new Sanriku Railway" as a symbol and a detonator for vitalization of the Sanriku Railway. (c) JRCS</p>  <p>Rikuzenakasaki Station, the Minami-Riasu Line of the Sanriku Railway (c)JRCS</p>   <p>Shimanokoshi Station, the Kita-Riasu Line, and the train car of the Sanriku Railway (c)JRCS</p>	<p>This project covered: Purchasing 11 train cars and construction of the buildings in 19 stations of the Minami-Riasu Line and Kita-Riasu Line.</p>
	<p>Livelihood support services for the affected (FY 2012-2017)</p>	<p>This project covered: 8,310 households</p>
	<p>Promotion to introduce renewable energy sources (FY 2013-2017)</p>   <p>Solar power system installed house (c)JRCS</p>	<p>This project covered: 2,577 houses supported in installation of solar power systems.</p>
<p>4. Support for education</p>	<p>Restoration of private schools, etc. (FY 2011-2014)</p>	<p>This project covered: 28 kindergartens, 1 junior high school, 8 high schools and 4 vocational colleges.</p>

	 <p>Kindergartens rehabilitated (c) JRCS</p>	
	Renaissance of local performing arts, etc. (FY 2012-2016)	This project covered: 22 groups
5. Support for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Subsidy for recovering salmon and trout resources, etc.(FY 2012)	This project covered: Purchasing and releasing approximately 300 million of juvenile salmon and 200,000 of fingerlings of cherry salmon.
6. Support for Small and Medium-sized Business	Support for the early recovery of small and medium-sized companies, etc. (FY 2012-2017)	This project covered: Reconstruction of approximately 300 stores and warehouses

2. Overview of Miyagi Prefecture

JPY 16,185,498,518 was allocated to Miyagi Prefecture. Miyagi Prefecture has used the funds for: 1. Recovering the community infrastructure, 2. Support for health, 5. Support for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and 6. Support for SMEs. The unexecuted portion is also scheduled to be executed based on the Reconstruction Plan of Miyagi Prefecture, and is expected to be executed smoothly with the acceleration of reconstruction.

Figure 3: List of major activities

(As of March 31, 2020)

1. Recovering the community infrastructure	Subsidy for the maintenance and management of temporary housings, etc.(2012-2019)	This project covered: - Common service fee of 105,818 households - Statutory inspections fee of 2,803 combined septic tanks: - Transference fee from emergency temporary housings: 511 housings
	Subsidy to the reconstruction of the affected houses (FY 2012-2017)	This project covered: 668 cases
5. Support for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Subsidy for recovering aquaculture facilities, securing fishery seeds, etc. (FY 2012)	This project covered: 1,374 cases
6. Support for small and medium-sized business	Subsidy to support restoration of facilities and equipment of the small and medium-sized enterprises (FY2013-2014)	This project covered: 113 cases
	Subsidy to resuming commerce functions (FY 2012-2014)  Restored restaurant(c) JRCS	This project covered: 1168 cases
	Subsidy to location and reconstruction of tourism facilities (FY 2012-2014)  Restored Ootakamori Pier(c) JRCS	This project covered: 95 cases
	Subsidy for interest of loans paid by the affected small and medium-sized enterprises (FY 2014-2017)	This project covered: 21,146 cases

<p>2. Support for health (medical)</p>	<p>Medicine scholastic funds of Tohoku Medical and Pharmaceutical University “Kuwait Partnership Fund for Medical Education” (FY 2015-)</p>  <p>Commemoration ceremony of foundation of Tohoku Community Medicine Assistance Scholastic Fund @JRCS</p>  <p>Entrance ceremony at Tohoku Medical and Pharmaceutical University in April 2016. Enrollment to Department of Medicine: 100 freshmen (30 of them were approved to receive the scholastic fund)@JRCS</p>	<p>This project supported: investment in the Tohoku region medical support organisation to manage the scholastic funds. (New loans user: 30 people) The total amount of investment: 9 billion yen in six-year installments.</p>
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3. Overview of Fukushima Prefecture

JPY 15,478,895,804 was allocated to Fukushima Prefecture. Fukushima Prefecture has used the funds to: 1. Recovering the community infrastructure; 2. Support for health; 3. Welfare and Nursing care support; 4. Support for Education; 5. Support for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; 6. Support for SMEs; and 8. Support for victims of the nuclear accident.

In Fukushima Prefecture, due to the impact of the nuclear power plant accident, evacuation zones have still been established, and it is still difficult to draw an overall picture of the reconstruction plan for the prefecture as a whole.

1. Recovering the community infrastructure	(1) Maintenance of emergency temporary housing (FY 2011-2012)	This project covered: the cost for repair and maintenance of temporary housings such as fire insurance, etc.
	(2) Subsidy to maintaining the local bus services for the daily use (FY 2012)	This project covered: Purchase of 9 buses on regular routes (bus routes connecting multiple cities, town, and villages).
	(3) Reconstruction of historical facilities and improvement of their attractiveness (FY 2012)	This project covered: reconstruction and rehabilitation of historical facilities. 96 facilities were rehabilitated.
	(4) Subsidy to double mortgage interest (FY 2011-2012, 2014-2019)	This project covered: the fund equivalent to the interest for already existing debts for abandoned houses in order to restore new lives through construction/purchase of new homes. Subsidies were granted to 164 affected individuals.
	(5) Scheme to preserve and revitalize designated cultural properties (FY 2011-2013)	This project covered: the repair cost of 40 designated cultural properties damaged by the disaster.
	(6) Rehabilitation of the affected cultural properties rooted in the communities (FY 2012-2013)	Subsidies to 14 nationally designated cultural properties.
	(7)"Satoyama-Iki-Iki" strategy (Revitalization of communities) (FY 2013-2015)	This project covered: Implementation of human resource development and demonstration experiment of new business model (i.e. Regional (Abukuma region) recovery programme by women's associations).

	<p>(8) Rehabilitation of J-Village (a complex of sports) (FY 2016-2019)</p>  <p>Panoramic photograph of J-Village (c)JRCS</p>  <p>Indoor ground in J-Village (c)JRCS</p>  <p>Plaque recognizing the support by the State of Kuwait in J-Village (c)JRCS</p>  <p>J-Village railway station established in 2019(c)JRCS</p>	<p>This project covered:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rehabilitation of J-Village (a sports complex), 2. Development of new J-Village Station, 3. Investigation on practical measures for J-Village spreading area, 4. Maintenance and management of J-Village all-weather type soccer practice field, 5. PR activities toward partial reopening in the summer of 2018 and full resumption in April 2019, 6. Maintenance of J-Village Station, 7. Acceptance of camps related to the Rugby World Cup in September 2019.
	<p>(9) Support for transportation for daily life in the affected areas (FY 2016-2019)</p>	<p>This project supported: local public transportation network construction projects in preparation for the lifting of the evacuation order applied to 12 municipalities. It started service of 5 routes in evacuation areas.</p>
	<p>(10) Support for accelerating town rehabilitation (FY 2016-2017)</p>	<p>This project supported: commercial function recovery promotion in the areas where the evacuation order was lifted (subsidy for expenditure for operating public commercial facilities)</p>

		and dispatching experts of town development
	(11) Maintenance and servicing of a crime preventive environment guaranteeing the security of repatriated residents (FY 2018)	This project covered: 600 sets for security cameras and sensor lights have been purchased and 277 sets have been installed.
	(12) Fire brigade reorganisation support project for evacuation areas (FY 2019)	This project supported: fire brigade reorganisation support meetings held in July 2019 and maintenance of firefighting equipment.
	(13) Robot test field utilization training project for strengthening of fire control service (FY 2019)	This project supported: Implementation of firefighting training, training for rescuing and transferring the sick and injured in February 2020.
	(14) Project of collecting and disseminating knowledge about decommissioning (FY 2019)	This project supported: Implementation of overseas surveys in October 2019.
2. Support for Health	(1) Pneumococcal vaccination for elderly (FY 2011)	This project supported: 59, 474 elderly aged 65 or over were subsidized for the cost of pneumococcal vaccination.
	(2) Support to revive the medical care providing system in Futaba County (FY 2016-2017)	This project supported: projects to revive the medical care provision system being handled by Union for the Greater Futaba Region municipalities and establish a secretariat for research and coordination with the authority concerned.
	(3) Strengthening recruitment system of social welfare workers (FY 2018)	This project supported: Subsidy for maintenance of Fukushima Red Cross Hospital.
3. Support for social welfare and caring	(1) Strengthening recruitment system of social welfare workers (FY 2016-2019)	This project supported: 1. Employment support payment program for 336 newly recruited staff, 2. Employment support program for 18 mid-level nursing care staff, 3. Model program for securing human resources for local nursing care in Soma district: 2 persons.
	(2) Formulation of psychiatric treatment system in disasters (FY 2017-2018)	This project supported: 1. Provide trainings aimed at teams of Disaster Psychiatric Assistance Team (DPAT) with 43 participants and strengthened its system in Fukushima.

		2. Equip necessary materials.
	(3) Support in securing dieticians and nutritionists (FY 2017-2019)	This project supported: 1. Employment reserve loan program, 2. Assistance for stable employment in Fukushima: 10 job orientation seminars with 530 participants, 4 workplace tours with 88 participants, 5 career events for 1,388 junior and senior high school students and management of human resources bank
	(4) Support for the restart of business such as nursing care facilities in disaster areas (FY 2017)	This project supported: elderly nursing care facilities in the affected areas that have resumed operations.
	(5) Marching hospitalized psychiatric patients to transfer to other medical facilities (FY 2016-2017)	1. Number of visits to psychiatric hospitals in Fukushima: 29 hospitals (147 interviews conducted) 2. Number of visits to psychiatric hospitals outside Fukushima: 18 hospitals (43 interviews conducted) 3. Number of patients who have been transferred from April 2017-March 2018: 13

<p>4. Support for education</p>	<p>(1) Support to the “Satellite Schools” (FY2013-)</p>  <p><u>Gathering of the Tomioka High School students</u> Satellite schools: As the location of Tomioka High School was designated as part of the restricted areas associated with the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power plant, the students are not allowed to enter the school. For this reason, 4 satellite schools were established Inside and outside of Fukushima to accommodate them in replacement of their original school. ©JRCS</p>	<p>This project supported:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct plan of academic development/ career education, 2. Employment assistance project 3. Project of enriching students' sense of belonging to schools and of unity and cooperating.
	<p>(2) Establishment of a unified lower and an upper secondary school in Futaba Town (FY 2016-2018)</p>	<p>This project supported: Education system study council for Futaba Future School’s educational continuity from Lower-through Upper-secondary Education was held.</p>
	<p>(3) Promotion of English education linking elementary and junior high schools to cultivate global human resources (FY 2016-2018)</p>	<p>This project supported: Conducting 7 real-time online classes and an accommodation training with 129 participants.</p>
	<p>(4) Support for children’s aspirations to grow up to shoulder the responsibilities of the future of Fukushima in the medical area (FY 2016)</p>	<p>This project supported: holding “A Medical Experience Seminar” for junior high school students in August 2016, “Regional Medical Experience Seminars”, “A Medical Seminar of Nursing” and “A Medical Seminar of Medicine” for high school students in 2016- 2017.</p>

	(5) Cultivation of global leaders shouldering the responsibilities of the reconstruction and the future (FY 2016-2017)	This project supported: 1. 30 high school students were given trainings in Taiwan in 2016. 2. conducting 4 studies at Tohoku University, University of Aizu, etc.
	(6) Cultivation of global leaders shouldering the responsibilities of Fukushima's next generation (FY 2016-2017)	This project supported: Providing technical support and lectures by enterprises to some 3 technical high schools which are engaged in advanced technology of robot production.
	(7) Fukushima Innovation Human Resources Development Project (FY 2018-2019)	This project supported: Improvement of environment at schools to develop top leader human resources.
	(8) Super Global High School project (FY 2018-2019)	This project supported: Planning to conduct training in the United States and disseminate and exchange opinions on the reconstruction of Fukushima at the United Nations Headquarters in New York and Columbia University. It was scheduled for March 2020. However, postponed until FY 2020 due to COVID-19 infection.
	(9) Exchange program for future farmers aiming to acquire GAP (FY 2018)	This project supported: Agricultural high schools at the nationwide and prefectural level got together for an information exchange and conducted tour visits of progressive farmers. Exchanges were made in Mie, Aomori, and Hokkaido Prefecture.
	(10) Challenge! Hands-on activity support project for children to make positive steps forward (FY 2018-2019)	This project supported: Subsidized overseas travel expenses for 8 groups.
	(11) Fukushima Future Farmer GAP Education Practice Project (FY 2019)	This project supported: 1. Held a teacher training session with 25 participants, 2. implemented GAP exchange for students within Fukushima with 35 participants from 10 schools, 3. implemented exchange meetings with 2 prefectures, Mie and Aomori that promoted GAP education with 42 participants from 10 schools,

		<p>4. implemented agricultural product sales events in Tokyo to promote for Fukushima's agricultural product and disseminate the results of GAP with 30 participants from 10 schools.</p>
<p>5. Support for agriculture, forestry, and fisheries</p>	<p>(1) Support to evacuated farming households in their provisional employment in the agriculture (FY 2012-2016)</p>	<p>This project supported: Facilitate procurement of agricultural land in the recipient cities, towns, and villages, and resuming the provisional agricultural managements. 67 management bodies were provided the assistance.</p>
	<p>(2) Support in promoting the resumption of the local fisheries (FY 2014-2016)</p>  <p><u>Support to implementers conducting recovery of fishery (prefecture project)</u> Support for cultivation and securement of fishery implementers and for plans of actions leading to improvement of added value of fishery products. ©JRCS</p>	<p>This project supported: Establishment of the voluntary radioactive material inspection system by fishery associations and procurement of fishing equipment necessary for starting a new fishing method. Subsidized to procure 39 sets of fishing equipment were provided.</p>
	<p>(3) Livestock recovery measures in Fukushima (FY 2016-2017) a. Project to win at 11th National Wagyu Beef Joint Competition.</p>	<p>This project supported: 1. A grant JPY 11,190,000 was provided to the Wagyu Registry Association.</p>
	<p>b. Reproduction promotion project of beef cattle (FY 2016)</p>	<p>This project supported: 1. Subsidy for part of evacuated cattle farmers' introduction cost in case that they purchase breeding cows and resume breeding business using empty cattle barns. 2. Subsidy for part of evacuated cattle farmers' introduction cost in case that they return to their hometowns and resume breeding business. (7 cows introduced in Naraha and 4 in Iitate Villages) 3. Subsidy for promotion to revitalize basis of Fukushima beef production.</p>

		<p>4. A grant of JPY 2,550,000 to the National Agricultural Cooperative Association Fukushima Prefectural Headquarters has been completed. Attended training sessions and supported the introduction of 209 cows, taking full advantage of the project.</p>
	<p>c. Project to support revitalization of livestock production (FY 2016-)</p>	<p>This project supported:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support to revitalization of livestock business <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - visits to municipalities to which evacuation orders were issued. (15 times) - working toward attracting livestock corporations incorporating survey results from 12 municipalities. 2. Promotion of resumption of corporate livestock business <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - resumption of business by livestock enterprises and meetings concerning newcomers. (52 times in FY 2016) -conducted individual consultations with 29 livestock companies and 4 livestock-related organizations in order to encourage new entrants and resumption of management
	<p>d. Emergency measures to reconstruct dairy farming (FY 2016)</p>	<p>This project supported:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Subsidy for emergency introduction of dairy cattle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -subsidy for part of cost to introduce dairy cattle from outside of Fukushima. (300 heifers) 2. Subsidy for resumption of dairy husbandry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -subsidy for part of cost to introduce dairy cattle for resumption of dairy husbandry. (6 cattle)
	<p>e. Project to implement measures to train and secure dairy farmers (FY 2017-)</p>	<p>This project supported:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A grant of JPY 2 million was fixed for the Fukushima dairy farming youth research association. 2. Subsidized expenses to organize 8 sessions including 4 sessions on "dairy cow breeding management technology training" with 225 participants in 2019.

	<p>f. Project to promote farm growth with corporatization and joint ownership (FY 2018-)</p>	<p>This project supported:</p> <p>1. Subsidized expenses such as introduction of heifers to management bodies aiming to strengthen the dairy management base:</p> <p>Fukushima Dairy Farm Cooperative -Completed the introduction of 156 heifers. (FY 2018)</p> <p>National Agricultural Cooperative Association Fukushima Prefectural Headquarters - Completed the introduction of 95 heifers. (FY 2018) -Completed the introduction of 238 heifers, Reserved 50 fed cattle. (FY 2019)</p>
	<p>g. Project to reconstruct and improve the infrastructure of Fukushima Beef (FY 2018-)</p>	<p>This project supported:</p> <p>1. Concluded a consignment agreement with the livestock production organization on June 20</p> <p>2. Conducted investigations of 50 heifers and 9 direct test candidate heifers, as well as collecting DNA samples for genomic evaluation.</p> <p>3. Gene analysis and genomic evaluation were conducted in October, and 20 base heifers were selected based on these results. Four cows were introduced as direct test candidates.</p> <p>4. Conducted acquisition mating towards field generation tests. (23 cows X 2 sets)</p> <p>5. Subsidized expense for the purchase of fed cattle by farmers and the cost of renovating barns (Newly purchased cattle 222, Renovated 1 barn).</p>

	<p>(4) Promoting revitalization of the production region of "Anpo" persimmon (partially dried Japanese persimmon) (FY 2016-2017)</p>	<p>This project supported:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extend sales by shortening the processing period of "Anpo" persimmon through procurement of dryers and by avoiding delay and concentration of shipping. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -financial support in introduction of 25 drying machines and equipment 2. Identify area where density of radioactive cesium inside fruitage don't descend and to develop revitalization of farming land by replanting in order to be self-sustaining "Anpo" persimmons' place origin. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inspections to locate "Anpo" persimmons planning areas were conducted. (221 cases) -Financial support for inspecting 2,301 samples of unripe persimmons and products was provided in order to identify the location of orchard highly contaminated with radioactive materials.
	<p>(5) Neogene tic reconstruction of horticulture production areas(FY 2016)</p>	<p>This project supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial support for introducing strawberry cultivating facilities and simple nutria culture facilities was provided in the areas affected by the tsunami in Iwaki City. (15,000,000 yen/1 case) • Financial support for introducing onion planters and others was provided in Hirono Town and Namie Town. (10,758,000 yen/2 cases) • Financial support for introducing machines for cabbage harvesting and shipment was provided in Minami-soma City. (4,924,000 yen/1 case) • Financial support for introducing broccoli cultivating management machines was provided in Minami-soma City. (383,000 yen/1 case)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial support for setting up facilities for flower cultivation was provided in Hirono Town. (796,000 yen/1 case) • Financial support for setting up facilities for broccoli and grape tomato, purchase of materials for initial production and cultivation management machines was provided in Minami-soma City. (8,548,000 yen/1 case) • Financial support for setting up grape cultivation facilities, purchase of materials and cultivation management machines was provided in Kawauchi Village. (2,121,000 yen/ 1 case)
	<p>(6) Fukushima Tree-planting Festival Project (FY 2018-)</p> <p>1. Support for Fukushima Tree-planting Festival</p>	<p>This project supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Conducted the First Fukushima Tree-planting Festival on 4 November 2018 with approx. 3,000 participants in Minami-Soma City. - Supported the cost for the Fukushima Tree-planting Festival executive committee as the main organization responsible for this activity. - Supported the 2nd Fukushima Tree-planting Festival on 6 October 2019 at Forest Park Adatara (Otama, Adachi) with approximately 2,000 participants. - Conducted exchange events such as tree planting / cultivation activities and woodwork experience events.
	<p>(7) Agri-innovation utilization type farming model promotion project (FY 2019)</p> <p>1. Innovation utilization type farming model support project</p> <p>2. Innovation utilization type farming model promotion system construction project</p>	<p>This project supported:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Subsidized 2 agricultural corporations, etc. who were trying to practice highly productive agriculture and expand employment by introducing high-performance machines (fully automatic vegetable trans planters, etc.) in the disaster area. 2. Held workshops on June 13, 2019, February 3, 2020

		to disseminate the implementation results described above the project 1. to the region.
	(8) "Horticultural Kingdom Fukushima" Global Link project (FY 2019) Establish a system that enables stable shipment of horticultural items such as fruits and flowers with quality of meeting overseas needs over the long term. Widely disseminate the "Fukushima brand" overseas and accelerate the dispelling of rumors and the regeneration of production areas	This project supported: 1. Fukushima brand export enhancing project
	(9) Fukushima Fisheries Value Chain Promotion project (FY 2019) Support to obtain certification for the wholesale market for Fisheries products in order to expand the landing of coastal fisheries and resume full-scale operations.	This project supported: -Subsidized a total of 406,000 yen to the Fukushima Prefectural Fisheries Cooperative Association and the Iwaki City Fisheries Cooperative to support the creation of new wholesale market business rules accompanying the revision of the Wholesale Market Law.
	(10) Fukushima Prefecture timber competitiveness enhancement support project (FY 2019) Support the expansion of sales channels for prefectural timber products in the Tokyo metropolitan area and overseas in order to expand the demand for prefectural timber and revive the forestry and timber industries.	This project supported: -Subsidary for a total of JPY 18,000,000 for 5 businesses working to expand sales channels for prefectural timber.
6. Support for small and medium-sized business	(1) Support for the restoration and reconstruction of small and medium-sized enterprises (FY 2012)	This project provided: partial support to cover the necessary costs for renting and fixing damaged buildings of small and medium-sized enterprises.
	(2) Investment in the Fukushima Industrial Reconstruction Organization(FY 2012)	This project supported: Finance the cost to purchase bonds.
	(3) Scheme to promote utilization of disaster-related financing program (FY 2012-2015)	This project provided: financial support to cover a part of guarantee fee, loan interests and compensation for losses related to the "Fukushima Recovery Special Fund" and the "Special Fund for the Earthquake".
	(4) Scheme to support the strengthening of the function of the local commerce and industry associations in the evacuation areas (FY 2014-2018)	This project supported to restore and strengthen the function of local commerce and industry associations in evacuation areas from both

		the hardware and software aspects.
8. Support for victims of the nuclear accident.	<p>(1) FICC rally in Japan (World Auto Camp) project (FY 2019)</p> 	This project supported: Holding the 89th FICC Rally in Japan on September 28-October 6, 2019.
	<p>(2) Fukushima rugby exchange project (FY 2019)</p>  	This project supported: Conducting tag rugby classes at 23 elementary schools with 1,045 participants in Fukushima from September 2019 to January 2020.
	(3) “Challenge Fukushima” Strategic Information Dissemination project (FY 2015-16,2019)	This project supported Fukushima reconstruction overseas PR project, information dissemination projects, and Fukushima Kizuna network project.
	(7) Promoting exchange in places for living (FY 2015-)	This project supported: Purchase of 15 housings complexes and facilitating exchange between the evacuees and residents in the vicinity.

CASH GRANT SCHEME

Under the National Disaster Management Plan of Japan²⁵, all funds raised by the JRCS from the public in Japan (i.e. “Gienkin” in Japanese) have been distributed as cash grants to the people who were affected by the disaster. The funds donated directly to the JRCS from foreign governments and embassies, as well as foreign corporates and individuals, have also been delivered as cash grants²⁶.



Cash donation campaigns were rolled out by the Red Cross Youth Volunteers. ©JRCS

Due to the facts that the prefectural and municipal governments were slow in assuming their responsibilities to receive and allocate the cash grants, and the damage was geographically extensive, the JRCS requested the Government to set up a Central Grant Disbursement Committee to accelerate fair allocation of the cash collected by the JRCS and two others publicly-designated fundraising organizations, namely the Central Community Chest of Japan and the national broadcasting agency, NHK. This allowed the national society to start the cash transfer to the prefectures on 13 April 2011. Since April 2014, the JRCS has been the sole organization that collects cash donation from the public.

Based on the decisions made by the Central Committee, the JRCS transferred the funds to 15 prefectures²⁷. Each prefecture established a prefectural Grant Disbursement Committee that set the criteria for eligible recipients, the amounts to be distributed (by the municipality authority); who in turn were responsible for ensuring the distribution to beneficiaries.

Due to the magnitude of the disaster, the JRCS has extended the period for accepting cash donations to 31 March 2021. As of 31 December, 2020, JPY 342.5 billion has been received by the JRCS, of which JPY 22.51 billion was from overseas donations²⁸. Cash donations made by PNSs after 30 September 2013 were also used as cash grants.

The greater portion of the cash donation was, as shown below, collected by the JRCS, reflecting its proximity to a wide cross-section of the public.

As of 31 December, 2020

Cash Donation	JPY	USD
Total Donation received by the JRCS, the Central Community Chest of Japan and NHK	384.1 billion	approximately 3.72 billion
[in which total donation received by the JRCS ²⁹]	342.5 billion	approximately 3.316 billion
Status of Cash Distribution	JPY	USD
➡ Total amount transferred to 15 prefectures	384.0 billion ³⁰	approximately 3.718 billion
➡ Total amount further transferred to Municipalities from 15 prefectures	382.2 billion	approximately 3.701 billion
➡ Total amount further distributed to Beneficiaries	380.4 billion	approximately 3.683 billion

The donation list from foreign countries and territories appears from page 86 onwards.

²⁵ The national Disaster Management Plan was created by the Central Disaster Management Council. The JRCS is a member of the Council.

²⁶ Almost 2.9 million times of cash grant transfers were recorded, coming from overseas and domestic donors.

²⁷ 15 prefectures (by 31 March 2014): Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Yamagata, Fukushima, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Niigata, Nagano. Starting from 1 April 2014, the cash grants will be distributed only in 4 prefectures including Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima and Ibaraki.”2015-2016 Special Report #1, All the cash grant is sent to the affected people”, P7, Annual Report 2015-2016.

²⁸ See page 87-88 “Annex 2: Donation towards Cash Grants Scheme from Foreign Countries and Territories received by the JRCS.”

²⁹ The total collected from national and international donor sources, excluding the funds donated by PNSs after 30 September 2013.

³⁰ Government of Japan. Cabinet Office, Disaster Management. *Higashihon Daishinsai-n-kakaru Nippon Sekijujisha-to Gienkin Haifu jokyo, Reiwai 2nen 12gatsu 31nichi genzai.* (Status of distribution of cash grants for the Great East Japan Earthquake as of 31 December 2020) http://www.bousai.go.jp/2011daishinsai/pdf/gienkin_r21231.pdf

How We Work

All the JRCs and the IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (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 JRCs and the 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.

Contact Information

For further information, specifically related to this operation, please contact:

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Annex 1: Donations towards the GEJET Relief and Recovery Programmes from PNS and other organizations

		as of 31 December 2020
	Organisation Name	JPY
1	Afghan Red Crescent Society	4,879,150
2	Albanian Red Cross	1,682,400
3	American Red Cross	23,096,375,050
4	Andorran Red Cross	29,058
5	Argentine Red Cross	4,382,045
6	Armenian Red Cross Society	102,874
7	Australian Red Cross	2,180,588,839
8	Austrian Red Cross	496,774,402
9	Red Crescent Society of Azerbaijan	13,453
10	Bahamas Red Cross Society	405,200
11	Bangladesh Red Crescent Society	8,681,211
12	Belarus Red Cross	3,481,200
13	Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)	129,623,606
14	Belize Red Cross Society	779,896
15	Bolivian Red Cross	104,429
16	The Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina	11,597,299
17	Brazilian Red Cross	13,234,664
18	British Red Cross	1,834,380,375
19	Bulgarian Red Cross	14,926,315
20	Burkinabe Red Cross Society	1,464,945
21	Cambodian Red Cross Society	1,584,772
22	The Canadian Red Cross Society	4,027,776,967
23	Chilean Red Cross	14,779,794
	Red Cross Society of China	904,038,322
24	Red Cross Society of China, Hong Kong Branch	1,669,068,154
	Red Cross Society of China, Macau Branch	44,305,000
25	Colombian Red Cross Society	1,277,721
26	Cook Islands Red Cross	175,098
27	Costa Rican Red Cross	11,889,223
28	Croatian Red Cross	85,775,140
29	Cyprus Red Cross Society	5,618,812
30	Czech Red Cross	47,342,500
	Danish Red Cross	53,362,250
31	Danish Red Cross (Faroe Islands Red Cross)	681,500
32	Dominican Red Cross	335,291
33	Ecuadorian Red Cross	2,590,860
34	Estonia Red Cross	3,302,936
35	Finnish Red Cross	119,570,000
36	French Red Cross	1,850,669,146
37	Red Cross Society of Georgia	4,031,550
38	German Red Cross	3,335,437,740
39	Honduran Red Cross	367,398
40	Hungarian Red Cross	6,688,594
41	Icelandic Red Cross	19,113,287
42	Indonesian Red Cross Society Bali Chapter	79,118,244
43	Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran	7,653,000
44	Irish Red Cross Society	65,045,681
45	Italian Red Cross	446,934,713
46	Jamaica Red Cross	45,034
47	Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	8,090,000
48	The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2,977,101,031
49	Lao Red Cross	636,563
50	Latvian Red Cross	18,391,430
51	Lithuanian Red Cross Society	12,205,182
52	Luxembourg Red Cross	23,705,000
53	The Red Cross of The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1,529,982
54	Malaysian Red Crescent Society	370,787,362
55	Maldivian Red Crescent	2,718,135

	Organisation Name	JPY
56	Mexican Red Cross	72,535,786
57	Micronesia Red Cross	8,223,912
58	Red Cross of Monaco	5,156,582
59	Mongolian Red Cross Society	12,301,960
60	Red Cross of Montenegro	956,661
61	Myanmar Red Cross Society	4,309,161
62	Nepal Red Cross Society	3,580,216
63	The Netherlands Red Cross	752,925,547
64	New Zealand Red Cross	57,809,560
65	Nicaraguan Red Cross	200,527
66	Norwegian Red Cross	161,780,204
67	Pakistan Red Crescent Society	8,340,626
68	Palau Red Cross Society	2,428,894
69	The Palestine Red Crescent Society	840,563
70	Red Cross Society of Panama	1,092,949
71	Peruvian Red Cross	2,519,291
72	Philippine Red Cross	167,000,000
73	Polish Red Cross	12,420
74	Portuguese Red Cross	6,169,630
75	Qatar Red Crescent Society	67,526,838
76	Romanian Red Cross	11,443,454
77	The Russian Red Cross Society	163,836,124
78	Rwandan Red Cross	8,183,902
79	Salvadorean Red Cross Society	3,258,180
80	Samoa Red Cross Society	1,752,769
81	Red Cross of the Republic of San Marino	1,017,100
82	The Red Cross of Serbia	191,253,450
83	Singapore Red Cross Society	817,708,385
84	Slovak Red Cross	2,872,219
85	Slovenian Red Cross	19,304,221
86	South African Red Cross Society	10,829,000
87	Spanish Red Cross	416,304,782
88	The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society	395,169
89	Swedish Red Cross	51,600,000
90	Swiss Red Cross	1,999,210,672
91	Taiwan Red Cross Organization	7,027,360,958
92	The Thai Red Cross Society	748,707,214
93	Tonga Red Cross Society	11,534,778
94	Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society	5,999,459
95	Turkey Red Crescent Society	14,086
96	Uganda Red Cross Society	108,047
97	Ukrainian Red Cross Society	7,100,000
98	Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates	15,968,619
99	Uruguayan Red Cross	1,872,938
100	Vanuatu Red Cross Society	297,234
101	Vietnam Red Cross Society	608,584,747
102	Alwaleed Bin Talal Foundation	8,376,000
103	Embassy of Belgium	9,107,700
104	European Commission - DG ECHO	943,464,578
105	Irish Aid, Ireland	121,450,000
106	Japan-America Society of Hawaii	245,975,395
107	New Zealand Ministry of Finance and Trade	60,730,000
108	State of Kuwait	157,420,000
109	Stavros Niarchos Foundation	20,212,500
110	IFRC	4,902,319
111	IFRC at the UN Inc.	232,932,738
112	Others*	854,302,995
	TOTAL	60,148,352,882

*Others include individuals, corporations and other organizations.

Annex 2: Donations towards Cash Grant Scheme from Foreign Countries and Territories received by the JRCS

		as of 31 December 2020		
	Name of Country or Territory	Amount Received (in JPY)		
1	Afghanistan	25,270,030	68 Hungary	3,904,370
2	Albania	8,935,198	69 India	488,715,633
3	Algeria	835,100,000	70 Indonesia	209,471,950
4	Andorra	4,340,809	71 Iran, Islamic Republic of	2,010,568
5	Angola	877,320	72 Iceland	2,112
6	Antigua and Barbuda	390,550	73 Ireland	25,228,383
7	Argentina	38,834,756	74 Isle of Man	39,508,310
8	Armenia	41,423,278	75 Israel	7,408,658
9	Aruba	7,851	76 Italy	282,134,442
10	Australia	357,593,896	77 Jamaica	4,525,142
11	Austria	55,718,845	78 Jordan	10,298,029
12	Azerbaijan	83,003,845	79 Kazakhstan	112,353,468
13	Bahamas	2,307,597	80 Kenya	86,528,335
14	Bahrain	567,729	81 Korea, Republic of	215,643,915
15	Bailiwick of Guernsey	1,850,660	82 Kuwait	110,164,707
16	Bailiwick of Jersey	3,262,175	83 Kyrgyzstan	16,265,259
17	Bangladesh	163,023,870	84 Lao People's Democratic Republic	54,006,976
18	Barbados	403,503	85 Latvia	3,969,423
19	Belarus	41,963,974	86 Lebanon	5,776,963
20	Belgium	107,572,308	87 Lithuania	12,986,891
21	Belize	134,003	88 Luxembourg	54,225,119
22	Benin	21,246	89 Macao	1,238,745
23	Bermuda	1,124,260	90 Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Rep	15,921,885
24	Bhutan	11,911,942	91 Madagascar	150,542
25	Bolivia, Plurinational State of	1,523,054	92 Malawi	973,630
26	Bosnia and Herzegovina	35,849,693	93 Malaysia	523,827,483
27	Botswana	10,637,677	94 Maldives	2,897,521
28	Brazil	480,507,087	95 Mali	5,344,108
29	Brunei Darussalam	24,123,196	96 Malta	2,652,655
30	Bulgaria	4,028,399	97 Marshall Islands	2,759,538
31	Cambodia	34,640,450	98 Mauritania	1,057,156
32	Cameroon	316,933	99 Mauritius	5,264,726
33	Canada	237,106,713	100 Mexico	156,324,904
34	Cayman Islands	2,517,498	101 Monaco	10,787,457
35	Chile	5,841,706	102 Mongolia	299,521,171
36	China	936,201,845	103 Montenegro	330,182
37	Colombia	42,750,668	104 Morocco	3,927,811
38	Congo, the Democratic Republic of the	178,898	105 Mozambique	103,412
39	Costa Rica	1,961,208	106 Myanmar	14,729,624
40	Croatia	11,479,120	107 Nepal	1,316,370
41	Cyprus	6,764,702	108 Netherlands	99,580,351
42	Czech Republic	60,843,932	109 New Caledonia	15,101,900
43	Denmark	44,792,012	110 New Zealand	38,454,929
44	Dominican Republic	3,873,246	111 Nicaragua	6,057,578
45	Ecuador	26,986,390	112 Niger	2,091,906
46	Egypt	5,138,344	113 Nigeria	8,807,299
47	El Salvador	4,944,606	114 Northern Mariana Islands	2,000
48	Estonia	272,929	115 Norway	53,533,996
49	Ethiopia	215,317	116 Oman	1,076,757,808
50	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	334,373	117 Others	369,547,317
51	Faroe Islands	8,170	118 Pakistan	30,670,338
52	Fiji	1,007,298	119 Palau	2,428,894
53	Finland	5,326,581	120 Panama	38,481,959
54	France	620,582,358	121 Papua New Guinea	325,210,893
55	French Polynesia	193,593	122 Paraguay	12,684,483
56	Gabon	698,719	123 Peru	32,598,830
57	Georgia	4,125,159	124 Philippines	299,108,534
58	Germany	266,175,836	125 Poland	47,646,033
59	Ghana	11,880,064	126 Portugal	5,095,192
60	Gibraltar	2,466,115	127 Puerto Rico	2,000
61	Greece	42,002,989	128 Qatar	58,998,142
62	Guam	44,806,525	129 Republic of Kosovo	15,212
63	Guatemala	15,912,328	130 Réunion	23,577
64	Guinea	8,071	131 Romania	2,352,975
65	Guyana	410,338	132 Russian Federation	182,583,165
66	Honduras	2,695,961	133 Saint Kitts and Nevis	184,759
67	Hong Kong	720,964,650	134 Saint Lucia	1,917,057

Name of Country or Territory	Amount Received (in JPY)
135 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	240,658
136 Samoa	1,323,360
137 San Marino	1,130,045
138 Saudi Arabia	15,367,948
139 Senegal	929,291
140 Serbia	56,753,573
141 Seychelles	942,334
142 Singapore	318,873,818
143 Slovakia	13,515,665
144 Slovenia	22,597,570
145 Solomon Islands	2,148,868
146 South Africa	46,417,280
147 Spain	102,579,883
148 Sri Lanka	84,886,111
149 Sudan	9,202,923
150 Sweden	45,984,262
151 Switzerland	588,486,554
152 Syrian Arab Republic	56,683
153 Taiwan	2,929,033,495
154 Tajikistan	276,437
155 Tanzania, United Republic of	1,490,250
156 Thailand	2,062,436,422
157 Timor-Leste	7,577,700
158 Togo	15,422,985
159 Tonga	2,000
160 Trinidad and Tobago	7,904,179
161 Tunisia	3,595,656
162 Turkey	34,417,314
163 Tuvalu	1,525,570
164 Uganda	8,091
165 Ukraine	7,350,603
166 United Arab Emirates	148,632,553
167 United Kingdom	828,967,070
168 United States	3,322,680,218
169 Uruguay	7,096,478
170 Uzbekistan	165,533
171 Vanuatu	240,822
172 Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	5,804,489
173 Viet Nam	790,692,053
174 Virgin Islands, British	13,873,255
175 Zambia	129,629
176 Zimbabwe	401,808
TOTAL	22,514,090,533

(NOTE)

1. The Name of Countries/Territories is the standard notation used by the IFRC.
2. The data reflects the contributions received from overseas and it is categorized by country/territory from where the funds were transmitted.
3. When the origin of transmission is not established, the funds are categorized as "Others" in the list.
4. The "Amount Received in JPY" is based on the rates at the time the transfers were received by the JRCS.