

Japan: Earthquake and Tsunami

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Six years after the Great East Japan Earthquake and the Tsunami (GEJET) of 11 March 2011, some 119,000¹ people are still displaced from their homes, living in temporary housings, apartments provided by the municipalities or at relatives' homes. Among them, 45,125 people live in temporary homes including 19,746 prefabricated temporary homes and 21,358 private rental homes and 4,021 disaster recovery public housings.²

In Fukushima Prefecture, there are still approximately 76,888 displaced people, due to mainly by the consequence of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant accident, approximately 51 per cent of these individuals have been evacuated to the outer regions of the prefecture³. Anxiety born of uncertainty about their future weighs heavily on their minds.

As of March 2017, the Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS) has received approximately 438 billion Japanese Yen (JPY), from abroad as well as domestically, of which approximately 60 billion JPY in donations from more than 100 Partner National Societies (PNS) which was implemented by the JRCS for its relief and recovery programmes, 40 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 is under the management of prefectural governments.

The remaining 338 billion JPY, including 22 billion JPY from abroad was allocated to the so-called "Gienkin" scheme or Cash Grant programme and distributed to the affected people through local governments.⁴

This report focuses mainly on the use of the fund of approximately 60 billion JPY which was implemented by the JRCS for its relief and recovery programmes. By the end of March 2017, 94.1 per cent of the donations have been spent.

In 2016 (from April 2016 to March 2017), main achievements have been seen in capacity building for disaster preparedness, nuclear disaster preparedness, construction of disaster recovery public housings and community centres and physical rehabilitation of medical and social welfare facilities.

To list a few;

- Pilot training programmes were conducted 27 times in 16 prefectures to promote the disaster preparedness education in community,
- An instruction manual of Red Cross Disaster Preparedness education seminar was produced and distributed to JRCS chapters,
- Junior Red Cross/ Red Cross Youth Disaster Preparedness education seminars were implemented to promote the disaster preparedness education at schools,
- Radiation Emergency Medical Care Advisers Meeting was held twice to prepare necessary systems for the evacuation of JRCS facilities, such as accepting patients from Red Cross Hospitals in the UPZ (Urgent Protective action planning Zone) area in a time of disaster.
- 280 out of 702 disaster recovery public housings have been constructed by 31 March 2017,
- Construction of Togura community centre was completed in August 2016,
- Construction of Kesenuma Social Welfare Centre was completed in December 2016, and will start its operation in April 2017.

Psychosocial support continues in the GEJET affected area as still many people are displaced. For Fukushima Prefecture, the JRCS will continue for another four years. For the rest of the area JRCS recovery and rehabilitation activities will be completed for in one year.

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

¹ Reconstruction Agency. *Zenkoku no Hinansha-to no Kazu* (Number of evacuees nationwide), *Heisei 29nen 3gatsu 28nichi*(28 March 2017).

² Reconstruction Agency. *Fukko no Jokyo to Kadai* (Current situation of reconstruction and challenges), January 2017

³ *Ibid.*, *1.Shozaitodofukenbetsu no Hinansha-to-no Kazu* (Number of evacuees in each prefecture), 13 March 2017.

⁴ Japanese Red Cross Society. *Annual Report 2015-2016*.

HIGHLIGHTS OF PROGRESS IN 2016

In 2016 (covering from April 2016 to March 2017), the main progress of each programme is highlighted below. As to the progress of each programme, please see "PROGRESS TO DATE" from page 25.

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 continues to disseminate information on nuclear disasters and the situation in the affected areas. In 2016, the NDRC posted 2,322 information pieces on Digital Archives including 437 portal links. In addition, two special pieces have been released to the public to assist with understanding archives contents.

4.2.2 Radiation Emergency Medical Care Advisers Meeting

Radiation Emergency Medical Care Advisers Meeting was held twice from 21 to 22 July, and from 12 to 13 December 2016 where they discussed: how to dispatch JRCS support staff to the affected Red Cross Hospitals, to prepare necessary systems for accepting patients from Red Cross Hospitals in the UPZ area, and to produce a manual on communication with the affected people.

4.2.3 Nuclear Disaster Response Basic Training Session

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 lessons learned from GEJET. The target audience is the physicians, radiological technicians, nurses, administrative staff from the JRCS hospitals, and JRCS chapter staff.

The JRCS organized sessions in block areas on 26 November 2016, 18 January and 22 February 2017 where groupworks were conducted to establish relief activities plans according to the municipal evacuation order by assuming a nuclear power station accident happened within or nearby each block area.

4.2.4 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.

4.2.5 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.

4.2.6 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.

Programme 5: Rehabilitation of Health Infrastructure

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

The construction of Fukushima Red Cross Hospital started in October 2016 and will be completed by August 2018. The hospital will be operational around January 2019.

Programme 6: Improving the Living Conditions of Affected People

6.5 Psychosocial Support

Various events for psychosocial support have been organized and implemented by the JRCS chapters in the most GEJET affected areas of Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima Prefectures. Beneficiaries, who usually stayed at home alone, were invited to participate in a Nordic-style walks, tea parties, health and social classes, and health consultation.

In 2016, 103 events with 1,058 participants were held in Iwate, and 10 events with 219 participants were held in Fukushima. Moreover, 67 individuals participated in 11 events in Miyagi.

6.7 Disaster Recovery Public Housing in Otsuchi

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 in Otsuchi town from 730 to 702 units. Among 702 units, 452 units are under the management of Otsuchi town, and 250 units are under the management of Iwate prefecture. By the end of 2016, 268 housing units were completed. The number was increased to 280 with the completion of the Municipal housing in Machikata (Kami-cho, Hon-cho1) in March 2017. Construction of the housing in Kirikiri, Ando, Namiita, Machikata(Oshachi) and Akahama continues

6.8 Construction of Community Centres

In order to provide the space for the beneficiaries to get together and to do some activities, the JRCS has been supporting construction of the community centres in Fukushima and Miyagi Prefectures. Construction of the third community centre in Togura, Miyagi Prefecture was completed in August 2016 and started its operations in September 2016.

6.9 Nordic-style Walking

The JRC Iwate and Fukushima Chapters started this project after the disaster to relieve the stress and to solve lack of exercise among the beneficiaries living in the temporary housing. Compared to the beginning of the project, elderly groups are becoming more active participants, and time-length and walking distance of the activities were adjusted to better meet the athletic abilities of the elderly. These activities are still very popular among residents of temporary housing. In 2016, 103 events with 1,058 participants were held in Iwate and 11 events with 67 participants were held in Miyagi, and 10 events with 219 participants were held in Fukushima.

6.10 Health and Social Classes

Various activities such as RC First Aid classes, soup kitchens, tea parties, and handicraft courses have been organized in Fukushima and Miyagi Prefectures. In Iwate Prefecture, this project finished in 2013. In 2016 at Miyagi Prefecture, RC First Aid Classes were held 186 times with 6,808 participants. In Fukushima Prefecture, 129 classes with 7,384 participants were implemented.

6.11 Health Consultation Project for the Evacuees from Namie Town

Due to the high level of radiations, residents of Namie Town have been relocated to Iwaki City in Fukushima. This project was started in October 2012 and completed in March 2017 in coordination with local municipality, the JRCS, and JRC College of Nursing. Its purpose was to check the health, psychological and social status of the evacuees through door-to-door visits.

In FY 2016, the JRCS dispatched eight nurses from 9 May 2016 to 3 February 2017, and visited 2,707 evacuees (1,137 households) with Namie infirmary staff. Simultaneously, the Namie infirmary provided health consultation to the evacuees and organized a “mother salon” and “yoga salon” to provide an advice for child rearing and development, and daily general concerns. In total, 800 mothers and children participated in the activities.

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 JRC College of Nursing.

Programme 7: Social Welfare Support

7.5 Construction of Social Welfare Centre in Kesenuma, Miyagi

The newly-reconstructed social welfare centre in Kesenuma City will have multiple functions. It is a community support centre for parents, elderly and physically challenged individuals. At the same time, it also serves as initial-meeting point for social workers in case of emergencies. Construction of the buildings was started in December 2015 and completed in December 2016. It will start its operation in April 2017.

Programme 8: Children's Education Support

8.16 Other Activities

A vocational experience programme for students was carried out at JRC Morioka Hospital in Iwate with 90 participating students.

Programme 10: Capacity Building for Disaster Preparedness

10.2 Disaster Preparedness Training

This 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 development of capable leaders to response to the disaster with in the region.

In 2016, this project has implemented six main activities:

- JRCS Chapter Directors' Meeting for Disaster Preparedness Training Programme was held in May 2016 with 44 participants.
- Training for instructors for Disaster Preparedness Training Programme was held twice by dividing Chapters into two groups in June 2016 with 41 participants, and in July 2016 with 47 participants.
- Disaster Preparedness Education Promoting committee has continued the activities by reappointing director level staffs from each representative block and adding staffs in disaster preparedness division at JRCS HQs. It was held twice at JRCS HQs in September 2016 and February 2017
- Disaster Preparedness Training Programme Technical Committee was established by modifying the "JRCS Disaster Preparedness Training Programme Study Committee". It was held in December 2016 and examined the contents of the Red Cross Disaster Preparedness Seminar training manual.
- JRCS Disaster Preparedness Training Pilot Programme was held 27 times in 16 Chapters with 1,018 participants.
- Red Cross Preparedness Training Manual was produced by the JRCS Headquarters for the purpose to facilitate the management of the disaster preparedness education program in each Chapter. Two copies of the manual were sent to each Chapter dated on 24 March 2017.

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

This project started in 2014. After Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake in 1995 and the GEJET in 2011, the knowledge of life saving and disaster preparedness skills is extremely crucial for survival in times of disaster. The project aims to teach elementary, junior high and high school students those skills that will protect themselves during disasters. It also aims to build better understanding and awareness of preparedness among families of students and their communities.

In 2016, 40,000 copies of "*Mamoru Inochi, Hiomeru Bosai* (Protecting Lives, Preparing for Disasters)" were reprinted in July. So far, 105,000 copies have been delivered to all 36,000 schools including elementary, junior high and high schools.

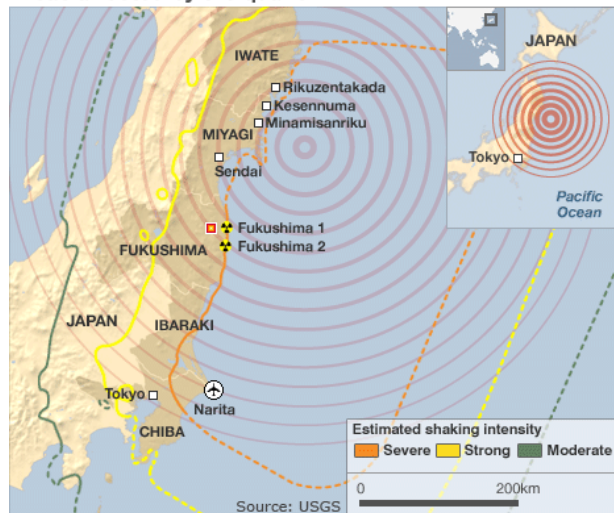
Each Chapter continues to organize the publicizing activities and preparedness education seminars through the board of education and the school principals' meetings, and explained its manner of utilization in the classroom and the group work method to the leaders directly, and encouraged the further wide diffusion of the disaster preparedness education.

On 18 February 2017, JRCS participated in the large-scale earthquake preparedness awareness event in Tokyo sponsored by Japan Meteorological Agency and Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology where JRCS introduced the disaster preparedness education kits (Karuta).

CONTEXT

On 11 March 2011 at 02.46 PM, Japan was struck by a magnitude 9.0 earthquake⁶, which generated a gigantic tsunami that hit a 700 km stretch of its Pacific coast-lines. 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 shut-downs affected an extensive area beyond Tohoku region. As of 9 December 2016, a total of 15,893 people were as confirmed dead and 2,556 are still missing⁷. 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 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”.⁸ 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. 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, six years after the disaster, as of 13 March, 2017, an estimated 119,000 people are still displaced, including 76,888 from Fukushima, 22,390 from Miyagi, and 14,305 from Iwate,⁹ and their future remains uncertain. The central and local governments are making the utmost efforts to develop residential land properties, and to construct disaster recovery public housings for the evacuees. In each of the prefectures of Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima, approximately 27,000 public housings and private residential land properties were scheduled to developed by March 31, 2016.¹⁰

However, the schedule in the construction of disaster recovery public housings and the development of private residential land properties for permanent housings has been considerably delayed. As of February 2017, in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima, 23,422 disaster recovery public housing units were completed which represents 78.9 per cent of the total planned unit (29,684 units) in these three prefectures. 11,892 private land properties were developed which represents 61.3 per cent of the total planned unit (19,385 units).¹¹ In the meantime, approximately 45,000

⁶ The epicenter is 130 kilometers from Japan’s northeast Pacific coast.

⁷ 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), 9 December 2016,

⁸ 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>>

⁹ *Ibid.*, 1. Of 76,888 people, approximately 39,218 people are displaced to other prefectures, and 37,670 people are displaced, but still in Fukushima.

¹⁰ Reconstruction Agency. *The Road to Recovery, Recovery and Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake*.

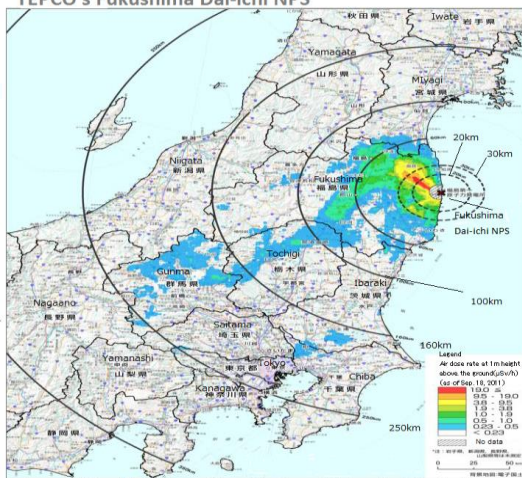
¹¹ Reconstruction Agency. *Higashi-Nippon-Daishinsai Hisaisha-muke Saigai-Koei-Jutaku oyobi Minkan-Jutaku-to-yo Takuchi no Kyokyo Jokyo (Heisei 29 nen 2 gatsu matsu genzai) nitsuite* (Situation of supply of public disaster housing and private residential land properties for

displaced people (38 per cent of total number of displaced people) are living in temporary housings which includes 19,746 people still living in prefabricated housing meant for short-term accommodation¹².

Among the displaced in the three most GEJET affected prefectures, Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima, the situation is particularly complex for those from Fukushima. As of 30 September 2016, a total of 3,468 cases had been registered as “disaster-related deaths¹³” in Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima which represents an increase of 116 people since 30 September 2015.

Among those 116 new cases, 107 cases (approximately 92 percent) were registered in Fukushima. As the result, it holds the highest total number of “disaster-related deaths”, 2,086 cases¹⁴, and it is the only prefecture where the disaster-related fatalities outnumber the direct GEJET disaster deaths. It shows that the prolonged impact of the nuclear disaster on the survivors in Fukushima.

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



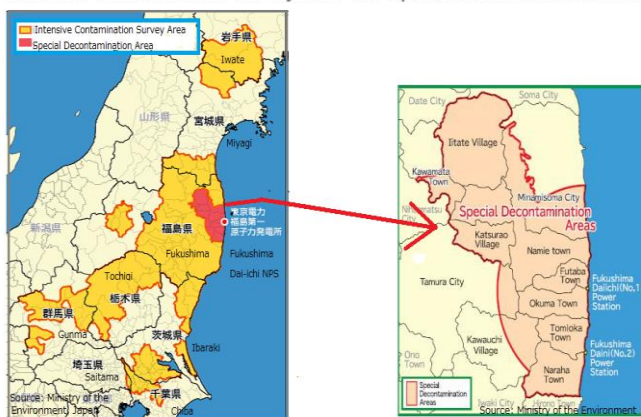
Source: Ministry of the Environment, Japan. Map: Geospatial Information Authority of Japan

The prolonged impact of the nuclear disaster in north-eastern Japan including Fukushima

The map on the left, the “Radioactive Pollution Caused by the Accident at TEPCO’s Fukushima Daichi NPS (as of September 2011)”¹⁵ 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.

On 28 December 2011, based on the Act on Special Measures Concerning the Handling of Radioactive Pollution, the central government designated 11 municipalities in Fukushima for “Special Decontamination Areas” and 102 municipalities in the above 8 prefectures for “Intensive Contamination Survey Areas”¹⁶

Intensive Contamination Survey Area and Special Decontamination Area



“Special Decontamination Areas”

11 municipalities in Fukushima where was former restricted zone or planned evacuation zone¹⁷ within 20 km from the Nuclear Power Station, or annual cumulative dose is more than 20 mSv.¹⁸ Decontamination is implemented by the national government¹⁹.

the disaster-affected, as of 28 February 2017). The Government took legal measures, such as raising the limit of a tax deduction on a capital gain which a landowner obtains when the landowner sells his/her land to a local government, to facilitate the reconstruction.

¹² *Ibid.*, 2 Hisaisha Shien (Support to the affected people)

¹³ Reconstruction Agency. *Higashi-Nippon-Daishinsai ni okeru Shinsai-kanren-shi no shisha-su (Heisei 28 nen 9 gatsu matsu)* (Number of Disaster-related death due to the Great East Japan Earthquake, as of 30 September 2016), 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 death caused by delayed medical treatment in the emergency phase, due to the destruction of hospitals.

¹⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵ Ministry of the Environment, Japan. *Progress on Off-site Cleanup Efforts in Japan (April 2014)*.

¹⁶ Ministry of the Environment, Japan. *Hodohappyo shiryō, “Houshaseibusshi osen taisho tokusoho-ni motodoku osen haikibutsu-taisaku-chiiki, osen-tokubetsu-chiiki oyobi osenjokyo-juten-chosa-chiiki-no shitei-ni tsuite” Heisei 23nen 12gatsu 19nichi*.

¹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 15

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 15

“Intensive Contamination Survey Areas”

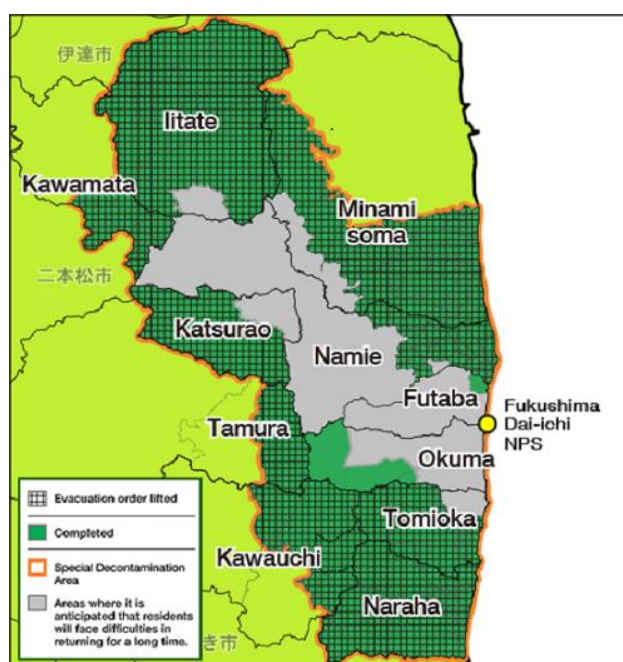
102 municipalities in 8 prefectures where the radiation exposure is 0.23 mSv/h or more²⁰. 2 more municipalities were designated in February 2012 and total number became 104²¹. Decontamination is implemented by each municipality. The national government will take financial and technical measures.²²

Fukushima holds 52 municipalities including all 11 municipalities of “Special Decontamination Area²³”, and 41 municipalities of “Intensive Contamination Survey Area”. It represents the effects of radioactive pollution have been concentrated in Fukushima.

In order to counter the radioactive pollution, planning and implementation of decontamination works, collection, transfer, temporary storage, and final disposal have been carried out based on the Act since 2012²⁴.

Current progress of the decontamination efforts by 31 March 2017

Progress in the Special Decontamination Area (as of April 1, 2017)



Ministry of the Environment, Japan. Progress in the Special Decontamination Area (as of April 1, 2017)

Special Decontamination Area

All 11 municipalities in Fukushima have been completed the full-scale decontaminations except where it is anticipated that “Residents will face difficulties in returning for a long time” by 31 March 2017²⁵.

The decontamination works in 22,000 residential area, 8,500 ha farmlands, 5,800 ha forest, 1,400 ha road have been completed by 31 March 2017.²⁶

Effects of Decontamination work is in residential areas, the air dose rate at the height of 1m from the ground has been decreased 56% after the decontamination²⁷.

Intensive Contamination Survey Areas

On 22 March 2017, the number of municipalities designated as the Intensive Contamination Survey Area

has been reduced from 104 to 92 due to the decreasing of the radiation dose, etc.²⁸

To date, 92 municipalities are still designated in 8 prefectures as follows:

- Iwate: 3 municipalities,
- Miyagi: 8 municipalities,
- Fukushima: 36 municipalities,
- Ibaraki: 19 municipalities,
- Tochigi: 7 municipalities,

²⁰Ibid.,15 Later, it has been revised as the additional exposure is 1 mSv/year or more.

²¹ Ministry of the Environment, Japan.Hodohappyo shiryō, “Houshaseibusshi osen taisho tokusoho-ni motodoku osenjokyo-juten-chosa-chiiki-no shitei-ni tsuite” Heisei 24nen 2gatsu 24nichi.

²² Ibid.,15.

²³ Act on Special Measures Concerning the Handling of Radioactive Pollution” (1 January 2012).

²⁴ Ibid., 15.

²⁵ Ministry of the Environment, Japan. Progress on Off-site Cleanup and Interim Storage Facility in Japan, May 2017

²⁶ Id.

²⁷ Ibid.,19. Effects of Decontamination Work. Post-decontamination monitoring was implemented after 6 months to a year after the decontamination work.

²⁸ Ministry of the Environment, Japan. Hodo Happyo Shiryō “Housha-sei busshitsu osen taisho tokusochiho-ni motodoku osenjokyo juten chosa chiiki-no shitei-no kaijo-ni tsuite (Heisei 29nen 3gatsu 17nichi). Sanko2: koremade-ni osenjokyo juten chosa chiiki-no shitei-wo kaijo shita shichoson (Heisei 29nen 3gatsu 17nichi jiten).

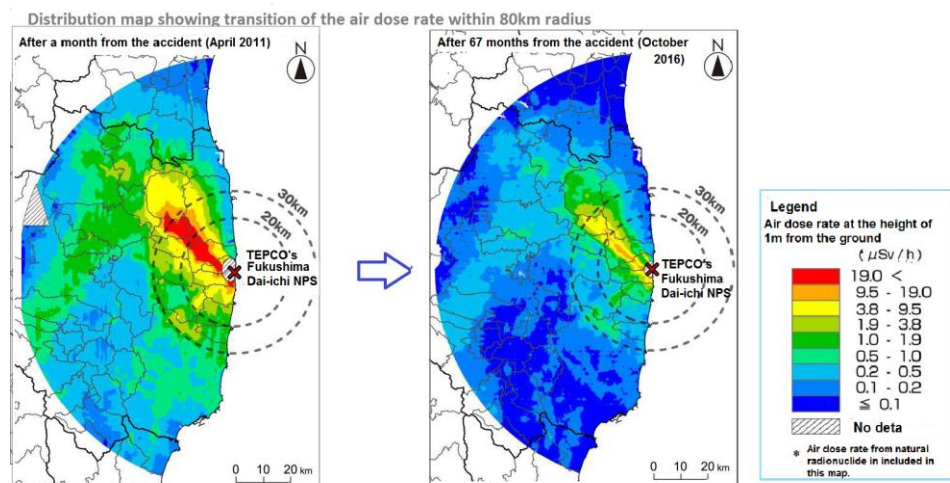
- Gunma: 8 municipalities,
- Saitama: 2 municipalities,
- Chiba: 9 municipalities²⁹

By 31 March 2017, all 92 municipalities have completed the decontamination efforts.³⁰

The decontamination works in 7 prefectures outside Fukushima Prefecture, 147,682 residential houses, 1,588 ha farmlands, 300 ha forest, and 5,400 Km roads have been completed by 31 March 2017³¹. The decontamination works within Fukushima Prefecture, 411,746 residential houses, 30,537 ha farmlands, 3,490 ha forest, and 14,822 Km roads have been completed by 31 March 2017³².

Transition of the Air Dose Rate

According to the result of airborne monitoring in and around Fukushima Prefecture (as of 13 February 2017, NSR), the air dose rate has been decreased 71% compared to the rate in November 5, 2011³³. The transition of air dose rate shows decreasing of the air dose after five years.



Source: Ministry of the Environment, Japan. Transition of the Air Dose Rate, "Result of airborne monitoring in and around Fukushima Prefecture (as of February 13, 2017, NSR)"

Efforts to promote the reconstruction and revitalization in Fukushima

In order to promote the reconstruction and revitalization in Fukushima to rebuild their life and revitalize the area, the central government established a policy "For Accelerating the Reconstruction of Fukushima from the Nuclear Disaster" on 20 December 2013³⁴.

It offered a large direction to accelerate the reconstruction and revitalization in Fukushima including supporting plans for early returning and new living.

The support for early returning covers preventive measurements according to the radiation dose level such as health consultations by nurses and health check-up, adequate compensations for returning such as the rehabilitation and rebuilding housing, and decontamination by providing evacuees the information on the procedure for the lifting the evacuation orders³⁵

²⁹ *Id.*

³⁰ Ministry of the Environment, Japan. *Osenjyokyo-Juten-Chosachiiki ni okeru Osen-no-sinchokujyokyochoosa-no-kekka-nitsuite(Dai19kai)*, 12 May 2017. Fukushima Prefecture. *Kaku shichoson-no-josen jissai jokyo as of 30 May, 2017*. It should be noted that there were some roads and forests where the decontamination could not have been completed due to some inevitable reasons.

³¹ *Ibid.*, 19.

³² *Ibid.*, 19. *Progress in the Intensive Contamination Survey Area* ①

³³ Ministry of the Environment, Japan. *Transition of the Air Dose Rate, "Result of airborne monitoring in and around Fukushima Prefecture (as of February 13, 2017, NSR)"*

³⁴ Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters. *Genshiryoku saigai-karano Fukushima fukko-no kasoku-nimukete (Heisei25nen 12gatsu 20 ka) (For accelerating the reconstruction of Fukushima from the nuclear disaster, as of 20 December 2013)*.

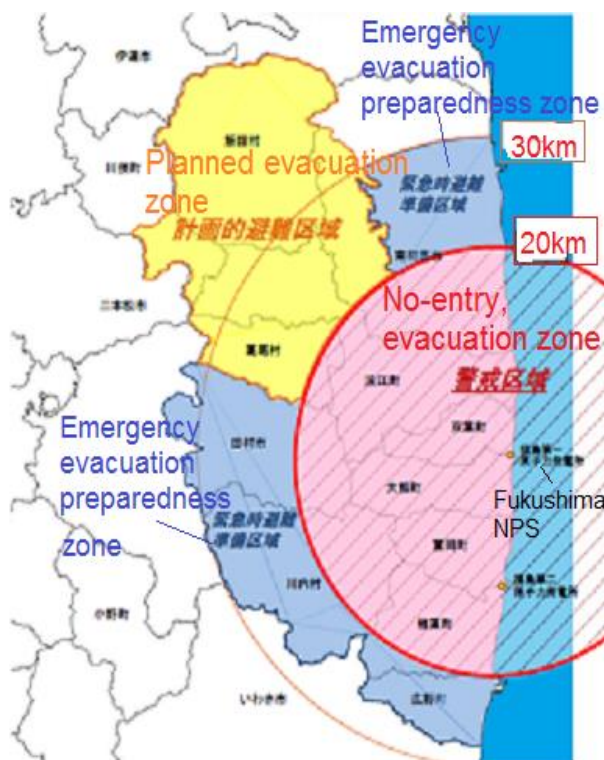
³⁵ *Id.*

The support for new living covers additional compensation such as securing an accommodation and moral damage for the evacuees from the area with high radiation dose, 50mSv/year or more where it is anticipated that “Residents will face difficulties in returning for a long time” and its entry has been restricted since December 2011³⁶.

On 12 June 2015, the central government revised the policy “For Accelerating the Reconstruction of Fukushima from the Nuclear Disaster”, and made clear its direction to take further countermeasures. For example, it presented the plan to lift the evacuation orders to the area except area where it is anticipated that “Residents will face difficulties in returning for a long time” by March 2017. For that purpose, it strengthens both efforts for the early returning and the new living as well as it significantly expanded its efforts to revitalize the business and living, and to promote the decommissioning measures of TEPCO Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station³⁷.

While there is the concrete progress for the reconstruction, the progress varies within Fukushima. It is reality to hear some voice among the local people saying that the way for the reconstruction has not been seen yet. Also, the new challenges become apparent due to the continuous evacuation for long term.

The central government established “Basic Policy for Accelerating the Reconstruction of Fukushima from the Nuclear Disaster” on 20 December 2016. It added more countermeasures to strengthen the supports for early returning and new living, and expanded the efforts by revitalizing business and living towards self-sustainability³⁸.



Status of the Areas to which Evacuation Order have been issued

The evacuation orders were issued for the aim to protect residents' lives from physical dangers immediately after the Nuclear Power Plant accident on 11 March 2011. When the amount of the emitted radioactive materials was predicted, the central government issued instructions for the designation of evacuation zones to the governor of Fukushima Prefecture on 22 April 2011.

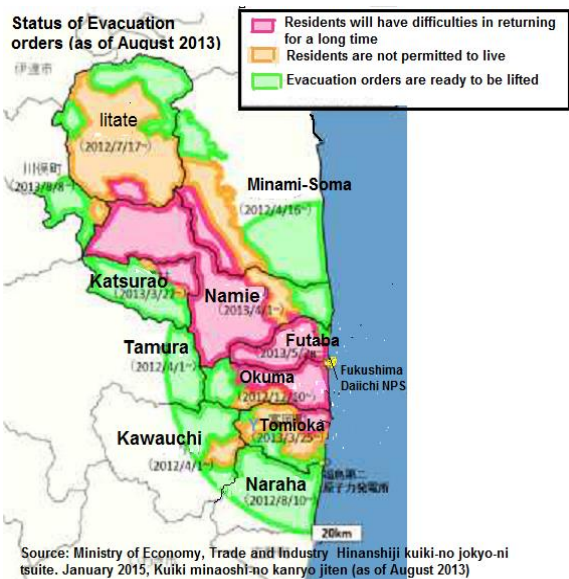
The designation of evacuation zones as follows:

- No-entry and evacuation zone: Entries are prohibited. Within 20 km radius from the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station.
- Planned evacuation zone: Residents are requested to evacuate in a planned manner to another location³⁹. Cumulative dose could reach 20 mSv in the period of one year following the accident. Outside of 20 km radius from the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station.
- Emergency evacuation preparation zone: Preparation should be made for the

Status of the evacuation orders (as of 22 April 2011) , Fukushima prefecture April 2017

residents to take shelter indoors or evacuate by their own means in the event of an emergency. Within 20-30 km radius from the Nuclear Power Station.⁴⁰

³⁶ Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters. *Step2-no kanryo-wo-uketa keikaikuiki-oyobi-hinanshijikuiki-no minaoshi-ni-kansuru kihonteki-kangaekata-oyobi kongo-no-kento-kadai-ni-tsuite (Heisei 23 nen 12gatsu 26 nichi).*
³⁷ Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters. *Genshiryoku-saigai kara-no Fukushima fukko-no-tameno kihon-shishin-ni-tsuite (Heisei28nen 12gatsu 20nichi)*
³⁸ *Id.*
³⁹ *Press briefing at the Prime Minister’s Office for member of the foreign press, 22 April 2011*
⁴⁰ *Id.*



On 30 September 2011, the designation of emergency evacuation preparation zone was lifted as the safety was confirmed by the result of assessment of the amount of radiation air dose rate and the nuclear power reactor condition⁴¹.

Accordingly, both “planned evacuation zone” and “no-entry and evacuation zone” were reorganized into three categories of areas according to the annual cumulative dose on 1 April 2012 as follows:

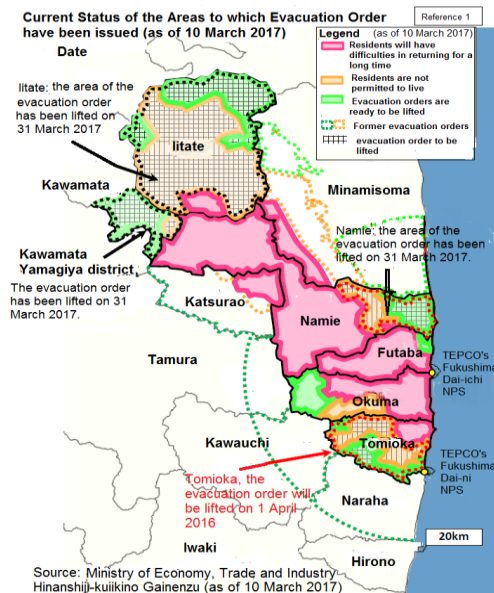
- Residents will have difficulties in returning for a long time: annual cumulative dose could reach more than 50 mSv, and there are some possibilities that annual cumulative dose could not decrease less than 20 mSv in five years.
- Residents are not permitted to live: annual cumulative dose could reach more than 20

- mSv. Temporary staying and entries for rehabilitation are permitted.
- Evacuation orders are ready to be lifted: annual cumulative dose could not reach more than 20 mSv. Temporary staying for evacuees and operation of a part of business, hospitals, welfare facilities are permitted⁴².

Since April 2014, the central government has gradually lifted the evacuation orders except the area where it is anticipated that “Residents will face difficulties in returning for a long time”. For example, it was lifted in Tamura on 1st April 2014⁴³, and Kawauchi on 1st October 2014⁴⁴.

The requirements for the evacuation orders to be lifted as follows:

- decreasing of the air dose to the level (20mSv/yr.),
- restraining the sufficient infrastructure,
- implementing the adequate decontamination work,
- proceeding enough consultation between local government and residents, etc.⁴⁵



In the revision of “For Accelerating the Reconstruction of Fukushima from the Nuclear Disaster” in June 2015, the central government presented its plan to lift the evacuation orders in the area except for the area where it is anticipated that “Residents will face difficulties in returning for a long time” in Tamura, Kawauchi, Naraha, Katsurao, Minamisoma, Iitate, Kawamata, and Namie by March 2017⁴⁶. Since then, the evacuation order was further lifted in the following area except for the area where it is anticipated that “Residents will face difficulties in

⁴¹Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarter. *Kinkyuji hinan junbi kuiki-no kaijo-ni tsuite, Heisei 23nen 9gatsu 30nichi*.

⁴² Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters. *Keikaikuiki, hinanshijukuiki-to-no minaoshi-ni tsuite, Heisei24nen 3gatsu 30nichi*.

⁴³ Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters. *Tamurashi-ni okeru hinanshijukuiki-no kaijo-ni tsuite, Heisei26nen 3gatsu 10ka*.

⁴⁴ Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters. *Kawauchi-mura-no hinanshiji-kuikno kaijo-ni tsuite, Heisei26nen 9gatsu 12nichi*. Evacuation order was lifted for limited to the Former Areas to which evacuation orders are ready to lift.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*,36. Sanko2, *Hinanshiji kaijo-no yoken-ni tsuite*

⁴⁶ Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters. *Genshiryoku saigai-karano Fukushima fukko-no kasoku-nimukete Kaitai (Heisei27nen 6gatsu 12nichi)* (For accelerating the reconstruction of Fukushima from the nuclear disaster, Revised version, as of 12 June 2015).

returning for a long time”:

- Naraha on 5th September 2015,⁴⁷
- Katsurao on 12th June 2016⁴⁸,
- Hagi and Kainotsuka-chiku of Kawauchi on 14th June 2016⁴⁹,
- Minami-soma on 12th July 2016,⁵⁰

In Tomioka and Namie where the evacuation order has not been lifted by the end of 2016, the temporary staying has been implemented to the area where mostly fulfilled the evacuation lifting requirements⁵¹ with the support of the health consultation and assessing individual doses by an expert⁵² in September 2016 (Tomioka) and in November 2016 (Namie). It opened the way to prepare for restarting their life for the permanent returns if the evacuation order were lifted⁵³.

In Tomioka where the evacuation order is scheduled to be lifted in April 2017, the central government has been proceeding the follow-up of the decontamination, accelerating demolition of housings, and restoration of the infrastructure, preparing the daily life service.

In 2017, the evacuation order was further lifted in the following area except for the area where it is anticipated that “Residents will face difficulties in returning for a long time”:

- Yamagiya district of Kawamata on 31 March 2017,⁵⁴
- Iitate and Namie on 31 March 2017⁵⁵.

As of 31 March 2017, there are still 3 local towns: Tomioka, Futaba and Okuma, have been wholly evacuating since GEJET. While in Tomioka, the evacuation orders are scheduled to be lifted for the areas except the area where it is anticipated that “Residents will face difficulties in returning for a long time” on 1 April 2017⁵⁶, in Futaba and Okuma, the inhabitancy has been restricted since December 2011 as well as the entry has been limited⁵⁷.

For example, in Okuma, due to the designation of “No-entry and evacuation zone” within 20 km radius from the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station 22 April 2011, Okuma municipal office has forced to be transferred to Aizuwakamatsu, about 100km west from Okuma, and approximately 11,000 residents have been evacuating to all over the country including Aizuwakamatsu and Iwaki in Fukushima. Later, when the evacuation zone “No-entry and evacuation zone” was reorganized into three categories areas including “Residents will have difficulties in returning for a long time”, “Residents are not permitted to live”, and “Evacuation orders are ready to be lifted” on 10 December 2012, approximately 95% of area of the town was designated the area where it is anticipated that “Residents will face difficulties in returning for a long time” and Okuma municipal office has made the decision not to return to the home town for five years.⁵⁸ However, about six-years have been passed since the nuclear power plant accident, it was reported that the radiation dose in some of areas designated as area where it is anticipated that “Residents will have difficulties in returning for a long time”, has been decreasing and the local

⁴⁷ Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters. *Naraha-cho-ni okeru hinanshijikuiki-no kaijo-ni tsuite (Heisei27nen 7gatsu 6ka)*.

⁴⁸ Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters. *Katsurao-mura, Kawauchi-mura-no hinanshijikuiki-no kaijo-ni tsuite(Heisei28nen 5gatsu 19nichi)*, *Katsurao-mura, Kawauchi-mura, Minami-soma-shi-ni okeru hinanshijikuiki-no kaijo-ni tsuite(Heisei28nen 5gatsu 31nichi)*.

⁴⁹ *Id.* The evacuation order was lifted on Hagi and Kainoduka-chiku where was reorganized from the area “Residents are not permitted to live” (20msv/y-50msv/y) into the area “Evacuation orders are ready to be lifted (-20msv/y).

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*,44

⁵¹ *Namie-cho-ni okeru “Furusato heno kikan-ni muketa junbi-no tameno shukuhaku” -najissi-ni tsuite (Heisei28nen 10gatsu 12nichi)*

⁵²*Ibid.*,34.

⁵³ Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters. *Kikan konnan kuiki-no toriatsukai-ni kansuru kangaekata, Heisei28nen 8gatsu 31nichi*.

⁵⁴Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters.*Kawamata-cho-ni okeru hinanshiji-kuiki-no kaijo-ni tsuite(Heisei28nen 10gatsu 28nichi)*. Temporary staying in Kawamata has been implemented since 31 August 2015.

⁵⁵Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters.*Iitate-mura-ni okeru hinanshiji-kuiki-no kaijo-ni tsuite (Heisei28nen 6gatsu 17nichi)*, *Namie-cho-ni okeru hinanshiji-kuiki-no kaijo-ni tsuite (Heisei29nen 3gatsu 10ka)*.

⁵⁶ Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters.*Tomioka-cho-ni okeru hinanshiji-kuiki-no kaijo-ni tsuite (Heisei29nen 3gatsu 10ka)*.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*,53

⁵⁸ Okuma town. *Okuma-cho-no shokai (Introduction of Okuma town)*, web

<http://www.town.okuma.fukushima.jp/content/%E5%A4%A7%E7%86%8A%E7%94%BA%E3%81%AE%E7%B4%B9%E4%BB%8B>. Futaba town, *Futaba town Machi Hito Shigoto Sosei sogo senryaku* (Futaba Town, Town, People, Work, and Comprehensive Strategy), March 2016.

people requested the local and the central government to reconsider the restraint order to that area.

In August 2016, as countermeasures for the reconstruction in those areas designated as area where it is anticipated that “Residents have difficulties in returning for a long time”, the central government has released its basic policy for the area and their plan to lift its evacuation orders where the radiation dose has been decreased, in a prospect of five years.

It is also planning to establish a reconstruction stranglehold where creating an enabling environment to be resident according to the condition of each local town and village, and promote it by proceeding both the decontamination works and the infrastructure developments in an integrated manner. It will proceed to bring the policy into shape through the adequate discussion with the local government in order to launch reconstruction project as early as possible in the fiscal year 2017⁵⁹. Establishment of Reconstruction stranglehold has been proceeding, and it is scheduled to be established in Kawamata in May 2017, and Minami-Soma in 2018⁶⁰. The reconstruction in the areas are crucial challenges for the future of reconstruction of Fukushima.

By 31 March 2017, Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters has lifted the evacuation orders in eight municipalities since it has started to lift it in Tamura (Mikaji district) in April 2014.

For example, in Tamura, upon the evacuation order was lifted on 1 April 2014, and approximately 50% of 357 people (117 families) in Eastern part of Miyakoji district were returned within the day⁶¹. However, returning of the families with children was tends to slow. When the schools were restarted, 10 % of the expected students went to the other schools, and 60% of the students went to school from evacuating town by the school bus⁶². As of 1 April 2017, 21 children (50%) out of the total 42 children are still evacuating outside of Tamura.

This trend seems to be common in other areas in Fukushima. For example, in Namie, according to the survey conducted to 4,867 people registered by Namie municipal office in September 2016, 63.2 % of families who have children less than 18 years-old said that “they will not return to Namie”. Among them, 26.2 % want to stay out of Fukushima, 16.5 % to Iwaki-city, and 10.6% to Fukushima-city where they have been evacuating. For the reason not to return home, more than 50% of the families concern about the security of the nuclear power plant, daily life water, and radiation dose, and want to continue to have education for children in current environment. Furthermore, 12.9 % of the families who said that “they will return to Namie”, none of the families plan to return together with children⁶³. Promoting of returning of the families with children seems to be a challenge for municipalities in Fukushima.

For example, in Naraha, since the evacuation order has lifted in September 2015, 1,508 people (20.9%) out of 7,215 has returned by 31 March 2017⁶⁴. The rate of returning is lower than Tamura (61%) and Kawauchi (69%). When the elementary and junior high schools restarted in April 2017 after six years since the GEJET, Naraha municipal office provided students school lunches, school bus and transport fees to promote their returning, and 105 students have returned to schools in their home town. Although the number of students have been decreased due to many students have chosen to remain in schools where they have been evacuating. 105 students account for about 10 % of students before GEJET⁶⁵. As of 1 April 2017, 18,910 children of Fukushima have been still evacuating, 10,286 children are within Fukushima, and 8,624 children are out of Fukushima.⁶⁶

The progress of returning and reconstruction varies within Fukushima, and the central and local government have been making efforts to implement supporting activities according to the situation of the affected people in Fukushima.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*,53

⁶⁰ Seifu genshiryoku hisaisya shien team, *Fureai newsletter No. 73, Heisei29nen 3gatsu*.

⁶¹ Sankei News. *Tamura-shi miyakoji-ku hinanshiji kaijo setai-no hansu kikansezu Fukushima, 2 April 2014*.

⁶² *Id.*

⁶³ Namie town, *Heisei 28nendo Namie-cho jumin iko-chosa hokokusho, April 2017*

⁶⁴ Naraha town. *Naraha-cho-nai kyojusya shukeihyo, Heisei29nen 3gatsu 31nichi*.

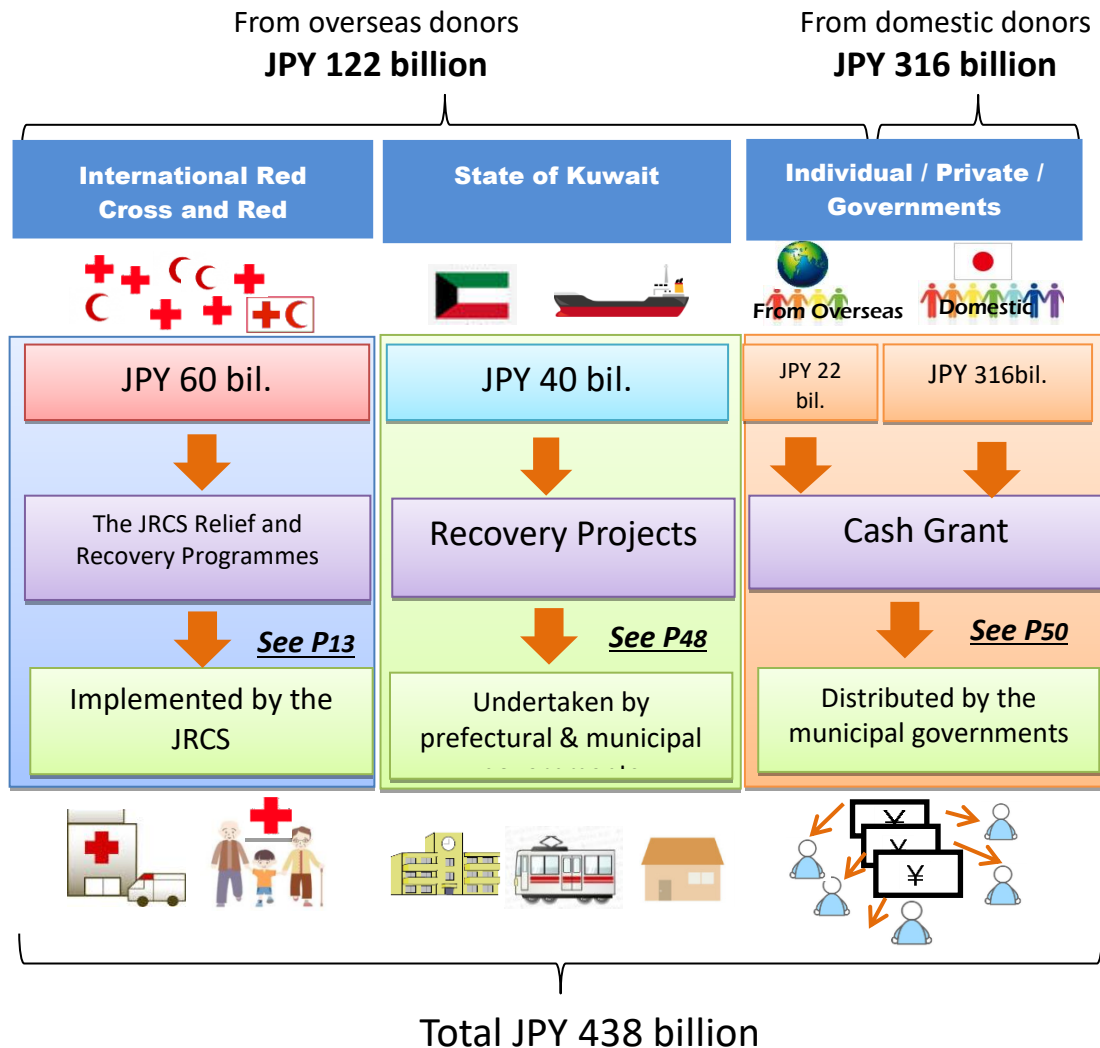
⁶⁵ Fukushima minpo. *6nenburi jimotode saikai Kodaka, and Naraha-no shochugakko, 7 April 2017*.

⁶⁶ Fukushima Prefecture. *Higashi nihon daishinsai-ni-kakaru kodomo-no hinanshasu shirabe, Heisei29nen 4gatsu 1nichi*.

USE OF FUNDS

By 31 March 2017, the JRCS has received JPY 438 billion including JPY 122 billion from overseas, and they were allocated into the following four categories:

1. JPY 60 billion: Received from 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 following section 4 for details).
2. JPY 40 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 governments⁶⁷ in support of recovery projects on which they took the lead.
3. JPY 22 billion: Received from foreign governments, embassies, corporates and individuals, JPY 22 billion were allocated for the Cash Grant Scheme.
4. JPY 316 billion: Received from domestic donors (i.e. individuals, corporates, and other institutions), these were also allocated for the Cash Grant Scheme.



⁶⁷ The three most GEJET affected prefectural governments are Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima.

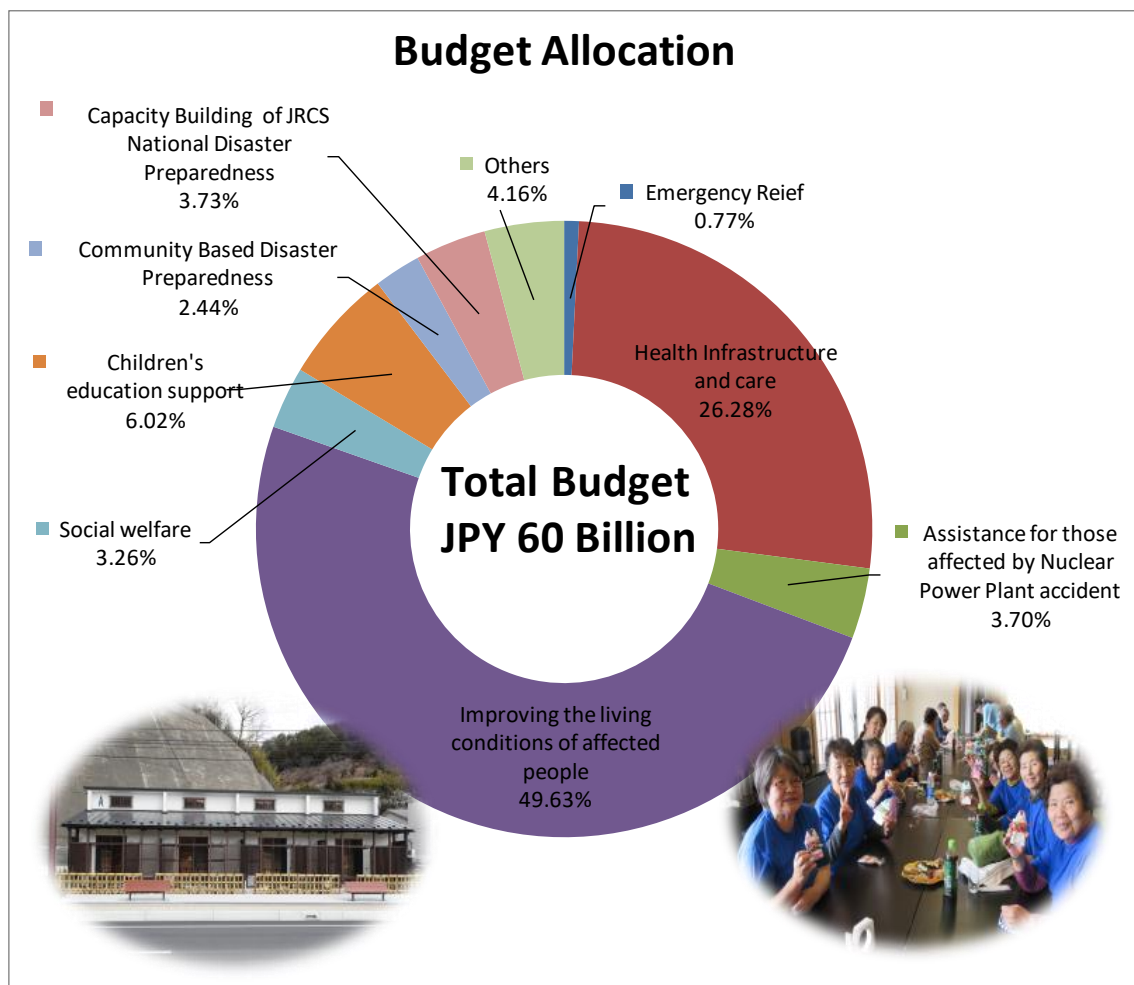
PLAN OF ACTION (PoA)

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 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)



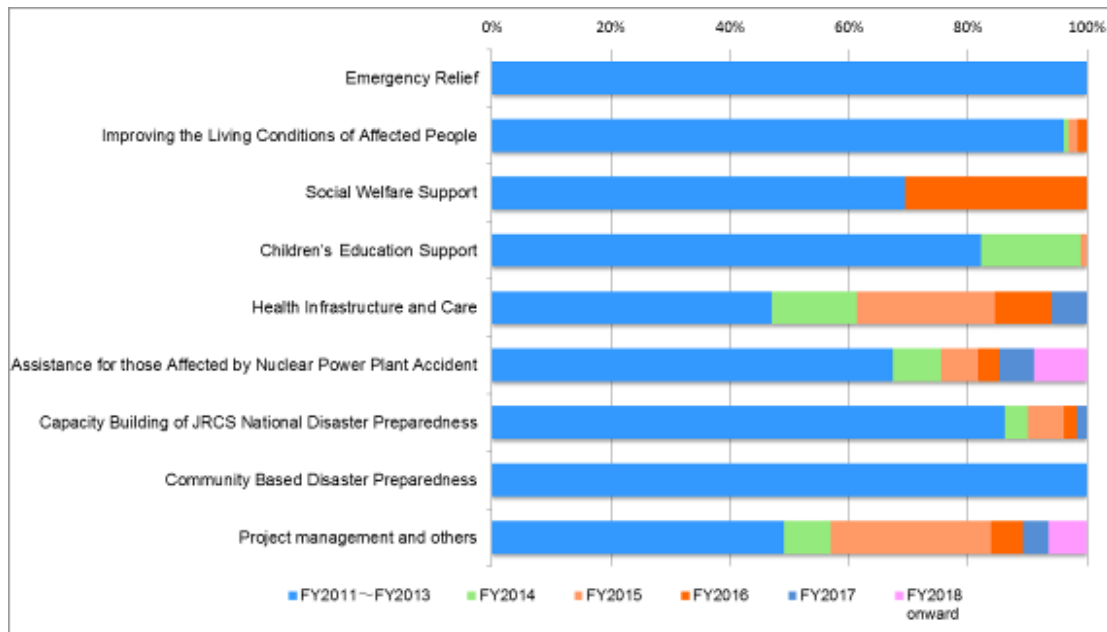
Plan of Action and Budget Allocation

Japanese Yen (JPY) in thousand

Program		Project			Budget
No.	Name	No.	Status	Name	
1	Distribution of Emergency Relief Supplies	1-(1)	CMPL	Purchase and Replenishment of Emergency Relief Supplies	459,925
2	Emergency medical services and PSP	2-(1)	CMPL	Medical and PSP assistance	2,987
3	Regional Healthcare Support	3-(1)	CMPL	Pneumonia vaccination for the elderly	3,619,420
		3-(2)	CMPL	Provision of Air Purifiers	580
4	Assistance for nuclear power plant disaster victims	4-(1)	CMPL	Whole Body Counter and thyroid gland monitoring	1,022,838
		4-(2)	OG	Nuclear Disaster Preparedness Project	979,015
		4-(3)	CMPL	Provision of food radiation measuring equipment	222,626
5	Rehabilitation of health infrastructure	5-(1)	CMPL	Construction of a temporary night-time emergency medical centre (Ishinomaki)	108,950
		5-(2)	CMPL	Construction of a temporary hospital for secondary medical care (Ishinomaki)	715,160
		5-(3)	CMPL	Construction of a temporary hospitals as a secondary medical care (Minamisanriku)	600,220
		5-(4)	CMPL	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)	CMPL	Construction of a hospital (Motoyoshi)	153,235
		5-(6)	CMPL	Rehabilitation of Community Medical Center (Onagawa)	1,888,181
		5-(7)	CMPL	Shizugawa permanent public hospital (Minamisanriku)	1,600,857
		5-(8)	CMPL	Social Welfare Care centre (Minamisanriku, Miyagi)	620,000
		5-(9)	OG	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)	CMPL	Installation of electric appliances and other items at large-scale evacuation centres and temporary housing	326,707
		6-(2)	CMPL	Distribution of summer amenity items, drinking water, temporary showers, water taps, etc.	119,309
		6-(3)	CMPL	Distribution of winter amenity items	97,762
		6-(4)	CMPL	Community bus operations support	39,379
		6-(5)	OG	Psychosocial support	31,694
		6-(6)	CMPL	Distribution of six electric household appliances sets	26,968,223
		6-(7)	OG	Public housing and community centres (Otsuchi, Iwate)	1,448,773
		6-(8)	CMPL	Construction of community centres	170,085
		6-(9)	OG	Nordic style walking as physical exercise	21,013
		6-(10)	OG	Health and Social Class	55,639
		6-(11)	OG	Home visits for evacuee's health care (Iwaki, Fukushima)	99,492
		6-(12)	CMPL	Psychosocial support centre for children and youth in Iwate Medical University Hospital	137,155
		6-(13)	CMPL	Mobile dental care services for elderly and physically challenged persons	56,350
		6-(14)	OG	Miscellaneous	109,986
		6-(15)	OG	Cash Grant Scheme	172,738
7	Social welfare support	7-(1)	CMPL	Distribution of medical/nursing beds	163,863
		7-(2)	CMPL	Distribution of items for group homes for the elderly	101,756
		7-(3)	CMPL	Provision of vehicles for social welfare institutions	687,383
		7-(4)	CMPL	Services of caretakers for the elderly	1,855
		7-(5)	CMPL	Social welfare centre (Kesenuma, Miyagi)	600,114
		7-(6)	CMPL	Public housing for the elderly (Shinchi, Fukushima)	300,100
		7-(7)	CMPL	Public housing for the elderly (Soma, Fukushima)	100,958
		7-(8)	CMPL	Support for social welfare centres	5,458
8	Children's education support	8-(1)	CMPL	Provision of items for school kitchen centres	292,219
		8-(2)	CMPL	Provision of goods for gymnasiums	9,065
		8-(3)	CMPL	Nursery schools and after-school clubs	980,767
		8-(4)	CMPL	Construction of after-class centre (Ofunato, Iwate)	24,033
		8-(5)	CMPL	Health and safety support	3,333
		8-(6)	CMPL	School bus operations support	202,170
		8-(7)	CMPL	Provision of school items	48,792
		8-(8)	CMPL	Training outfits for football teams	39,055
		8-(9)	CMPL	Provision of items for school clinics	23,495
		8-(10)	CMPL	Organisation of indoor playground (Smile Parks)	362,230
		8-(11)	CMPL	Summer Camps	1,103,285
		8-(12)	CMPL	Prefabricated school gymnasiums	289,288
		8-(13)	OG	Red Cross Youth and Volunteer Project	161,737
		8-(14)	CMPL	Establishment of "Children's World"	63,899
		8-(15)	CMPL	"Dream Blossom" Project	2,817
		8-(16)	OG	Miscellaneous	14,684
9	Community Based Disaster	9-(1)	CMPL	Provision of DP material and storage facilities	1,470,326
10	Capacity building of JRCS in the area of disaster management	10-(1)	CMPL	Development of disaster response capacity, tools and facilities	2,090,238
		10-(2)	OG	Disaster Preparedness Training	94,900
		10-(3)	CMPL	Mobilization of Youth Volunteers for disaster management	12,949
		10-(4)	OG	Disaster Preparedness Education Program for Junior Red Cross/Red Cross Youth	45,917
11	Other Projects	11-(1)	CMPL	AED and other necessities for volunteer centres	16,487
12	Project under formulation	12-(1)	N/A	Future potential programmed.	471,600
13	Project management and support	13-(1)	N/A	HR, consultancy, audit, evaluation, support by IFRC	2,014,890
TOTAL					60,148,339

OVERVIEW OF RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION

As of March, 2017, a total of JPY 56.6 billion or 94.1 per cent of the 60.14 billion budgets had been spent leaving JPY3.54 billion to be carried over. This budget represents the donations by PNSs. The table below summarizes the expenditure and the budget allocation from 2011.



The carry-over funds have been allocated mainly for the ongoing large-scale construction projects. This includes hospitals (under Health Infrastructure and Care), social welfare centres (under Social Welfare Support), public housing and community centres (both under improving the Living Conditions). The work is foreseen to be completed in 2018. Although small in scale, projects such as psychosocial support (under Improving the Living Conditions) and youth activities (under Children's Education) will be continued until 2017 to address the persistent needs of affected populations. Nuclear-related activities will be extended until 2020 by the JRCs Nuclear Disaster Resource Center (<http://ndrc.jrc.or.jp/?lang=en>).

Starting from the next page, the goal and achievements are summarized and sorted by area of intervention, while details of the progress are available from page 29 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 war-zone.

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

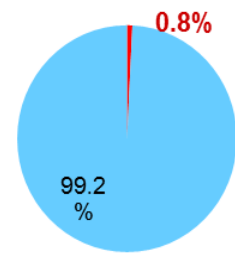
The funds were urgently allocated for deployment and activities carried out by medical/PSP teams, provision of relief items, and support to the JRCs chapters to facilitate warehousing/dispatch of relief supplies.

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 mobilised. 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 mobilising its emergency stocks from JRC 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



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

Expenditure on Emergency Relief



Budget: JPY 463 million
Spent: JPY 463 million
Balance: JPY 0 million

as of March 2017

* The balance will be spent for depreciation of the items.

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.

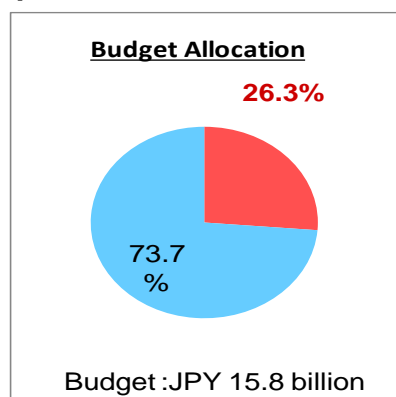
The funds were allocated to a pneumonia vaccination campaign for the elderly, improvement of service delivery for a prefectural hospital in Iwate, and strengthening community health care service in Miyagi and Fukushima through rehabilitation and (re)construction of temporary and permanent health care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

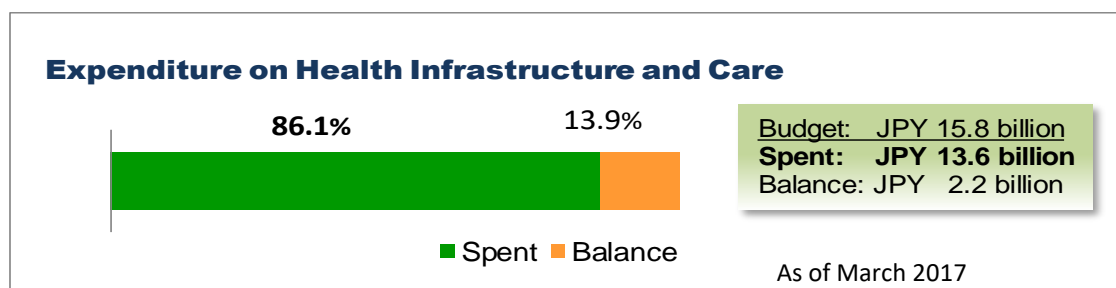
As part of strengthening community health care service, the capacity of two Red Cross hospitals have been reinforcing. One is JRC Ishinomaki Hospital in Miyagi, which is the principle hospital of the JRCS' 1st regional block. It played a crucial role in delivering first aid as it was the only major hospital 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 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 is under construction to a new location nearby.

To date, one health facility was rehabilitated, and five health facilities and one social welfare facility were constructed. The construction of Fukushima Red Cross Hospital has started in October, and will be completed in August in 2018.



Pneumonia vaccination for elderly	437,856 people
Provision of air purifiers	4 machines
Constructed or Rehabilitated health facilities	6 facilities
Construction of health facilities ongoing	1 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).

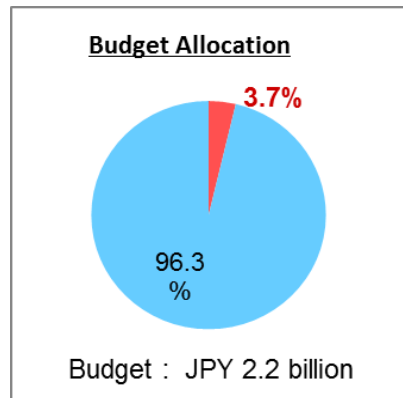
The JRCS provided a Whole-Body Counter (WBC) and two Thyroid Gland Monitors (TGM) to JRC Fukushima Hospital in March 2012. Along with the local authorities and Fukushima Medical University Hospital (FMUH), the Red Cross Hospital plays a key role in monitoring survivors' exposure to radiation. Seven additional WBCs were provided to municipalities to increase the coverage.

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, 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.

Since the nuclear accident in Fukushima, the JRCS acknowledged the necessity for producing guidelines to provide activities during a nuclear disaster. The Guideline Committee was established comprising of experts within and outside of the JRCS and the "Nuclear Disaster Guidelines for Preparedness, Response and Recovery" was developed in March 2015⁶⁸.

During the development process of the guidelines, the Committee identified 11 challenges which need to continue to be considered. For example, 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 leaflet on "how to protect health of you and your family under nuclear disaster" were produced and distributed in March 2016.

In order to correspond to the challenge, "Realization of the Guidelines content", the JRCS organized a "Nuclear Disaster Response Basic Training Session" in September and November 2015 for the JRCS relief team members to provide basic knowledge about radiation and radiation emergency medical care. In 2016, JRCS continued to hold the Nuclear Disaster Response Basic Training Session in three block areas in November 2016, January and February 2017, and conducted groupworks to establish relief activities plans per the municipal evacuation order by assuming a nuclear power station accident happened within or nearby each block area.



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

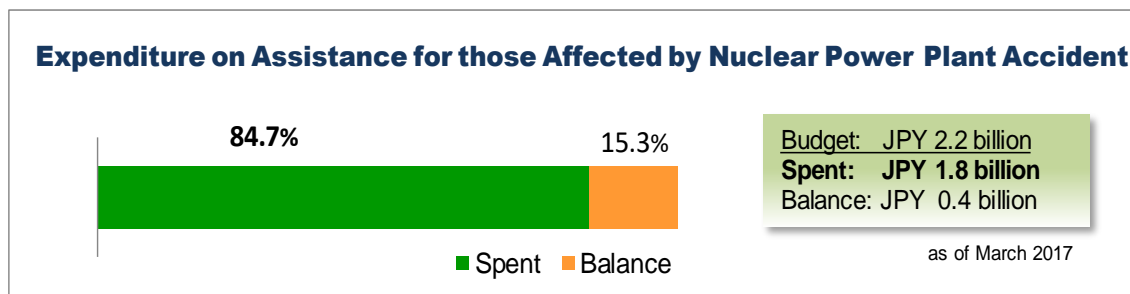


Radiation dosimeter training of JRCS Nuclear Disaster Response Basic Training Session in 2017. ©JRCS



⁶⁸ 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

In 2016, Radiation Emergency Medical Care Advisers Meeting was held twice in July and December 2016 where they discussed: how to dispatch 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, and to produce a manual on communication with the affected people. Three years has passed since the establishment of NDRC, its evaluation was conducted as a part of general overview of the previous efforts.



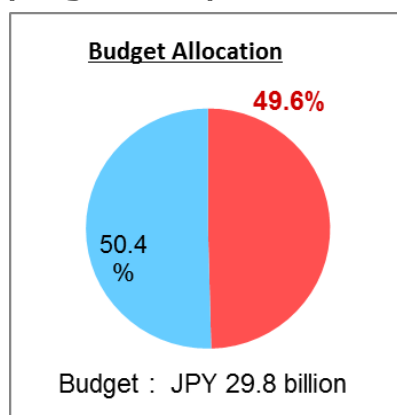
Improving the Living Conditions of Affected People (Programme 6)

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 kits⁶⁹; 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 special care for individuals through mobile dental care, psychosocial care, home visits and other outreach activities.

A huge operation with JPY 29.8billion (equivalent to 49.6 per cent of the total GEJET budget) followed involving the distribution of a set of six essential electric house-hold appliances⁷⁰. 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.



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 sets 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
Public household units constructed	280 units
Community centres constructed	3 facilities

⁶⁹ 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.

⁷⁰ It is comprised of a washing machine, a refrigerator, a TV set, a rice-cooker, a microwave and a hot water kettle.

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.

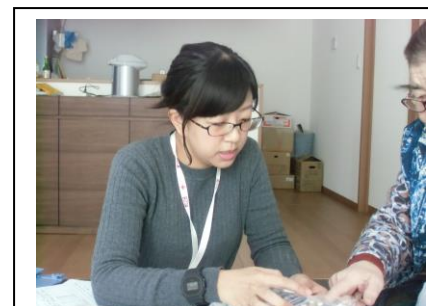
In addition to three community centres in Miyagi, 280 out of the total 702 disaster recovery public housing units have been completed to date in Iwate. These days, most of the projects besides construction of disaster recovery public housing have been completed.



Completed disaster recovery public housing in Iwate Prefecture in June 2016. ©JRCS

Psychosocial support is provided in combination with events like Nordic-style walking, tea parties and health and social classes to encourage participation of intended beneficiaries who may otherwise tend to stay home by themselves. The main focus for the programme has shifted to psychosocial support to those 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. In some area, residents in a community also participate as an interchange between these beneficiaries. There are still needs for psychosocial care for them, and it will likely be required for some years to come.

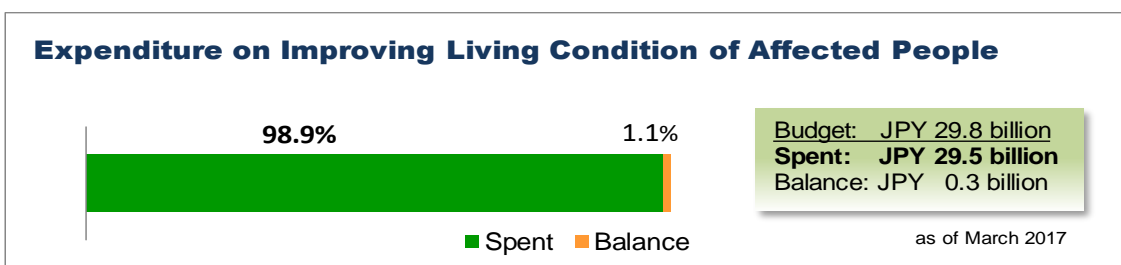
Health Consultation project for evacuees from Namie town started in October 2012 and completed in March 2017. In 2016, the JRCS health care survey team had visited 2,707 evacuees (1,137 households) from Namie town. Five years have passed since GEJET. While there are, still evacuees waiting for a visit by the JRCS health care survey team, increasing number of evacuees decline the consultation as their works and life become stable.



Health Consultation for evacuees from Namie town in October 2016. ©JRCS

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. 800 mothers and children participated in the health consultation, mother salon, and yoga salon. 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 JRC College of Nursing.

As of 31 March 2017, 20,789 evacuees from Namie town still wholly evacuate in Fukushima (14,418 evacuees) and other prefectures (6,371). Among those evacuate in Fukushima, 3,172 evacuees are registered to evacuate in Iwaki city⁷¹. Simultaneously, on 31 March 2017, an evacuation order has been lifted on the “area being readied for the removal of the evacuation order”, and “a residency-restricted area” except for “a difficult-to-return area”.⁷² The evacuees are scheduled to start returning to their home town.



⁷¹ Namie Town Homepage. *Situation of the evacuation of the population of the Namie town*, 31 March 2017. <http://www.town.namie.fukushima.jp/site/shinsai/15811.html>

⁷² Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters (Genshiryoku saigai taisaku honbu). *Namiecho • Tomiokacho ni okeru hinanshij kuiki no kaijyo ni tsuitei*, 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 became an indispensable component of the JRCS relief and recovery operation.

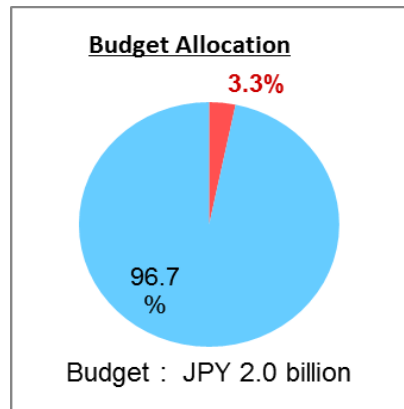
A significant amount of funds was allocated for the provision of emergency care to the elderly; strengthening service delivery through provision of items to social welfare institutions; and construction of social welfare facilities and housings for the elderly.

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.

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.

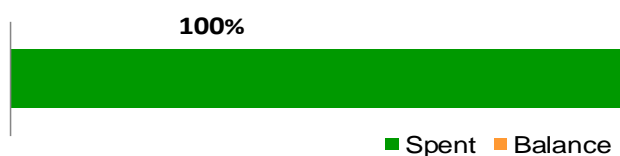
To date, all the projects in this programme have been completed. The last project is rebuilding a Kesenuma Social Welfare centre in Miyagi. The JRCS has supported to rebuild the social welfare centre. The construction work has completed in December 2016, and its operation will start in April 2017.



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



Expenditure on Social Welfare Support



Budget: JPY 2.0 billion
Spent: JPY 2.0 billion
Balance: JPY 0 billion

as of March 2017

Children's Education Support (Programme 8)

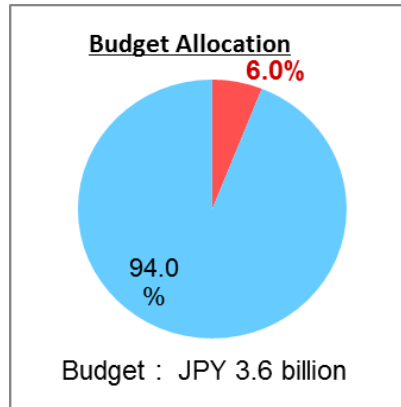
Apart from the elderly, the most vulnerable segment of the survivors was undoubtedly children and youth who lost the space and opportunity for education and social activities following the disaster. The concerns of local governments were addressed through the projects which envisioned the creation of 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 2016, two sessions of the camp were organized in total with 124 participants. JRCS Fukushima Chapter conducted 27 Psychosocial Support for the School Children and the Youth activities, in Fukushima with 2,388 participants.

To date, most of the projects have been completed, and the Red Cross Youth and Volunteer Project is the only project which is ongoing. This project has been organized by the JRC Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima Chapters, which provide opportunities for younger children to release stress by participating in various activities such as overseas study tours, musical concerts and essay competitions. In 2016, overseas study tours to Thailand and Philippine were organized with 23 participants.

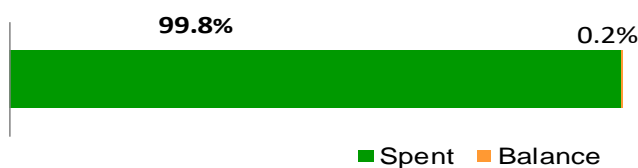


School kitchen items provided	8,933 items
School operations supported and buses donated	14 operations 18 buses
School clinic items provided	1,799 items
Training outfits for children distributed	3,655 items
Participants of smile parks	53,538 children
Summer camps held	24times, 6,036 children
Electric blackboards provided	16 boards
Prefabricated gymnasiums constructed	3 facilities
Nursery schools, kindergarten and after-school clubs constructed	7 facilities



Kirikiri Nursery School completed in July 2014. ©JRCS

Expenditure on Children's Education Support



Budget: JPY 3.620 billion
Spent: JPY 3.615 billion
Balance: JPY 0.005 billion

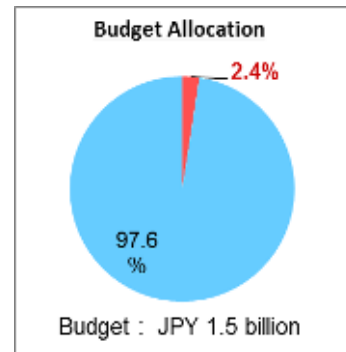
as of March 2017

Community Based Disaster Preparedness (Programme 9)

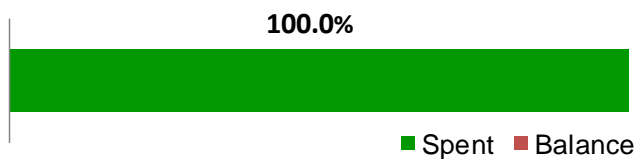
Strengthening the capacity of municipalities in the affected areas is vital to complement the on-the-ground work of the JRCs in times of emergency.

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 26 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.



Expenditure on Community Based Disaster Preparedness



Budget: JPY 1.5 billion
Spent: JPY 1.5 billion
Balance: JPY 0 billion

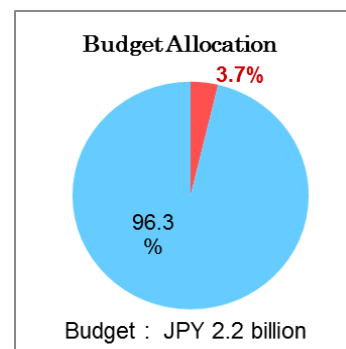
as of March 2017

Capacity Building of 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 in 2016, which aims at promoting awareness, relevant knowledge and skills in the community, the training for instructors for Disaster Preparedness Training Programme was held twice by dividing 47 Chapters into two groups with total 88 participants in June and July 2016. JRCs Disaster Preparedness Training Pilot Programme was held 27 times in 16 Chapters with 1,018 participants. 46 new instructors out of total 88 who completed the instructors training in June and July 2016 were dispatched to the pilot trainings, and obtained experiences for the preparation and management to be a qualified instructor.



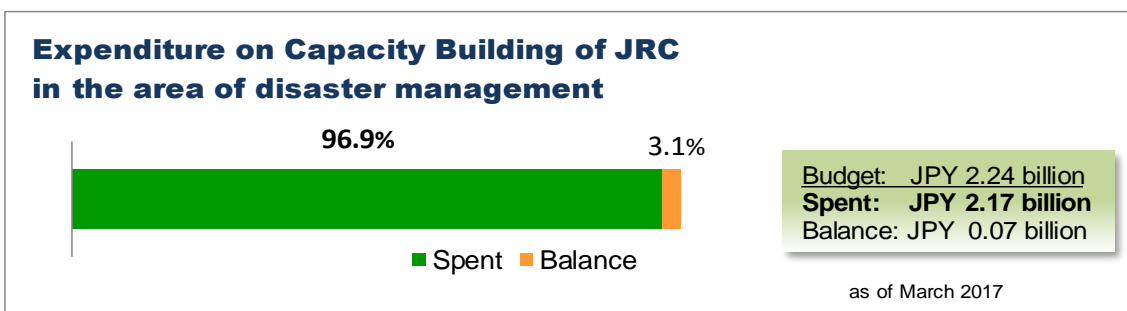
DIG Training for the preparedness pilot programmes © JRCs

Furthermore, Disaster Preparedness Training manual was produced by the JRCs Headquarters for the purpose to facilitate the management of the disaster preparedness education program to be organized in each Chapter. Two copies of the manual with data were sent to each Chapter dated on 24 March 2017.

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 text book, “Mamoru Inochi Hiromeru 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 increased from 21% to 26%.

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

Two noteworthy events that were important for coordination and partnership during the reporting period include the September 2016's Third Asia Pacific National Societies Disaster Management Conference in Seoul, and the December 2016's CBRN Emergency Preparedness workshop in Vienna.

Red Cross Nuclear Disaster Resource Centre (NDRC) participated in the conference that was held from 21 to 23 September, and made a presentation on the JRCs nuclear disaster preparedness based on lessons learned from the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant accident, and NDRC Digital Archives. Also, it suggested supports could be provided to national societies in Asia Pacific region: (1) nuclear disaster responding example in archives, and achievements in public, (2) emergency deployment of radiation measuring devices, radiation protective equipment and materials, (3) consultation in nuclear disaster response plan.



Third Asia Pacific National Societies Disaster Management Conference in Seoul in September 2016. © JRCs

Furthermore, NDRC participated in the IFRC hosted the workshop in Vienna from 5 to 9 December 2016 where the NDRC gave a lecture on "Experiences and lessons learned from Fukushima, and preparedness for a nuclear disaster" and introduced the works, such as "Nuclear Disaster Guidelines for Preparedness, Response and Recovery" and "Manual for Relief Activities under Nuclear Disaster", and suggested following supports could be provided to national societies in Asia Pacific region: (1) nuclear disaster responding example in archives, and achievements in public, (2) emergency deployment of radiation measuring devices, radiation protective equipment and materials, (3) consultation in nuclear disaster response plan.



CBRN Emergency Preparedness workshop in Vienna in December 2016. © 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 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.

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

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

Independent Evaluation Report (Recovery)

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

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

The JRCS has been striving to follow the various recommendations which have been made. In response to the first independent evaluation, the JRCS has already taken steps such as strengthening external relations with other stakeholders, formulating guidelines for nuclear disaster response, building better capacity within the JRCS, and strengthening media relations and communications. The JRCS/IFRC management response to the recommendations on the first evaluation report is available online.

JRCS Management Response to the Independent Evaluation Report

https://www.ifrc.org/docs/Evaluations/Evaluations_per_cent202012/AsiaPacific/JPEarthquakeTsunami12_management_per_cent20response.pdf

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. Given that most of the projects have been carried over into a third year, an additional evaluation was not undertaken for 2013.

Third-Party Evaluation Report for FY2011

Summary Report, Third Party Evaluation of the Great East Japan Earthquake Recovery Task Force (FY2011 Project); November 30, 2012

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

Third-Party Evaluation Report for FY2012

Summary Report, Third-party Evaluation of The Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Recovery Task Force (FY2012 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 ShinNihon LLC completed an audit of the GEJET international donations received until 31 March 2015. 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

Statement of Income and Expenditure of the Japanese Red Cross Society for the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami International Donation from 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015

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

RECOMMENDATION PAPER

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 JRCS 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 JRCS, through 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 INFORMATION

On 11 March 2017, mark the six year anniversary since the GEJET, the JRCS has developed a remembrance campaign with Japanese slogan that's translated as FY 2016 "Forever remembered"-project leading to the future from 4-12 March 2017.

The 6th year GEJET message has focused on bringing about awareness of needs for continuous support to the GEJET disaster affected area and disaster preparedness among the general public with memory of Kumamoto earthquakes (2016) in mind, so as not to let the lessons of GEJET fade away with the passage of time. JRCS implemented nationwide simultaneous GEJET events, strengthened recruitments of collaborators in each region, and produced the sixth anniversary poster (two versions), panel, leaflet, and budges. JRCS Chapters made efforts to promote awareness of disaster preparedness through a lesson learned from Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake in 1995 to Kumamoto Earthquakes in 2016 among the general public in collaboration to association and companies in each region.

Since 2014, in the collaboration with All Nippon Airways, various promotional opportunities have been implemented to arouse public interest in GEJET, such as advertisements on paper cups in domestic flights and a collaborative event in the affected area, such as Saint Valentine's Day special event (health class and Mizuhiki making) in Fukushima on 14 February 2017.

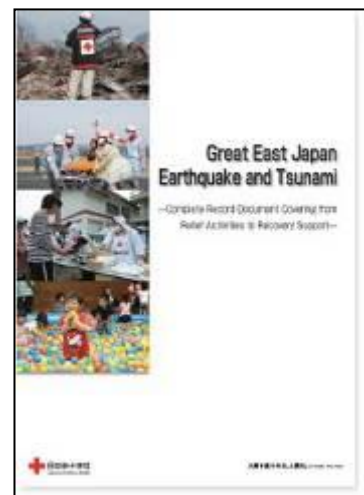
Updates have been published throughout the year through the JRCS homepage, Facebook, and monthly newsletter to keep the donors and other interested parties abreast of the latest progress.

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 downloading from the links below:

<http://ndrc.jrc.or.jp/notice/20150428/?lang=en>



JRCS Logo for the brochures issued at the occasion of the JRCS logo for the 6th anniversary since the GEJET. © JRCS



PROGRESS TO DATE (until March 2017):⁷³

1 Distribution of Emergency Relief Supplies -- **PROGRAMME COMPLETED**

Purchase and replenishment of emergency relief supplies -- COMPLETED

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

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



Emergency Kit

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



Sleeping Set

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

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

2 Emergency Medical Services and the Psychosocial Support Programme (PSP) -- **PROGRAMME COMPLETED**

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

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 neighbouring 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.

⁷³ 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.

3. Regional Healthcare Support -- PROGRAMME COMPLETED

3.1 Pneumonia vaccination for the elderly -- COMPLETED

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

3.2 Provision of air purifiers (Iwate) -- COMPLETED

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.

4. Assistance for Nuclear Power Plant Disaster Victims

4.1 Whole Body Counter and thyroid gland monitoring (Fukushima) -- COMPLETED

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.

4.2 Nuclear disaster preparedness project

4.2.1 Digital Archives

Through the Red Cross Nuclear Disaster Resource Centre ("NDRC") Digital Archives, the JRCS continues to disseminate information on nuclear disasters and the situation in the affected areas. In 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 [CBRN Emergency Preparedness Proactive Workshop] have been added to release to the public to help them understand the contents of the archives.

4.2.2 Radiation Emergency Medical Care Advisers Meeting

Radiation Emergency Medical Care Advisers 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 Advisers Meeting was held in 21 to 22 July 2016 where they discussed vigorously: how to make necessary preparation for evacuation, indoors and 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 in 12 to 13 December 2016 where they discussed: how to dispatch 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.



JRCS First Radiation Emergency Medical Care Advisers Meeting was held in July 2016. ©JRCS

4.2.3 Nuclear Disaster Response Basic Training Session

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 addressing physicians, radiological technicians, nurses, administrative staff from the JRCS hospitals, and the JRCS chapter staff.

In the FY 2016-2017, by drawing accumulated experiences, curriculums, and training materials, 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, JRCS Chapters and facilities in the region.

First training of 4th block area was held in Osaka chapter on 26 November 2016. They covered e groupwork 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.

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 groupworks 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.

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 groupworks 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.

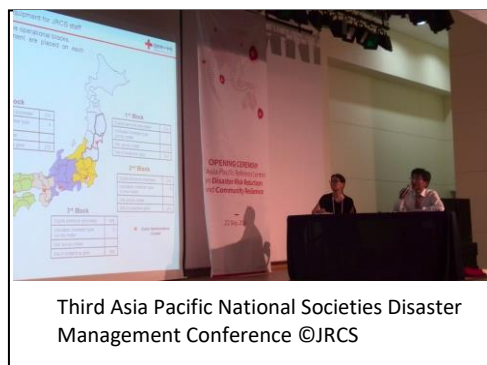


Radiation dosimeter training of JRCS Nuclear Disaster Response Basic Training Session in 2017. ©JRCS

4.2.4 Third Asia Pacific National Societies Disaster Management Conference

NDRC participated in the Third Asia Pacific National Societies Disaster Management Conference: Towards Community resilience, held in Seoul from 21 to 23 September 2016, and made a presentation on the JRCS nuclear disaster preparedness based on lessons learned from the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant accident, and NDRC Digital Archives. Also, it suggested supports could be provided to national societies in Asia Pacific region:

(1) nuclear disaster responding example in archives, and achievements in public, (2) emergency deployment of radiation measuring devices, radiation protective equipment and materials, (3) consultation in nuclear disaster response plan.



4.2.5 CBRN Emergency Preparedness Workshop

IFRC hosted the workshop in Vienna from 5 to 9 December 2016. NDRC participated in the workshop and gave a lecture on “Experiences and lessons learned from Fukushima, and preparedness for a nuclear disaster” and introduced works of effort, such as Nuclear Disaster Guidelines for Preparedness, Response and Recovery and Manual for Relief Activities under Nuclear Disaster.



4.2.6 Evaluation report on NDRC activities

Three years has passed since the establishment of NDRC, its evaluation was conducted as a part of general overview of the previous efforts. By evaluating the results of activities and outcomes, they extracted challenges for activities in the future. The evaluation for the activities was conducted based on the evaluation of Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and interviewing experts outside.

4.3 Provision of food radiation measuring equipment -- COMPLETED

Because of growing concerns about radiation in food, radiation measuring equipment was urgently needed, especially in Fukushima. Three cities/villages in Fukushima (Fukushima, Nihonmatsu and Kawauchi) received a total of 106 units of equipment in 65 locations. In Miyagi, three units were provided in three locations. The distribution was completed in May 2012.

5. Rehabilitation of Health Infrastructure

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

An emergency night-time medical centre in Ishinomaki City, which used to accommodate approximately 15,000 patients annually, was damaged by the tsunami. The centre reopened on 1 December 2011 with capacity to provide full out-patient care in the fields of internal medicine, trauma and paediatrics.

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

Construction of a temporary 50-bed facility provided primary and secondary medical services, allowing Ishinomaki Red Cross Hospital to focus on tertiary medical care. With a rehabilitation room, an administrative office and disaster relief item 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.

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

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, orthopaedics and paediatrics.

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) -- COMPLETED

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.

5.5 Construction of a hospital (Motoyoshi, Miyagi) -- COMPLETED

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.

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

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.

5.7 Construction of Minamisanriku Hospital (formerly named "Shizugawa Public Hospital") (Minamisanriku, Miyagi) -- COMPLETED

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).



Minamisanriku Hospital was completed in October 2015. © JRCS

A basic construction plan to rehabilitate medical facilities was finalised 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.

5.8 Construction of Health and Social Welfare Centre Minamisanriku (Formerly named "Social Welfare Care Centre") (Minamisanriku, Miyagi) -- COMPLETED

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 Minamisairku 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.

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, JRC 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 JRC 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 has started in October 2016 and will be completed by August 2018. The hospital is planning to be operational from January 2019.



Fukushima Red Cross Hospital is under construction in February 2017. © JRCS

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) -COMPLETED

Immediately after the disaster, electric appliances such as TV sets, large fans, and washing machines were delivered to 29 large-scale evacuation centres (i.e. in local school gymnasiums and community centres). After the closure of most of the evacuation centres by October 2011, the project shifted its focus to the community centres and common rooms in prefabricated temporary housing clusters, to which 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.

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

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.

6.3 Distribution of winter amenity items -- COMPLETED

All meeting places in the prefabricated housing clusters received winter amenities in kits containing dew condensation/prevention sheets for windows, 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 to 77,000 beneficiaries. The project was completed in December 2011.

6.4 Community bus operations support (Miyagi, Fukushima) -- COMPLETED

Community bus services were provided in Miyagi and Fukushima for evacuees' transportation. This was a complete service with a bus stop 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.

6.5 Psychosocial support

Six years have been passed since the earthquake; 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 continue an individual visit to the residents in the temporary housing to inform their activities and listen to their current condition and problems. In 2016, 1,058 people participated in 103 events in Iwate, 67 people participated in 11 events in Miyagi.

6.6 Distribution of six electric household appliances sets -- COMPLETED

By February 2013, when the project was completed, 133,183 sets of six electric appliances were distributed to 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

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

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. Above is a breakdown of the distributions by prefecture.

Location	No. of housing units	Current Situation	Year of Completion
Ogaguchi 1-Chome	70	completed	Aug. 2013
Kirikiri	34	completed	Aug. 2013
Gensui	21	completed	Nov. 2013
Ogaguchi 2-Chome	23	completed	Sep. 2014
Masanai (1)	13	completed	Dec. 2014
Terano/Usuzawa (No.1)	16	completed	Sep. 2015
Machikata (Suehiro-cho)	53	completed	Mar. 2016
Masanai (2)	24	completed	Mar. 2016

Terano/Usuzawa (No.2)	11	completed	Jun. 2016
Namiita	3	completed	Jun. 2016
Machikata (Hon-machi)	8	completed	Mar. 2017
Machikata (Kami-machi)	4	completed	Mar. 2017
Total	280		

6.7 Disaster Recovery Housing (Otsuchi, Iwate) Completed Housing Complexes

In Otsuchi Town, Iwate, 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 924 housing units are planned to be constructed in Otsuchi Town as the disaster recovery public housings for the area. Of these, 702 units will be under the management of Otsuchi Town, and partially financed by the JRCS. By the end of 2015, 230 housing units were completed, and during 2016 the number increased to 280 with the completion of the Machikata (Honmachi 1) and Machikata (Kamimachi). Currently, Machikata (Oshachi), Kirikiri (A, B1 block), Akahama (No.3), Ando (B1) and Namiita Housings are under construction and completion of housing construction is projected around 2018.

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 has been supporting 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. The completion ceremony of the third community centre, the Togura Community Centre in Miyagi Prefecture, was held on 10 September 2016.



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 JRC Iwate 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. During 2016, 103 events with 1,058 participants were held in Iwate and 10 events with 219 participants were held in Fukushima.



Participants enjoy Nordic-style walking in May 2016 © JRCS

6.10 Health and social classes

Various activities, such as Red Cross First Aid classes, soup kitchens, tea parties and handicraft courses have been carried out in Miyagi and Fukushima Prefectures. In Miyagi Prefecture, RC First Aid Classes were held 186 times with 6,808 participants during 2016. In Fukushima Prefecture, 129 such activities with 7,384 participants were implemented.



Health class in Fukushima in September 2016 © JRCS

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

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. Its purpose was to check the health, psychological and social status of the evacuees through door-to-door visits. Its purpose was to check the health, psychological and social status of the evacuees through door-to-door visits. In FY 2016, JRCS dispatched 8 nurses from 9 May 2016 to 3 February 2017, and conducted survey to 2,707 evacuees (1,137 households) with Namie infirmary staff. Five years have passed since GEJET, there are several evacuees looking forward to seeing a health consultation survey team, although increasing number of evacuees declining a visit as their works and life become stable.



Survey team visited evacuees to check the health, psychological and social status in January 2017© JRCS

Simultaneously, the Namie infirmary provided health consultation to the evacuees and organized a “mother salon” and “yoga salon” to provide an advice for child rearing and development, as well as, daily concerns in general, as a part of their community activities. In total, 800 mothers and children participated in the activities.

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 JRC College of Nursing. Additionally, in March 2017, 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.



Activities at mother salon in September 2016© JRCS

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

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.

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

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 elderlies 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.

6.14 Miscellaneous

Apart from the projects mentioned above, activities such as soup kitchens, music concerts and reunion parties were organised during this reporting period. In 2016, 14 soup kitchens were used by 1,272 people in Iwate, and activities like musical concerts, movie showings and tea parties were held 8 times in Fukushima which was attended by 993 people.

7. Social Welfare Support

7.1 Distribution of medical/nursing beds -- COMPLETED

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

7.2 Distribution of items for group homes for the elderly -- COMPLETED

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.

7.3 Provision of vehicles for social welfare institutions -- COMPLETED

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

7.4 Services of caretakers for the elderly -- COMPLETED

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

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 will be 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.

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

In Shinchi, Fukushima Prefecture, 550 houses were destroyed by the tsunami. The project aimed to provide permanent housing for elderly people older than 65 who had lost their homes. The buildings were designed to have a community room in order to prevent residents from feeling isolated, and were to be built using traditional woodworking techniques so as 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.

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

The city of Soma in Fukushima Prefecture has a population of 38,000, of whom 15 per cent lost their homes 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.

7.8 Support for social welfare centres (Miyagi) - - COMPLETED

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.

8. Children's Education Support

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

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.

8.2 Provision of goods for gymnasia (Miyagi) - - COMPLETED

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.

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



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.

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

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 work places 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.

8.5 Health and safety support -- COMPLETED

During the summer of 2011, Red Cross safety classes were held twice in Iwate where 99 pre-school children made 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.

8.6 School bus operations support (Iwate, Fukushima) -- COMPLETED

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.

8.7 Provision of school items -- COMPLETED

As part of the effort to secure the safety of children walking in the dark under failed street lights and through debris, flashlights were distributed to 5,621 students in 32 schools in Iwate 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.

8.8 Training outfits for school football teams -- COMPLETED

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.

8.9 Provision of items for school clinics -- COMPLETED

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.

8.10 Organization of indoor playgrounds, "Smile Parks" (Fukushima) -- COMPLETED

The "Smile Parks" project, one of the largest mobile indoor playgrounds in Fukushima Prefecture, opened in February 2012 and enabled children to play safely in the environment where parents did not need to worry about exposure to radiation. The locations were selected to maximise participation by children and their parents, both among evacuees and host communities. The 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.

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

8.11 Summer Camps -- COMPLETED

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:

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

8.12 Prefabricated school gymnasia (Otsuchi and Ofunato in Iwate, Iitate in Fukushima) -- COMPLETED

Temporary gymnasia 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 gymnasia.

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 2016, the following activities were implemented: two international youth exchange programmes with 23 youths participating, two summer camps with 124 youths;. In addition, in Fukushima 27 events such as musical concerts, movie appreciation activities and plays attracted 2,388 youths, 100-words essay competition with 6,685 entries.

8.14 Establishment of “Kodomo-En (Centres for Early Childhood Education and Care)” (Iwaki, Fukushima) - - **COMPLETED**

Many citizens of Naraha Town in Fukushima Prefecture have been evacuated to other locations due to high levels of radiation. Most of them currently stay in the city of Iwaki. The JRCS built a facility named “Kodomo-En,” *Centres for Early Childhood Education and Care*, 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.

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

In collaboration with Chiba Prefectural Museum of Art, the Board of Education of Kamaishi City in Iwate Prefecture and the JRC 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 JRC 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.

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.



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

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 2016 a vocational experience programme for students was carried out at JRC Morioka Hospital in Iwate, where 90 students participated.

9. Community Based Disaster Preparedness – **PROGRAMME COMPLETED**

Provision of Disaster Preparedness material and storage facilities -- COMPLETED

The JRCS supported 26 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.

Item	No. of unit
Large-size tents for aid stations	99
Special vehicles for Disaster Response Headquarters	12
Satellite phones	108
Doctors' vehicles	27
Cooling/heating systems for aid stations	38
Vehicles for pharmaceutical storage	12
Portable ultrasound diagnostic devices	6
Special vehicles for command and communication station	43
Transportation trucks for emergency relief supplies and equipment	40
Ambulances	28
dERU repair/reconditioning	8
Medical bags	808
Vehicles for personnel transportation	32

10. Capacity Building of JRCS National Disaster Preparedness

10.1.1 Development of disaster response capacity, tools and facilities -- **COMPLETED**

To strengthen the response capacity to future disasters, the JRCS procured emergency supplies for JRC 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 JRC Fukushima Chapter was reconditioned for the optimal storage and dispatch of the emergency supplies.

10.1.2 Development of Disaster Response Capacity, Tools and Facilities-- **COMPLETED**



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

As part of the capacity strengthening component of the JRC chapters, a warehouse for JRC 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.

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. On the other hand, there were a lot of lives saved when community residents worked together in GEJET.,. Another example was during the Hanshin-Awaji Earthquakes in 1995, it was said that more than 80% of the affected people was rescued by the local residents.

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 hypocentre 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 development of capable leaders to response to the disaster within the region.



Group discussion of Directors' Meeting held in Tokyo in May 2016. © JRCS

In 2016, this project has implemented six main activities:

JRCS Disaster Preparedness Training Programme Directors' meeting in Chapters was held in 23-24 May 2016 with 44 participants for promoting understanding for the disaster

preparedness training to appropriate section directors, and obtaining cooperation to develop the training in Chapters. Through the meeting, they strengthened an understanding of the background and the efforts for the preparedness training

JRCS Disaster Preparedness Training for instructors were held twice, in June 2016 with 41 participants from 23 Chapters, and in July 2016 with 47 participants from 26 Chapters.

Through the training, participants obtained the purpose, effects, and knowledge of management on Disaster Ethnography and DIG (Disaster Imagination Game) programme and exercised to manage their curriculums, and completed it with a certain amount of confidence.



Team building of the Instructors' Training in July 2016. © JRCS

Disaster Preparedness Education Promoting Committee was established in May 2015 to promote preparedness education in the community. It is constituted by 8 members who are reappointed director level staffs

from each representing block, and the disaster preparedness division staffs at JRCS HQs. It was held twice in September 2016 and February 2017 where they shared the outcome of the implemented FY 2016 activities, discussed on their plan of FY2017, and examined issues facing the development of the disaster preparedness programme nationwide.

Disaster Preparedness Training Programme Technical Committee was established by modifying the "Programme examination study committee" which was core of the study of the curriculum (FY 2014) and self-manufacture of DIG (FY 2015), and reappointed its staff as new technical committee members. They implemented two kinds of activities. First, they played the roles of the planning and management of the Disaster Preparedness Training for instructors, etc., and made the recommendations for the contents of the training in FY 2017. Second, the technical committee was held at JRCS HQs in 19-20 December 2016, and examined the contents of the Red Cross Preparedness Seminar Instruction Manual. Through the activities, the committee members contributed for the smooth management of the training and supported for the preparation of an instruction manual.

Twenty-Seven Disaster Preparedness Training pilot programmes were implemented in 16 prefectures with 1,018 participants in 2016. Since the programmes were conducted to various area and participants including local people, teachers, students, community associations and Red Cross Volunteers, several case studies and issues were collected. It contributed to extract further issues. The purposes of the programme is well accomplished. By the result of the questionnaire survey, it can be concluded that it has provided the content that contributes to improve consciousness and knowledge for disaster preparedness and reduction of disasters.

The newly trained 46 JRCS Instructors presenting from 47 Chapters out of total 88, have been sent to the pilot programmes and participated in their process of preparation, management, and evaluation, and obtained experiences for the preparation and management to be a qualified instructor. There were many instructors who became confident for the development of the Training Programme scheduled in their dispatching Chapters.

Disaster Preparedness Training Manual was produced by JRCS Headquarters for the purpose to facilitate the management of the preparedness education including Disaster Ethnography, DIG programme, curriculum for preparedness education material in each JRCS Chapter. Two copies of instruction manuals with data were sent to each Chapter on 24 March 2017.

10.3 Mobilization of Youth Volunteers for Disaster Management-- COMPLETED

This is a new project started in 2014. Mobilization of youth volunteers is one of the important initiatives in the GEJET recovery activities. Youth Volunteers is putting the national common theme “Supportive activities for the affected people by GEJET, and efforts for the future disasters “since 2013.

FY 2015 is scheduled to be the final year for the project where youth volunteers continued their activities. During this time, 9 Red Cross Youth and Junior Red Cross volunteers implemented the recovery support and regional disaster preparedness activities, which were planned for the occasion of their visit to the affected area in 2014.

Supportive activities are made up of various topics, 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.



Youth Volunteers put away the cotton after harvest that has been planted in the fields for reducing the salt. © JRCS

Five years has passed since the GEJET and memories of the disaster will soon be fading. It has now become a necessity for youth volunteers to visit the affected area to identify the current needs, to explore further activities and to implement the volunteer activities.

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 center. © JRCS

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

This is a new project that was started in 2014. 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 aims to teach elementary, junior high and senior high school students preparedness skills that will protect themselves during disasters.

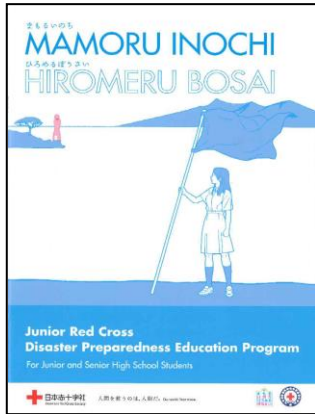
The programme also aims to build a better understanding and awareness on the importance of preparedness among families of students and communities they belong to.



Preparedness Education Programme at Jokon Elementary School in Kagawa © JRCS

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, and were distributed for free to all junior high and high schools in Japan. This can be used as a part of their regular curriculum.

In 2016, 40,000 copies of the textbook were reprinted in July 2016 after initially printed 25,000 copies in January, and 40,000 copies reprinted in June 2015. In total, 105,000 copies were delivered to all schools in Japan, about 36,000 schools including elementary, junior high and senior high schools.



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

Each Chapter continues to organize the publicizing activities and preparedness education seminars through the board of education and the school principals' meetings, and explained its manner of utilization in the classroom and the group work method to the leaders directly, and encouraged the further wide diffusion of the preparedness education.

Following a questionnaire survey to schools in January 2016, JRCs carried out a questionnaire survey to 4,000 randomly selected schools including primary, junior high, and senior high schools in nationwide in January 2017. According to the result of the survey, it was found out that the textbook-utilized school rate has been

increased from 21% to 26%. Also, based on the agreement on the cooperation for diffusion of preparedness education concluded with Japan Meteorological Agency in March 2014, JRCs organizes a preparedness seminar in collaboration with the Japan Meteorological Agency in Chapters.

On 18 February 2017, JRCs participated in the large-scale earthquake preparedness awareness event in Tokyo sponsored by Japan Meteorological Agency and Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. JRCs introduced the preparedness education kits (Karuta) in the event.

Other Projects -- PROGRAMME COMPLETED

AED and other essential items for volunteer centres - - COMPLETED

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

Project Management and Support

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

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

An evaluation of the JRCs relief and recovery operations during the first two years was jointly commissioned by the JRCs and IFRC from February to March 2013. This evaluation follows the effort in 2011⁷⁵, 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 online⁷⁶.

The JRCs compiled the 60-Month-Later Report to summarize its relief and recovery activities in the first five years.

⁷⁵ http://ifrc.org/docs/Evaluations/Evaluations_per_cent202012/AsiaPacific/JPTsunamiEarthquake12_report.pdf

⁷⁶ 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)⁷⁷ 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 optimise the funds disbursed from the sale of the oil. The JRC 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 16.2 billion to Miyagi, and JPY 15.5 billion to Fukushima⁷⁸. The prefectures report to the JRCS on the use of the funds every six months. The allocations, the expenditures of the funds and outcomes of the projects in 2015 are listed below⁷⁹:

Iwate (Budget: 8.4 billion / Spent: 6.7 billion (79.7 per cent) by March 2016)

Outcomes of the projects in 2015:

- Recovery of the regions along the Sanriku Railway⁸⁰ and the restoration of the trains and the stations: 3 stations were constructed.
- Support for housing reconstruction to the affected families: 1,410 households in 21 municipalities were supported.
- Support for installation of solar power systems to affected houses: 271 houses were supported.
- Support for recovery of traditional local performing arts: 4 groups received supports for restoring storehouses.
- Support for the restoration of small and medium-sized enterprises: 24 stores and warehouses in coastal seven municipalities were constructed.⁸¹

Miyagi (Budget: 16.2 billion / Spent: 8.2 billion (50.6per cent) by March 2016)

Outcomes of the projects in 2015:

- Support for the maintenance cost of the prefabricated housings: 21,575 prefabricated housings were supported for its maintenance and operation cost, 487 septic tanks for the statutory inspection expense, and 67 households for the relocation cost.
- Support for the foundation of scholastic funds to Tohoku Medical and Pharmaceutical University “Kuwait Partnership Fund for Medical Education”
- Support for interest subsidy of the loan for about 5,621 small and medium-sized businesses⁸²

Fukushima (Budget: 15.5 billion / Spent: 9.30billion (60.0per cent) by March 2016)

Outcomes of the projects in 2015:

- Revitalization of communities (Satoyama-Iki-Iki Strategy): 2 regional associations have implemented activities to inherit the regional dietary culture and its food processing
- Support for interest subsidy of the housing loans for 12 affected people
- Support for “Satellite Schools” including academic developments, career education, school programs promoting sense of belonging and transportation service
- Support for the temporary farming for 9 evacuated management bodies affected by forced evacuation
- Step-up program for the resumption of fishery:
 - Supporting 1 fisheries cooperative association for the staffing voluntary radioactivity inspection system,
 - Supporting 4 associations for the efforts of increasing value-added fishery products by the producers, and fishery experience training to local residents etc.,

⁷⁷ The rate is as of when the donation was made.

⁷⁸ Japanese Red Cross Society. Summary: Budget and expenditure of the recovery support project by utilizing Kuwait’s crude oil donation as of 31 March 2016, (the end of the fiscal year 2015).

⁷⁹ *Id.*

⁸⁰ A 107.6 km railway built in 1984 as a first joint public-private venture project in Japan. The construction of the railway had long been sought by the local population as a viable path to travel along a mountainous coastline.

⁸¹ Japanese Red Cross Society. Budget and expenditure of the recovery support project by utilizing Kuwait’s crude oil donation in the fiscal year 2015. March 31, 2016.

⁸² *Id.*

- Supporting 1 association for preparing necessary equipment to start a new fishing method by the fishery operators
- Financial support for small and medium-sized enterprises covering a part of the guarantee fee, interest subsidy and indemnity, revitalizing the function of the commerce and industry association in the affected region, covering a part of cost for renting and renovating the affected buildings
- Assistance for repatriation to “Home Land Fukushima” to promote stabilizing the living of the evacuees in the current destinations and repatriation to their home town eventually:
 - Providing local newspapers in 459 places in 46 prefectures (twice a week),
 - Sending public relations magazines from 13 municipalities defined by the Nuclear special rules to about 42,200 evacuated families (twice a month) and 5,300 voluntary evacuating families out of Fukushima (once a month),
 - Publishing regional information magazines (12 times, about 100,000 copies), supporting evacuees staying out of Fukushima and publishing hand books for evacuees (about 53,000 copies)
- “Challenge Fukushima” strategic transmission of information project
 ” Challenge Fukushima” which delivering their appreciation for the supports to Fukushima and their willingness to take on the challenge towards the reconstruction advertised on March 12 in commemoration of the 6 years since GEJET in 5 national, 2 local newspapers, 4 magazines, and at 5 major stations
- Promoting interchange at the living center:
 - purchasing necessary items for an interchange at a living center of 13 disaster public housings
 - subsidizing 8 programmes in 5 municipalities for the expenses of developing their interchange facilities⁸³.

Thanks to the fund from the Kuwait in 2015, 271 affected families received supports for an installation of solar power systems in Iwate, 30 freshmen of Tohoku Medical and Pharmaceutical University were approved to receive the medicine scholastic funds through Tohoku Community Medicine Assistance Scholastic Fund which was established in Miyagi in October 2015, and 6 fisheries cooperative associations received supports for resuming the local fisheries in Fukushima.



Installation of the solar power systems in Iwate. ©JRCS.



Commemoration ceremony of foundation of Tohoku Community Medicine Assistance Scholastic Fund in Miyagi ©JRCS.



The local fisheries groups presented new food menus for the improvement of added value to the marine products in Fukushima ©JRCS.

⁸³ *Ibid.*, 76

CASH GRANT SCHEME

Under the National Disaster Management Plan of Japan⁸⁴, 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 grants⁸⁵.



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 prefectures⁸⁶. 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 2018. As of 31 March 2017, JPY 338.87 billion has been received by the JRCS, of which JPY 22.4 billion was from overseas donations⁸⁷. 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 March, 2017

Cash Donation	JPY	USD
Total Donation received by the JRCS, the Central Community Chest of Japan and NHK	380.2 billion⁸⁸	approximately 3.41 billion
[in which total donation received by the JRCS ⁸⁹]	[338.87 billion ⁹⁰]	[approximately 3.045 billion]
Status of Cash Distribution	JPY	USD
➡ Total amount transferred to 15 prefectures	380.0 billion	approximately 341 billion
➡ Total amount further transferred to Municipalities from 15 prefectures	373.5 billion	approximately 3.35 billion
➡ Total amount further distributed to Beneficiaries	369.7 billion	approximately 3.32 billion

The donation list from foreign countries and territories appears from page 53 onwards.

⁸⁴ The national Disaster Management Plan was created by the Central Disaster Management Council. The JRCS is a member of the Council.

⁸⁵ Almost 2.9 million times of cash grant transfers were recorded, coming from overseas and domestic donors.

⁸⁶ 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.

⁸⁷ See page 54-55 “Annex 1: Donation towards the GEJET Relief and Recovery Programmes from PNS and other organizations.”

⁸⁸ Government of Japan. Cabinet Office, Disaster Management. *Higashinihon Daishinsai-n-kakaru Nippon Sekijujisha-to Gienkin Haifu jokyo, Heisei 29nen 3gatsu 31nichi genzai.* (Status of distribution of cash grants for the Great East Japan Earthquake as of 31 March, 2017)

⁸⁹ The total collected from national and international donor sources, excluding the funds donated by PNSs after 30 September 2013.

⁹⁰ JRCS. *Annual Report 2016-2017*

How We Work

All JRCS and 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 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

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Notification

Donation after 30 September 2013

The JRCS would like to announce that all the international donations for the GEJET operation received after 30 September 2013 will be used for the Cash Grant Scheme.

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

as of 31 March 2017

	Organisation Name	JPY		Organisation Name	JPY
1	Afghan Red Crescent Society	4,879,150	56	Mexican Red Cross	72,535,786
2	Albanian Red Cross	1,682,400	57	Micronesia Red Cross	8,223,912
3	American Red Cross	23,096,375,050	58	Red Cross of Monaco	5,156,582
4	Andorran Red Cross	29,058	59	Mongolian Red Cross Society	12,301,960
5	Argentine Red Cross	4,382,045	60	Red Cross of Montenegro	956,661
6	Armenian Red Cross Society	102,874	61	Myanmar Red Cross Society	4,309,161
7	Australian Red Cross	2,180,588,839	62	Nepal Red Cross Society	3,580,216
8	Austrian Red Cross	496,774,402	63	The Netherlands Red Cross	752,925,547
9	Red Crescent Society of Azerbaijan	13,453	64	New Zealand Red Cross	57,809,560
10	Bahamas Red Cross Society	405,200	65	Nicaraguan Red Cross	200,527
11	Bangladesh Red Crescent Society	8,681,211	66	Norwegian Red Cross	161,780,204
12	Belarus Red Cross	3,481,200	67	Pakistan Red Crescent Society	8,340,626
13	Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)	129,623,606	68	Palau Red Cross Society	2,428,894
14	Belize Red Cross Society	779,896	69	The Palestine Red Crescent Society	840,563
15	Bolivian Red Cross	104,429	70	Red Cross Society of Panama	1,092,949
16	The Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina	11,597,299	71	Peruvian Red Cross	2,519,291
17	Brazilian Red Cross	13,234,664	72	Philippine Red Cross	167,000,000
18	British Red Cross	1,834,380,375	73	Polish Red Cross	12,420
19	Bulgarian Red Cross	14,926,315	74	Portuguese Red Cross	6,169,630
20	Burkinabe Red Cross Society	1,464,945	75	Qatar Red Crescent Society	67,526,838
21	Cambodian Red Cross Society	1,584,772	76	Romanian Red Cross	11,443,454
22	The Canadian Red Cross Society	4,027,776,967	77	The Russian Red Cross Society	163,836,124
23	Chilean Red Cross	14,779,794	78	Rwandan Red Cross	8,183,902
	Red Cross Society of China	904,038,322	79	Salvadorean Red Cross Society	3,258,180
24	Red Cross Society of China, Hong Kong Branch	1,669,068,154	80	Samoa Red Cross Society	1,752,769
	Red Cross Society of China, Macau Branch	44,305,000	81	Red Cross of the Republic of San Marino	1,017,100
25	Colombian Red Cross Society	1,277,721	82	The Red Cross of Serbia	191,253,450
26	Cook Islands Red Cross	175,098	83	Singapore Red Cross Society	817,708,385
27	Costa Rican Red Cross	11,889,223	84	Slovak Red Cross	2,872,219
28	Croatian Red Cross	85,775,140	85	Slovenian Red Cross	19,304,221
29	Cyprus Red Cross Society	5,618,812	86	South African Red Cross Society	10,829,000
30	Czech Red Cross	47,342,500	87	Spanish Red Cross	416,304,782
31	Danish Red Cross	53,362,250	88	The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society	395,169
	Danish Red Cross (Faroe Islands Red Cross)	681,500	89	Swedish Red Cross	51,600,000
32	Dominican Red Cross	335,291	90	Swiss Red Cross	1,999,210,672
33	Ecuadorian Red Cross	2,590,860	91	Taiwan Red Cross Organization	7,027,360,958
34	Estonia Red Cross	3,302,936	92	The Thai Red Cross Society	748,707,214
35	Finnish Red Cross	119,570,000	93	Tonga Red Cross Society	11,534,778
36	French Red Cross	1,850,669,146	94	Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society	5,999,459
37	Red Cross Society of Georgia	4,031,550	95	Uganda Red Cross Society	108,047
38	German Red Cross	3,335,437,740	96	Ukrainian Red Cross Society	7,100,000
39	Honduran Red Cross	367,398	97	Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirate	15,968,619
40	Hungarian Red Cross	6,688,594	98	Uruguayan Red Cross	1,872,938
41	Icelandic Red Cross	19,113,287	99	Vanuatu Red Cross Society	297,234
42	Indonesian Red Cross Society Bali Chapter	79,118,244	100	Vietnam Red Cross Society	608,584,747
43	Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran	7,653,000	101	Alwaleed Bin Talal Foundation	8,376,000
44	Irish Red Cross Society	65,045,681	102	Embassy of Belgium	9,107,700
45	Italian Red Cross	446,934,713	103	European Commission - DG ECHO	943,464,578
46	Jamaica Red Cross	45,034	104	Irish Aid, Ireland	121,450,000
47	Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	8,090,000	105	Japan-America Society of Hawaii	245,975,395
48	The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2,977,101,031	106	New Zealand Ministry of Finance and Trade	60,730,000
49	Lao Red Cross	636,563	107	State of Kuwait	157,420,000
50	Latvian Red Cross	18,391,430	108	Stavros Niarchos Foundation	20,212,500
51	Lithuanian Red Cross Society	12,205,182	109	IFRC	4,902,319
52	Luxembourg Red Cross	23,705,000	110	IFRC at the UN Inc.	232,932,738
53	The Red Cross of The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1,529,982	111	Others*	854,302,995
54	Malaysian Red Crescent Society	370,787,362		TOTAL	60,148,338,796
55	Maldivian Red Crescent	2,718,135			

*Others include individuals, corporations and other organizations.

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

		as of 31 March 2017
Name of Country or Territory	Amount Received (in JPY)	
1 Afghanistan	25,270,030	
2 Albania	8,935,198	
3 Algeria	835,100,000	
4 Andorra	4,340,809	
5 Angola	877,320	
6 Antigua and Barbuda	390,550	
7 Argentina	38,834,756	
8 Armenia	41,423,278	
9 Aruba	7,851	
10 Australia	357,524,950	
11 Austria	55,718,845	
12 Azerbaijan	83,003,845	
13 Bahamas	2,307,597	
14 Bahrain	567,729	
15 Bangladesh	163,023,870	
16 Barbados	403,503	
17 Belarus	41,963,974	
18 Belgium	107,572,308	
19 Belize	134,003	
20 Benin	20,000	
21 Bermuda	1,124,260	
22 Bhutan	11,911,942	
23 Bolivia, Plurinational State of	1,523,054	
24 Bosnia and Herzegovina	35,849,693	
25 Botswana	10,637,677	
26 Brazil	480,507,087	
27 Brunei Darussalam	24,123,196	
28 Bulgaria	4,028,399	
29 Cambodia	34,640,450	
30 Cameroon	316,933	
31 Canada	236,279,652	
32 Cayman Islands	2,517,498	
33 Channel Islands (Guernsey)	1,850,660	
34 Channel Islands (Jersey)	3,262,175	
35 Chile	5,541,706	
36 China	926,006,883	
37 Colombia	42,750,668	
38 Congo, the Democratic Republic of the	178,898	
39 Costa Rica	1,961,208	
40 Croatia	11,479,120	
41 Cyprus	6,764,702	
42 Czech Republic	60,843,932	
43 Denmark	44,792,012	
44 Dominican Republic	3,747,697	
45 Ecuador	26,986,390	
46 Egypt	5,138,344	
47 El Salvador	4,944,606	
48 Estonia	272,929	
49 Ethiopia	215,317	
50 Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	334,373	
51 Faroe Islands	8,170	
52 Fiji	1,007,298	
53 Finland	5,326,581	
54 France	620,544,918	
55 French Polynesia	193,593	
56 Gabon	698,719	
57 Georgia	4,125,159	
58 Germany	266,147,434	
59 Ghana	11,880,064	
60 Gibraltar	2,466,115	
61 Greece	42,002,989	
62 Guam	44,806,525	
63 Guatemala	15,912,328	
64 Guinea	8,071	
65 Guyana	410,338	
66 Honduras	2,686,323	
67 Hong Kong	720,757,877	

Name of Country or Territory	Amount Received (in JPY)
68 Hungary	3,904,370
69 Iceland	2,112
70 India	488,715,633
71 Indonesia	209,471,950
72 Iran, Islamic Republic of	2,010,568
73 Ireland	25,228,383
74 Isle of Man	39,508,310
75 Israel	7,385,961
76 Italy	282,096,860
77 Jamaica	4,525,142
78 Jordan	10,298,029
79 Kazakhstan	112,353,468
80 Kenya	86,528,335
81 Korea, Republic of	215,643,915
82 Kuwait	110,164,707
83 Kyrgyzstan	16,265,259
84 Lao People's Democratic Republic	54,006,976
85 Latvia	3,969,423
86 Lebanon	5,776,963
87 Lithuania	12,986,891
88 Luxembourg	54,225,119
89 Macao	1,238,745
90 Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of	15,921,885
91 Madagascar	150,542
92 Malawi	973,630
93 Malaysia	523,827,483
94 Maldives	2,897,521
95 Mali	5,344,108
96 Malta	2,652,655
97 Marshall Islands	2,759,538
98 Mauritania	1,057,156
99 Mauritius	5,264,726
100 Mexico	156,302,760
101 Monaco	10,787,457
102 Mongolia	299,521,171
103 Montenegro	330,182
104 Morocco	3,927,811
105 Mozambique	103,412
106 Myanmar	14,729,624
107 Nepal	1,316,370
108 Netherlands	99,580,351
109 New Caledonia	15,101,900
110 New Zealand	38,454,929
111 Nicaragua	6,057,578
112 Niger	2,091,906
113 Nigeria	8,807,299
114 Northern Mariana Islands	2,000
115 Norway	53,533,996
116 Oman	1,076,700,641
117 Pakistan	30,670,338
118 Palau	2,428,894
119 Panama	38,481,959
120 Papua New Guinea	325,210,893
121 Paraguay	12,684,483
122 Peru	32,598,830
123 Philippines	299,108,534
124 Poland	47,646,033
125 Portugal	5,095,192
126 Puerto Rico	2,000
127 Qatar	58,998,142
128 Republic of Kosovo	15,212
129 Réunion	23,577
130 Romania	2,352,975
131 Russian Federation	182,198,423
132 Saint Kitts and Nevis	184,759
133 Saint Lucia	1,917,057
134 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	240,658

Name of Country or Territory	Amount Received (in JPY)
135 Samoa	1,323,360
136 San Marino	1,130,045
137 Saudi Arabia	15,367,948
138 Senegal	878,398
139 Serbia	56,753,573
140 Seychelles	942,334
141 Singapore	318,760,325
142 Slovakia	13,512,849
143 Slovenia	22,597,570
144 Solomon Islands	2,148,868
145 South Africa	46,417,280
146 Spain	102,450,565
147 Sri Lanka	84,886,111
148 Sudan	9,202,923
149 Sweden	45,984,262
150 Switzerland	588,327,963
151 Syrian Arab Republic	56,683
152 Taiwan, Province of China	2,928,995,370
153 Tajikistan	276,437
154 Tanzania, United Republic of	1,490,250
155 Thailand	2,062,194,901
156 Timor-Leste	7,577,700
157 Togo	15,422,985
158 Tonga	2,000
159 Trinidad and Tobago	7,904,179
160 Tunisia	3,595,656
161 Turkey	34,257,211
162 Tuvalu	1,525,570
163 Uganda	8,091
164 Ukraine	7,350,603
165 United Arab Emirates	148,624,170
166 United Kingdom	807,117,438
167 United States	3,309,283,295
168 Uruguay	7,096,478
169 Uzbekistan	165,533
170 Vanuatu	240,822
171 Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	5,804,489
172 Viet Nam	790,575,931
173 Virgin Islands, British	13,873,255
174 Zambia	129,629
175 Zimbabwe	401,808
176 others	369,547,317
TOTAL	22,465,500,264

NOTE)

1. The Name of Countries/Territories is the standard notation used by 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 JRCS.