

Japan: Earthquake and Tsunami

36 Month Report
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1. Executive Summary:

Not a single agency alone has ever managed to respond to the scale of the disaster, the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami (GEJET), which devastated the north-eastern part of Japan on 11 March 2011.

The World Bank estimated the economic cost as US\$235 billion, or equivalent to JPY24 trillion¹, making it the most expensive loss from the natural disasters in the world. In corresponding to this, Japan received from overseas the biggest humanitarian funds mobilized in 2011, i.e. JPY164 billion² at the very least, to help victims of the disaster.

The Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS) received JPY 431 billion from both domestic and overseas donors which are made up of JPY 309 billion from the domestic donors and JPY 122 billion from overseas donors (equivalent to 73% of the funds Japan received from overseas).

Along with numerous individual and public/private institutions which provided through JRCS generous donations to Cash Grant Scheme, 100 Partner National Societies (PNS) has supported the JRCS Relief and Recovery Operation to date. This contribution, amounted to JPY 60 billion, led JRCS to embark for the first time since its establishment on a large-scale recovery operation within Japanese territory.

GEJET brought JRCS a window of opportunity to learn from experience and strive for the best of its capacity. The JRCS experience and lessons, especially on the nuclear accident, will be feeding into the learning of the entire International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (see below column).

While many have been achieved in the past three years, we recognize that the recovery process cannot terminate routinely and categorically at the end of the project period. While the plight of the survivors prolonged, especially for those from Fukushima who suffered the combined impact of the triple disaster, JRCS remains active in delivering the assistance for years to come.

Nuclear Accident – New Dimension to the Operation

The nuclear accident in Fukushima added a new dimension to the JRCS GEJET relief and recovery operation and to the future humanitarian response by the Movement.

Due to the risk posed to the staff and volunteers, JRCS relief activities were significantly limited in the area affected by high radiation. JRCS was lack in information and equipment required to effectively protect themselves and to deliver humanitarian relief to the victims.

At the General Assembly of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in November 2011, a key resolution was adopted on preparedness to respond to the humanitarian consequences of nuclear accidents. The objects are to develop and improve response plans, to build up expertise and knowledge in the IFRC, and to strengthen national societies' capacity to assist affected populations.

In support of the initiative, JRCS facilitated the installation of IFRC focal point of the Nuclear and Radiological Emergency Preparedness, who contributes to the increasing opportunity of training and the strengthening of the partnership outside the Movement. The focal point also spearheads the formulation work of the IFRC guideline on nuclear disaster response to which JRCS, through its Nuclear Disaster Resource Centre, collaborates in the process by sharing experiences and lessons learnt from the GEJET operation. Together with the JRCS Operational Guideline for Nuclear Disaster, the IFRC guideline will be presented at the General Assembly in 2015.

¹ The amounts in this report are calculated at the rate on 31 May 2014 (1 USD= JPY 101.80), unless otherwise stated.

² The amount is from a survey conducted by the International Development Centre of Japan (IDCJ), and it represents the funds received by 31 March 2012.

2. Context:

On 11 March 2011 at 02.46 PM, Japan was struck by a magnitude 9.0 earthquake³ which generated a gigantic tsunami that hit a 700 km stretch of its Pacific coastlines. The tsunami devastated the *Tohoku* (north-eastern) region of Japan, with Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima prefectures being the worst affected. Failed reactors in the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant⁴ resulted in significant radioactive emissions, turning the event into the first triple disaster ever recorded in human history.

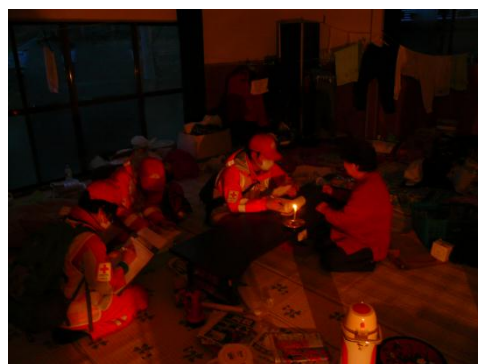
Shortly after the disaster, the Prime Minister activated the Emergency Disaster Response Headquarters⁵, and a large scale search and rescue operations was launched by Japan's Self Defense Force. The consequence of the disaster in terms of economic and environmental loss and damage were enormous. 535km² was inundated and nearly 400,000 houses were destroyed or damaged. Transport systems were extensively disrupted, with some 2,000 roads, 56 bridges and 26 railways completely destroyed. Water and electric shut-downs affected an extensive area beyond the Tohoku region. More than 400,000 survivors took shelter in schools, public facilities, hotels and the homes of relatives and friends. To date, 15,884 people were confirmed dead and 2,633 are still unaccounted for or missing⁶.

JRCS responded immediately by dispatching relief supplies and nearly 900 medical teams, with 55 teams within the first 24 hours, to the affected areas. Pre-established procedures put in place by JRCS were activated, using the network of 92 Red Cross Hospitals throughout the country. JRCS volunteers from all the 47 chapters were mobilized and engaged themselves with a variety of roles.

IFRC quickly responded to the JRCS request to provide technical support in several areas including Communications and established a Liaison/Coordination office in the National Headquarters (NHQ) of JRCS. In coordination with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), a Family Links website was launched in English within 24 hours, followed by Japanese in the next day. ICRC Nuclear specialists arrived to provide advice on standard procedure of operation in high radiation zone in Fukushima. A high-level mission from sister national societies conducted an exploratory mission in the disaster area, and provided high level coordination support and operational recommendations.



Devastation in Ishinomaki, Miyagi. The City hospital is rendered inoperative due to the tsunami having washed away medical equipment. ©JRCS



Medical check continues to the night despite black out in Otsuchi, Iwate. ©JRCS



JRCS, together with PNSs and IFRC, on mission to Miyagi, visiting an evacuation centre. ©JRCS

³ The epicentre is 130 kilometres from Japan's northeast Pacific coast.

⁴ On 12 April 2011, the government declared the crippled Fukushima nuclear plant as a level 7 accident on the International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale (INES), equivalent to that of the 1986 Chernobyl crisis.

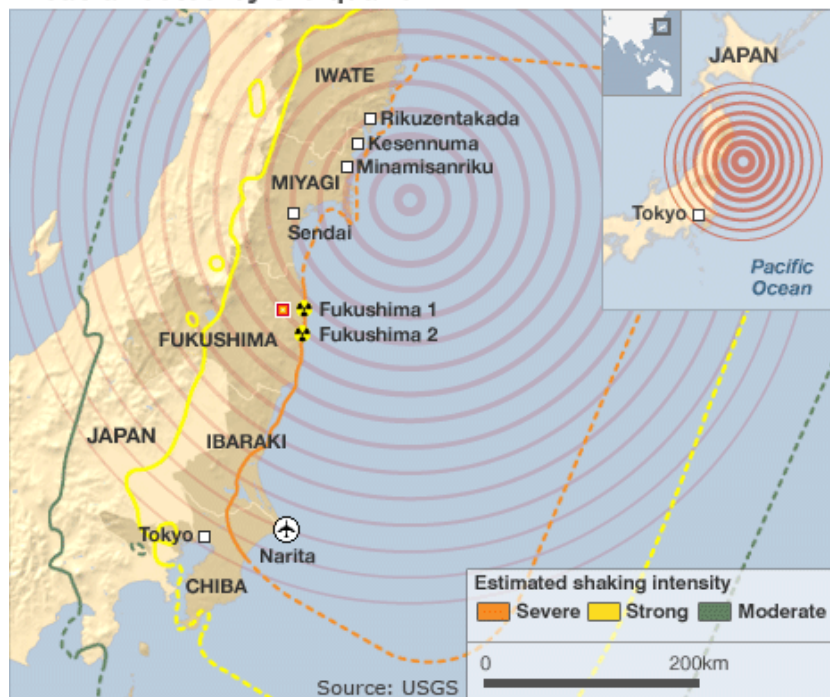
⁵ The Emergency Disaster Response Headquarters was established under the Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act for the first time at the occasion of GEJET.

⁶ Figures are as of March 2014.

The scale of loss and damage, both human and material, rendered the administrations of the affected prefectures and municipalities inoperative for an extended period, making it challenging for the Government to systematically conduct the assessments on the ground.

In spite of that, given the manifesting needs and the volume of funds which were made available to the national society, JRCS – which had previously focused almost exclusively on medical services – embarked in May 2011 for the first time since its establishment on a large-scale recovery operation in Japanese territory.

Areas affected by the quake



In June 2011, the Government formulated a Basic Policy on Reconstruction, with a 10-year budget of JPY 23 trillion (approx. USD 225 billion), and in February 2012 established a Reconstruction Agency to oversee the overall reconstruction process⁷.

Three years on, recovery from the disaster has moved forward significantly with visible progress in the rebuilding of damaged infrastructure. Across the area worst affected by the disaster, JRCS has played a significant supporting role in reconstructing hospitals, clinics, kindergartens and other facilities. However, an estimated 264,000 people, including 130,000 from Fukushima⁸, are still displaced.

The future remains uncertain for many survivors, especially those from Fukushima who were affected by the combined impact of the earthquake, tsunami and the nuclear accident. Although the continuing review and reclassification of radiation levels led to the lifting of evacuation order in some areas, the Government in December 2013 effectively abandoned the long term goal of “All back to Fukushima” and encouraged voluntary return, offering an additional compensation and health control of radiation exposure on an individual basis. With those who are not willing to return, the pace of voluntary returns yet remains slow.

As of March 2014, 2,916 cases⁹ were registered as “disaster-related deaths”¹⁰ in the three most affected prefectures. Of those, the highest number of 1,660¹¹ was registered in Fukushima, where the disaster-related fatalities outnumbered the direct disaster deaths, highlighting the prolonged impact on the survivors.

⁷ The Government also established the Fukushima Bureau of Reconstruction and Revitalization in January 2013 to facilitate the recovery from the nuclear accident.

⁸ Of 130,000 people, approximately 84,000 people are displaced within the prefecture.

⁹ The data is as of September 2013, provided by the Reconstruction Agency.

¹⁰ *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.

¹¹ According to the data compiled by the National Police Agency of Japan in February 2014.

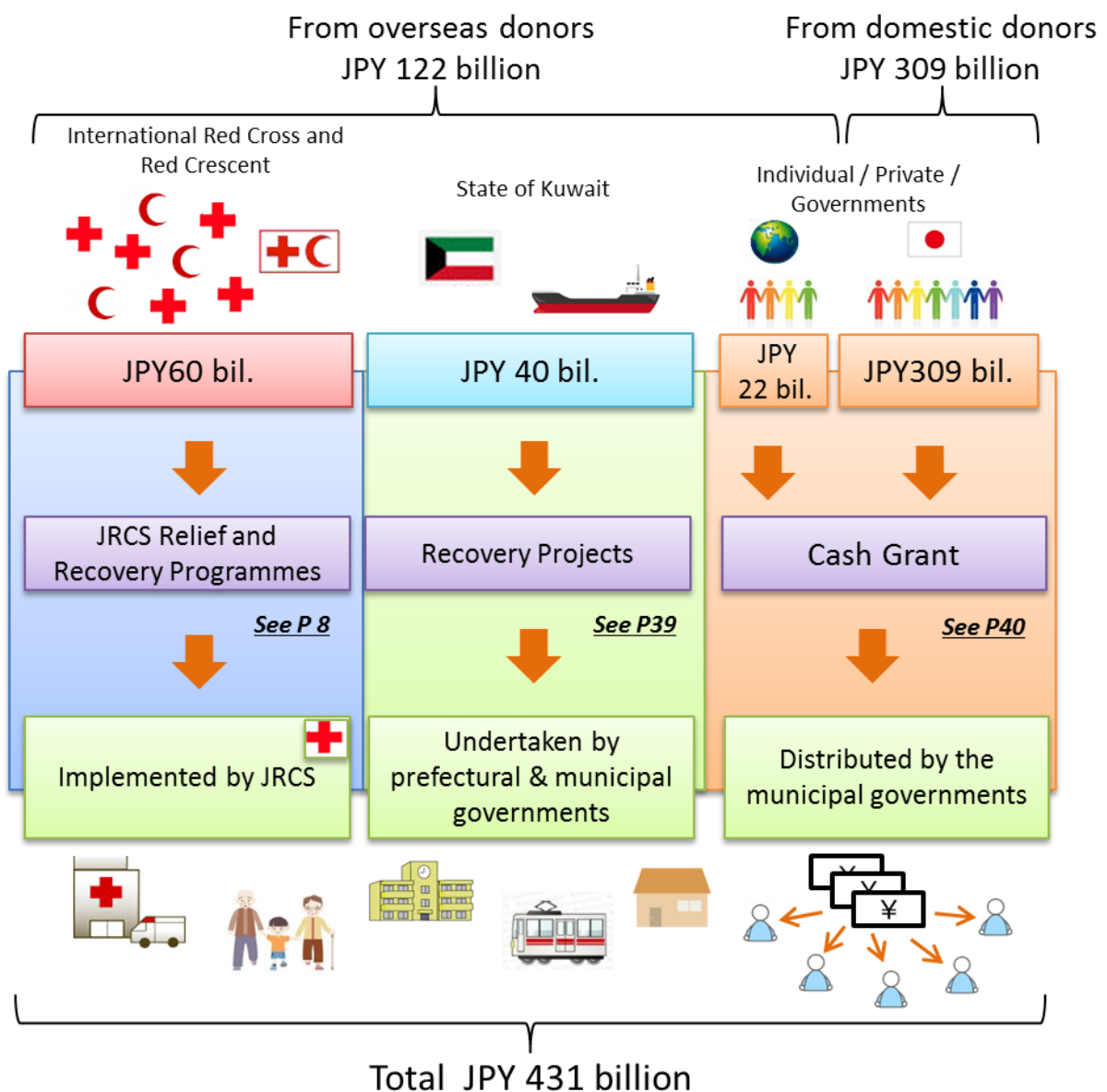
3. The Use of Funds:

By 31 March 2014, JRCS has received JPY 431 billion including JPY 122 billion from overseas, and they were allocated into the following three categories:

1) JPY 60 billion: being received from PNSs of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, they were allocated for the JRCS Relief and Recovery Programme. At present 100 PNS has contributed to the GEJET Operation.

2) JPY 40 billion: being received from the State of Kuwait in the form of crude oil donation, they were disbursed through JRCS to the three most affected prefectural governments in support of recovery projects on which they took the lead.

3) JPY 331 billion: Being received from foreign governments, embassies, corporates and individuals, JPY 22 billion were allocated for Cash Grant Scheme. Besides, JPY 309 received from the domestic donors – i.e. individuals, corporates, and other institutions – were also allocated for Cash Grant Scheme



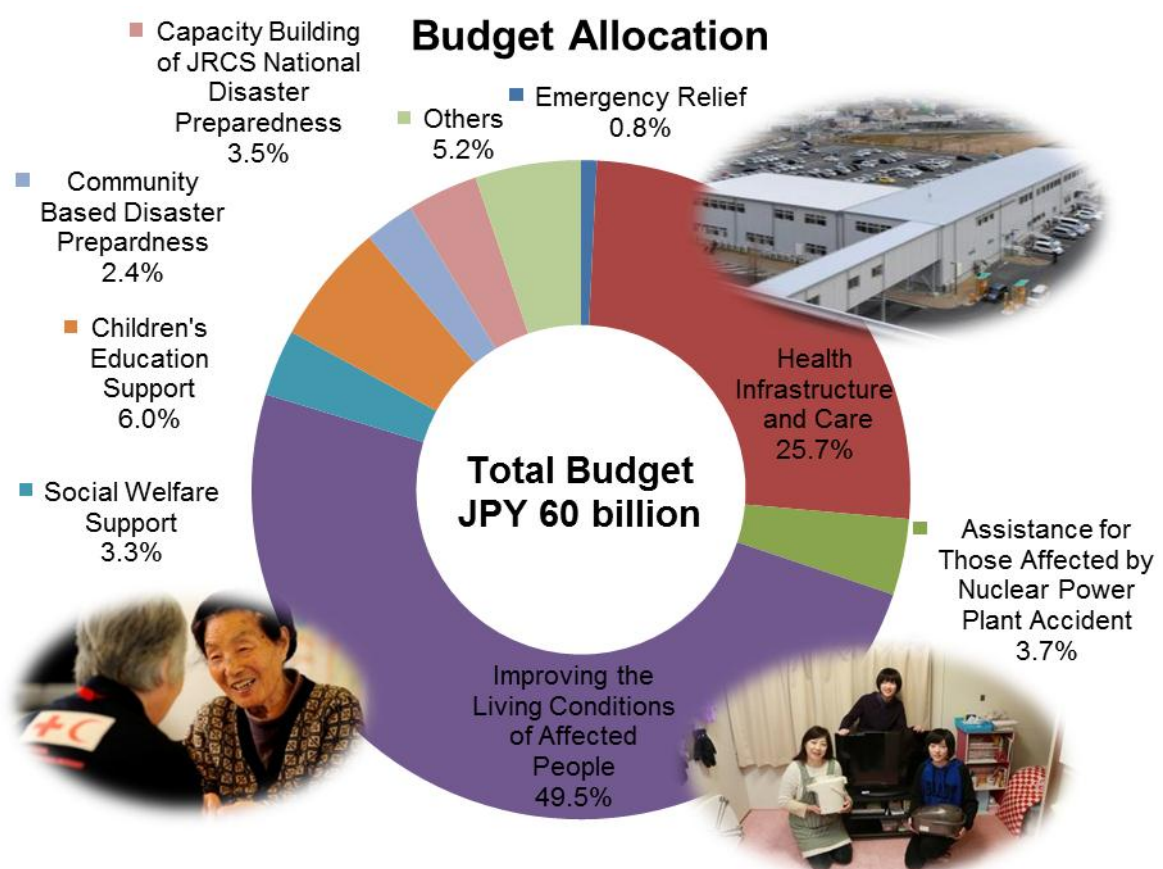
4. Plan of Action (PoA):

In the 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 POA which primarily focused on the three most 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, and the work has been progressed in close collaboration with the relevant stake holders.

On 9 May 2011, within two months of the disaster, 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 56 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&2)
- Health Infrastructure and Care (Programme 3&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 JRCS National Disaster Preparedness (Programme 10)



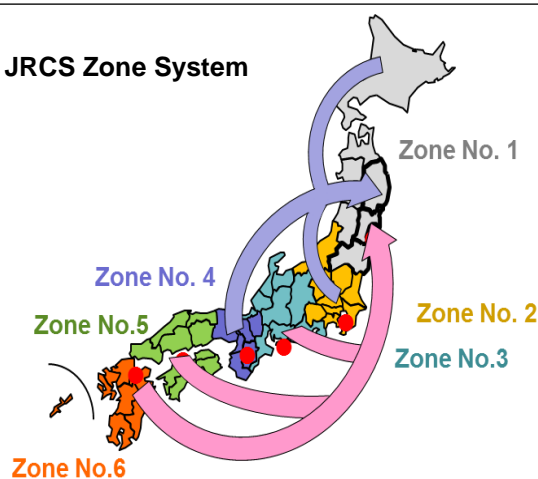
Unit: JPY 1,000

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

(*) Projects completed per financial records.

(**) Project newly added.

JRCS Zone System



JRCS 47 chapters are divided into six zones in order to timely and effectively respond to the disaster. The zone system is activated when a chapter alone is unable to respond effectively to a disaster like the case of GEJET. During the relief phase, three worst affected prefectures were assisted systematically by activating this system: i.e., zones 1, 2 and 4 assisting Iwate, zones 3, 5 and 6 assisting Miyagi and all six zones assisting Fukushima. This allowed JRCS to fulfill its national mandate defined under the Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act (see the column JRCS in Brief on page 38) and to provide much needed assistance to the survivors.

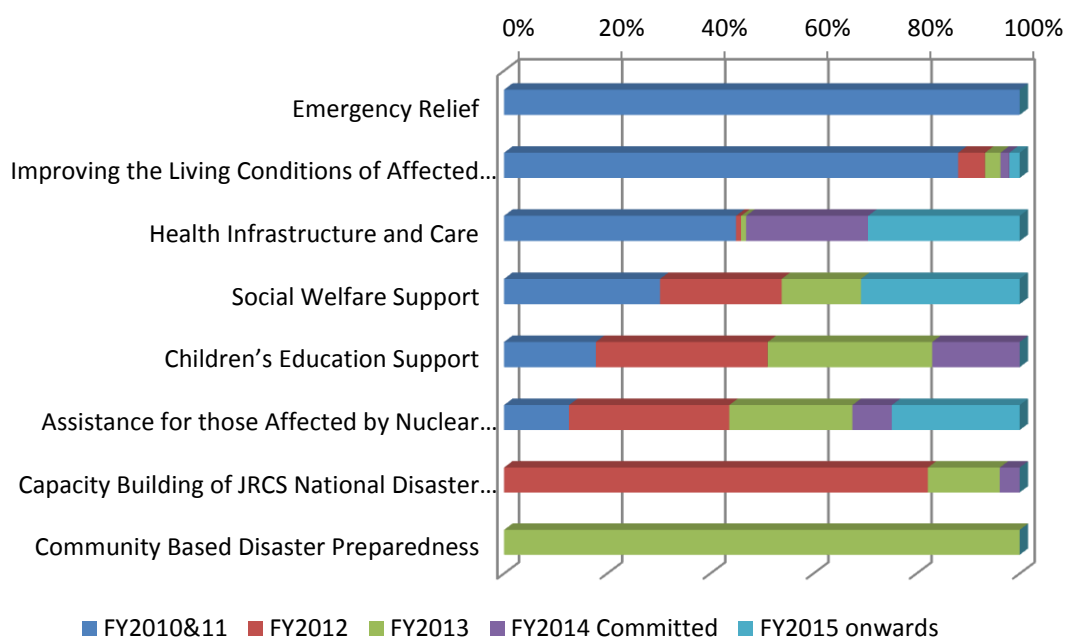
5. Overview of Relief and Recovery Operation:

As of March 2014, a total of JPY 46.9 billion¹², equivalent to 78.1 per cent of the budget (JPY 60 billion), have been spent, leaving 13.1 billion to be carried over to the rest of this fiscal year onwards.

The carry-over funds have been allocated mainly for the on-going large-scale construction projects including hospitals (under Health Infrastructure), social welfare centre (under Social Welfare Support), public housing units and community centres (both under Improving the Living Conditions). The work will be expected to complete by FY 2016¹³, and the funds will be spent as the work is completed.

Projects such as psychosocial support (under Improving the Living Conditions) and youth activities (Under Children's Education), although small in scale, will also be continued till FY2016 to address the persistent needs of affected population. Nuclear related activities will be implemented until FY 2018 by the JRCS Nuclear Disaster Resource Centre including developing the digital archiving system and follow-up work on the Operational Guideline for Nuclear Disaster (<http://ndrc.jrc.or.jp/?lang=en>).

The chart below describes the expenditure on each area of intervention in the course of the three years of operation, thus representing the operational focus of each year.



Starting from the next page, the goal and achievements are summarized by area of intervention, while the details of the progress are available from page 22 onwards.

¹² This figure does not include JPY 0.1 billion which had actually been spent, yet, following the IFRC's financial rules and regulations, remains unspent as depreciation cost.

¹³ In Japan, the fiscal year starts on 1 April and ends on 31 March. Therefore, the expenditure during March 2011 is therefore included in FY 2010.

6. Programme Goal and Achievements:

1. Emergency Relief (Programme 1 and 2)

In the coastal area of Tohoku, hundreds of hospitals and medical clinics were destroyed or damaged, and many others effectively became inoperative due to the interruptions of water and electricity blackouts coupled with the nuclear power plant accident. 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.

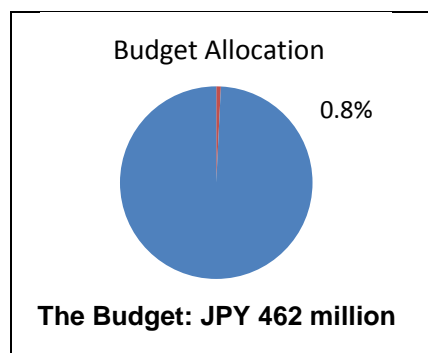
JRCS, in accordance with its national mandate and own mission, provided medical relief and psychosocial support (PSP) and distributed relief items to survivors.

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

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.

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

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.



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

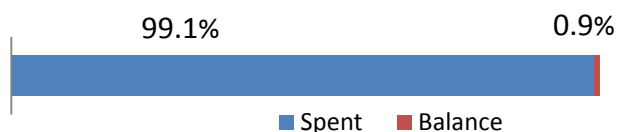


Loading the relief items for dispatch.
©JRCS



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

Expenditure on Emergency Relief



**Spent
JPY 458 million**

As of March 2014

2. Health Infrastructure and Care (Programme 3 and 5)

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

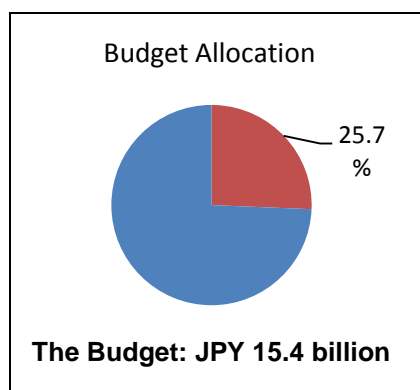
The funds were allocated to a pneumonia vaccination campaign for the elderly, improvement of service delivery for a prefectural hospital in Iwate, and strengthening community health care service in Miyagi and Fukushima through rehabilitation and (re)construction of temporary/permanent health care facilities.

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

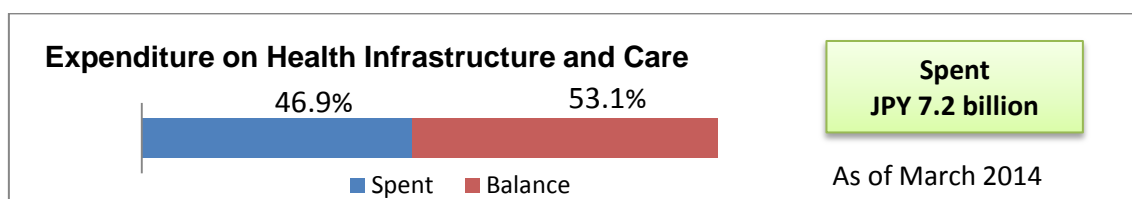
As part of strengthening community health care service, the capacity of two Red Cross hospitals will be reinforced. One is Ishinomaki Red Cross Hospital in Miyagi which is the principal hospital of JRCS' 1st regional block. It played a crucial role in delivering first aid as it was the only major hospital left standing in the middle of devastation. It now aims to double its emergency ward capacity and to add an extended emergency medical centre with a new intensive care unit.

The other one is Fukushima Red Cross 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. Now with increased demand for services and with the need to strengthening its capacity in disaster response, plans are underway to shift the Hospital to a new location.

To date, three temporary facilities have been built in Miyagi to provide secondary medical and night-time emergency care. Two permanent facilities, Onagawa Community Medical Centre and Motoyoshi Hospital, have also been rehabilitated and constructed to date with the help of JRCS, and these two facilities together can serve more than 105,000 in-patients and out-patients annually. Work is also underway on a further two facilities, Shizugawa permanent public hospital and public social welfare care centre, which will operate in tandem with each other to better serve the community. The work will be completed in FY2016.



Pneumonia vaccination for elderly	for	437,856 people
Provision of air purifiers		4 machines
Constructed or rehabilitated health facilities		5 facilities
Construction of health facilities ongoing		3 facilities
Construction of a social welfare facility ongoing		1 facility



3. 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.

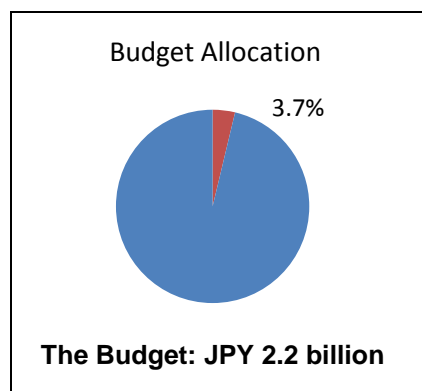
The funds were allocated to cover provision of machines or equipment to monitor the radiation and Nuclear Disaster Preparedness through establishment of JRCS Nuclear Disaster Resource Centre to promote nuclear disaster preparedness around the world.

JRCS provided a Whole Body Counter (WBC) and two Thyroid Grand Monitors (TGM) to Fukushima Red Cross 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.

As a follow-up to the IFRC General Assembly in 2011 which adopted a resolution on preparedness to respond to the humanitarian consequences of nuclear accidents, JRCS jointly with IFRC convened a Consultation Meeting on Nuclear Disaster Preparedness in May 2012 in Tokyo. Among the outcomes was the formulation of an operational guideline by IFRC. The process is currently being led by the IFRC focal point supported by JRCS.

Meanwhile, in October 2013, JRCS established a Nuclear Disaster Resource Centre and launched a digital archive system as a means to systematically store and share relevant information on nuclear disasters with a wider public. As a part of dissemination activities, the first Red Cross Nuclear Disaster Seminar was held in December 2013 at the JRCS NHQ. Cooperation with Hiroshima University was established on a project which aims at increasing JRCS's capacity in disaster medicine and radiology. The Centre is also formulating JRCS operational guideline and collaborates with IFRC in the formulation process.

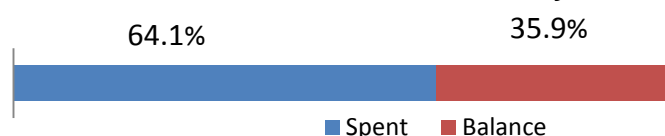


WBC provided	8 units
TGM Provided	2 units
Medical equipment provided	73 items
Provision of food radiation measuring equipment	109 units
Established Nuclear Disaster Resource Centre	1 facility



A child at Fukushima Red Cross Hospital for radiation check-up. ©Nobuyuki Kobayashi/JRCS

Expenditure on Assistance on Those Affected by Nuclear Power Plant Accident



Spent
JPY 1.4 billion

As of March 2014

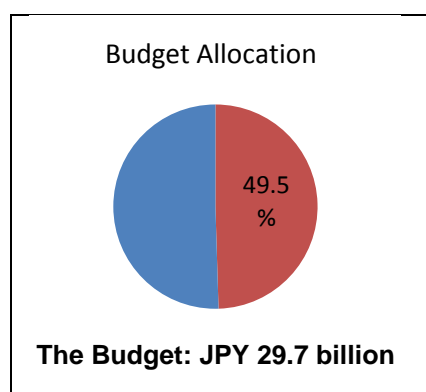
4. Improving the Living Conditions of Affected People (Programme 6)

The disaster sent large numbers of people fleeing to evacuation centres and temporary housing, in what was expected to be a prolonged displacement. So improving the living conditions of evacuees has 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.

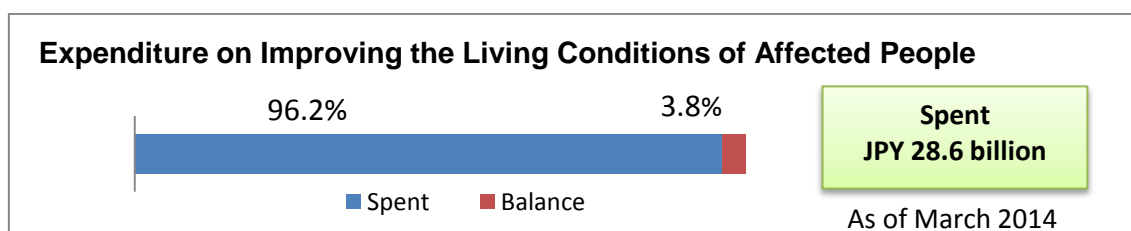
The funds were allocated to distribution of seasonal amenities and medical reassurance kits¹⁴; provision of electric appliance and/or furniture to evacuation centres/temporary housing/ private households; support to the community through construction of community centres; and special care for individuals through mobile dental care, psychosocial care, home visits and other outreach activities.

Electric appliances and furniture considered essential, such as TV sets, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, as well as book shelves, table and chairs, were provided to the evacuation centres. They were later delivered to the temporary housing in which well-equipped public space was needed to building up a sense of community.

A huge operation with JPY 26.8 billion (equivalent to 45% of the total GEJET budget) followed involving the distribution of a set of 6 essential electric household appliances¹⁵. In coordination with the prefectural and municipal governments, over 133,183 sets were delivered to families who are in the temporary housing some of which 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 southwestern 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 two towns
Items for mobile dental care services distributed	11 sets of equipment and 5 vehicles
Public household units constructed	125
Community centres constructed	2 facilities



¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ 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 two community centres in Miyagi and Fukushima, one psychosocial support centre for children and 125 out of the total 730 public household units have been constructed to date in Iwate. Bus services were also provided in Miyagi and Fukushima to facilitate the mobility of people in temporary housing located far from the social services and commodities in town. The services were later handed over to the public bus service operators.

Nowadays, psychosocial support are being provided in combination with events like Nordic style walking and health and social classes, so as to encourage the participation of intended beneficiaries who may otherwise feel uneasy about joining stand-alone psychosocial care activities. The trauma of the disaster, exacerbated by stress and anxiety from prolonged displacement in difficult living conditions, has resulted in diverse symptoms that manifest themselves among the survivors, often with adverse physical effects. The psychosocial support will likely be required for some years to come.



Electronic appliances sets carried into a temporary housing in Iwate Prefecture. ©JRCS



Bus service connects the temporary housing and the city, in Minamisanriku, Miyagi. ©JRCS

JRCS and its first large-scale recovery operation in Japan

On 11 March 2011, at 14:46 hours, when a magnitude 9 earthquake hit the north-eastern part of Japan, Tokyo experienced the biggest shake which has been felt in the capital since the 1923 Great Kanto Earthquake. Losing no time, JRCS activated its pre-established disaster management system. By 15:00 hours, the Disaster Response Headquarters was set up to coordinate dispatch of medical teams to the affected area. The first tsunami hit the coast of Miyagi prefecture at 15:18 hours. In keeping with the scale of the disaster, the level of the JRCS relief system was upgraded by 15:30 hours.

The televised images of the horrific tsunami swallowing everything in its path were beamed live to audience worldwide, raising overwhelming sympathy and solidarity. Although no appeal was launched, a sizable amount of funds from the international community started reaching JRCS which, within a month exceeded JPY 10 billion or ten times the amount received at the time of the Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake in 1995.

JRCS, as early as in May 2011, stepping beyond its relief mandate defined under the Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act, embarked for the first time on a large-scale recovery operation in Japan. The task that lay ahead was enormous, since approximately 250,000 people would be displaced for up to two years, and possibly longer due to the complexity added by the nuclear accident.

On 1 May 2011, to manage its extensive recovery operation which now has a JPY60 billion budget, JRCS established the Recovery Task Force involving senior management. To date, a total of 17 meetings, with a frequency of once every two months, were held by the Task Force to report to the executive board headed by the JRCS President which made operational decisions to ensure sound implementation of JRCS recovery operation.

5. Social Welfare Support (Programme 7)

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

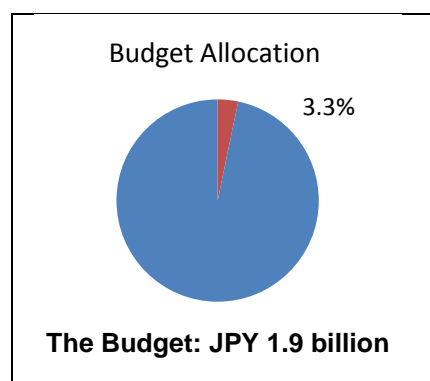
The significant level of funds was allocated for the provision of emergency care to the elderly; strengthening service delivery through provision of items to social welfare institutions; and construction of social welfare facilities and elderly's housing.

To meet the urgent needs for special care for the elderly, 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, JRCS provided basic supplies to social welfare institutions in the three most affected prefectures which were in the frontline of providing critical services to the vulnerable elderly. The disaster destroyed many social welfare facilities, swept their vehicles and equipment away 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. JRCS donated vehicles, furniture, fixtures, and nursing beds to hundreds of these welfare institutions so as to help them resume their operation and services for needy elderly and physically challenged persons.

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

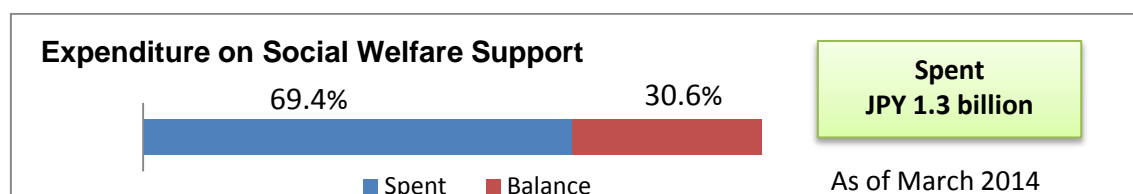
JRCS is also supporting the rebuilding of a social welfare centre in Miyagi which will have multiple functions as a community centre serving for parents, elderly and physically challenged persons. It will also serve as the first meeting-point for social workers in case of an emergency. The work is underway and their opening is now scheduled in January 2015.



Caretakers for evacuation centres dispatched	67 staff
Nursing distributed Beds	959 beds
Group-home items distributed	2,239 items
Vehicles for social welfare institutions provided	338 vehicles
Elderly housing constructed	5 facilities
Construction of social welfare centre on-going	1 facility



An elderly is now able to reach to the nearest social welfare centre with the special vehicle donated by JRCS.
©JRCS



6. 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.

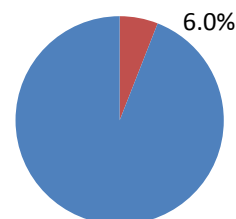
The funds were allocated to cover three areas; i.e. events involving learning and socializing opportunities, provision of items and/or equipment, and establishment of facilities.

When many schools were destroyed or forced to relocate by 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, flashlights were provided in the most affected prefectures. The items, totaling about JPY 726 million, helped children to resume their schooling at the earliest possible time, thus contributing to their regaining normalcy in the aftermath of the disaster. Further support to date includes construction of 3 prefabricated gymnasiums, 2 nursery schools, 2 after-class centres, and a multi-function kindergarten facility.

The summer camp project, which took nearly 5,800 children from the disaster-hit prefectures to Hokkaido, was the largest project of this programme. The camp aimed to provide children with time and space to release stress from the numerous changes brought by the disaster and to learn from one another. Children learned first aid and experienced outdoor activities including horseback riding, climbing, farming and fishing. New content was added in 2013 with educational perspectives through workshops on environmental issues, international understanding, dietary education, etc. For organizing 20 sessions in total, over 3,400 volunteers were drawn from JRCS (both staff and volunteers), private sectors, medical and educational institutions.

Another significant initiative was a mobile indoor-playground "Smile Park" in Fukushima. It provided a safe space where parents could let their children play without being anxious over radiation. Given the high demand, the operation of this temporary playground was extended to two years, and until the closure in December 2013, it drew 53,538 children.

Budget Allocation



The Budget: JPY 3.5 billion

School kitchen items provided	8,933 items
School operations supported & 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	20 times, 5,788 children
Electric blackboards provided	16 boards
Prefabricated gymnasiums constructed	3 facilities
Nursery schools and after-class centres constructed	7 facilities



Temporary gymnasium gives a space for children to play. ©JRCS

Expenditure on Children's Education Support



**Spent
JPY 2.9 billion**

As of March 2014

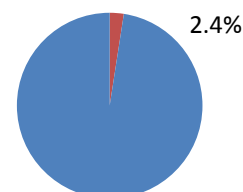
7. Community Based Disaster Preparedness (Programme 9)

Strengthening the capacity of municipalities in the affected areas is vital to complement the on-the-ground work of 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 either washed away, damaged or exhausted during the disaster, leaving an urgent need for replenishment.

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 DP materials of their choice were stored by December 2013.

Budget Allocation

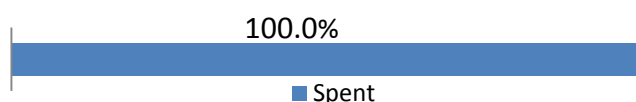


The Budget: JPY 1.4 billion



Community storage set up in the strategic spots. ©JRCS

Expenditure on Community Based Disaster Preparedness



Spent
JPY 1.4 billion

As of March 2014

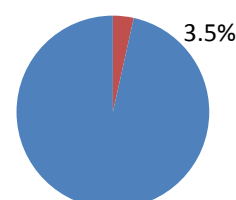
8. Capacity Building of JRCS National Disaster Preparedness (Programme 10)

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

The procured emergency stock were carefully prioritized and selected based on the lessons learnt from the GEJET; they

comprised of, prefabricated operation centres for rapid deployment, large-size tents for aid stations, special vehicles for communication and command station, 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. The balance of the budget reflects the expense for the depreciable assets acquired in the operation.

Budget Allocation

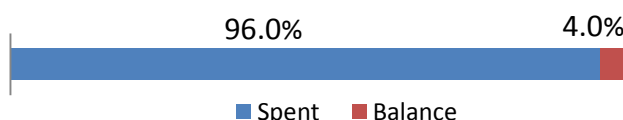


The Budget: JPY 2.1 billion



Newly procured ambulance-style vehicles. ©JRCS

Expenditure on Capacity Building of JRCS National Disaster Preparedness



Spent
JPY 2.0 billion

As of March 2014

7. Coordination and Partnerships:

GEJET brought a numerous opportunities for JRCS to initiate or renew its partnerships with a wide range of actors that include the international network of the Movement, private corporates from different industries, academic authorities on nuclear disasters, etc.

The Movement network was the first to be activated at the onset of disaster. Despite the fact that no international appeal was issued, the disaster brought generous donations from overseas. By the following day of the disaster, JRCS invited IFRC to send a High Level Support/Liaison Mission (HLLM). The team, comprised of seven senior PNS staff and was led by the Head of the IFRC East Asia Regional Office. The team visited the affected area on 16-17 March 2011 and provided high level coordination support and recommendations that subsequently fed into the POA.



Active discussions taking place during the PNS Meeting. ©JRCS

The facilitation of IFRC, which set up a Liaison/Coordination Office in the NHQ of JRCS with a Representative¹⁶, allowed the national society to call for the first PNS meeting as early as in May 2011, and this, together with the second PNS meeting in May 2012, helped establish a well-coordinated approach among the PNSs, IFRC and JRCS. IFRC also assisted JRCS in the area of external communication, especially in international media relations and standardized reporting. Meanwhile, ICRC provided support to the launching of Family Links website in five languages. ICRC's nuclear specialist provided advice on standard procedure of operation in the high radiation zone.

Besides the GEJET evaluation missions, JRCS received in the past three years nearly 50 independent monitoring visits by international donors including PNSs and embassies. In parallel, JRCS staff joined in symposia or workshops organized overseas in the Netherlands, U.S., Switzerland, Canada, etc. and shared experiences and lessons learnt from the GEJET operation.

While JRCS had maintained an extensive partnership with private corporates, JRCS newly made stand-by agreements with hotel and retail franchises as the part of disaster preparedness. In this way, JRCS could ensure sustainable service be made available in response to the scale of disaster equivalent to, or possibly greater than, GEJET.

The JRCS partnership with private corporates was also strengthened by publicity campaigns to mark major anniversary and milestone events. An intensive campaign was rolled out for the occasion of the third anniversary of GEJET, which aimed to boost public awareness on the three-year progress of its recovery efforts. Short films¹⁷, brochures¹⁸, posters, and Digital Signage were widely disseminated in railway stations, through newscasts in the high-speed train to the airport, and airport lobbies in Tokyo. In collaboration with one of the largest air carriers in Japan, the short movie clip was played in all its aircrafts.

Last but not least, Fukushima nuclear disaster added a new dimension to the relief and recovery intervention and disaster preparedness. By jointly hosting with IFRC a Consultation Meeting on Nuclear Disaster Preparedness in May 2012, JRCS brought together a range of PNSs on the issue of preparedness for nuclear accidents. JRCS is now engaged with external researchers and experts on nuclear accidents in the drafting process of its operational guideline. To increase JRCS's capacity in disaster medicine and radiology, a cooperation agreement was also signed with Hiroshima University.

¹⁶ The IFRC office in Japan was closed in June 2013.

¹⁷ <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l1RzabITD4>

¹⁸ An English Brochure that summarize JRCS overall relief and recovery programmes is available on the website: http://www.jrc.or.jp/vcms_lf/201404_leaflet_GEJET.pdf

8. Evaluation

JRCS seized the opportunity to learn as many lessons as possible from its first large-scale relief and recovery operation carried out in the national context. 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, JRCS, jointly with IFRC, commissioned independent experts to carry out two evaluations, one for relief activities during the first 6 months of operation and the other one 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%202012/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

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

JRCS Management Response to the Independent Evaluation Report

https://www.ifrc.org/docs/Evaluations/Evaluations%202012/AsiaPacific/JPEarthquakeTsunami12_management%20response.pdf

To supplement the above evaluations, JRCS also commissioned the Japan Research Institute Ltd (JRI) to carry out a third party evaluation on an annual basis.

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

9. Financial Audit

With JPY 60 billion in financial resources at hand, topped up by 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. For the utmost transparency and accountability to its donors, JRCS adhered rigorously to international standard of auditing. Ernst and Young ShinNihon LLC completed an audit of the GEJET international donations received in FY 2011 and FY2012.

Independent Auditor's Report for FY2011

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/June2012Audit_Report.pdf

Independent Auditor's Report for FY2012

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

10. Communication, Media and Public Information:

GEJET brought JRCS an opportunity of institutional learning which was not limited to the project operation but extended to the field of communication and public information.

JRCS has been committed to the timely transmission of information and responsiveness to media inquiries, while following the progress of the operation and archiving the institutional record in parallel. The scale of the disaster was such that systematic information gathering was almost impossible and hence enormous efforts had to be made. With the limited personnel at hand, especially at the introduction of 24/7 stand-by system, handling all these tasks proved challenging. To address the personnel shortage and complement the existed in-house capacity, surge staff arrived from IFRC and primarily handled the foreign press. By increasing exposure through the foreign outlets and to PNSs, the collaboration with IFRC made it possible for JRCS to keep a sound level of visibility and accountability to overseas donors throughout the operation.



An external evaluation pointed out that general JRCS relief and recovery efforts were widely recognised by the domestic public, however, specific information on recovery projects was not widely known or understood. It underscored the JRCS's pressing need for diversifying its outreach tools, which was, prior to GEJET, limited to its own website as the main outlet (English website on GEJET is <http://www.jrc.or.jp/eq-japan2011/>). Learning from the experience in which the website was temporary inaccessible due to an overwhelming access¹⁹, JRCS created within a one year period its own Facebook and Twitter accounts, and optimised YouTube for expanded dissemination. These tools enabled JRCS to channel graphic images and movies of its own activities faster than ever, and greatly enhanced public access to JRCS information.

At present, JRCS is revising its public information manual with expanded contents specialized in disaster operations, which includes preparedness in such fields as fundraising. This reflects a lessons learnt from the GEJET operation, in which JRCS did not explain clearly enough the different pathways of the donation for Cash Grant Scheme and for JRCS's relief and recovery programmes, leading at times to erroneous criticism alleging that JRCS had deducted administration fees from donations.

As the operation moved away from emergency to recovery phase, the focus of communication and public information activities were shifted as well to better accommodate the changing needs. A series of media publicity, newspaper advertisements, campaigns, and DVDs supplemented the on-going efforts via press releases, facilitation of media visits and information dissemination on social media. At the third anniversary, JRCS created five short documentary films which provide visual overview of JRCS operation and the current situation of beneficiaries.

¹⁹ The 10-day access to JRCS Website increased 40 holds before (1-10 March 2011) and after the disaster (12-21 March).

11. The Way Forward

Set against the devastation of three years ago, many elements of the recovery have now materialised but much has yet to be done. Still an estimated 264,000 people are displaced throughout 1,170 municipalities, many of them living amid precarious conditions.

Progress on reconstructing permanent housing has been slow than was expected from the start of the operation. Of the 21,971 housing units planned by the Government²⁰, 67 per cent were under construction and 3.9 per cent were completed as of January 2014. Some 102,000 people are still living in prefabricated temporary housing provided or paid for by the Government.

This is primarily due to technical reasons such as the difficulty of arriving at a master plan which requires a long-term political process by all the stakeholders concerned, and the availability of safe land which requires numerous legal settlements and/or the adoption of new laws on property right. Besides, the high demand for construction could be further increased as Japan prepares to host the Olympics in 2020, possibly causing more delays in the public housing construction.

Meanwhile, the survivors' psychological complexity of integration into a new or "deemed-temporary" community has proved a tremendous hindrance on the way to regaining "normalcy". 130,000 people, almost a half of the total displaced population are from Fukushima. Their circumstances are in many ways different from those affected by the earthquake and tsunami.

In the light of the above factors, JRCS will be engaged with the recovery process at least the next four years to address the remaining needs with the carry-over funds.

Besides the activities by the JRCS Nuclear Disaster Resource Centre, the main focus will be given to 1) the on-going large-scale construction projects, i.e. hospitals, community centres, and public housing units, and 2) to psychosocial and health care support to the survivors, especially those living in temporary housing, and support to children through events such as camps, one-day volunteer experiences, international exchange, etc.

From 2014 onward, JRCS local chapters will play a key role in providing support. In view of that, the collaboration with the local governments in the three most affected prefectures will be further enhanced through the respective chapters. The overall capacity of the chapters also needs to be built up and collaboration with various actors to be explored in order to catalyze the impact of intervention.

In parallel, NHQ of JRCS will reinforce its efforts to establish a cooperative scheme with the local governments as a part of preparedness for future potential mega disaster. JRCS also strives to optimise its own resources including the existing grass-roots network.



Children at the summer camp. © JRCS



Graduating from the Red Cross nursing school in Ishinomaki. © JRCS



The construction plan of Shizugawa public hospital in Minamisanriku, Miyagi © JRCS

²⁰ The construction plan of public housing in Fukushima has not yet to be confirmed.

Progress to Date (Until March 2014):²¹

1. Distribution of Emergency Relief Supplies-PROGRAMME COMPLETED

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

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



Blanket

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

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

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

²¹ The completion of a project is recorded in the narrative report as the time when distributions, construction, and all related activities have ended, and does not necessarily represent the completion of all financial settlements

provided to 14,039 survivors. At the request of the Government, JRCS also dispatched medical and PSP teams to Fukushima to cater the special needs of the evacuees who were authorized and returned from brief visits to their homes in the area restricted due to the high radioactive contamination.

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. Assistance for nuclear power plant disaster victims

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

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

(2) *Nuclear Disaster Preparedness Project*

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

The contents of the digital archive managed by the JRCS Nuclear Disaster Resource Centre have increased. During the first 6 months since its commencement in October

2013, 725 contents (nearly 140 contents of which are in English) have become available on line. Records of JRCS nuclear disaster response, reports and data from the nuclear disasters in the history, relevant links, photos and stories are accessible to the general public. Since November 2013, the digital archive has been linked to the existing archive system of the National Diet Library.

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



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

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

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

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

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

5. Rehabilitation of health infrastructure

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

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

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

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

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

Minamisanriku, once had a population of 17,815, was left with 13,991 people after the disaster, due to death/missing or population movement out to other parts of Japan. This temporary facility replaced in April 2012 the make-shift clinics in which Israeli's medical team had been providing medical services since immediately after the disaster. This building was used until the permanent city hospital was rebuilt (see below 5-7). The facility consists of nine out-patient departments including: internal medicine, trauma, orthopaedics, paediatrics).

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

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

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

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



Photos provided by Motoyoshi Hospital.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Immediately after the disaster, electric appliances such as TV sets, large fans, and washing machines were delivered to 29 large-scale evacuation centres (i.e. in local school 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 JRCS provided refrigerators, TV sets, electric water heaters, vacuum cleaners, tables, chairs, book shelves, white boards and automated external defibrillators (AED). Further distribution was made at the request from Fukushima for nuclear disaster evacuees, JRCS

distributed furniture and electric appliances to seven community centres and two group homes in Fukushima in February 2013.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(5) *Psychosocial support*

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

In the town of Otsuchi in Iwate, almost 60 per cent of the houses were destroyed by the tsunami. The project aims to provide inexpensive rental houses for those who cannot afford to rebuild their own. Constructions of housing units which accommodate 730 households in several public sites are being undertaken in collaboration with the municipality and the Urban Renaissance Agency²², with JRCS partially financing the construction. Since August 2013, 125 household units were constructed. The breakdown is shown below.

²² The agency has been committing to urban planning and residential development as an independent administrative institution in Japan, under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

Name of housing sites	No. of household unit completed	Year of completion	Occupancy rate
Ogaguchi ²³	70	2013	100%
Kirikiri	34	2013	97%
Gensui	21	2013	95%
TOTAL	125		

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

(10) *Health and Social Classes*

Numerous health and social classes and activities have been held in Fukushima prefecture. These include soup kitchens, singing, dancing, handicrafts and workshops

²³ It is the first public housing projects in this municipality.

on health, first aid class and physical exercise. 2,767 people have participated in 91 events during the reporting period. Instructors from the JRCS health support programme and volunteers lead the sessions. The demand for holding these classes and events is still very high and JRCS continues this project.

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(14) Miscellaneous

Apart from the above mentioned categories of projects, activities such as soup kitchens,

music concerts and reunion parties were organised during the reporting period, in which two concerts held in Fukushima drew over 1900 people. Since that the entertainment type of activities were well received, further concerts, movie screening and performing arts are being planned.

Since March 2011 to date, 57,720 medical items were provided to individuals, social welfare institutions and related organisations in 13 municipalities. The medical items included blood-pressure gauges, examination equipment sets, temporary showers and medical information reassurance kits²⁴.

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

7. Social welfare support

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

²⁴ Medical information reassurance kit enables an individual to share vital information efficiently with medical doctors regarding chronic diseases, emergency contacts, health insurance, patient's registration card, pharmaceutical memo and the recipient's photo for possible medical emergencies.

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

The city of Kesennuma, in Miyagi prefecture aims to rebuild a social welfare centre which was destroyed by the tsunami. The new centre will have multiple functions as a community support centre for parents, elderly and physically challenged persons. It will also serve as the first-meeting point for social workers in case of emergencies. JRCS is supporting the construction of the centre and has been coordinating with municipal authorities. The municipality and the Urban Renaissance Agency²⁵ have been discussing a basic concept and a design for the welfare centre, which is planned to be constructed along with public housing in the upper level of the same building. Land adjustment and land development on the construction site are on-going. The commencement is now scheduled to be in January 2015.

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. Children's education support

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

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

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

In response to the request for school gymnastic material received from the Office of

²⁵ The agency has been committing to urban planning and residential development as an independent administrative institution in Japan, under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

Education of Miyagi Prefecture in the autumn of 2011, JRCS made assessment 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.

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

(5) Health and safety support - COMPLETED

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

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

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

(7) Provision of school items - COMPLETED

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

(8) Training outfits for school football teams - COMPLETED

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

(9) Provision of items for school clinics - COMPLETED

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

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

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

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

Entrance to Smile Parks

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

(11) Summer Camps - **COMPLETED**

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

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

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

Temporary gymnasia were provided to three prefabricated schools in Otsuchi and

Ofunato in Iwate and Iitate in Fukushima which had to be relocated due to the damage caused by Tsunami. The last gymnasium was inaugurated along with the new temporary school building in July 2012, allowing over 1,000 children in all the three temporary schools have their own campus and gymnasium.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(16) Miscellaneous

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

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



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

9. Community Based Disaster Preparedness-PROGRAMME COMPLETED

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

JRCS supported 26 municipalities in the three most affected prefectures in

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

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

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

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

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

11. Other Projects-PROGRAMME COMPLETED

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

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

12. Projects under formulation

The local government of Minamisanriku, Miyagi prefecture has a plan to renovate an

abandoned school building to be revived as a community volunteers' centre. JRCS is positively considering supporting this project.

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

13. Project management and support

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

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

An evaluation on JRCS relief and recovery operations during the first two years was jointly commissioned by JRCS and IFRC from February to March 2013. This evaluation follows the one in 2011²⁶ which focused on the emergency operation.

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

Japan Research Institute (JRI) has also completed an external evaluation on JRCS recovery programmes in the fiscal year 2012. The report was submitted to JRCS and is now available online²⁷.

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

JRCS in brief

Established in 1887, JRCS currently has some 10 million individual and corporate members. More than 1,100 staff works either at the National Headquarters (NHQ) in Tokyo or in the 47 JRCS chapters established in each of the prefectures.

In addition, more than 6,000 staff members are employed at 225 blood centres, and 53,000 medical and non-medical staff work at 92 Red Cross Hospitals designated as "public medical institutions" by the 1951 Medical Law.

Besides, JRCS operates 31 social welfare centres and 26 nursing schools and colleges across the country. More than 2 million JRCS volunteers make up one of the oldest and largest volunteer groups in Japan, and 17,000 youth volunteers registered from the 13,000 schools add to the force.

As defined by the Disaster Countermeasures Basic Law, JRCS has a specific role in the Government's disaster management mechanism. This role is to provide immediate non-food relief items and health services in the initial stages of a disaster event.

²⁶ http://ifrc.org/docs/Evaluations/Evaluations%202012/AsiaPacific/JPTsunamiEarthquake12_report.pdf

²⁷ http://www.jrc.or.jp/vcms_lf/Third_Party_Evaluation_2012.pdf

12. Support from the State of Kuwait:

Five million barrels of crude oil with a value of JPY 40 billion (approximately USD 520 million)²⁸ was donated by the State of Kuwait. The Government appointed JRCS as the recipient agency, based on its past performance in relief activities, and requested it to optimise the funds disbursed from the sale of the oil. JRCS chapters in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima facilitated the establishment of an advisory panel comprised of members from the prefectural and municipality authorities, media, banks and enterprises which provide the prefectural governments with advice on the use of the funds. In January 2012, the following amounts were transferred: JPY 8.4 billion to Iwate, JPY 16.2 billion to Miyagi, and JPY 15.5 billion to Fukushima. The prefectures report to JRCS on the use of the funds every six months. The allocations and expenditures of the funds are listed below:



Iwate (Spent 23.9 per cent by March 2012):

- Recovery of the regions along the Sanriku Railway²⁹ and the restoration of the trains and stations
- Support for housing reconstruction
- Restoration of private schools
- Recovery of traditional local performing arts
- Support for fish farming of salmon and trout in order to stabilize and expand fisheries
- Financial support for the restoration of small to medium-size businesses

Miyagi (Spent 11.0 per cent by March 2012):

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

Fukushima (Spent 14.1 per cent by March 2012):

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

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

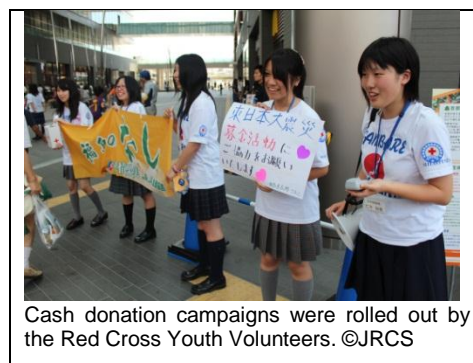
²⁸ The rate is as of when the donation was made.

²⁹ 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.

13. Cash Grant Scheme:

Under the National Disaster Management Plan of Japan³⁰, all the funds raised by JRCS from the public in Japan, i.e., “*Gienkin*” in Japanese, were distributed as cash grants to the people who were affected by the disaster. The funds donated directly to JRCS from foreign governments and embassies as well as foreign corporates and individuals were also delivered as cash grants³¹.

Due to the facts that the prefectural and municipalities governments were slow in assuming their responsibilities to receive and allocate the cash grants, and the damage was geographically extensive, 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 other publicly designated fundraising organisations, namely the Central Community Chest of Japan and the national broadcasting agency, NHK. This allowed the national society to start cash transfer to the prefectures on 13 April 2011.



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

Based on the decisions made by the Central Committee, JRCS transferred the funds to 15 prefectures³². Each prefecture established a prefectural Grant Disbursement Committee that set criteria for eligible recipients and the amounts to be distributed by the municipality authorities who were in turn responsible for ensuring the distribution to beneficiaries.

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

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

Status of Cash Donation and Distribution	JPY	USD
Total received by JRCS ³³	331 billion (31 Mar 2014)	Approx. 3,25 billion
Total transferred to 15 prefectures from JRCS, the Central Community Chest of Japan ³⁴ and NHK	Approx. 367.8 billion (31 Mar 2014)	Approx. 3,61 billion
Total further transferred to municipalities from 15 prefectures	Approx. 364 billion (31 Mar 2014)	Approx. 3,57 billion
Distributed to beneficiaries	Approx. 358.2 billion (31 Mar 2014)	Approx. 3,51 billion

The donation list from foreign countries and territories appears from page 48 onwards.

³⁰ The national Disaster Management Plan was created by the Central Disaster Management Council. JRCS is a member of the Council.

³¹ Almost 2.9 million times of cash grant transfers were recorded, coming from overseas and domestic donors.

³² Starting from 1 April 2014, the cash grants will be distributed only in 4 prefectures including Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima and Ibaraki.

³³ The total collected from national and international donor sources, excluding the funds donated by PNSs after 30 September 2013.

³⁴ <http://www.akaihane.or.jp/english/index.html>, “CCCJ acts as a national coordinating body for local Community Chests. Local affiliate offices are managed by individual and autonomous Board of Directors. Each of the 47 prefectural Community Chests have set up district offices in large cities and chapter offices in smaller municipalities within the prefecture to act as implementing bodies for the movement. District and chapter offices nationwide, implement fundraising activities, organise and train volunteers, conduct public relations, and survey the financial needs providing welfare services.”

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

For further information specifically related to this operation, please contact

Nobuaki Sato, Director, International Relief Division, International Department

Japanese Red Cross Society

Phone +81-3-3437-7088 ; Email: nobu-sato@jrc.or.jp

Tomoko Niino, Programme Officer, International Relief Division, International Department

Japanese Red Cross Society

Phone + 81-3-3437-7088; Email: t-niino@jrc.or.jp

For setting up interviews, please contact:

Chisato Matsuno, Communication Director, Planning and Public Relations Office

Japanese Red Cross Society

Phone: +81-3-3437-7071 E-mail: c-matsuno@jrc.or.jp

Midori Tasaka, Communication Officer, Planning and Public Relations Office

Japanese Red Cross Society

Phone: +81-3-3437-7071 E-mail: m-tasaka@jrc.or.jp

Chie Ishihara, Communication Officer, Planning and Public Relations Office

Japanese Red Cross Society

Phone: +81-3-3437-7071 E-mail: c-ishihara@jrc.or.jp

Notification

Donation after 30 September 2013

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: Timeline of JRCS Relief and Recovery Programmes

● : JRCS ■ : PNS ○ : Cash Grant and Support from the State of Kuwait □ : Event

2011	Mar 11th	<input type="checkbox"/> Earthquake struck at 14:46 (JST) <input type="checkbox"/> The first Tsunami wave hit the coast of Miyagi at 15:18 (JST) (continued till 15:50) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Actions taken within first five hours: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Disaster Management Unit was established at NHQ -An advance unit was dispatched -55 medical teams were dispatched -Dispatch of relief items started -Psychological support centres were established in the affected areas <input type="checkbox"/> At 21:23 (JST), residents within a 3 kilometre radius around the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant were ordered to evacuate from their residential areas.
	12th	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMAT) assembled in Ishinomaki Red Cross Hospital and started medical activities ● Family links website was established in five languages ● A domestic Emergency Response Unit (dERU) started medical activities □ The First Blast at Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant (Reactor No. 1) □ Residents within a 20 kilometre radius around the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant were ordered to evacuate from their residential areas. ○ First donations for Cash Grant was received
	13th	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● JRCS President visited affected areas (- 14th)
	14th	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● JRCS volunteer centres were established in the affected prefectures.
	15th	<input type="checkbox"/> The Second Blast at Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant (Reactor No.3)
	24th	<input type="checkbox"/> The Third Blast at Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant (Reactor No.4)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribution of sleeping kits started
	Apr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Donations for Cash Grant collected by JRCS reached JPY 100 billion. ● Distribution of electric household appliance sets started ● First transaction of Cash Grant to prefectures ● Water tanks and taps in evacuation centres were provided ● First JRCS nursing care group was dispatched for elderly care (-June 2011)
	May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The First PNS meeting was held. The initial POA was approved. ○ Donations for Cash Grant collected by JRCS reached JPY 200 billion.
	Jun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provision of nursing beds started. (-November 2011) (Project 7-1)
	Jul-Sep	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● First health and social class was held in a kindergarten in Iwate.(Project 6-10) ● Summer amenities were distributed at 145 evacuation centres (Project 6-2) ● The last first aid station in Iwate was closed. ● Provision of school clinics items started (-June 2012) (Project 8-9) ● Community and school bus services started (-March 2013). (Project 6-4&8-6) ● Psychosocial support in community centre in prefabricated housing cluster started (Project 6-5) ● The first prefabricated school gymnasium was constructed (-July 2012). (Project 8-2) ● Construction of a temporary night time emergency medical centre completed (Project 5-1) ● Activity of JRCS medical teams completed (with 896 teams in total deployed)
	Oct-Dec	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The State of Kuwait offered five million barrels of crude oil valued at JPY 40 billion for donation ● Provision of pneumonia vaccination for the elderly started (- March 2012) (Project 3-1) ● Winter amenities were distributed at prefabricated housing (Project 6-3) ● Nordic style walking as a physical exercise started (Project 6-9) ● Provision of school kitchen items started (- August 2012) (Project 8-1)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Donations for Cash Grant collected by JRCS reached JPY 300 billion. ■ A revised PoA was presented in monitoring visit and meeting with PNS. ● Construction of community centre in Kawauchi, Fukushima was completed. (Project 6-8) ● The Third Party Evaluation for JRCS relief programme was completed. ● Provision of vehicles for social welfare institutions started (-September 2012) (Project 7-3) ● Training outfits for school football teams were provided (Project 8- 8)
2012	Jan-Mar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Evaluation for JRCS relief programme, jointly commissioned by JRCS/IFRC, was completed. ○ Funds from the sale of oil donated by the State of Kuwait were transferred to the prefectures ● Indoor playgrounds project, Smile Park, opened (-Dec 2013) (Project 8-10) ● Provision of gymnasium goods to schools started (- July 2012) (Project 8-2) ● A Whole Body Counter and two Thyroid Gland Monitors were provided to Fukushima Red Cross Hospital (Project 4-1) ● Construction of temporary hospitals for secondary medical care started (completed in Ishinomaki-Mar 2012, in Minamisanriku-April 2012) (Project 5-2&3) ● Distribution of school items completed (Project 8- 7)
	Apr-Jun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rehabilitation of Onagawa community medical centre was completed (Project 5-6) ● Distribution of items for group homes for the elderly completed (Project 7-2) ● Food radiation measuring equipment were provided (Project 4-3) ■ The second PNS meeting was held and a revised PoA was approved. ■ Consultation Meeting on Nuclear Disaster Preparedness was jointly held with IFRC in Tokyo
	Jul-Sep	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The first round of Summer Camps was held (Project 8-11) ● “Dream Blossom” project was held (Project 8-15)
	Oct-Dec	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Home visits for evacuees’ health care project started (Project 6-11) ● Medical equipment (73 items) were delivered to Fukushima Medical University Hospital (Project 4-1) ● Provision of community-based disaster preparedness material and storage facilities started (- Oct~Dec 2013) (Project 9-1) ● Procurement of disaster preparedness tools, facilities and vehicles of JRCS started (-Nov 2013) (Project 10-1) ● Support for social welfare centres completed (Project 7-8) ● The Third Party Evaluation for JRCS recovery programme was completed.
2013	Jan-Mar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribution of electric household appliance sets was completed (Project 6-6) ● Distribution of furniture and fixtures for evacuation centres and community centres completed (Project 6-1) ● Construction of Motoyoshi hospital was completed (Project 5-5) ● Operations of community bus were handed over to municipalities/public bus service operators (Project 6-4) ● School bus operations were completed and 18 buses were donated (Project 8 -6)
	Apr-Jun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Psychosocial support centre for children and youth in Iwate Medical University Hospital completed (Project 6-12) ● Construction of After-Class Centre in Ofunato, Iwate completed (Project 8-4)
	Jul-Sep	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provision of Whole Body Counter and Thyroid Gland Monitors completed (Project 4-1) ● Construction of Fukushima Red Cross Hospital started (Project 5-9) ● The second round of Summer Camps was held (Project 8-11) ● Evaluation for JRCS relief and recovery programmes, jointly commissioned by JRCS/IFRC, was completed ● Mobile dental care services for elderly and physically challenged persons completed (Project 6-13)
	Oct-Dec	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Construction of Public Housing for the elderly in Shinchi and Soma, Fukushima completed (Project 7-6&7) ● Smile Park closed (Project 8 – 10)
2014	Jan-Mar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ The 3-year anniversary of the disaster was commemorated

Annex 2: Donations Towards JRCS Relief and Recovery Pogrammes by PNS and other organisation (as of 31 May 2014)

Organisation Name	Date Received	Currency	Amount Received	Currency Rate	Amt. Received JPY	JPY
Afghan Red Crescent Society	2011/8/26	USD	62,997.43	77.45	4,879,150	4,879,150
Albanian Red Cross	2011/4/4	USD	20,000.00	84.12	1,682,400	1,682,400
American Red Cross	2011/3/30	USD	10,000,000.00	82.48	824,800,000	
American Red Cross	2011/4/6	USD	50,000,000.00	85.16	4,258,000,000	
American Red Cross	2011/4/22	USD	40,000,000.00	81.77	3,270,800,000	
American Red Cross	2011/5/18	USD	30,000,000.00	81.41	2,442,300,000	
American Red Cross	2011/6/1	USD	30,000,001.00	81.43	2,442,900,000	
American Red Cross	2011/6/28	USD	46,000,000.00	80.78	3,715,880,000	
American Red Cross	2011/8/5	USD	35,000,000.00	79.10	2,768,500,000	23,096,375,050
American Red Cross	2011/10/4	USD	15,000,000.00	76.75	1,151,250,000	
American Red Cross	2012/2/22	USD	20,000,000.00	79.85	1,597,000,000	
American Red Cross	2012/2/29	USD	5,450,000.00	80.68	439,706,000	
American Red Cross	2012/9/25	USD	1,500,000.00	77.86	116,790,000	
American Red Cross	2013/2/15	USD	247,807.44	92.96	23,036,179	
American Red Cross	2013/6/6	USD	457,191.90	99.33	45,412,871	
Andorran Red Cross	2011/12/29	EUR	289.00	100.55	29,058	29,058
Argentine Red Cross	2011/7/20	USD	55,280.00	79.27	4,382,045	4,382,045
Armenian Red Cross Society	2012/2/13	USD	1,324.00	77.70	102,874	102,874
Australian Red Cross	2011/5/11	AUD	14,999,965.00	87.98	1,319,696,920	
Australian Red Cross	2011/8/11	AUD	6,999,965.00	78.63	550,407,247	
Australian Red Cross	2011/12/15	AUD	1,889,965.00	77.30	146,094,294	2,180,588,839
Australian Red Cross	2012/1/19	AUD	1,999,965.00	79.90	159,797,203	
Australian Red Cross	2013/4/12	JPY	4,593,175	1.00	4,593,175	
Austrian Red Cross	2011/5/9	EUR	400,000.00	116.04	46,416,000	
Austrian Red Cross	2011/5/31	EUR	1,000,000.00	116.25	116,250,000	
Austrian Red Cross	2011/6/17	EUR	4,980.00	114.60	570,708	
Austrian Red Cross	2011/7/4	EUR	140,000.00	117.49	16,448,600	
Austrian Red Cross	2011/8/22	EUR	21,478.88	110.26	2,368,261	
Austrian Red Cross	2011/9/9	EUR	50,000.00	107.94	5,397,000	496,774,402
Austrian Red Cross	2011/9/26	EUR	1,000,000.00	102.85	102,850,000	
Austrian Red Cross	2012/1/12	EUR	825,000.00	97.73	80,627,250	
Austrian Red Cross (Austrian Gov't)	2011/5/9	EUR	1,000,000.00	116.04	116,040,000	
Austrian Red Cross	2013/7/26	EUR	63,794.84	131.83	8,410,073	
Austrian Red Cross	2014/4/8	JPY	1,396,510.00	1.00	1,396,510	
Red Crescent Society of Azerbaijan	2011/5/16	CHF	148.59	90.54	13,453	13,453
Bahamas Red Cross Society	2011/3/22	USD	5,000.00	81.04	405,200	405,200
Bangladesh Red Crescent Society	2011/5/23	USD	106,049.49	81.86	8,681,211	8,681,211
Belarus Red Cross	2011/5/9	EUR	30,000.00	116.04	3,481,200	3,481,200
Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)	2011/5/30	EUR	319,900.00	115.66	36,999,634	
Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)	2011/12/12	EUR	346,228.97	103.77	35,928,180	
Belgian Red Cross (French)	2011/8/18	EUR	395,000.00	110.47	43,635,650	129,623,606
Belgian Red Cross (French)	2012/5/15	EUR	126,119.05	102.57	12,936,030	
Belgian Red Cross (French)	2013/1/28	EUR	1,013.00	122.52	124,112	
Belize Red Cross Society	2011/11/7	CHF	8,884.67	87.78	779,896	779,896
Bolivian Red Cross	2011/5/10	USD	1,300.00	80.33	104,429	104,429
The Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina	2011/8/8	EUR	82,140.00	111.85	9,187,359	
The Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina	2011/12/2	EUR	23,000.00	104.78	2,409,940	11,597,299
Brazilian Red Cross	2011/6/7	USD	17,120.60	80.24	1,373,756	
Brazilian Red Cross	2011/6/7	USD	2,619.26	80.24	210,169	
Brazilian Red Cross	2011/6/7	USD	10,642.34	80.24	853,941	
Brazilian Red Cross	2011/6/8	USD	23,256.18	80.20	1,865,145	
Brazilian Red Cross	2011/6/8	USD	20,338.65	80.20	1,631,159	
Brazilian Red Cross	2011/6/21	USD	2,682.91	80.21	215,196	13,234,664
Brazilian Red Cross	2011/6/21	USD	1,574.75	80.21	126,310	
Brazilian Red Cross	2011/6/21	USD	8,288.17	80.21	664,794	
Brazilian Red Cross	2011/6/21	USD	1,696.59	80.21	136,083	
Brazilian Red Cross	2011/6/21	USD	21,520.41	80.21	1,726,152	
Brazilian Red Cross	2011/6/21	USD	55,254.45	80.21	4,431,959	
British Red Cross	2011/5/9	JPY	804,060,000.00	1.00	804,060,000	
British Red Cross	2011/6/21	JPY	259,443,400.00	1.00	259,443,400	
British Red Cross	2011/11/25	GBP	5,000,000.00	119.61	598,050,000	
British Red Cross	2011/12/22	GBP	1,100,000.00	122.44	134,684,000	1,834,380,375
British Red Cross	2012/2/21	GBP	184,543.43	126.20	23,289,380	
British Red Cross	2012/4/16	GBP	70,025.29	128.2	8,977,242	
British Red Cross	2014/1/21	GBP	34,264.45	171.5	5,876,353	
Bulgarian Red Cross	2011/3/31	JPY	7,943,420.00	1.00	7,943,420	
Bulgarian Red Cross	2011/5/9	JPY	1,318,765.00	1.00	1,318,765	14,926,315
Bulgarian Red Cross	2011/7/6	JPY	5,664,130.00	1.00	5,664,130	
Burkinabe Red Cross Society	2011/7/7	EUR	12,627.75	116.01	1,464,945	1,464,945
Cambodian Red Cross Society	2011/3/17	USD	19,982.00	79.31	1,584,772	1,584,772
The Canadian Red Cross Society	2011/4/11	CAD	12,000,000.00	88.83	1,065,960,000	
The Canadian Red Cross Society	2011/8/10	CAD	17,000,000.00	78.44	1,333,480,000	
The Canadian Red Cross Society	2012/5/15	CAD	15,000,000.00	79.73	1,195,950,000	4,027,776,967
The Canadian Red Cross Society	2012/12/25	CAD	4,946,571.95	85.30	421,942,587	
The Canadian Red Cross Society	2013/9/25	CAD	109,000.00	95.82	10,444,380	
Chilean Red Cross	2011/6/29	USD	182,511.66	80.98	14,779,794	14,779,794

Red Cross Society of China	2011/4/8	USD	2,897,469.86	85.17	246,777.507	
Red Cross Society of China	2011/3/22	USD	151,851.06	81.04	12,306.009	
Red Cross Society of China	2011/3/24	USD	760,760.26	80.93	61,568.327	
Red Cross Society of China	2011/6/1	USD	5,073,000.75	81.43	413,094.451	904,038,322
Red Cross Society of China	2011/7/29	USD	2,169,547.17	77.86	168,920.942	
Red Cross Society of China	2012/12/17	USD	1,575.46	84.00	132.338	
Red Cross Society of China Ezhou Branch	2011/3/30	JPY	1,238,748.00	1.00	1,238,748	
Red Cross Society of China, Hong Kong Branch	2011/4/15	JPY	321,369,184.00	1.00	321,369,184	
Red Cross Society of China, Hong Kong Branch	2011/6/9	JPY	1,026,692,045.00	1.00	1,026,692,045	
Red Cross Society of China, Hong Kong Branch	2011/11/30	JPY	249,773,202.00	1.00	249,773,202	1,669,068,154
Red Cross Society of China, Hong Kong Branch	2012/6/19	JPY	70,096,510.00	1.00	70,096,510	
Red Cross Society of China, Hong Kong Branch	2013/3/29	JPY	1,137,213	1.00	1,137,213	
Red Cross Society of China, Macau Branch	2011/4/22	USD	200,000.00	81.77	16,354,000	
Red Cross Society of China, Macau Branch	2011/6/13	USD	300,000.00	80.46	24,138,000	44,305,000
Red Cross Society of China, Macau Branch	2011/10/27	USD	50,000.00	76.26	3,813,000	
Colombian Red Cross Society	2011/12/27	JPY	1,277,721.00	1.00	1,277,721	1,277,721
Cook Islands Red Cross	2012/10/22	JPY	175,098.00	1.00	175,098	175,098
Costa Rican Red Cross	2011/5/12	USD	12,394.74	81.15	1,005,833	
Costa Rican Red Cross	2011/5/12	USD	44,280.81	81.15	3,593,387	
Costa Rican Red Cross	2011/5/13	USD	54,092.74	81.03	4,383,134	11,889,223
Costa Rican Red Cross	2011/5/13	USD	14,963.83	81.03	1,212,519	
Costa Rican Red Cross	2011/5/20	USD	20,718.40	81.78	1,694,350	
Croatian Red Cross	2011/3/23	JPY	57,774,541.00	1.00	57,774,541	85,775,140
Croatian Red Cross	2011/7/26	JPY	28,000,599.00	1.00	28,000,599	
Cyprus Red Cross Society	2011/7/12	EUR	49,945.00	112.50	5,618,812	5,618,812
Czech Red Cross	2011/4/14	CZK	4,000,000.00	4.94	19,760,000	
Czech Red Cross	2011/6/15	CZK	4,000,000.00	4.80	19,200,000	
Czech Red Cross	2011/9/8	CZK	250,000.00	4.48	1,120,000	47,342,500
Czech Red Cross	2011/10/3	CZK	1,750,000.00	4.15	7,262,500	
Danish Red Cross	2011/6/7	DKK	2,200,000.00	15.67	34,474,000	
Danish Red Cross	2012/10/18	JPY	3,385,700.00	1.00	3,385,700	53,362,250
Danish Red Cross	2012/11/29	JPY	15,502,550.00	1.00	15,502,550	
Danish Red Cross (Faroe Islands Red Cross)	2012/1/27	DKK	50,000.00	13.63	681,500	681,500
Dominican Red Cross	2011/12/14	USD	4,297.51	78.02	335,291	335,291
Ecuadorian Red Cross	2011/12/30	USD	11,667.19	77.74	907,007	
Ecuadorian Red Cross	2011/12/30	USD	14,224.27	77.74	1,105,794	2,590,860
Ecuadorian Red Cross	2012/1/10	USD	4,554.35	76.89	350,183	
Ecuadorian Red Cross	2012/1/25	USD	2,929.00	77.80	227,876	
Estonia Red Cross	2011/5/10	EUR	28,000.00	115.08	3,222,240	3,302,936
Estonia Red Cross	2012/1/18	CHF	996.98	80.94	80,696	
Finnish Red Cross	2011/4/18	EUR	1,000,000.00	119.57	119,570,000	119,570,000
French Red Cross	2011/3/31	EUR	1,389,960.00	117.52	163,348,099	
French Red Cross	2011/4/11	EUR	772,250.00	122.81	94,840,022	
French Red Cross	2011/5/19	EUR	1,519,989.00	116.63	177,276,317	
French Red Cross	2011/6/1	EUR	4,410,550.00	117.35	517,578,042	1,850,669,146
French Red Cross	2011/7/21	EUR	3,349,456.00	112.27	376,043,425	
French Red Cross	2011/11/8	EUR	3,020,494.00	107.38	324,340,645	
French Red Cross	2012/1/12	EUR	1,430,425.00	97.73	139,795,435	
French Red Cross	2012/2/29	EUR	528,590.00	108.68	57,447,161	
Red Cross Society of Georgia	2011/5/9	USD	48,058.36	80.58	3,872,542	4,031,550
Red Cross Society of Georgia	2011/9/27	USD	2,084.54	76.28	159,008	
German Red Cross	2011/4/11	EUR	10,282.22	122.81	1,262,759	
German Red Cross	2011/4/19	EUR	1,850.73	117.73	217,886	
German Red Cross	2011/3/24	EUR	16,394.31	114.14	1,871,246	
German Red Cross	2011/5/2	EUR	7,997,417.20	120.45	963,288,902	
German Red Cross	2011/6/13	EUR	2,218.30	115.47	256,147	
German Red Cross	2011/6/17	EUR	10,500,000.00	114.60	1,203,300,000	
German Red Cross	2011/6/17	EUR	500,000.00	114.60	57,300,000	
German Red Cross	2011/9/16	EUR	6,395,000.00	106.37	680,236,150	3,335,437,740
German Red Cross	2011/10/11	EUR	30,000.00	104.57	3,137,100	
German Red Cross	2011/11/17	EUR	2,700,000.00	103.48	279,396,000	
German Red Cross	2011/12/26	EUR	600,000.00	101.71	61,026,000	
German Red Cross	2012/8/17	EUR	650,000.00	98.05	63,732,500	
German Red Cross	2012/12/20	EUR	130,000.00	111.39	14,480,700	
German Red Cross	2013/7/26	EUR	45,000.00	131.83	5,932,350	
Honduran Red Cross	2012/11/15	USD	4,576.46	80.28	367,398	367,398
Hungarian Red Cross	2011/10/12	JPY	6,688,594.00	1.00	6,688,594	6,688,594
Icelandic Red Cross	2011/5/30	JPY	17,491,250.00	1.00	17,491,250	19,113,287
Icelandic Red Cross	2012/11/6	JPY	1,622,037.00	1.00	1,622,037	
Indonesian Red Cross Society Bali Chapter	2011/6/8	JPY	58,244.00	1.00	58,244	79,118,244
Indonesian Red Cross Society	2011/7/19	USD	1,000,000.00	79.06	79,060,000	
Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran	2012/2/6	USD	100,000.00	76.53	7,653,000	7,653,000
Irish Red Cross Society	2011/6/22	EUR	400,000.00	115.35	46,140,000	
Irish Red Cross Society	2011/12/19	EUR	160,000.00	101.48	16,236,800	65,045,681
Irish Red Cross Society	2012/7/12	EUR	27,390.00	97.44	2,668,881	
Italian Red Cross	2011/11/30	EUR	499,950.00	104.16	52,074,792	
Italian Red Cross	2012/6/4	EUR	699,925.00	96.82	67,766,738	389,027,862
Italian Red Cross	2013/3/12	EUR	2,142,009.49	125.67	269,186,332	
Jamaica Red Cross	2012/6/5	USD	575.00	78.32	45,034	45,034
Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2011/3/25	USD	100,000.00	80.90	8,090,000	8,090,000
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2011/3/18	JPY	246,539,778.00	1.00	246,539,778	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2011/3/23	JPY	411,362,653.00	1.00	411,362,653	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2011/3/30	JPY	733,455,478.00	1.00	733,455,478	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2011/5/2	JPY	1,177,722,058.00	1.00	1,177,722,058	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2011/7/25	JPY	279,850,746.00	1.00	279,850,746	2,977,101,031
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2011/9/2	JPY	33,155,579.00	1.00	33,155,579	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2011/11/1	JPY	71,367,399.00	1.00	71,367,399	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2012/2/29	JPY	23,542,003.00	1.00	23,542,003	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2012/7/5	JPY	105,337.00	1.00	105,337.00	

Lao Red Cross	2011/4/26	USD	7,781.00	81.81	636,563	636,563
Latvian Red Cross	2011/4/8	JPY	16,789,792.00	1.00	16,789,792	
Latvian Red Cross	2011/5/16	CHF	9,186.97	90.54	831,786	18,391,430
Latvian Red Cross	2011/11/7	CHF	7,483.83	87.78	656,931	
Latvian Red Cross	2011/11/7	CHF	1,286.41	87.78	112,921	
Lithuanian Red Cross Society	2011/4/19	EUR	28,000.00	117.73	3,296,440	12,205,182
Lithuanian Red Cross Society	2011/6/27	EUR	78,078.37	114.10	8,908,742	
Luxembourg Red Cross	2011/4/13	EUR	100,000.00	121.63	12,163,000	23,705,000
Luxembourg Red Cross	2011/5/12	EUR	100,000.00	115.42	11,542,000	
The Red Cross of The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2011/6/3	EUR	13,050.00	117.24	1,529,982	1,529,982
Malaysian Red Crescent Society	2011/4/7	USD	1,000,000.00	85.47	85,470,000	
Malaysian Red Crescent Society	2011/4/18	JPY	2,729,240.00	1.00	2,729,240	
Malaysian Red Crescent Society	2011/5/20	USD	999,967.00	81.78	81,777,301	370,787,362
Malaysian Red Crescent Society	2012/6/26	JPY	1,144,195.00	1.00	1,144,195	
Malaysian Red Crescent Society	2014/2/12	JPY	199,666,626.00	1.00	199,666,626	
Maldivian Red Crescent	2011/5/19	USD	33,286.01	81.66	2,718,135	2,718,135
Mexican Red Cross	2011/5/24	USD	453,729.24	81.95	37,183,111	
Mexican Red Cross	2011/7/14	USD	313,508.00	78.78	24,698,160	72,535,786
Mexican Red Cross	2011/7/19	USD	1,900.00	79.06	150,214	
Mexican Red Cross	2012/3/7	USD	130,084.23	80.75	10,504,301	
Micronesia Red Cross	2011/11/7	CHF	93,687.76	87.78	8,223,912	8,223,912
Red Cross of Monaco	2011/4/11	EUR	35,358.80	122.81	4,342,414	
Red Cross of Monaco	2011/7/28	EUR	6,810.00	112.01	762,788	5,156,582
Red Cross of Monaco	2011/12/13	EUR	500.00	102.76	51,380	
Mongolian Red Cross Society	2011/4/5	JPY	12,301,960.00	1.00	12,301,960	12,301,960
Red Cross of Montenegro	2011/4/13	EUR	7,865.34	121.62	956,661	956,661
Myanmar Red Cross Society	2011/11/7	CHF	49,090.47	87.78	4,309,161	4,309,161
Nepal Red Cross Society	2011/5/16	CHF	2,000.00	90.54	181,080	
Nepal Red Cross Society	2011/7/1	CHF	32,976.00	95.99	3,165,366	3,580,216
Nepal Red Cross Society	2011/9/29	CHF	2,753.80	84.89	233,770	
The Netherlands Red Cross	2011/5/16	CHF	1,299,000.00	90.54	117,611,191	
The Netherlands Red Cross	2011/5/16	CHF	1,906,500.00	90.54	172,614,114	
The Netherlands Red Cross	2011/11/7	CHF	2,525,000.00	87.78	221,644,500	
The Netherlands Red Cross	2011/11/7	CHF	997,900.00	87.78	87,595,662	752,925,547
The Netherlands Red Cross	2011/11/7	CHF	1,366,800.00	87.78	119,977,704	
The Netherlands Red Cross	2012/1/18	CHF	319,440.00	80.94	25,855,474	
The Netherlands Red Cross	2012/5/29	EUR	76,536.90	99.65	7,626,902	
New Zealand Red Cross	2011/6/9	JPY	36,725,502.00	1.00	36,725,502	
New Zealand Red Cross	2011/9/20	JPY	10,256,428.00	1.00	10,256,428	51,527,769
New Zealand Red Cross	2012/6/26	JPY	4,275,163.00	1.00	4,275,163	
New Zealand Red Cross	2013/7/12	JPY	270,676	1.00	270,676	
Nicaraguan Red Cross	2011/11/7	CHF	2,284.43	87.78	200,527	200,527
Norwegian Red Cross	2011/4/19	JPY	120,000,000.00	1.00	120,000,000	161,780,204
Norwegian Red Cross	2011/9/30	NOK	3,165,167.00	13.20	41,780,204	
Pakistan Red Crescent Society	2011/9/30	USD	107,510.00	77.58	8,340,626	8,340,626
Palau Red Cross Society	2011/5/9	USD	30,094.09	80.71	2,428,894	2,428,894
The Palestine Red Crescent Society	2011/4/4	USD	9,992.43	84.12	840,563	840,563
Red Cross Society of Panama	2011/5/18	USD	13,425.25	81.41	1,092,949	1,092,949
Peruvian Red Cross	2011/11/29	USD	32,211.88	78.21	2,519,291	2,519,291
Philippine Red Cross	2011/6/7	JPY	167,000,000.00	1.00	167,000,000	167,000,000
Polish Red Cross	2011/11/7	CHF	141.49	87.78	12,420	12,420
Portuguese Red Cross	2011/10/11	EUR	59,000.00	104.57	6,169,630	6,169,630
Qatar Red Crescent Society	2011/10/14	EUR	638,914.17	105.69	67,526,838	67,526,838
Romanian Red Cross	2012/2/23	EUR	94,562.57	106.37	10,058,620	
Romanian Red Cross	2012/2/27	JPY	1,384,834.00	1.00	1,384,834	11,443,454
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/3/24	USD	758,367.00	80.93	61,374,641	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/3/31	USD	215,142.00	83.15	17,889,057	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/4/4	USD	142,245.92	84.12	11,965,726	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/4/12	USD	323,000.00	84.32	27,235,360	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/4/18	USD	54,800.00	83.17	4,557,716	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/4/28	USD	62,875.00	82.08	5,160,780	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/5/9	USD	61,696.08	80.71	4,979,490	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/5/9	USD	131,970.00	80.71	10,651,298	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/5/12	EUR	485.00	115.42	55,978	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/5/12	JPY	6,000.00	1.00	6,000	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/5/16	USD	102,180.00	80.91	8,267,383	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/5/24	USD	9,220.00	81.95	755,579	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/5/30	USD	96,675.00	80.91	7,821,974	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/6/3	USD	19,110.00	80.85	1,545,043	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/6/17	USD	9,560.00	80.68	771,300	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/7/13	USD	4,330.00	79.55	344,451	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/8/19	USD	5,906.00	76.93	454,348	
Rwandan Red Cross	2011/3/30	USD	99,222.87	82.48	8,183,902	8,183,902
Salvadoran Red Cross Society	2011/8/18	USD	9,069.09	76.67	695,327	
Salvadoran Red Cross Society	2011/8/19	USD	32,063.28	76.93	2,466,628	3,258,180
Salvadoran Red Cross Society	2011/8/24	USD	1,251.47	76.89	96,225	
Samoa Red Cross Society	2011/5/17	JPY	1,304,487.00	1.00	1,304,487	1,752,769
Samoa Red Cross Society	2011/7/1	JPY	448,282.00	1.00	448,282	
Red Cross of the Republic of San Marino	2011/12/26	EUR	10,000.00	101.71	1,017,100	1,017,100

The Red Cross of Serbia	2011/3/25	USD	850,000.00	81.03	68,875,500	
The Red Cross of Serbia	2011/4/4	USD	750,000.00	84.12	63,090,000	
The Red Cross of Serbia	2011/4/18	USD	430,000.00	83.17	35,763,100	
The Red Cross of Serbia	2011/5/9	USD	195,000.00	80.71	15,738,450	
The Red Cross of Serbia	2011/6/2	USD	63,000.00	81.11	5,109,930	191,253,450
The Red Cross of Serbia	2011/7/7	USD	24,000.00	81.01	1,944,240	
The Red Cross of Serbia	2011/8/30	USD	3,670.00	76.92	282,296	
The Red Cross of Serbia	2011/10/27	USD	5,900.00	76.26	449,934	
Singapore Red Cross Society	2011/4/19	USD	500,000.00	82.71	41,355,000	
Singapore Red Cross Society	2011/5/16	USD	500,000.00	80.91	40,455,000	
Singapore Red Cross Society	2011/9/7	SGD	8,900,000.00	64.07	570,223,000	817,708,385
Singapore Red Cross Society	2012/6/14	SGD	9,940.00	61.91	615,385	
Singapore Red Cross Society	2014/1/6	SGD	2,000,000.00	82.53	165,060,000	
Slovak Red Cross	2011/5/16	EUR	22,839.86	113.90	2,601,460	
Slovak Red Cross	2011/6/27	EUR	2,373.00	114.10	270,759	2,872,219
Slovenian Red Cross	2011/5/11	EUR	149,865.00	116.53	17,463,768	
Slovenian Red Cross	2011/8/4	EUR	16,621.09	110.73	1,840,453	19,304,221
South African Red Cross Society	2011/5/9	ZAR	400,000.00	12.06	4,824,000	
South African Red Cross Society	2011/6/6	ZAR	500,000.00	12.01	6,005,000	10,829,000
Spanish Red Cross	2011/7/7	EUR	1,500,000.00	116.01	174,015,000	
Spanish Red Cross	2011/9/21	EUR	1,000,000.00	104.50	104,500,000	
Spanish Red Cross	2011/12/2	EUR	1,000,000.00	104.78	104,780,000	416,304,782
Spanish Red Cross	2012/3/12	EUR	198,826.26	107.89	21,451,365	
Spanish Red Cross	2013/7/4	EUR	88,945.11	129.95	11,558,417	
The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society	2011/6/24	USD	4,000.00	80.55	322,200	395,169
The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society	2011/9/16	USD	950.00	76.81	72,969	
Swedish Red Cross	2011/5/27	SEK	4,000,000.00	12.90	51,600,000	51,600,000
Swiss Red Cross	2011/4/26	CHF	1,000,000.00	92.46	92,460,000	
Swiss Red Cross	2012/2/9	CHF	10,985,865.00	84.28	925,888,702	1,999,210,672
Swiss Red Cross	2012/3/8	CHF	6,591,519.00	88.56	583,744,922	
Swiss Red Cross	2012/6/21	CHF	4,394,346.00	90.37	397,117,048	
Taiwan Red Cross Organization	2011/3/17	USD	100,000.00	79.31	7,931,000	
Taiwan Red Cross Organization	2011/4/7	USD	14,900,000.00	85.47	1,273,503,000	
Taiwan Red Cross Organization	2011/5/17	USD	5,000,000.00	81.01	405,050,000	7,008,627,958
Taiwan Red Cross Organization	2012/2/27	JPY	800,000,000.00	1.00	800,000,000	
Taiwan Red Cross Organization	2012/10/9	JPY	4,288,000,000.00	1.00	4,288,000,000	
Taiwan Red Cross Organization	2013/4/22	JPY	234,143,958	1.00	234,143,958	
The Thai Red Cross Society	2011/3/17	USD	99,975.00	79.31	7,929,017	
The Thai Red Cross Society	2011/3/31	USD	2,000,000.00	83.15	166,300,000	
The Thai Red Cross Society	2011/4/4	USD	1,000,000.00	84.12	84,120,000	748,707,214
The Thai Red Cross Society	2011/4/8	USD	999,973.00	85.17	85,167,700	
The Thai Red Cross Society	2011/5/12	USD	1,999,973.00	81.15	162,297,808	
The Thai Red Cross Society	2011/7/1	USD	2,999,973.00	80.85	242,547,817	
The Thai Red Cross Society	2013/5/7	JPY	344,872	1.00	344,872	
Tonga Red Cross Society	2011/3/28	JPY	8,695,650.00	1.00	8,695,650	11,534,778
Tonga Red Cross Society	2011/3/28	JPY	2,058,450.00	1.00	2,058,450	
Tonga Red Cross Society	2011/4/5	JPY	690,200.00	1.00	690,200	
Tonga Red Cross Society	2011/5/16	JPY	90,478.00	1.00	90,478	
Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society	2011/7/7	JPY	5,999,459.00	1.00	5,999,459	5,999,459
Uganda Red Cross Society	2011/5/23	USD	1,319.91	81.86	108,047	108,047
Ukrainian Red Cross Society	2011/8/11	JPY	7,100,000.00	1.00	7,100,000	7,100,000
Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates	2011/6/30	USD	4,963.40	80.68	400,447	
Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates	2011/9/21	USD	204,172.76	76.25	15,568,172	15,968,619
Uruguayan Red Cross	2011/5/31	USD	23,157.00	80.88	1,872,938	1,872,938
Vanuatu Red Cross Society	2011/6/24	JPY	297,234.00	1.00	297,234	297,234
Vietnam Red Cross Society	2011/3/22	JPY	4,028,802.00	1.00	4,028,802	
Vietnam Red Cross Society	2011/3/25	JPY	11,882,821.00	1.00	11,882,821	
Vietnam Red Cross Society	2011/3/25	USD	200,000.00	81.03	16,206,000	608,584,747
Vietnam Red Cross Society	2011/4/4	JPY	49,168,980.00	1.00	49,168,980	
Vietnam Red Cross Society	2011/6/23	JPY	527,298,144.00	1.00	527,298,144	
Alwaleed Bin Talal Foundation	2011/4/14	USD	100,000.00	83.76	8,376,000	8,376,000
Embassy of Belgium	2011/12/12	JPY	3,018,800.00	1.00	3,018,800	
Embassy of Belgium	2012/1/12	JPY	600,000.00	1.00	600,000	
Embassy of Belgium	2012/3/1	JPY	851,000.00	1.00	851,000	9,107,700
Embassy of Belgium	2012/4/27	JPY	10,000.00	1.00	10,000	
Embassy of Belgium	2012/5/31	JPY	1,334,200	1.00	1,334,200	
Embassy of Belgium	2012/11/29	JPY	3,293,700	1.00	3,293,700	
European Commission – DG ECHO	2011/11/18	EUR	9,105,922.00	103.61	943,464,578	943,464,578
Irish Aid, Ireland	2011/4/14	JPY	121,450,000.00	1.00	121,450,000	121,450,000
Japan-America Society of Hawaii	2011/5/23	USD	1,000,000.00	83.08	81,760,000	
Japan-America Society of Hawaii	2011/5/26	JPY	100,000,000.00	1.00	99,950,000	
Japan-America Society of Hawaii	2011/11/1	USD	499,980.00	78.29	39,143,434	245,975,395
Japan-America Society of Hawaii	2012/3/12	USD	199,980.00	82.33	16,464,353	
Japan-America Society of Hawaii	2013/4/22	USD	86,749.58	99.80	8,657,608	
New Zealand Ministry of Finance and Trade	2011/3/25	NZD	1,000,000.00	60.73	60,730,000	60,730,000
State of Kuwait	2012/7/19	USD	2,000,000.00	78.71	157,420,000	157,420,000
Stavros Niarchos Foundation	2011/6/27	USD	250,000.00	80.85	20,212,500	20,212,500
IFRC	2011/9/9	CHF	55,119.40	88.94	4,902,319	4,902,319
IFRC at the UN Inc.	2011/6/29	USD	642,399.37	80.98	52,021,500	
IFRC at the UN Inc.	2011/9/21	USD	1,000,000.00	76.25	76,250,000	
IFRC at the UN Inc.	2011/9/22	USD	957,066.65	76.75	73,454,865	232,932,738
IFRC at the UN Inc.	2012/1/31	USD	212,205.88	76.38	16,208,285	
IFRC at the UN Inc.	2012/4/10	USD	183,283.50	81.83	14,998,088	
Others					854,302,995	854,302,995
TOTAL					60,065,417,154	60,065,417,154

Annex 3: Donation Towards Cash Grant Scheme by Foreign Countries and Territories, made directly to JRCS (as of 31 March 2014)

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

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

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

Note for Annex 3:

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.

3. The "Amount Received in JPY" is based on the rates at the time the transfers were received by JRCS.

4. Asterisk in the Remarks indicates that a part of the governmental contributions to JRCS relief and recovery programme for GEJET is included (which amounts to JPY 396,604,182 in total).

Annex 4: Three Years On - Five Stories of Survivors

SATSUKO TAKEZAWA'S STORY

http://www.jrc.or.jp/eq-japan2011/news-stories/l4/Vcms4_00004413.html

By Francis Markus, IFRC

2014/03/11



Safe and secure in new Red Cross home

Since Satsuko Takezawa lost her fisherman husband seven years ago; she has followed the Japanese tradition of ringing a little bell, placed on a Buddhist shrine in her home, to communicate with his spirit. But in the cramped prefabricated house with paper-thin walls, in which she lived until a few months ago, the neighbours would often comment on the sound, making her feel stressed.

“Here, the sound insulation is good, so nobody can hear it and I feel much calmer,” says Satsuko, 73, as she sits at a table in the community room of a Red Cross supported housing project in Soma, Fukushima Prefecture.

Satsuko is one of nearly 30 elderly residents who recently moved into the homes. “I feel safe and secure here now,” says the frizzy-grey haired woman with rosy cheeks.

Proper kitchen

After her house near the Fukushima coastline was destroyed by the tsunami, she spent more than two years living in the prefab. “The kitchen was so tiny, it is good to have a proper sized kitchen again,” she says. In it, she is still able to use the fridge-freezer and other electrical appliances donated by Japanese Red Cross Society to more than 138,000 households in temporary shelter.



Her new home is in one of only a small number of permanent housing developments to have been built so far – largely by the government, which has said it has the capacity to handle reconstruction without large-scale involvement by the Red Cross. The process of reaching consensus within communities on where to build and the difficulty the government faces in acquiring land for construction have been major factors slowing down reconstruction.



“Many people from the temporary housing settlement would like to move in here,” says Satsuko. But because the number of places was limited, only those elderly from the local community, over 65, and living apart from their children, could be considered.

Ageing population

Given Japan's rapidly ageing population, one might think that much more homes such as these would be needed.

“There is definitely a need for some more,” says Katsufumi Ohori from the local government office. “On the other hand, we believe that the main need in the future will be for more nursing or care homes for those who need more looking after.”

For now, though, Satsuko is more than capable of looking after herself and comes and goes to the shops or the clinic whenever she pleases. "When I go out, I ring the little bell to let my husband know that I'm going out," she says. She is happy that she isn't bothering the neighbours and the neighbours aren't bothering her.

FUKUSHICHI WATANABE'S STORY

http://www.jrc.or.jp/eq-japan2011/news-stories/l4/Vcms4_00004403.html

By Francis Markus, IFRC

2014/03/11



Moving on with their lives, supported by Red Cross

Fukushichi Watanabe seems to have a thing about pine trees. He goes back to his farm inside the restricted area near the Fukushima nuclear plant at least once a week to make sure his trees are all right. But at least now he also has an attractive Japanese white pine to look after outside the new home which his son recently bought for the family.

In the temporary apartment in which Mr Watanabe, 77 and his wife Katsu, 75, lived before, "we had no space to move around and it was very stressful," he says.

Still, things have not been plain sailing for the couple, because Katsu was hospitalised twice in the past two years, first with kidney stones, then after suffering a heart attack.

"I had never had to do any cooking for myself before, so it was really hard for me to get used to, but I visited her in hospital every day," says Mr Watanabe.

Red Cross nurses support

Along with around 2,000 other nuclear evacuees, many of them from the same town of Namie, just a few kilometres from the Fukushima nuclear plant, the couple are visited by Japanese Red Cross nurses who talk to them about any health issues they might face.

"For many people from Namie, it is very stressful because they want to keep secret from their neighbours where they come from, so that people don't feel jealous and resentful of the help they receive from the government," says JRCS nurse Naomi Nagakawa.



She doesn't have any easy fix for the problem. But she and her colleagues at the local Red Cross health centre for Namie residents focus on providing health and psychosocial advice and activities such as massage and calligraphy which help people to relax.

"When I try to explain to people here that although we have homes in Namie, we can't go back to live in them, because of the radiation, then I think they understand that we are not being unfairly privileged, but it takes time to get the message across," says Mr Watanabe.

No time scale for return

What makes things difficult is that the government has not given any time scale by which people from the worst-affected areas might expect to return to their homes to live – the radiation levels remain way too high for that. “If they did give us some idea, then it would be easier,” he says.

In the meantime, all they can do is make themselves as comfortable as they can in their cosy but cluttered house – and for now at least, keep on making sure their pine trees back home and here in the garden are all right.

MASAO HANOKIZAWA'S STORY

http://www.jrc.or.jp/eq-japan2011/news-stories/l4/Vcms4_00004402.html

By Francis Markus, IFRC

2014/03/10



Red Cross-supported train line connects community

Masao Hanokizawa, 84, is on his way to the hospital for a minor eye operation today. He doesn't own a car these days, so taking the train is handiest for trips to the nearest main town, for medical care or for things he can't buy in the local shops.

“It's only a ten minute walk from the station to the hospital, so it's very convenient” says the retired timber merchant. He also still works occasionally as a tour guide, explaining how his area was hit by a devastating tsunami caused by the MeijiSanriku Earthquake in 1896, which wiped out 20 per cent of the town's population. “After that, the regulations about building safer houses were rigorously enforced, so in the 2011 tsunami there was only one death” in the town of Yoshihama.

“The area is recovering well,” he says, although he admits that he hasn't seen much of the situation in surrounding towns. But he does sometimes go to Tokyo on his own to visit his grandchild.



Kuwait funds through Red Cross

This line, which snakes gently through pine forests, small villages with traditional Japanese tiled roofs and past quiet bays, was only reopened last April, funded by the Kuwait government through the Japanese Red Cross Society.

Among the other passengers on a weekday morning is at least one more elderly woman visiting the hospital, a resident from one of the prefabricated housing settlements going into town to the shops and some high school girls going to a crammer.

“I used to take this line when I was in high school,” says Chigusa Okada, 34 years old, as she cradles her son, nearly two years old. Now she's moved to another prefecture, but today she's revisiting the railway with her parents and grandmother.

They feel the area's recovery after the tsunami is taking time, but the reopening of the railway – a 26 kilometre stretch is now running, with another 19 kilometres to resume operation in April this year – is a symbol of its return to normality.

Reconstruction never fast process

Reconstruction is never going to be a fast process, said Shoichi Kumagai, Deputy Director of Operations at the Sanriku Railway Company. “I attended several meetings about rebuilding new

housing and there were so many different points of view that it takes a long time for everybody's views to be taken into account."

As the railway moves to resume operations, though, another important step has been taken on the journey back towards restoring a sense of normal life to this part of the Tohoku coastline.

Which is just as well for retiree Mr Hanokizawa, because he has to be at the hospital again, tomorrow.



YOSHIKO TAKIZAWA'S STORY

http://www.jrc.or.jp/eq-japan2011/news-stories/l4/Vcms4_00004401.html

By Francis Markus, IFRC

2014/03/10



Red Cross emotional support continues

Sitting by the open window of her prefabricated home in a sunny corner of the baseball pitch that's become a temporary settlement community, Yoshiko Takizawa, exudes a placid cheerfulness - until the talk turns to the disaster three years ago that destroyed her home and decimated her family.

"My brother and sister-in-law were swept away by the tsunami and I can't help feeling that they gave up their lives in order for me to survive," says Yoshiko, 76.

She wipes away a tear as she struggles with the memory.

Cat is only companion

With her husband having been dead for decades, nowadays, her 11-year-old cat, Happy is her only companion. Her two other cats died upon moving into this prefabricated home, atop a wooded hill in the town of Tagajo about an hour's drive from the Miyagi prefectural capital Sendai.

So it's perhaps understandable that the fluffy white animal should be somewhat pampered and a little overweight – or very overweight, at 10 kilogrammes.

And it's all the more important for Yoshiko to get out of her house when she can and join in social activities like today's, organised every few weeks by Japanese Red Cross Society volunteers and psychosocial workers in the housing settlement's community centre.

"I would be happy to stay in this prefabricated house if I could remain here on a permanent basis," says Yoshiko.

But that's not an option. The government initially said the prefabricated housing would only serve for three years, but has extended that for another year, given the small amount of permanent housing that is currently completed.

Public housing slow process

So Yoshiko has applied for a place in a public housing project. But given the lengthy process involved in building consensus on permanent housing locations



and negotiations between the government and landowners, she still doesn't know how long that will take.

Some families – it's hard to get a sense of exact numbers, but perhaps between 5 and 10 per cent – have already moved out of this prefab community of 140 households, impatient with waiting to be resettled, and bought new homes.

"It's not easy for people to become independent, though, and the job situation in this part of Japan is still difficult," says one of the organisers of this morning's Red Cross activity session, which includes blood pressure checks or manicures for those who want them or simply tea, snacks and a sociable chat.

So while Yoshiko and most of her neighbours remain here in this settlement, the JRCS support to help these survivors remain active and connected will continue.



MIKIO ARA'S STORY

http://www.jrc.or.jp/eq-japan2011/news-stories/l4/Vcms4_00004400.html

By Francis Markus, IFRC

2014/03/10



Gaining strength from the disaster

Since coming through the triple disaster which devastated this part of northeastern Japan and destroyed his house, Mikio Ara, 72, says, "I feel that my heart is much stronger; I am not afraid of anything now."

The tsunami which followed a 9.0-magnitude earthquake destroyed Mikio's house at Rachiama, on the Fukushima coastline.

"I had thought I might rebuild it, but soon after the tsunami, there came a typhoon which flooded the area and I realised that I could no longer live there, because it was too vulnerable."

He and his wife lived for more than two years in an old house a friend found for them, since Mr. Ara's asthma was causing him serious trouble in the evacuation centre, but last November, they were able to move into this housing project supported by the Red Cross Red Crescent and the local government.

Life returns to normal

Asked about life before and after the disaster, the former railway maintenance engineer, who looks younger than his years, says: "You can never compare the two. But now I don't need to worry about where to live, my feelings have calmed down and I feel a sense of normality again. But life will never be the same as before."

These days, his asthma is causing him much less trouble. And as one of the fittest members of the community, he has assumed the role of deputy chairman of the residents' committee.



He points at the shop just a few dozen meters away and says that there's a home centre and a hospital within easy walking distance, with another one to be built soon. "It's very convenient here," he says.

Community housing

Since one requirement for being accepted as a resident is that people should be from the local area, "many of us knew each other before moving in. It's called community housing but actually it isn't much different from living by yourself in an apartment," Mikio says, "so you can only interact with people you want to interact with."

Mikio and his wife are among five couples and 27 people in total living in the newly-constructed housing project.

For them, as for the single elderly residents – there is also one mother and son household, aged 100 and 80 respectively – this feels as though they have at last found a secure and comfortable place where they can put the disaster behind them.



TERU YAMADA'S STORY

http://www.jrc.or.jp/eq-japan2011/news-stories/l4/Vcms4_00004399.html

By Francis Markus, IFRC

2014/03/10

Building a new life after the disaster



Teru Yamada turned 80 years old in December. But compared to the careworn and wrinkled look the diminutive grandmother had in the months after the disaster, she has taken on a much more cheerful and youthful appearance.

"I'm sleeping much better and I feel much more relaxed," she says, since she and her daughter Ayako moved out of their cramped prefabricated temporary home into a brand new five room house a few kilometres away.

Not waiting

They decided, like many other families displaced from their homes by the triple nuclear meltdown, not to wait for the possibility of eventual return to their house in Namie, which is at the heart of the nuclear no-go area around the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear plant. "We were able to get tax exemption on buying the house and also some support from the local government to upgrade the water filtration equipment because we had an extension built," says Ayako.

Apart from that and being able to bring with them some of the household electronic appliances donated by the Red Cross Red Crescent to every displaced family when they moved into prefabs, they relied mainly on their own resources – not even calling in a removal company to shift their belongings.

"Namie is still our home, so we continue to hope that one day we will be able to return there," says Teru.



Making the best of life

But meanwhile, she is making the best of the family's new life. While Ayako is away at her new job working at the sushi counter of a local supermarket, she spends her time going for walks to enjoy the new surroundings.

Her grandson, after having spent a long time searching for work, has also got a new job in a neighbouring city, working for a medical equipment manufacturing company.

Altogether, the last three years has been a stressful and trying time for the family. "Sometimes I can't believe that everything which has happened here in Fukushima is real and I think it's all a dream which I'm eventually going to wake up from," Ayako says.

But as they gradually work to arrange things in their house and create a homely environment, they are sure to feel more and more grounded in their lives.