

Japan: Earthquake and Tsunami

6 Month Report
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The situation

On 11 March 2011 at 05:46 (UTC) Japan was struck by a magnitude 9.0 earthquake, depth 24 km, with the epicentre 120 km off its northeastern coast. The earthquake generated a tsunami, with waves reaching as high as 40 meters, devastating coastal communities in 15 prefectures along 700 km, with the most severe damage in three prefectures: Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima. As of 23 August, the number of confirmed dead is 15,726, 5,719 were injured and 4,593 are missing or unaccounted for. 90% of the deaths were caused by drowning in the cold winter waters. 82,634 are still in temporary housing. The total displaced population from the affected areas, including the 30 km zone around the damaged nuclear reactors in Fukushima Daiichi, is estimated to be nearly 400,000. 114,464 houses were completely destroyed, 154,244 houses half destroyed and 539,840 houses partially damaged. Public and industrial infrastructure also suffered massive destruction. This once in a thousand years disaster quickly transformed Japan, a high-income nation and an important supporter of the international community, into a recipient of international relief and recovery aid. It also affected the whole economy and raised questions about nuclear safety in Japan as well as in other countries.

Japan is an island surrounded by the ocean with long and complex coastlines. Geographically, it is one of the nation's most vulnerable to earthquake-generated tsunami. Historically, this area has been exposed to a number of tsunami which left scars in both casualties and damages. In 1896, the Meiji Sanriku Earthquake Tsunami resulted in approximately 22,000 casualties and missing people. Though Chile's earthquake in 1960 occurred far from Japan, the tsunami killed 142 people in the Tohoku region¹. Having learned valuable lessons, the nation had focused on countermeasures for tsunami such as public announcement of tsunami forecasts, improvement of tidal embankments, prevention gates and regular evacuation exercises. Unfortunately, not everything was effective for the Great East Japan Earthquake. Since the earthquake occurred at 14:46, people were at schools, work places and homes leaving families scattered, which complicated the evacuation.

As of 28 March, approximately 200,000 households were left without electricity for days due to a large scale blackout, 360,000 were without gas and 652,000 households were without water supplies. Many were further in the dark due to the destruction of the 2,000 transmission stations for mobile phones

This particular disaster comprised not of only the natural disaster: earthquake and tsunami, but bears a third factor: the nuclear accident. As a result of the main quake and of the ensuing tsunami, 3 reactors in the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear plant were severely damaged, with consequent severe radiation leaks. On 12 April, the government declared the nuclear accident as level 7 on the International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale (INES)², the same as that of the 1986 Chernobyl disaster. The government has declared a 30 kilometer radius exclusion zone around the plant, from which all residents have been evacuated. These 64 000 evacuees are provided with the same support as those directly affected by the earthquake and tsunami.

Following the earthquake and the tsunami, there have been more than 50 000 aftershocks, mainly in the already affected areas adding anxiety to the evacuees. The major aftershocks include: two which were measured at an JMA intensity level³ of 6+, two at 6-, eight at 5+, 27 at 5- and 152 at 4..

¹ The region consists of six prefectures (ken): Akita, Aomori, Fukushima, Iwate, Miyagi and Yamagata.

² "Events are classified at seven levels: Levels 1–3 are 'incidents' and Levels 4–7 'accidents', IAEA, "INES: The International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale", <http://www-ns.iaea.org/tech-areas/emergency/ines.asp>

³ "Magnitude measures the energy released at the source of the earthquake. Magnitude is determined from measurements on seismographs. Intensity measures the strength of shaking produced by the earthquake at a certain location. Intensity is determined from effects on people, human structures, and the natural environment", USGS, "Magnitude Intensity Comparison", ["http://earthquake.usgs.gov/learn/topics/mag_vs_int.php"](http://earthquake.usgs.gov/learn/topics/mag_vs_int.php).

Within the first two weeks following the earthquake/tsunami, the local authorities distributed large amounts of food, water and daily necessities, fuel, medical supplies, much of which was donated by the local population which had been less affected by the disaster and also in an unprecedented expression of solidarity by people in other parts of Japan. 6,806 tons of relief items, 27,273 tons of water, 2,811,153 meals and 1,388.9 kilo liters of fuel were distributed by the Self-Defense Force. Their hot bath facilities provided moments of warmth and comfort for the 356,344 beneficiaries at the evacuation centres.

13,046 police from across the nation were sent to the affected areas along with 107,000 staff of the Self-Defence Forces (SDF), including 500 nuclear disaster response teams. 6,099 personnel from the Fire and Disaster Management Agency and more than 2,000 medical teams of which 818 from the JRCS were also on the ground. In addition, the evacuees were supported massively by the local population and people from across the whole of Japan.

Countries and organizations with teams on the ground at the initial stage included Australia, China, France, Germany, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, New Zealand, Mexico, Mongolia, Singapore, South Korea, Russia, South Africa, Switzerland, Turkey, Taiwan, UK, USA, IAEA, UNDAC, and UNOCHA, which all responded with search and rescue activities. The US Military also immediately responded by sending ships, planes and personnel. Goods were received from China, Canada, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, USA, EU, UNICEF and WFP.

The Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS) has been the major recipient of funds raised from the public in Japan, with more than JPY 284 billion (USD 3.7 billion) received. Supported by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), JRCS has also received or been hard pledged JPY 50.5 billion (USD 657 million) from 73 sister National Societies all over the world who have raised money from the public, corporations and Governments in their countries. The Government of Japan encouraged other governments to provide their monetary support towards the disaster through their national Red Crosses and Red Crescents, and the European Union contributed JPY 1.1 billion (EUR 10 million) to the JRCS through its disaster response mechanism, ECHO, and IFRC. ICRC contributed expertise on nuclear accidents and support for restoring family links. As per the 6 months financial report for this operation, the JRCS has disbursed JPY 253.4 billion (USD 3.3 billion) from the funds donated in Japan for distribution as cash grants to the most affected and vulnerable victims of the disaster, and as of 31 July had spent and committed JPY 15.9 billion (USD 207 million) from the funds from sister National Societies and ECHO towards emergency response, medium and long term recovery programme.

On a policy level, a supplementary budget of JPY 4 trillion (USD 52 billion) for the disaster relief and construction was enacted on 22 April, followed by the second supplementary budget of JPY 2 trillion (USD 26 billion) on 25 July. On 20 June, the government legislated to rebuild areas devastated by the earthquake/tsunami. The law included the establishment of a reconstruction agency, dedicated to the rebuilding of Tohoku region and enabled the issuance of a "reconstruction bond". Other major announcements from the government included the following:

- According to the Ministry of Environment, the total amount of debris in the three worst affected prefectures amounts to approximately 22 million tons; an amount which is accumulated in a decade under normal conditions. The safe disposal of this has been a major concern and much still remains to be done before large scale reconstruction can commence
- 52,358 prefabricated houses have been completed in the three worst affected prefectures (Fukushima, Miyagi, and Iwate) and four other prefectures as of 22 August, and no more will be needed since most evacuees prefer to move into apartments.
- Japan's Self-Defense Force has pulled out from Iwate prefecture as of 26 July and from Miyagi prefecture on 1 August, leaving Fukushima, the only prefecture in which it still operates.
- According to the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, the number of people that have filed for the unemployment benefit reached nearly 164,285 as of 12 August in the three most affected prefectures alone.

Relief Operation

Emergency medical services and PSP

Within 5 hours after the earthquake, the JRCS dispatched 19 medical teams to the affected prefectures and set up an operations centre. The JRCS network of 92 Red Cross hospitals provided sites to receive patients and prepared themselves to launch more mobile health teams. Doctors and nurses were also sent from these 92 hospitals to the Ishinomaki Red Cross Hospital, the only hospital that had survived in Ishinomaki, a city with a population of 163,000. Chapters of the JRCS and the headquarters in Tokyo collaborated in coordinating the medical teams to be dispatched from across the 92 Red Cross Hospitals. The JRCS also communicated with external partners such as the Japan National Council for Social Welfare, Japan's Self-Defense Forces and many NGOs in the effort to smoothly carry out a large-scale operation.

<Medical Assistance>

Given the scale of the disaster, the number of medical teams mobilized from the JRCS outnumbered those dispatched in previous disasters. At the time of The Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake in 1995, JRCS treated 38,359 patients in three months whereas 79,927 were treated in four months for the Great East Japan Earthquake. To date, 818 medical teams including the JRCS domestic Emergency Response Unit (dERU) have been mobilized from the JRCS nationwide network of hospitals. In Iwate, temporary clinics and mobile clinics were set up, mobile clinics were established in the evacuation centres, and mobile teams were dispatched out of these evacuation centres.



A meeting led by Dr. Ishii of Ishinomaki Red Cross Hospitals with the doctors and nurses dispatched to from the Red Cross Hospitals across the nation. ©JRCS

<Number of medical teams dispatched and the beneficiaries>

Location	# of teams	# of beneficiaries
Iwate	302	28,386
Miyagi	370	45,518
Fukushima	123	6,998

In the coastal area of Tohoku, nine hospitals and 68 clinics were reported destroyed, while 53 hospitals and 327 clinics were damaged, creating a critical shortage of medical facilities in the affected area.

In addition to the increased demand for psycho-social support, a high incidence of respiratory problems were noted after the tsunami, which was attributed to the cold, wet and exposed conditions of many tsunami survivors. This has since led to a spike in the number of pneumonia cases.

The Red Cross Hospital was the only functioning hospital functioning in the city of Ishinomaki, other medical facilities in the city were either destroyed or damaged by the tsunami. The Ishinomaki Hospital therefore provided not only medical assistance, but also served as the coordinating body for non Red Cross medical teams gathering from around Japan. The JRCS disaster Emergency Response Unit (dERU) and Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT) have augmented the capacity of Ishinomaki Red Cross Hospital, which provides tertiary medical care to 300,000 people in surrounding areas.



Devastation in Ishinomaki, Miyagi. The city hospital still stands (top left) but all medical function was lost as the tsunami washed away medical equipment. ©JRCS

Two teams are currently operating in Miyagi, providing health services to the evacuation centres. In Fukushima, the JRCS provides medical services for the evacuees from the 30 km zone around the nuclear plant. Those who make brief home visits frequently suffer from heat stroke, heat from working in the protection gears, and bruises while rushing to their homes for their short visits. Concerned over the radiation spread due to the destruction of the nuclear plant, the JRCS sent radiation medical specialists from Hiroshima and Nagasaki Red Cross Hospitals who continued their support till the end of April. These specialists also set up seminars providing basic knowledge of the radiation threat to health, targeting evacuees, volunteers and media.

<Psycho-Social Programme (PSP)>

Along with the medical teams, 15 specialized psycho-social programme (PSP) teams were deployed in the affected areas of Miyagi and Iwate prefectures. In Ishinomaki and Morioka, the JRCS established a psychological support centre to aid grieving families at the Red Cross hospital. In Ishinomaki, the centre was established five days after the disaster. In the worst affected areas of Yamada, Kamaishi and Rikuzentakata in Iwate prefecture as well as Aizu-Wakamatsu of Fukushima prefecture, a total of 200 staff have been involved in PSP activities. To date, 586 PSP trained medical team members have provided PSP support to 13,987 persons who have suffered loss of family members and trauma from multiple disasters. Support to medical care providers and municipal staff has also been provided the PSP teams.

Distribution of emergency relief supplies

Emergency materials and equipment distributed by the JRCS to evacuees to date are as follows:

blankets	132,510
pieces of clothing	183,000
emergency relief kits	30,132
sleeping kits	13,500
brooms	5,000
shovels	2,000
dustpans	4,980
scrub brush	3,500
buckets	4,900
towels	15,000
brushes	5,040
bin liner	20,000
hand sanitizer	10,000
masks	10,000
rice	11.2 mt
instant meals	4,000
instant noodles	57,000

(unit)

Emergency relief kits include 25 utility items including towels, cup, portable radio, utensils, papers and pen, toothbrush, Band-Aid and flashlight in order to assist the evacuees who were forced to leave their homes with nothing in their hands at the time of the evacuation.

As for the sleeping kits, they are comprised of mattress, pillow, ear-plugs and an eye mask, aiming for as comfortable as possible sleep at evacuation sites such as school gyms.



The 30,132 emergency relief kits were distributed in the evacuation centres in Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima, Yamagata, and Akita and the 3,500 sleeping kits in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima.

The Japanese municipal authorities have a mandate to provide relief goods for disaster response and in order to supplement their efforts; the JRCS also stocks and distributes standard domestic relief goods. The replenishment of JRCS relief supplies has been initiated and coordinated in accordance with the outflow of these stocks in response to the present disaster and will ensure that sufficient stocks for future disasters is at hand. The selection of the vendors for blankets, emergency relief kits and sleeping kits will be completed in the end of August. The delivery of these supplies is scheduled to take place between the end of October and March 2012 and they will be stocked in the headquarters of the JRCS in Tokyo.

Volunteer mobilization

JRCS volunteers in local Red Cross Teams have provided 72 305, cumulative days of work in a variety of activities from 11 March up to end August. In close cooperation with local initiatives and public services, these volunteers were involved in the following social and emergency service activities:

- Mobile kitchen (hot meal/soup distribution)
- Distribution of food and non-food items
- Fundraising related activities to assist earthquake and tsunami survivors
- Directing affected persons to the evacuation centres
- Management and support to volunteer centres
- Assisting home owners and communities clean mud away from their property
- Assisting affected Red Cross branches

Scene from the JRCS Activities

From the window of a makeshift kitchen, women are placing noodles into streams of water through the bamboo tubes. The “guests” anxiously wait for the noodles to float by their way and capture them quickly before they can dip them in the soup and enjoy slurping them. “Nagashi somen” or “flowing noodles” is the name of this eventful and traditional meal. In the town of Yabuki, some 60 km from the Fukushima nuclear plant, nagashisomen was organised at a prefabricated housing zone by the JRCS volunteers or the social ice breakers. “When I first came here, I didn’t know anybody, but now I feel that I know them and realize people’s kindness”, says Harue Ishigami, who moved to



The JRCS volunteers communicate with the evacuees at the prefabricated housing zone in Yabuki. ©JRCS

Yabuki with her daughter and grandson after their house was destroyed by the March 11th tsunami. Dozens of families evacuated from the exclusion zone around the Fukushima plant who have moved into the temporary houses are usually put into similar circumstances when they first arrive. Activities such as nagashisomen and various activities organized by the volunteers help these desperate groups of people slowly form a community and bring peace of mind to the evacuees who strive to begin new lives.

Recovery Operation

Rehabilitation of health infrastructure

<Construction of a temporary night-time emergency medical centre>

Generally, a night-time emergency medical centre is mandatory to cities with a population of more than 50,000. The patients are mainly those who are not seriously injured and do not require hospitalization. The night-time emergency medical centre in Ishinomaki, which used to accommodate 15,000 patients annually, was destroyed when its first floor was flooded, destroying the infirmaries and the medical equipment, which no longer allowed the centres to function as a medical facility. The proposal for the JRCS to build a temporary night-time emergency medical centre came from the Miyagi regional medical recovery review session headed by the medical society of Miyagi.

A decision is being made that the JRCS will cover 80% of the total cost for the building of this temporary emergency medical centre. The facilitation of the construction process and the operation of the facility will be administered by the city. At the time of this report, selection of a contractor is in process and the facility is scheduled to begin in December this year.

<Construction of temporary hospitals as secondary medical care>

The coastal area of Miyagi, in particular in Ishinomaki and Onagawa, has been renowned for its well functioning “medical network”. Medical facilities used to work hand-in-hand, dividing their tasks to efficiently serve the patients in the region as effective as possible. The earthquake and tsunami took 8,000 lives from this region; one third of the total casualties and still missing throughout the nation. Given

that Ishinomaki Red Cross Hospital is the only functional hospital in this area after the disaster, construction of temporary hospitals for secondary medical care is critical for the region. JRCS is therefore planning to fund the construction of medical facilities in the area.

A local medical recovery meeting was held at the end of August and it has laid out a blueprint for the medical environment of Ishinomaki. Detailed planning of the construction of temporary hospitals as secondary medical care facilities is included in this blueprint. The plan for a temporary hospital to be funded by JRCS in Minamisanriku was approved by the town council in July. This hospital aims to start operation as of March 2012.

JRCS will support the construction of temporary 1500 square meter building for Shizugawa hospital which will be used for 5 years until a permanent building is constructed. The tsunami reached the original Shizugawa hospital, a five story building with 126 beds up to its 4th floor, killing four nurses and 67 patients while trying to reach the roof. 150 people were evacuated, but while waiting for the helicopters to come, seven more people succumbed to hypothermia. Shizugawa Hospital is now operating in prefabricated facilities and there are nine different clinics receiving approximately 200 outpatients per day. One of the facilities has an emergency room but no beds for inpatients. Those who need to be hospitalized have to travel 35 km to another medical facility. The prefabricated facilities make the patients wet in the corridors when it rains, it gets too hot inside during the summer and too cold in the winter. A temporary hospital building is therefore in an urgent need.



Staff work busily at the prefabricated facility of Shizugawa Hospital. ©JRCS



Reception and waiting area within the prefabricated facility of Shizugawa Hospital. ©JRCS

Improving the living conditions of affected people in evacuation centres and transition shelters

<12 water tanks and taps for washing hands>

On 23 March, 264,000 evacuees were living in 1838 designated evacuation centres. Based on needs assessments conducted by the doctors of JRCS, the lack of facilities to wash hands in the toilet areas was becoming crucial as the risk for spread of infections among the children and the elderly was starting to get serious.

Water tanks and taps have been set up in nine evacuation centres in Ishinomaki, where the need to build water tanks and taps were considered most critical. The tanks and taps were generally located close to the toilets to promote proper sanitation.



© Nobuyuki Kobayashi JRCS

<Shuttle bus service in Minamisanriku>

Minamisanriku, located on the coast of Miyagi is one of the towns which suffered catastrophic damage in the tsunami. All essential facilities including the municipal government office, public hospitals, and supermarkets were washed away by the tsunami. The town office and the hospitals have resumed their function at a temporary location, but the supermarkets have no plans to reopen their businesses, forcing the mostly elderly residents who have been evacuated to prefabricated houses to travel to the

neighboring town to shop for the daily necessities. The support for the launch of a free shuttle bus service by JRCS has created improved access to supermarkets for the evacuees as well as for other residents of the town. This bus operates three times a day between Minamisanriku and the neighboring city of Tome. People who had no choice but to stay in the prefabricated houses with no means to build sustainable lives have now access not only to public facilities but also to trains which go from Tome to the city of Sendai, the largest city in Tohoku with a population of one million.

<Installation of appliances at evacuation centres>

Given the scale of the earthquake/tsunami disaster and the fact that it comprised of three elements; earthquake, tsunami and the nuclear plant accident, it was quickly realized that the recovery phase would take a long time. The conditions in evacuation centres therefore needed to be strengthened and JRCS provided household appliance packages, electrical appliances, including large televisions, washing machines, hair driers and air purifiers to centres in Fukushima and Iwate.

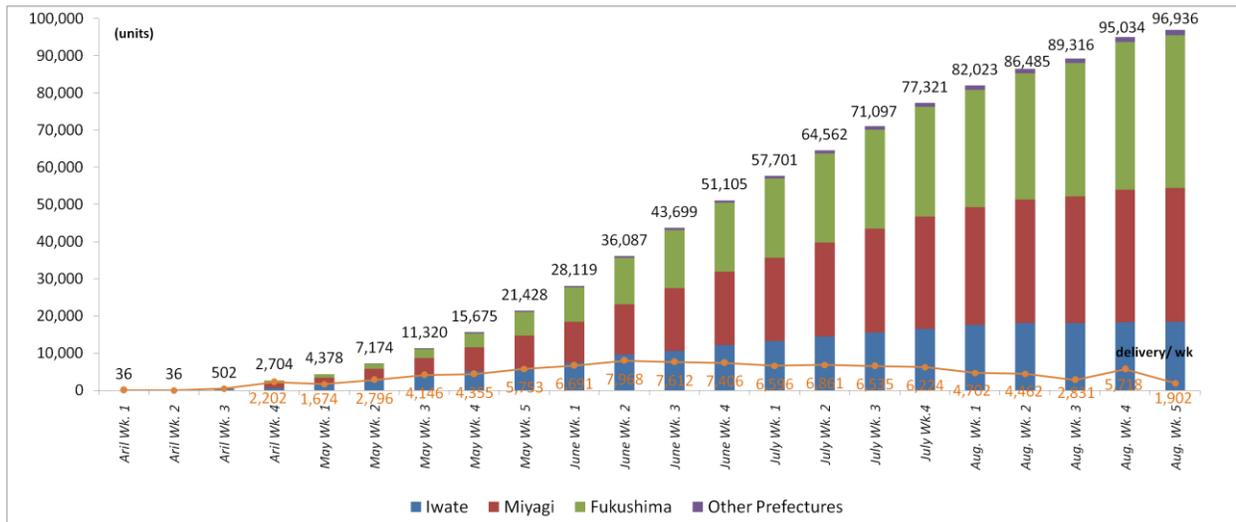
<Distribution of electronic household appliance sets>

The people who were displaced due to the tsunami or radiation from the nuclear power plant accident had very few belongings when they moved from the evacuation centres to the empty prefabricated houses or temporary apartments registered by the authorities. Since these houses contained no basic equipment to resume everyday life, official requests that the JRCS should provide household appliances came from eight of the fifteen affected prefectures (Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Chiba and Nagano) though the JRCS chapters. This programme was agreed by the JRCS leadership, and the procurement was managed and coordinated by the national headquarters. Through the distribution of electronic household appliances sets, the JRCS has been providing indispensable support towards the resumption of normal life amongst those affected.

Although the number of constructed prefabricated houses has decreased from the initially envisaged 70,000 down to 51,000, the JRCS remains committed to providing 110,000 household appliance packages, as the number of people who prefer to move into subsidised apartments or empty houses has dramatically increased. The sets come with six items: washing machine, refrigerator, TV, rice cooker, microwave oven and hot water dispenser. Some 8,000 reduced sets are funded by ECHO and JRCS has supplemented funding to complete them. The status for distribution of appliance packages as of 24 August is shown on the right.

Location		# distributed	Total
Iwate	Prefab houses	12,721	17,840
	Public/private apartments	5,119	
Miyagi	Prefab houses	17,529	32,575
	Public/private apartments	15,046	
Fukushima	Prefab houses	11,077	28,127
	Public/private apartments	17,060	
Other prefecture	Prefab houses	320	8,382
	Public/private apartments	8,062	
			86,924

The rate of distribution of the sets, which started at 36 sets per a week in the first week of April, has reached as high as an average rate of 4,000 sets per a week. Areas of distribution include not only the directly affected prefectures but also to people displaced by the disaster who are dispersed over the whole of Japan from Hokkaido to Okinawa to Hokkaido, often making the distribution challenging.



As of 31 August 2011

Scene from the JRCS Activities

“We were pleasantly surprised to see the electronic household sets already installed as we came through the door of the prefabricated house. They have been extremely helpful”, says Yuki Kumagaya and his wife Teruko. The couple in their 70’s moved into the prefabricated house on 11 April. Yuki remembers the tsunami caused by the Chile Earthquake in 1960 which reached the coastline of Tohoku. “The recent tsunami was nothing compared to what we had in 1960” says Yuki. The only thing the couple was able to take with them was an emergency bag with the documents for pension and insurance when the tsunami came.

The house they had built eight years ago along with the garden in which they had enjoyed growing tomato and cucumbers were swept away by the tsunami.

Given that the prefabricated houses are only available for two years, Yuki and Teruko say that they will strive to get their lives together by the time they leave the prefabricated house. .

Looking down on the cranes clearing the rubbles from where the prefabricated houses are located, the couple express their commitment and hope.



Yuki Kumagaya and his wife Teruko in front of their temporary home in Rikuzentakata, Iwate. © JRCS

<Summer amenity goods>

As soon as the rainy season ended in the beginning of July, very hot and humid weather quickly spread through the affected areas, making the distribution of summer amenity goods essential.

As part of the effort to improve the living conditions of mostly elderly people in evacuation centres, JRCS has distributed 239,575 items in 144 evacuation centres in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima. These items include: cooling pads, coolers, paper fans and insect repellent. A needs analysis at the evacuation centre showed that not all evacuation centres were receiving rehydrate drinks to prevent heat stroke and 29,400 bottles (500ml) were distributed in four evacuation centers in Iwate in mid July. There were approximately 5,700 beneficiaries of this project which filled gaps in the prefectural provisions. .

<Red Cross safety classes>

The earthquake and tsunami followed by the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear plant disaster has changed the lives of countless children. As part of the education support for the children, the JRCS has started safety classes in parallel to the distribution of summer amenities.

Red Cross safety classes were held twice in Iwate and in Miyagi. The children were taught how to better understand and protect themselves and their families from heat strokes.



Children in Yamadacho, Iwate, enjoyed making hand-held fans while learning about the heat stroke and how to prevent it from the Japanese Red Cross staff. © JRCS

<Temporary showers>

As the summer heat intensified, commuting to the temporary showers installed by the Self-Defense Force and the NGOs became difficult for some of the evacuees at the evacuation centres. Therefore, a request came from Yamada in Iwate prefecture for the installment of temporary showers at more convenient locations.

JRCS has installed temporary showers at six locations.



Temporary shower in Yamada, Iwate. © JRCS

Support to social welfare for the elderly and children's education

<Medical/nursing beds>

Due to the destruction of social welfare facilities, the needs of a large number of disabled elders could not be accommodated and the responsible municipal organisations were overwhelmed. To help elders in need of nursing care at the welfare facilities, JRCS decided to provide 572 units of medical/nursing beds in Fukushima, Miyagi and Iwate. These were delivered by July and highly appreciated the recipients.

As of the 19 August, 673 units of medical/nursing beds were delivered in the three prefectures.



The JRCS delivered medical/nursing beds in Miyagi. © JRCS

<Vehicles for social welfare>

Based on the approach of the JRCS to support the most vulnerable, JRCS focused on decreasing isolation of physically challenged and elders in need of nursing care. In the discussions with the prefectures, it became clear that the most adequate support was to restore the welfare services fleet which would enable the municipalities to assist this vulnerable group to continue to take part in

community activities. The procurement of 500 vehicles for social welfare institutions and municipalities are in process.

<Replenishment of eleven items for school clinics>

School clinics have played an important role after the earthquake/tsunami, accommodating the injured and those who were in need of healthcare and the atmosphere for the children's peace of mind. For those school clinics that were damaged by the tsunami, however, resuming clinical function proved difficult as the medical appliances were washed away by the tsunami.

A project for replenishing school clinic supplies has been started in Miyagi. JRCS will deliver the required items to 58 schools and the remaining schools will be covered by UNICEF. The eleven items include height measure, weight measure, vision analyzer, occlude, sitting height measure, hearing measure, stretcher, bed, complete bedding set, partition and fan.

<Computers for Junior High Schools in Fukushima>

Many schools in Fukushima are now accommodating students beyond their capacity as children from the evacuation zone have moved to other schools within the prefecture. Due to the fear of nuclear radiation, many children in Fukushima are now forced to stay indoors. Therefore JRCS responded to a request from the prefecture for computers which would enhance the educational environment and make it more efficient for the students.

JRCS has launched a project for delivering computers to the public elementary and Junior High Schools in Fukushima and 96 computers have been provided to four schools at the end of August.

<Care takers for the elderly>

The needs assessment in the area of nursing care began on 8 April, starting in Rikuzentakata in Iwate prefecture. Utilizing its expertise in operating social welfare facilities in 28 locations across the nation, the JRCS put together a project including relaxation (e.g. massage) and hot towel services which continued until mid May. From the end of May until the first week of July the services were further expanded to other centres in Iwate prefecture, where trained care takers had been dispatched from the Japanese Red Cross welfare facilities for assisting at meal and bath times. The relaxation and hot towel services has also continued in Iwate.



Member of the nursing care team, Ms. Koga, attends the elderly during the meal.
(Rikuzentakata, Iwate) © JRCS

A Scene from the JRCS Activities

On 20 April, the Japanese Red Cross nursing team officially started the hot towel and foot bath services in collaboration with the evacuations centres. At the Rikuzentakata Daiichi Jr. High School, one of the evacuation centres in Miyagi prefecture, the evacuees were only able to take a bath once every three days. On the day the service started, snow was covering the streets, making the morning extremely cold and it was difficult for the evacuees to cope.

The hot towel service which started at 10:00 a.m. gained instant popularity. “You know, we have only been able to feel cold water”, the evacuees said, followed by the cry of “Wow, this is really warm!” The evacuees also showed a sigh of relief when the Japanese Red Cross nursing staff gently applied the warm towel to their faces and around the necks. Combined with the foot bath service, the evacuees seemed refreshed and expressed much appreciation to the Japanese Red Cross staff.



Hot towel and foot bath services provide a moment to relax and feel the warmth in the still snowing evacuation centres.
©JRCS

Capacity building of the Japanese Red Cross Society

Given the unprecedented scale of the disaster, JRCS has come to realize the necessity of further strengthening disaster management capacity both from a technical and a human resource point of view. In preparation for future possible disasters, JRCS has consequently initiated a review on training of staff and volunteers as well as technical aspects of communications, water tank trucks, mobile shower facilities and other resources during and after a large scale disaster such as the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami.

Cash Grant Programme:

Consistent with the programme for disaster management in Japan, JRCS participated in the Central Grant Disbursement Committee's decision on the first and the second round criteria for cash grant disbursement and the distribution has started.

The Central Grant Disbursement Committee determines fair allocation among the 15 prefectures of the funds collected by JRCS and a few other designated fundraising organizations. JRCS has made transfers to the fifteen prefectures in accordance with the decisions of 8 April and 6 June of the central committee. Each prefecture, in turn, has established a prefectural level Grant Disbursement Committee that sets the criteria for eligible recipients as well as for the amount of cash to be granted. The authorities in the affected municipalities are responsible for identifying individual beneficiaries and distributing the cash. As of 30 August, 2011, JPY 283 billion (approximately USD 3.7 billion) has been collected from national and international donors by JRCS (excluding contributions from sister National Societies) and approximately JPY 260 billion (approximately USD 3.4 billion) has been transferred from JRCS to 15 prefectures.

The distribution is reflected in the following chart:

as of 22 July

Prefecture	1st distribution	2nd distribution	Total
Hokkaido	3,170,000	5,722,272	8,892,272
Aomori	275,410,000	491,479,584	766,889,584
Iwate	10,435,680,000	18,955,026,000	29,390,706,000
Miyagi	39,204,680,000	70,620,784,080	109,825,464,080
Yamagata	3,390,000	6,040,176	9,430,176
Fukushima	35,045,000,000	61,163,775,888	96,208,775,888
Ibaraki	5,196,310,000	9,231,932,160	14,428,242,160
Tochigi	662,500,000	1,176,244,800	1,838,744,800
Gunma	1,610,000	2,861,136	4,471,136
Saitama	38,460,000	82,337,136	120,797,136
Chiba	1,770,060,000	4,581,368,224	6,351,428,224
Tokyo	69,060,000	122,710,944	191,770,944
Kanagawa	11,010,000	19,710,048	30,720,048
Niigata	64,480,000	114,763,344	179,243,344
Nagano	44,450,000	79,158,096	123,608,096
	92,825,270,000	166,653,913,888	259,479,183,888

(JPY)

Operational gaps, challenges or constraints

Due to the fact that the Great East Japan Earthquake was a disaster that occurred on an unprecedented scale in a high income country, there were many factors which were difficult to predict. The very large amount of donations received from the sister National Societies was not anticipated. The speed and scope of implementing the response during the emergency phase was not as swift and comprehensive as JRCS wished, partly due to the structure of disaster management in Japan, partly because of insufficient preparedness for fast and broad rapid emergency response.

In Japan, it is the government structures which take the lead, make decisions and implement the actions. Historically, JRCS has mainly had two main roles in large national disasters: first to raise funds from the public for distribution as cash grants to victims and second to mobilize its medical resources for swift action.

In this disaster, large amounts of funding for other interventions were raised internationally by the members of the Federation and JRCS had to develop new mechanisms and Plans of Action while being operational at the same time. JRCS had to coordinate closely with the central government, prefectures and municipalities before pursuing action, in particular for recovery and reconstruction. The multiple layers within each process have created challenges in presenting timely information to the donors or the sister societies, even on the level of planning. JRCS continues to work closely with the government bodies and strives to further enhance its own capacity to implement recovery projects under JRCS initiative.

In the cash grants programme, JRCS plays an important role as the focal point and main fund raising agency for public cash donations. However, it does not have any role in distributing the cash grants directly to the beneficiaries. JRCS is deeply concerned with the delays in the distribution process of the cash grant. Some of the constraints of the cash distribution programme for the local municipalities were due to difficulties with beneficiary identification, including the challenges in obtaining the necessary documentation (e.g. disaster victim certificate) to be qualified as a recipient of a cash grant. Another important constraint was the loss of staff members at the municipality offices in the tsunami. Thus, in the town of Otsuchi, Iwate, 33 out of 140 staff died including the Mayor in the disaster and the registration process for the cash distribution did not commence until after two months. Once the structure and process was in place, the distribution from June onwards was carried out relatively smoothly.

JRCS is currently developing additional projects since the contributions from sister National Societies later have increased significantly. The new plan will be shared with the partner National Societies as soon as it has been finalized within the JRCS.

Coordination and Partnerships

Collaboration within the Movement commenced almost immediately and JRCS invited the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) to bring in a high level support/liaison mission, comprised of members from sister National Societies led by the Head of the IFRC delegation in Beijing. This team and the recommendations of its report played an important role in supporting the JRCS team. From the onset of the disaster IFRC provides human resource support in communications, reporting, logistics, finance and other areas from its East Asia Regional Office in Beijing, Asia/Pacific Zone Office in Kuala Lumpur as well as from the Secretariat in Geneva. During the first six months after the disaster, IFRC has provided 339 days of highly appreciated support in Japan through its own staff and delegates seconded to IFRC by the American, Australian, British, Canadian, Italian and Swedish Red Crosses. IFRC has stationed a Country Representative in the NHQ of JRCS to provide liaison, advice and support to ensure good coordination and technical competence as required by the National Society.

A Partnership Meeting was convened in Tokyo on 9 May. 43 representatives from 18 National Societies, IFRC, ICRC, Embassies and MoFA as well as 19 persons from the senior management of the JRCS, including the President and Vice-President, participated in the meeting. The IFRC was represented at the Governance level by the Vice President for Asia, Middle East and Pacific and at the management level by the Secretary General. The meeting was followed by a two day field trip to the affected areas. During the meeting, a Framework Plan of Action to be implemented with National Society contributions of 30 billion JPY (391 million USD) was presented and discussed. The actions were agreed among the participating sister National Societies and JRCS has implemented early recovery projects based on this plan. The participants expressed trust and confidence in JRCS and appreciation of the presentations that were given by the leadership of the National Society. In order to manage the response outlined in the plan, JRCS established the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Recovery Task Force as of 1 May. The conclusions from this meeting are attached to this report as Annex 1.

Based on one of the conclusions from the May meeting, JRCS and IFRC in close cooperation have initiated an evaluation of the actions undertaken during these first six months after the disaster struck. The objective is to broadly review how international support for large scale disaster disasters in high income countries could be better supported, with a view to learn lessons for future disasters in Japan and other countries.

A meeting led by the Japan Platform, an international emergency humanitarian aid organization which operates within a tripartite cooperation system with the NGOs, the business community, and the government of Japan, was held on 10 June at the JRCS headquarters. Representatives from 14 NGOs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan and the JRCS shared updates on their operational activities in Fukushima, Miyagi and Iwate.

A number of Sister Societies have been paying visits to the JRCS and the affected sites.

From 26 April, an American Red Cross delegation comprised of the President and the Senior Vice President, International Services visited JRCS and the disaster area.

From 26 April, a Korean Red Cross delegation with of the President and the Head of the International Relations Team also visited JRCS and the disaster area.

From 13 May, the Chairman of the Taiwan Red Cross Organization and four members of the organization visited the headquarters of the JRCS to sign an MOU followed by a field trip to Iwate prefecture.

From 16 June, together with the Director of IFRC Asia Pacific Zone Office, the Head of Regional Office of European Commission for Humanitarian Aid Directorate-General (ECHO) visited JRCS headquarters and Shichigahamamachi in Miyagi prefecture to monitor the electrical household appliances sets installed at the prefabricated houses with ECHO funding.

From 13 July, a delegation from the Hong Kong Red Cross comprising the Director cum Chairman of International & Relief Service Management Committee, the Deputy Secretary General and the Senior Health Coordinator, International & Relief Services made a visit to Ishinomaki, Miyagi prefecture.

From 19 July, the Chairman and the Director of Operations & Head of International Services of the Singapore Red Cross visited JRCS and signed an MOU.

From 19 July, the Chairman of the Indonesian Red Cross also visited the JRCS headquarters to present the donation from the people of Indonesia to the President of JRCS.

From 22 August, Executive Manager and the Disaster Management Coordinator from Qatar Red Crescent Society visited the JRCS to meet with the president and also make a one day visit to the affected area.

How we work

All Japanese Red Cross and IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental 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, as a member of the IFRC, is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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

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Donation Received 2011.03.11~2011.08.31

	Organizaion Name	Date Received	Currency	Amount Received	Currency Rate	Amt. Received JPY	JPY
1	Afghan Red Crescent Society	2011/8/26	USD	62,997.43	77.45	4,879,150	4,879,150
2	Albanian Red Cross	2011/4/4	USD	20,000.00	84.12	1,682,400	1,682,400
3	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	19,723,180,000
	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	
4	Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates	2011/6/30	USD	4,963.40	80.68	400,447	400,447
5	Argentine Red Cross	2011/7/20	USD	55,280.00	79.27	4,382,045	4,382,045
6	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	1,870,104,167
7	Austrian Red Cross	2011/5/9	EUR	400,000.00	116.04	46,416,000	
	Austrian Red Cross (Austrian Gov't)	2011/5/9	EUR	1,000,000.00	116.04	116,040,000	
	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	
8	Azerbaijan Red Crescent Society	2011/5/16	CHF	148.59	90.54	13,453	13,453
9	Bahamas Red Cross	2011/3/22	USD	5,000.00	81.04	405,200	405,200
10	Bangladesh Red Crescent Society	2011/5/23	USD	106,049.49	81.66	8,266,838	8,266,838
11	Belgium Red Cross	2011/5/30	EUR	319,900.00	115.66	36,999,634	
	Belgium Red Cross	2011/8/18	EUR	395,000.00	110.47	43,635,650	80,635,284
12	Bolivian Red Cross Society	2011/5/10	USD	1,300.00	80.33	104,429	104,429
13	Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina	2011/8/8	EUR	82,140.00	111.85	9,187,359	9,187,359
14	Brazilian Red Cross	2011/6/7	USD	30,382.00	80.24	1,373,756	
	Brazilian Red Cross	2011/6/7	JPY	210,169.00	1.00	210,169	
	Brazilian Red Cross	2011/6/7	JPY	853,941.00	1.00	853,941	
	Brazilian Red Cross	2011/6/8	USD	43,594.83	80.20	1,865,145	
	Brazilian Red Cross	2011/6/8	JPY	1,631,159.00	1.00	1,631,159	
	Brazilian Red Cross	2011/6/21	USD	2,682.91	80.21	215,196	
	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	
15	British Red Cross	2011/5/9	JPY	804,060,000.00	1.00	804,060,000	1,063,503,400
	British Red Cross	2011/6/21	GBP	259,443,400.00	1.00	259,443,400	
16	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	
	Bulgarian Red Cross	2011/7/6	JPY	5,664,130.00	1.00	5,664,130	14,926,315
17	Burkinabe Red Cross Society	2011/7/7	EUR	12,627.75	116.01	1,464,945	1,464,945
18	Cambodian Red Cross Society	2011/3/17	USD	19,982.00	79.31	1,584,772	1,584,772
19	Canadian Red Cross	2011/4/11	CAD	12,000,000.00	88.83	1,065,960,000	
	Canadian Red Cross	2011/8/10	CAD	17,000,000.00	78.44	1,333,480,000	2,399,440,000
20	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	5,073,001.00	81.43	413,094,451	903,905,984
	Red Cross Society of China	2011/7/29	USD	2,169,547.17	77.86	168,920,942	
	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	1,348,061,229
	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	40,492,000
21	Chilean Red Cross	2011/6/29	USD	182,512.00	80.98	14,779,794	14,779,794
22	Costarican Red Cross	2011/5/12	USD	56,675.55	81.15	1,005,833	
	Costarican Red Cross	2011/5/12	USD	3,593,387.00	81.15	3,593,387	
	Costarican Red Cross	2011/5/13	USD	69,056.57	81.03	4,383,134	11,889,223
	Costarican Red Cross	2011/5/13	USD	1,212,519.00	81.03	1,212,519	
	Costarican Red Cross	2011/5/20	USD	20,718.00	81.78	1,694,350	
23	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	
24	Cyprus Red Cross Society	2011/7/12	EUR	49,945.00	112.50	5,618,812	5,618,812
25	Czech Red Cross	2011/4/14	CZK	4,000,000.00	4.94	19,760,000	
	Czech Red Cross	2011/6/15	JPY	19,200,000.00	1.00	19,200,000	38,960,000
26	Danish Red Cross	2011/6/7	DKK	2,200,000.00	15.67	34,474,000	34,474,000
27	Finnish Red Cross	2011/4/18	EUR	1,000,000.00	119.57	119,570,000	119,570,000
28	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	1,329,085,905
	French Red Cross	2011/7/21	EUR	3,349,456.00	112.27	376,043,425	
29	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	2,227,496,940
	German Red Cross	2011/6/13	EUR	2,218.30	115.47	256,147	
	German Red Cross	2011/6/17	JPY	1,203,300,000.00	1.00	1,203,300,000	
	German Red Cross	2011/6/17	JPY	57,300,000.00	1.00	57,300,000	
30	Indonesian Red Cross Society	2011/7/19	USD	1,000,000.00	79.06	79,060,000	79,060,000
31	Irish Red Cross	2011/6/22	EUR	400,000.00	115.35	46,140,000	46,140,000
32	Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2011/3/18	JPY	246,539,778.00	1.00	246,539,778	
	Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2011/3/23	JPY	411,362,653.00	1.00	411,362,653	
	Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2011/3/30	JPY	733,455,478.00	1.00	733,455,478	2,848,930,713
	Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2011/5/2	JPY	1,177,722,058.00	1.00	1,177,722,058	
	Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2011/7/25	JPY	279,850,746.00	1.00	279,850,746	
33	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
34	Lao Red Cross	2011/4/26	USD	7,781.00	81.81	636,563	636,563
35	Latvian Red Cross	2011/4/8	JPY	16,789,792.00	1.00	16,789,792	17,621,578
	Latvian Red Cross	2011/5/16	CHF	9,188.97	90.54	831,786	
36	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	
37	Red Cross of The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2011/6/3	EUR	13,050.00	117.24	1,529,982	1,529,982
38	Malaysian Red Crescent	2011/4/7	USD	1,000,000.00	85.47	85,470,000	
	Malaysian Red Crescent	2011/4/18	JPY	2,729,240.00	1.00	2,729,240	169,976,541
	Malaysian Red Crescent	2011/5/20	USD	999,967.00	81.78	81,777,301	
39	Maldivian Red Crescent	2011/5/19	USD	81.00	33,286.00	2,718,135	2,718,135
40	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	62,031,485
	Mexican Red Cross	2011/7/19	USD	1,900.00	79.06	150,214	

41	Monaco Red Cross	2011/4/11	EUR	35,358.80	122.81	4,342,414	5,105,202
	Monaco Red Cross	2011/7/28	EUR	6,810.00	112.01	762,788	
42	Mongolian Red Cross	2011/4/5	JPY	12,301,960.00	1.00	12,301,960	12,301,960
43	Red Cross of Montenegro	2011/4/13	ERU	7,865.34	121.62	956,661	956,661
44	Nepal Red Cross	2011/5/16	CHF	2,000.00	90.54	181,080	
	Nepal Red Cross	2011/7/1	CHF	32,976.00	95.99	3,165,366	3,346,446
45	Netherlands Red Cross	2011/5/16	CHF	1,299,000.00	90.54	117,611,191	290,225,305
	Netherlands Red Cross	2011/5/16	CHF	1,906,500.00	90.54	172,614,114	
46	New Zealand Red Cross	2011/6/9	USD	495,145.79	80	36,725,502	36,725,502
47	Norwegian Red Cross	2011/4/19	JPY	120,000,000.00	1.00	120,000,000	120,000,000
48	Palau Red Cross	2011/5/9	USD	30,094.09	80.71	2,428,894	2,428,894
49	Palestine Red Crescent	2011/4/4	USD	9,992.43	84.12	840,563	840,563
50	Panama Red Cross	2011/5/18	USD	13,425.25	81.41	1,092,949	1,092,949
51	Philippine Red Cross	2011/6/7	JPY	167,000,000.00	1.00	167,000,000	167,000,000
52	Russian Red Cross	2011/3/24	USD	758,367.00	80.93	61,374,641	
	Russian Red Cross	2011/3/31	USD	215,142.00	83.15	17,889,057	
	Russian Red Cross	2011/4/4	USD	142,245.92	84.12	11,965,726	
	Russian Red Cross	2011/4/12	USD	323,000.00	84.32	27,235,360	
	Russian Red Cross	2011/4/18	USD	54,800.00	83.17	4,557,716	
	Russian Red Cross	2011/4/28	USD	62,875.00	82.08	5,160,780	
	Russian Red Cross	2011/5/9	USD	61,696.08	80.71	4,979,490	
	Russian Red Cross	2011/5/9	USD	131,970.00	80.71	10,651,298	
	Russian Red Cross	2011/5/12	EUR	485.00	115.42	55,978	163,836,124
	Russian Red Cross	2011/5/12	JPY	6,000.00	1.00	6,000	
	Russian Red Cross	2011/5/16	USD	102,180.00	80.91	8,267,383	
	Russian Red Cross	2011/5/24	USD	9,220.00	81.95	755,579	
	Russian Red Cross	2011/5/30	USD	96,675.00	80.91	7,821,974	
	Russian Red Cross	2011/6/3	USD	19,110.00	80.85	1,545,043	
	Russian Red Cross	2011/6/17	USD	9,560.00	80.68	771,300	
	Russian Red Cross	2011/7/13	USD	4,330.00	79.55	344,451	
	Russian Red Cross	2011/8/19	USD	5,906.00	76.93	454,348	
53	Rwanda Red Cross	2011/3/30	JPY	8,183,902.00	82.48	8,183,902	8,183,902
54	Salvadorean Red Cross Society	2011/8/18	USD	9,069.09	76.67	695,327	
	Salvadorean Red Cross Society	2011/8/19	USD	32,063.28	76.93	2,466,628	3,258,180
	Salvadorean Red Cross Society	2011/8/24	USD	1,251.00	76.89	96,225	
55	Samoa Red Cross	2011/5/17	JPY	1,304,487.00	1.00	1,304,487	1,752,769
	Samoa Red Cross	2011/7/1	JPY	448,282.00	1.00	448,282	
56	Red Cross of Serbia	2011/3/25	USD	850,000.00	81.03	68,875,500	
	Red Cross of Serbia	2011/4/4	USD	750,000.00	84.12	63,090,000	
	Red Cross of Serbia	2011/4/18	USD	430,000.00	83.17	35,763,100	
	Red Cross of Serbia	2011/5/9	USD	195,000.00	80.71	15,738,450	190,803,516
	Red Cross of Serbia	2011/6/2	USD	63,000.00	81.11	5,109,930	
	Red Cross of Serbia	2011/7/7	USD	24,000.00	81.01	1,944,240	
	Red Cross of Serbia	2011/8/30	USD	3,670.00	76.92	282,296	
57	Singapore Red Cross	2011/4/19	USD	500,000.00	82.71	41,355,000	
	Singapore Red Cross	2011/5/16	USD	500,000.00	80.91	40,455,000	81,810,000
58	Slovak Red Cross	2011/5/16	EUR	22,840.00	113.90	2,601,460	
	Slovak Red Cross	2011/6/27	EUR	2,373.00	114.10	270,759	2,872,219
59	Slovenian Red Cross	2011/5/11	EUR	149,865.00	116.53	17,463,768	
60	Slovenian Red Cross	2011/8/4	EUR	16,621.09	110.73	1,840,453	19,304,221
61	South African Red Cross	2011/5/9	ZAR	400,000.00	12.06	4,824,000	
	South African Red Cross	2011/6/6	ZAR	500,000.00	12.01	6,005,000	10,829,000
62	Spanish Red Cross	2011/7/7	EUR	1,500,000.00	116.01	174,015,000	174,015,000
63	Sri Lanka Red Cross Society	2011/6/24	USD	4,000.00	80.55	322,200	322,200
64	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	92,460,000
65	Taiwan Red Cross Organization	2011/4/7	USD	14,900,000.00	85.47	1,273,503,000	
	Taiwan Red Cross Organization	2011/3/17	USD	100,000.00	79.31	7,931,000	1,686,484,000
	Taiwan Red Cross Organization	2011/5/17	USD	5,000,000.00	81.01	405,050,000	
66	Thai Red Cross Society	2011/3/17	USD	99,975.00	79.31	7,929,017	
	Thai Red Cross Society	2011/3/31	USD	2,000,000.00	83.15	166,300,000	
	Thai Red Cross Society	2011/4/4	USD	1,000,000.00	84.12	84,120,000	
	Thai Red Cross Society	2011/4/8	USD	999,973.00	85.17	85,167,700	
	Thai Red Cross Society	2011/5/12	USD	1,999,973.00	81.15	162,297,808	
	Thai Red Cross Society	2011/7/1	USD	2,999,973.00	80.85	242,547,817	748,362,342
67	Tonga Red Cross	2011/3/28	JPY	8,695,650.00	1.00	8,695,650	
	Tonga Red Cross	2011/3/28	JPY	2,058,450.00	1.00	2,058,450	11,534,778
	Tonga Red Cross	2011/4/5	JPY	690,200.00	1.00	690,200	
	Tonga Red Cross	2011/5/16	JPY	90,478.00	1.00	90,478	
68	Trinidad & Tobago Red Cross Society	2011/7/7	JPY	5,999,459.00	1.00	5,999,459	5,999,459
69	Uganda Red Cross Society	2011/5/23	USD	1,320.00	81.86	108,047	108,047
70	Ukrainian Red Cross Society	2011/8/11	JPY	7,100,000.00	1.00	7,100,000	7,100,000
71	Uruguayan Red Cross	2011/5/31	USD	23,157.00	80.88	1,872,938	1,872,938
72	Vanuatu Red Cross Society	2011/6/24	JPY	297,234.00	1.00	297,234	297,234
73	Red Cross of Viet Nam	2011/3/22	JPY	4,028,802.00	1.00	4,028,802	
	Red Cross of Viet Nam	2011/3/25	JPY	11,882,821.00	1.00	11,882,821	
	Red Cross of Viet Nam	2011/3/25	USD	200,000.00	81.03	16,206,000	608,584,747
	Red Cross of Viet Nam	2011/4/4	JPY	49,168,980.00	1.00	49,168,980	
	Red Cross of Viet Nam	2011/6/23	JPY	527,298,144.00	1.00	527,298,144	
74	Irish Aid, Ireland	2011/4/14	JPY	121,450,000.00	1.00	121,450,000	121,450,000
75	Hawaii Japan US Friendship Association	2011/5/23	USD	1,000,000.00	83.08	81,760,000	181,710,000
	Hawaii Japan US Friendship Association	2011/5/26	JPY	100,000,000.00	1.00	99,950,000	
76	NZ Ministry of Finance and Trade	2011/3/25	NZD	1,000,000.00	60.73	60,730,000	60,730,000
77	Alwaleed Bin Talal Foundation	2011/4/14	USD	100,000.00	83.76	8,376,000	8,376,000
78	SNF USA, Inc.	2011/6/27	USD	250,000.00	80.85	20,212,500	20,212,500
79	IFRC New York	2011/6/29	USD	642,399.37	80.98	52,021,500	52,021,500
80	Individual, corporations and other organizations					670,709,399	670,709,399
	TOTAL					40,542,661,018	40,542,661,018

Hard Pledge

	Organization Name	Date Received	Currency	Amount Received	Currency Rate	Amt. in JPY	JPY
1	Icelandic Red Cross		JPY			17,500,000	17,500,000
2	Italian Red Cross		EUR	3,000,000.00		332,130,000	332,130,000
3	Qatar Red Crescent Society		USD	885,000.00		67,923,750	67,923,750
4	Singaporean Red Cross		SGD	8,900,000.00		578,678,000	578,678,000
5	Swiss Red Cross		EUR	20,000,000.00		2,240,200,000	2,240,200,000
6	Taiwan Red Cross Organization		USD	57,000,000.00		4,618,710,000	4,618,710,000
7	Red Cross Society of China, Hong Kong Branch		HK	100,000,000.00		1,040,000,000	1,040,000,000
8	ECHO (Cash received by IFRC (80% of the total budget))		EUR	9,105,921.00		1,096,808,184	1,096,808,184
9	Individual, corporations and other organizations		USD	725,776.38		55,761,399	55,761,399
	TOTAL					10,047,711,333	50,590,372,351

as of 31 August