

# Japan: Earthquake and Tsunami

Operations Update n° 11  
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Period covered by this Operations Update: 1 January 2013 – 31 March 2013



Tsunami survivors with a JRCS volunteer, taking part in Nordic Style Walking with the disaster-ravaged town of Ofunato, Iwate, in the background © JRCS

## Highlights:

Operations Update No. 11 captures the activities of the Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS) in response to the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami (GEJET) over the past three months.

- During this reporting period, the second anniversary of the disaster was commemorated. JRCS has completed a number of reconstruction projects, while many early recovery support programmes for displaced people have come to an end.
- In Soma city, Fukushima Prefecture, the construction of two further communal permanent public housing communities for the elderly was completed in March, in addition to the first one, which was completed in July 2012.
- In Yamada-machi, Iwate Prefecture, the construction of Osawa Nursery School was completed in the end of February. A completion ceremony was held in March. The construction of another nursery school and two after-class centres is scheduled to be in April and May respectively.
- The construction and renovation project for Motoyoshi hospital in Miyagi was completed in March. JRCS supported part of the construction of the facilities, including staff residences and exterior construction. JRCS also provided 20 hospital beds, blood-pressure gauges, cardiograph equipment and other medical items. This hospital will provide medical services to approximately 21,000 patients per year.
- Major progress was seen in the reconstruction of Shizugawa Hospital and Social Welfare Centre in Minamisanriku in Miyagi prefecture. The basic plan of these two facilities - aiming to provide integrated comprehensive health and social welfare services for the population of some 15,000 people in the town – has been approved by the municipality. Constructions are scheduled to start in February 2014, after completion of statutory planning procedures.
- The project to provide a set of six electric household appliances sets to displaced families has now been closed, benefiting 133,183 households in total. The final distribution was completed in February. The appliances were distributed to 18,694 households in Iwate, 49,045 in Miyagi, 63,617 in Fukushima and 1,827 in other prefectures. The project was the largest within the JRCS recovery operation in terms of scope and budget. Generous donations from sister Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies enabled JRCS to help survivors and evacuees to start their life in temporary shelters with provision of these electric household appliances which form part of most Japanese households.
- Community bus services provided by JRCS were handed over in March to local municipalities and public transportation services. The routes for evacuees from Okuma town will be taken over by the Okuma municipality. The route in Minamisanriku, Miyagi will be operated by public bus services from April.
- In total, JRCS donated 18 school buses and the operation support services were completed in March. This project assisted many displaced children to commute between temporary schools and their families' prefabricated/temporary housing.

## Background:

- On 11 March 2011 at 02.46 PM, Japan was struck by a magnitude 9.0 earthquake, with the epicentre 130 kilometers off its northeast Pacific coast. The earthquake generated a devastating tsunami, with waves estimated to have reached 38 meters. The consequences of the earthquake and tsunami in terms of deaths, injuries, economic and environmental damage were enormous.
- Within the first five hours, JRCS had dispatched 19 medical teams to the affected prefectures and set up its operations centre. The JRCS network of 92 Red Cross hospitals provided sites to receive patients and to launch mobile health teams. Psycho-social support was provided by trained staff within the evacuation centres. A family links website was established, and relief supplies were quickly dispatched.
- As a result of the main earthquake and the ensuing tsunami, three reactors in the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant were severely damaged, resulting in significant radiation emissions. On 12 April, the government declared the crippled Fukushima nuclear

plant as a level 7 accident on the International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale (INES)<sup>1</sup>, equivalent to that of the 1986 Chernobyl crisis. The government created a 20 kilometer radius exclusion zone around the plant from which the residents were evacuated. Additionally, the evacuation of those living within 30 kilometers, as well as those in some sites farther out began on 15 May. Those who were evacuated moved into government-provided accommodation.

- Collaboration within the Movement began almost immediately and a number of IFRC specialist delegates arrived to provide support, at the request of JRCS. A high level mission from sister societies conducted an exploratory mission in the disaster area, and IFRC stationed a Representative (funded by Swedish Red Cross) based at JRCS NHQ. A Partnership Meeting was convened in Tokyo on 9 May 2011 where a plan (PoA) for managing the Partner National Societies' (PNS) contributions was presented and discussed. This PoA was agreed among the PNS and finalized at JPY 30 billion (USD 389 million). 19 PNS participated in the PNS meeting. A revised PoA (JPY 53 billion or USD 688 million) was presented on 31 October during a monitoring meeting. The monitoring visit took place between 31 October and 2 November 2011 and comprised of by 11 PNS representatives. The budget as of this writing has increased to JPY 59.6 billion (USD 736 million).
- In July 2011, the government formulated a Basic Policy on Reconstruction, in which the budget for reconstruction for the next ten years was estimated at JPY 23 trillion (USD 300 billion) of which JPY 19 trillion (USD 247 billion) is to be allocated within the first five years. The first supplementary budget of JPY 4.15 trillion (USD 53 billion) was passed on 2 May 2011 followed by a second supplementary budget of JPY 1.9 trillion (USD 24 billion) in July and a third which amounted to JPY 9.24 trillion (USD 118 billion) in November.

### **The Current Situation:**

- On 11th of March 2013, memorial event to commemorate the second anniversary of the GEJET was held at the National Theatre in Tokyo. Many people in Japan observed a minute of silence for the disaster victims. His Majesty the Emperor expressed his deep condolences to the many people who lost their lives and to the bereaved families.
- As of 11<sup>th</sup> of March 2013, 15,882 people are confirmed dead, of whom 90 per cent died of drowning in the cold winter waters. 2,668 are still missing or unaccounted for. There are still a number of bodies that have not been identified by relatives. Out of 300 of such dead bodies, 130 bodies have now been identified by DNA analysis, according to local media reports.
- The Reconstruction Agency reported that a further 2,303 deaths were classified as disaster-related, as of September 2012. In comparison with other prefectures, the number of deaths in Fukushima was very high, totaling 1,121 people, of whom 80 per cent were elderly. About 70 per cent of the deaths in total were caused by physical and psychological tiredness, due to living in temporary housing or the process of being transferred from one place to another. Also, delayed medical treatment, due to destruction of hospitals, accounted for 10 per cent of the deaths.
- According to the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, as of 1 April 2013, 53,537 prefabricated houses are being utilized in Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima and four other prefectures. Many more of the displaced people are living in rented apartments.
- According to the Reconstruction Agency, an estimated 315,000 people have been displaced and relocated throughout 1,216 municipalities by February 2013. Approximately 40,600 of them come from Iwate, 110,000 from Miyagi, 97,200 from Fukushima and 67,200 from other prefectures.
- According to the Ministry of Environment, 8.6 million ton of disaster waste and debris in the three affected prefectures have been disposed, which is 51 per cent of the total, as of March 2013.

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<sup>1</sup> "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>

- As of January 2013, the Japanese government has revised and increased its reconstruction budget from JPY 19 trillion (USD 200 billion) to JPY 25 trillion (USD 264 billion) to be spent within five years. In this budget plan, the reconstruction subsidies for infrastructure are almost doubled in comparison with figures from fiscal 2012.
- In March, the government announced a new strategy for evacuees of the nuclear disaster. It focuses mainly on education, health and psychosocial care for children, support for parental care, and improvement of living conditions. To provide solid support for evacuees, the government will collaborate with Non-Profit Organisations (NPO) and other actors to implement micro-projects meeting the needs of disaster survivors in the affected prefectures, especially in Fukushima.
- A group of 1650 displaced survivors has brought a class action lawsuit against Tokyo Electronic Power Company (TEPCO) and the government of Japan. They are demanding compensation for the psychological pain and suffering they say they have suffered. Their reason for targeting the government in addition to TEPCO is that their argument that nuclear power was promoted by the government and could be regarded as a national policy on power distribution. The amount of claimed compensation is over JPY 53 billion (USD 563 million).
- The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry has restarted discussions on energy policy, including the utilisation of nuclear power. The former administration, run by the Democratic Party of Japan, called a halt to the use of nuclear power by 2030, while the Liberal Democratic Party, which returned to power after elections late last year, says it aims to have a good balance of energy supplies, including the nuclear power plants.
- An ordinance enacted by the Tokyo Metropolitan government, promoting disaster preparedness, came into force in April 2013. The measures, enacted in March 2012, stem from lessons learned in the GEJET's impact on Tokyo, where more than 5 million people faced difficulties getting home due to halted public transportation. The new ordinance requires business operators in Tokyo to prepare three days' emergency supplies, including food items, water and other necessities for their employees in case they are unable to get home. For example, East Japan Railway Company, one of the country's largest railway operators, has prepared emergency items for 60,000 people, stored in 200 stations within a 30-kilometre radius of Tokyo station.
- According to the Reconstruction Agency, as of March 2013, some 13.65 per cent of the task of land preparation for private housing and additional public housing in the most affected prefectures has been completed, which will benefit over 52,300 households in total.
- The Fire and Disaster Management Agency has been considering the usage of Social Networking Services (SNS) as a vehicle for urgent messages in case of a large-scale disaster. The idea has been inspired by the GEJET experience, in which the disaster badly damaged telecommunication systems such as landline and mobile phones. On the other hand, internet connection was not very limited to access at that time, therefore the agency is looking for viable systems for emergency calls. The procedures, information filtering, criteria for usage, privacy protection on personal information and etc. are still to be discussed and clarified.
- The Ministry of Environment recalculated its predictions for tsunami debris arrival on the west coast of North America and released the new predictions. In total, 221,000 tons of debris is expected to arrive there by October 2013.
- Part of a floating pier, which arrived off the coast of Oregon state in July 2012, has been exhibited in the local city of Newport, city in the U.S.A.. The pier is 20 metres long, six meters wide and two meters high and its arrival has raised issues over who would be responsible for removals cost and how much impact the drifting pier would have on the safety of marine traffic. The exhibit is being used for disaster prevention education.
- The International Development Centre of Japan released a comprehensive review of assistance from overseas for the GEJET. The study indicates that financial and in-kind contributions, worth some JPY 160 billion, have come from 174 countries and regions, and 43 international organisations. Of the 174 donors, 119 states and regions were recipients of Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) from Japan and 35 were among the so-called

Least Developed Countries (LDC) in Asia and Africa. JRCS received about three-quarters of the total amount.

## Coordination and Partnerships:

### A Visit by the IFRC Vice Presidents and senior management members to Ishinomaki, Miyagi prefecture

Three IFRC Vice Presidents together with Secretariat senior managers, visited Miyagi prefecture on 6 March. At Ishinomaki Red Cross Hospital, they were briefed on how hospital staff managed to respond to the disaster as the only functional medical institution in the area. Before they went to see the tsunami-affected area, the Vice Presidents met with evacuees in the prefabricated housing clusters, where they could see for themselves the distributed electric household appliances being used. The evacuees conveyed their gratitude for the support from the Red Cross and Red Crescent.



Staff members from IFRC and JRCS meeting the director of Ishinomaki Red Cross Hospital, Dr. Kaneda © JRCS

### Field Research by the IFRC Evaluation Team

The field research by the IFRC evaluation team for the GEJET recovery programme was carried out during the months of February and March. The team visited disaster sites and interviewed affected people and staff at the offices of municipalities and of prefectures in the three affected areas. The evaluation report is scheduled to be completed in June.

### Ceremony for the Completion of Osawa Nursery School, Yamada, Iwate

A ceremony to celebrate the completion of Osawa Nursery school was held on 21 March. Due to the destruction and subsidence of the ground caused by the earthquake, the nursery building was not repairable. On the same night Taiwan Red Cross Organisation (TRCO) and Roland Foundation Co. Ltd. together with musicians from the disaster affected areas jointly hosted a music concert in Yamada-machi, Iwate. Messages collected from survivors to their beloved ones in Yamada and Otsuchi towns were shown on the screen on the stage while music was playing, adding to the atmosphere of the occasion.



Children sang a song to celebrate the completion of their new nursery school in the ceremony © JRCS

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

In the spirit of solidarity, sister national societies and the IFRC have consistently been providing strong support to JRCS and many projects are being implemented based on the relief and recovery PoA<sup>2</sup> supported by them. In close collaboration with the relevant municipalities and prefectures, JRCS is currently working on the budget shown below, which represents an increase of JPY 84.2 million (USD 851,000) compared with the budget presented in the previous Operations Update number 10. The projects have been carefully selected based on assessments and consultation with the municipalities and prefectures in the affected areas.

		Unit: JPY 1,000
Program	Project	Budget:
1. Distribution of Emergency Relief Supplies	1-(1) Purchase and Replenishment of Emergency Relief Supplies	464,237
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	1,105,997
	4-(2) Nuclear Disaster Preparedness Project	1,000,032
	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)	108,894
	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 (Mnamisanriku) (*)	600,126
	5-(4) Strengthening the disaster/emergency medical capacity of Ishinomaki RC Hospital and reconstruction of RC nursing school and emergency health training centre (Ishinomaki)	4,300,167
	5-(5) Construction of a hospital (Motoyoshi)	153,709
	5-(6) Rehabilitation of Community Medical Center (Onagawa) (*)	1,887,506
	5-(7) Shizugawa permanent public hospital (Mnamisanriku)	1,600,770
	5-(8) Social Welfare Care centre (Mnamisanriku, Myagi)	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 temporary housing	333,314
	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 (*)	50,270
	6-(5) Psychosocial support	26,517
	6-(6) Distribution of six electric household appliances sets(*)	26,852,306
	6-(7) Public housing and community centres (Otsuchi, Iwate)	1,448,655
	6-(8) Construction of community centre (Kawauchi, Fukushima)	39,852
	6-(9) Nordic style walking as physical exercise	21,167
	6-(10) Health and Social Class	46,947
	6-(11) Home visits for evacuee's health care (Iwaki, Fukushima)	31,000
	6-(12) Psychosocial support centre for children and youth in Iwate Medical University Hospital	137,420
	6-(13) Mobile dental care services for elderly and physically challenged persons	60,000
	6-(14) Miscellaneous	78,565
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(*)	687,139
	7-(4) Services of caretakers for the elderly (*)	1,855
	7-(5) Social welfare centre (Kesennuma, Myagi)	600,088
	7-(6) Public housing for the elderly (Shinchi, Fukushima)	300,017
	7-(7) Public housing for the elderly (Soma, Fukushima)	100,749
	7-(8) Support for social welfare centres	6,000
8. Children's education support	8-(1) Provision of items for school kitchen centres (*)	292,220
	8-(2) Provision of goods for gymnasiums (*)	107,799
	8-(3) Nursery school and after-class centres (Yamada, Iwate)	422,590
	8-(4) Construction of after-class centre (Ofunato, Iwate)	24,000
	8-(5) Health and safety support (*)	3,333
	8-(6) School bus operations support(*)	203,868
	8-(7) Provision of school items (*)	48,792
	8-(8) Training outfits for football teams (*)	39,578
	8-(9) Provision of items for school clinics (*)	23,496
	8-(10) Organization of indoor playground (Smile Park)	348,102
	8-(11) Summer Camp	1,130,026
	8-(12) Prefabricated school gymnasiums	289,227
	8-(13) Red Cross Youth Project	81,486
	8-(14) Establishment of "Children's World"	78,121
	8-(15) "Dream Blossom" Project (*)	3,000
	8-(16) Miscellaneous	10,800
9. Community Based Disaster Preparedness	9-(1) Provision of DP material and storage facilities	1,501,000
10. Capacity building of JRC in the area of disaster management	10-(1) Development of disaster response capacity, tools and facilities	2,000,022
11. Other Projects	11-(1) AED and other necessities for volunteer centres	15,916
12. Project under formulation	12-(1) Future potential programmes.	3,669,676
13. Project management and support	13-(1) HR, consultancy, audit, evaluation, support by IFRC	1,788,453
<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>59,788,266</b>

<sup>2</sup> The completion of a project is recorded in the narrative report as the time when distributions, construction, and all related activities have ended, and does not necessarily represent the completion of all financial settlements.

## Progress to Date

All the projects, including those which have been completed, are reported hereunder.

### 1. Distribution of Emergency Relief Supplies

- (1) *Purchase and Replenishment of Emergency Relief Supplies -PROJECT COMPLETED*  
After the tsunami, many items such as tents, large-size pots, rice cookers, and winter uniforms were washed away or damaged in the warehouses in the coastal municipalities. JRCS provided relief supplies to the afflicted area's municipalities as indicated below.

Distributed Goods	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 for relief goods	1	Miyagi
Large rice cooker	30	Fukushima

JRCS Chapters requested replenishment of stock and 1,257 units of material and goods have been distributed in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures. The project was closed in 2012.

### 2. Emergency medical services and the Psycho-Social Support Programme (PSP)

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

Between the time when the disaster struck and September 2011, 896 medical teams were dispatched, attending to 87,445 survivors throughout the three worst affected prefectures and in Ibaraki prefecture. Efforts were also focused on psycho-social support, including caring for staff members of the emergency relief teams. JRCS provided medical assistance for the people in Fukushima who returned from brief visits back to their homes in the restricted area around the destroyed nuclear reactors. The regulation of those returning home is carried out by the government of Japan and thus the dispatch of medical and PSP teams in Fukushima has been requested by the authorities from JRCS.

### 3. Regional Healthcare Support

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

Pneumonia is the fourth cause of death for the elderly in Japan, as the rate of infection increases rapidly for people over seventy. In addition, in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima, the elderly were becoming physically vulnerable with numerous transfers between accommodations and the changes in living conditions. Vaccination was urgently needed for the elderly over seventy years of age in the three most affected prefectures. The vaccination started on 15 October 2011 and was completed in March 2012 concurrently with the end of the winter season. The number of beneficiaries in the three most affected prefectures are: Iwate: 125,711; Miyagi: 132,251 and Fukushima: 179,894.

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

Takata hospital is a prefectural hospital which was destroyed by the tsunami. A prefabricated hospital was constructed in its place and used as a temporary facility for both in- and out-patients. The facility is surrounded by unpaved roads, which caused dust to enter. This led to risks for infections. JRCS provided four air purifiers in April 2011 to improve conditions in the hospital.

#### 4. Assistance for nuclear power plant disaster victims

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

The purpose of the project is to examine the amount of radiation that was taken into the body. A Whole Body Counter and two Thyroid Gland Monitors have been provided to Fukushima Red Cross Hospital in April 2011. The Whole Body Counter (WBC) can examine 30 people per day on average. Since the distribution, 4,242 children between 4 and 18 years old and 3,748 parents of children aged 0 to 3 were examined by the WBC in the hospital by March 2013. 5,804 people were examined by the Thyroid Gland Monitors from March 2012 to March 2013. A further distribution of one mobile and six WBC are scheduled during May to July 2013 to municipalities in Fukushima. Under this project, the JRCS also procured 49 items of medical equipment for Fukushima Medical University Hospital in order to provide an increasing number of patients with medical check-ups, including evacuees in Fukushima city. The procured items are vital to provide the research results with better accuracy to the recipients.



(2) *Nuclear Disaster Preparedness Project*

In February 2013, the establishment of a Nuclear Disaster Information Centre was officially approved by the JRCS. During January to March, the project scheme was discussed and formulated in detail with cooperation from Japan Research Institute (JRI). In next three months, a new unit of three additional staff will be created to run this information centre. The JRCS archive system to save and share data and information on nuclear disasters will be developed. This archive system is planned to be connected with existing archive institutions such as National Diet Library.

A JRCS operational manual for relief activities in response to nuclear disaster was produced in March, with support of nuclear disaster experts, both internal and external.

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) launched a pilot programme of first aid training on nuclear disaster response. National Sister Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent are invited to participate in the training in May.

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

As the concern over the radiation in food items grows, radiation measuring equipment has been in urgent need especially in Fukushima. Three cities/villages in Fukushima (Fukushima, Nihonmatsu and Kawauchi) received a total of 106 pieces of equipment in 65 locations. Also, 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) - **PROJECT COMPLETED***

An emergency night-time medical centre which used to accommodate approximately 15,000 patients annually from within and around the city of Ishinomaki, was damaged by the tsunami. The centre lost its ability to function and the reconstruction took some time before the centre could be operational. The centre reopened its doors on 1 December 2011 and has been operating since. The centre has 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) - **PROJECT COMPLETED***

A temporary 50 bed facility allows Ishinomaki Red Cross Hospital to focus on tertiary medical care as the hospital has been accommodating primary and secondary medical care since 3.11. 32 nurses and staff from Ishinomaki City Hospital, which was destroyed by the tsunami and is currently being rebuilt, are working at this temporary ward. The building also contains a rehabilitation room, an administrative office and disaster relief material stores. The Newly built prefabricated annex building attached 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) - **PROJECT COMPLETED***

Minamisanriku has a population of 17,815 of which approximately seven per cent died or are missing and many left for other parts of Japan. After the tsunami, the town was left with a population of 13,991 people. A medical team dispatched by the government of Israel was stationed in make-shift clinics operating out of shipping containers. These containers were used as medical facilities until this newly built temporary facility was completed. This building will be used until the permanent city hospital is rebuilt. This hospital began operation in April 2012. 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 Ishinomaki medical region, Ishinomaki Red Cross hospital, which was further away from the sea, played a crucial role in providing medical services to a population of 220,000. Hospitals closer to the sea were destroyed by the tsunami and are still under reconstruction. The Red Cross Hospital aims to double its emergency ward capacity. The destroyed Red Cross nursing school will be built in the Red Cross Hospital compound. This will have an extended emergency medical centre with a new intensive care unit and advanced medical technology. The work by a contractor on designing the facilities is still proceeding. Following an easing of regulations for land use by the government, all of the required approvals for land acquisition were given in February 2013. Beginning of construction work is scheduled in October 2013, with the expected inauguration of the facility scheduled for July 2014 for the main building and July 2015 for the annex.

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

The city of Kesenuma, with a population of 70,000 lost 1,368 people in the disaster. The hospital in Motoyoshi area was severely damaged by the tsunami and could no longer be used. This hospital used to accommodate approximately 21,000 patients per year. JRCS has been supporting part of the construction of the facilities, including staff residences and exterior construction. The construction and renovation of the hospital was completed in March 2013. Also JRCS provided 20 hospital beds, blood-pressure gauges, cardiograph equipment and other medical items which needed to be replaced due to the tsunami damage.



The renovated hospital comes to provide their medical services as usual © JRCS

(6) *Rehabilitation of Community Medical Center(Onagawa, Miyagi) –PROJECT COMPLETED*

Onagawa had 10,000 inhabitants prior to the devastation, which took the lives of approximately 7 per cent of its population. Although the hospital stands 16 meters above sea level, the first floor was severely damaged by the tsunami. The rehabilitation and reconstruction of the hospital includes plans which were in place prior to the devastation, in particular to provide medical services for the ageing population by strengthening home services. The new building includes a group home for elderly who are unable to live in the prefabricated houses provided by the government. The facility was newly opened in April 2012. The centre is equipped with 19 beds for the general care department and 100 for the elderly healthcare facility.

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

In Minamisanriku, Shizugawa Hospital was a crucial medical facility for the population of 15,000 until it was destroyed by the tsunami. The temporary medical clinic, built with funding from JRCS, will provide secondary medical care for the people of the municipality until the new permanent hospital, also funded by JRCS, will be ready. A concept for rehabilitation of health services and Basic Construction Plan have been finalized by the municipality of Minamisanriku. The concept is to make a hospital resilient to future disasters, including a quake-absorbing structure and emergency water and power systems. A consultant company for designing was selected at the end of March 2013. The expected patient load of the hospital is about 50,000 out-patients and 31,000 in-patients per year. Construction is scheduled to start in February 2014.

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

The community health and social welfare centres in Minamisanriku were destroyed by the tsunami. The former community centre fulfilled various functions, such as maternal health counseling and medical check-ups for adults, infants and newborns. At the request of the municipality of Minamisanriku, JRCS will support the construction of a new facility. The new centre will also have multiple functions, providing comprehensive health services to the people of Minamisanriku, which will promote maternal health, support for child rearing, individual health management, nursing care, support for physically challenged persons, and volunteer activities in the town. Together with Shizugawa permanent public hospital (5-7), the centre will play a key role in building a better social welfare system for the public. The concept of the centre was drawn up at the end of March 2013. The detail of building design will be drawn by a consultant and its construction will be started in February 2014.

## 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) –PROJECT COMPLETED*

Immediately after the disaster, electric appliances such as TVs, large fans, and washing machines were delivered to 29 large-scale evacuation centres (i.e. in local school gymnasiums and community centres). Most of these evacuation centres were closed by October 2011 and the project shifted to serve the community centres and conversation lounges located in prefabricated housing clusters, in order to help build communities. JRCS provided refrigerators, TV sets, electric water heaters, vacuum cleaners, tables, chairs, book shelves, white boards and automated external defibrillators (AED). Due to an increased number of nuclear disaster evacuees who are staying in temporary housings, JRCS distributed furniture and electric appliances to new locations, seven community centres and two group homes in Fukushima prefecture in February 2013. The expected beneficiaries are around 570 evacuees.

Another activity under this project was carried out to build better communities by planting flowers with evacuees and JRCS volunteers in Fukushima. The number of participants in total was 2,130 people. This activity was closed in November 2012.

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

In July 2011, close to 240,000 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. Temporary showers are still in use in two cities in Iwate.

### (3) *Distribution of winter amenity items – PROJECT 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), and prevention of fire was duly considered when selecting the items. Nearly 140,000 items were distributed in 692 locations in the three most affected prefectures to 77,000 beneficiaries. The project was completed in December 2011.

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

Community bus services were provided in Miyagi and Fukushima for evacuees's transportation. This is a complete service with a bus stop with solar panels and LED lights for eco-friendliness and safe streets. The buses are mostly used by students for commuting to their schools and for the elderly in temporary houses to commute to nearby towns. A route in Minamisanriku in Miyagi which had been supported five times per day by JRCS has now been handed over to the municipality. The route will be operated by public bus services from April 2013. Another community bus service supported by JRCS for evacuees from Okuma town in Aizuwakamastu city, Fukushima, will be handed over to Okuma municipality from April 2013; thus the project was closed in March 2013.

(5) *Psycho-social support*

The three prefectures have been implementing various events for psycho-social support which are led by the JRCS chapters. The project includes Nordic style walking (see sections 6-9) in Iwate and Health and Social Classes (see sections 6-10) in Miyagi, soup kitchens, blood-pressure checks, health consultations, tea parties, relaxation and entertainment for children. From January to March, 20 events were held with 221 beneficiaries in Iwate and with 173 beneficiaries in Miyagi. JRCS staff have been continuously visiting the prefabricated housing, allowing them to build a good relationship with the beneficiaries and help establish a sense of community in the prefabricated clusters. During this period, seasonal events, soup kitchens and a yoga class, which are organised by JRCS Chapters, brought good opportunities for the disaster survivors to talk about their thoughts, memories and anxieties informally. In the case of those more introverted, staff have often visited their homes directly to give them the opportunity to talk about their feelings in a more private setting. Continuous psycho-social support for disaster survivors is still needed and JRCS Chapters plan to carry on this activity.



While giving a hand massage, JRCS volunteer attentively hear the survivor's story © JRCS

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

This project has been completed in February 2013. Finally 133,183 sets of six electric household appliance sets had been distributed to 18,694 households in Iwate, 49,045 in Miyagi, 63,617 in Fukushima and 1,827 in other prefectures. Each set consists of 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. Initially, this project was expected to end in March 2012. However, the timeframe had to be extended in response to the evolving needs of people, who were affected by radiation from the damaged nuclear power plant in Fukushima. The final distribution was completed in February 2013, having made an important contribution for the displaced people to resume their lives, with the help of international donations.

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

In the town of Otsuchi, 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 houses. 480 houses and a community centre are planned and JRCS will finance one eighth of the total costs for the construction. This project is proceeding in collaboration with the municipality and the agency for urban reconstruction<sup>3</sup>. The construction for 91 households started during this term and it is scheduled to be completed during summer and autumn. Plans and designs for further public housing is underway.

(8) *Construction of community centre (Kawauchi, Fukushima) – PROJECT COMPLETED*

The village of Kawauchi is located 20 kilometres from the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant. Ninety per cent of the population of 3,000 was evacuated as the village was designated as part of the no-entry zone by the government. The villagers were relocated in prefabricated housing clusters in Koriyama, 80 kilometres away from the plant. The restriction for entry to the village was lifted in April, 2012, although parts of the village are still restricted for permanent stay. Based on a needs assessment, a community centre was identified as a vital facility for the evacuated population in

<sup>3</sup> The agency is an independent administrative institution in Japan, under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

Koriyama and therefore it was relocated to Kawauchi soon after the return of the population started. The facility consists of a kids' room for nursery service, a library and meeting room which will also be used during for health check-up sessions. The construction was completed in November 2011.

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

The purpose of this project is to ease the stress of the elderly who tend to lack physical exercise in the unsettling life style forced on them by the living conditions in the prefabricated houses. This project promotes health through exercise, and builds a stronger sense of community. At the beginning, JRCS Iwate chapter in collaboration with the Hokkaido chapter provided this activity and later it was taken up by other chapters. From January to March 2013, 195 people and 42 JRCS members in Iwate participated in the walks, which were held 16 times. Through the continuous support of JRCS, the number of participants newly joining has gradually increased. The project still continues and is much appreciated by the participants.



Participants and a JRC volunteer enjoyed walking in Ofunato, Iwate © JRCS

(10) *Health and Social Classes*

Numerous health and social classes have been held in Fukushima prefecture. These include singing, dancing, and physical exercise. 1,062 people have participated so far and during January and March 2013 and one session was held with 37 participants. Instructors from the JRCS health support programme and volunteers lead the sessions.

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

Since the area was severely afflicted by radiation, residents of Namie municipality live scattered across Iwaki city in Fukushima. In October 2012, JRCS launched a project for the residents of Namie municipality located in Iwaki, in which door-to-door visits by a JRCS nurse and a teacher from the Japanese Red Cross Nursing Collage are conducted in order to listen to the evacuees' health, psychological and social concerns. JRCS teams make three visits per day on average and hearing on telephone by the request of evacuees. The teams found out about a number of health issues, for example that evacuees tend to gain their weights in a wide age group, due to their stress as a result of prolonged displacement and decreased day time activities within the more confined space of their temporary housing. These factors cause people's health and psychological condition to worsen. As of March, the number of beneficiaries reached 843 people (374 households) out of targeted number of 2,167 people (1,044 households).

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

The harrowing experiences from the tsunami have caused post-traumatic stress symptoms in many children and youth from the affected areas. In comparison with the situation immediately after the disaster, the needs for psychosocial support have increased by 10 per cent in 2012 and especially the serious cases, such as psychosomatic symptom/disease and truancy, which require professional counselling and medication. The objective of this project is to support the Iwate Medical University Hospital (IMUH) facility for psychosocial support to around 200 children and youth per year. The construction is expected to be completed and the facility operational by May 2013.

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

Mobile dental care service supported by JRCS has started to work in partnership with Miyagi Dental Association (MDA). The target beneficiaries are elderly and physically challenged persons in Miyagi, who have limited access to dental services. MDA received 11 sets, each comprised of dental care kits, mobile X-ray machines, sterilizers, generators, medical supplies and five vehicles in March. The operation will start in the middle of April. Around 1000 beneficiaries are expected.

(14) *Miscellaneous*

In total, 57,720 medical items have been provided to beneficiaries in 13 municipalities and social welfare institutions and related organizations since March 2011. The items are blood-pressure gauges, examination equipment sets, temporary showers and “Reassurance (Anshin) kits<sup>4</sup>”. Training sessions on the use of AED and first aid, soup kitchens, health workshops, tea parties and many other activities have been organized in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures with 2,907 participants in 93 events.

Under this project, JRCS partially supports the construction of a large-scale ship for a fishery union of Iwaki, Fukushima. The construction has been started already and it will be completed by July 2013 to be in use for seasonal fishery of Pacific saury

## 7. Social welfare support

(1) *Distribution of medical/nursing beds – PROJECT COMPLETED*

959 medical/nursing beds were distributed in 161 facilities throughout the three most affected prefectures: 205 in Iwate, 658 in Miyagi and 96 in Fukushima. The distribution was based on requests from the prefectures and completed in November 2011.

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

Group homes for the elderly and physically challenged are 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 has 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, these 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 – PROJECT COMPLETED*

A total of 203 vehicles were distributed to the municipalities, social welfare institutions, group homes in the prefabricated housing clusters and other relevant organizations in the three most affected prefectures. This project aimed to benefit elderly and physically challenged people throughout the prefectures and also plays a crucial role in the region due to the scarcity of public transportation. The distribution of the vehicles started in Onagawa in early December 2011 and completed in April 2012.

(4) *Services of caretakers for the elderly – PROJECT 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. Nearly 70 caretakers were deployed during April-June 2011. Psychological support was also provided for staff and volunteers in the centres.

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<sup>4</sup> “Reassurance (Anshin) kits” or capsules enables an individual to leave information on his/her family doctor, 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 (Kesenuma, Miyagi)*

The city of Kesenuma aims to rebuild a social welfare centre which was destroyed by the tsunami. The new centre will be the operational base for social welfare groups and volunteers, as well as function as a disaster intervention space for social welfare workers in case of an emergency. JRCS will fund the construction of the centre and has been coordinating with municipality authorities. Currently the land adjustments are going on, in order to determine the construction site to be followed by land acquisition. In next period, the design for the centre will be drawn up. The construction is expected to be completed in March 2015.

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

In Shinchi, 550 houses were destroyed by the tsunami. The project aims to provide permanent housing for elderly above 65 years who have lost their homes. The buildings are designed to have a community room to prevent isolation of the residents and will be built using traditional Japanese woodworking techniques which makes them resistant to earthquakes and typhoons. The facility will accommodate 22 households. A contractor for the construction has been chosen and the land development is proceeding. The construction is expected to be completed by the end of October 2013.

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

The city of Soma has a population of 38,000 of whom 15 % 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 two public housings in Minamitosaki and Kitsunaeana was completed in March, in addition to the first one in Babano, which was completed in July 2012. The design of another complex in Hosoda is confirmed and the land formation is underway.



(8) *Support for social welfare centres (Miyagi)-PROJECT 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 sharing information of disaster prevention and of livelihoods rehabilitation equally. The beneficiaries will be over 5,400 visually impaired persons in Miyagi. Also, a renovation for special plumbing work in the Social Welfare Centre For Physically Challenged Persons in Miyagi, supported by JRCS, was completed by the end of December 2012. The centre in Sendai city is designated as an evacuation centre with social welfare facilities in case of emergency. The centre received 100 service takers per day soon after the tsunami and needs to be equipped with more special equipment. With resident social workers, the facility can normally accommodate 26 people per day and it provides services for physically challenged persons and their care-givers. 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) – PROJECT COMPLETED*

In the Japanese school system, lunch is generally served in the classrooms where the students eat, instead of going to a cafeteria. Lunch is prepared by kitchen centres which cover multiple kindergartens and schools or by individual kitchens in the kindergartens or schools. 15 schools and kitchen centres have received a total of 8,931 items. Almost 15,000 students throughout the three prefectures have benefited from this service. The

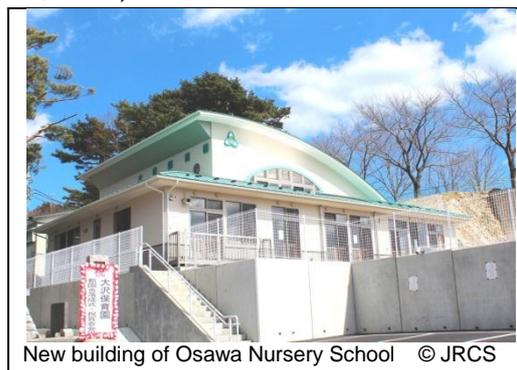
last distribution was completed in August 2012 with delivery of two dish washers in Ishinomaki kitchen centres which are serving 4500 meals for 11 schools per day.

(2) *Provision of goods for gymnasiums (Miyagi) – PROJECT COMPLETED*

A request for material for school gymnasias was received from the Office of Education of Miyagi in the autumn of 2011. An assessment was made and the request was granted. JRCS began to deliver the items in February 2012 and then distributed to five schools, three elementary schools and two junior high schools. Totally 81 types of goods were delivered to the schools, including: mats, racquets, balls, track hurdles and cupboards. The distribution was completed in July 2012.

(3) *Nursery school and after-class centres (Yamada, Iwate)*

Yamada was one of the most devastated towns in Iwate, with more than 50% of the houses completely destroyed, including public facilities such as nursery schools. The project in Yamada consists of construction of buildings for the following four facilities: two nursery schools and two after school centres for children with working parents. The construction of Osawa Nursery School was completed at the end of February. A ceremony to celebrate the completion of the school was held in March. The ground breaking



New building of Osawa Nursery School © JRCS

ceremony for the Nittai Kizuna Nursery School took place in March. The construction of two after-class centres are scheduled to be started in May.

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

JRCS recently launched a project for construction of an after-class centre in Ofunato, Iwate. The after-class centre is much needed by the community, due to the changed conditions for children and their families after the tsunami. The major concern is that children are spending more time alone at home in the temporary houses since parents' work places are often further away than before and commuting takes longer. This after-class centre will be built within a school owned compound. The facility can accommodate 30 children per day. Due to a price increase for construction materials, the design had to be revised and was completed in December 2012. The construction was started in February 2013 and the completion will be in May 2013.

(5) *Health and safety support – PROJECT 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 organized 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 the introduction of the health and safety sessions to 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 deployed 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)-PROJECT 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 earthquake, tsunami, and radiation from the nuclear power plant

disaster. The children affected by the disasters did not have their public transportation and faced difficulties to have access between the schools and the prefabricated/temporary housing. JRCS has completed all bus operation services by March and provided 18 buses, in order for schools to maintain school bus services for their students. This project was completed in March 2013.

Prefecture	Place	Targeted Number of School Coverage	Amount of Bus Donation	Operation Services*2
Iwate	Yamada	4	6	6
	Otsuchi*1	4	5	5
Fukushima	Okuma	2	2	2
	Katsurao	2	2	0
	Iwaki	2	1	1
	Naraha	2	2	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>

\*1 In the case of Otsuchi, one school accommodates 4 schools which are forced to move in to the school by the earthquake and tsunami

\*2 It includes temporary services before bus donation.

(7) *Provision of school items – PROJECT COMPLETED*

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

A donation raised by the former soccer 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 – PROJECT COMPLETED*

Many school clinics were badly damaged by the tsunami in Iwate and Miyagi and sets of eleven items were distributed, in total 1,719 items to 157 schools. The eleven items comprised 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. In Miyagi, 62 schools have received the same set of items. 17 AED were also distributed to 15 elementary and junior high schools. In Miyagi and Iwate, 84 schools also received one fan/heater for their clinics. The distribution was completed in June 2012.

(10) *Organization of indoor playgrounds, Smile Parks (Fukushima)*

The indoor playground project, Smile Parks, started in February 2012. Smile Parks are the largest mobile indoor playgrounds provided in Fukushima prefecture. The project was highly appreciated by parents and therefore the JRCS chapter of Fukushima determined to continue this project. Smile Parks help children in Fukushima to play indoors and allows parents to let their children play without anxiety over radiation. The locations were selected to promote participation of children and their parents, including evacuees from other areas. In 2012, seven sessions were held with over 40,000

participants. During January to March, the event was not held and it will be held from July to December 2013.

Session	Location	Term of a session	Number of Children participated	Number of Parents participated	TOTAL
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
<b>Total participants in 2012</b>					<b>40,890</b>

**(11) Summer Camps**

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. In 2012, a series of 11 camp sessions were held during the summer and 3,451 children from all affected areas participated. 951 Red Cross volunteers, private sector stakeholders, teachers, nurses, clinical psychotherapists and travel agency staff and JRCS NHQ staff were mobilized to manage the camps. The project was highly appreciated by the parents, children and given positive feedback by the participants from the Red Cross and other organizations. Many children are still under great stress from their tsunami experience, their changed life and their anxiety for the future. JRCS will organize further summer camps in 2013 as well and added another objective, "Broadening the perspective for the future". There will be nine sessions with 2,160 participants. The task force team of the JRCS is now coordinating with education boards, travel agent, and other collaborators.

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

Temporary gymnasiums were provided to relocated prefabricated schools in Otsuchi municipality in Iwate and Iitate in Fukushima prefecture and later also for Akasaki Jr. High School in Ofunato in Iwate. The main building of that school had been flooded up to the second floor by the tsunami, and the school, the gymnasium and the swimming pool had been severely damaged. The inauguration ceremony for the new temporary school building and the gymnasium took place on 9 July 2012, and now all these three temporary schools have their own campus and gymnasiums.

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

Various youth activities led by the local chapters have been carried out in the three most afflicted prefectures. JRCS chapters in Miyagi and Fukushima plan an international exchange programme for youth between Japan and Thailand and the Philippines. The student exchange events will bring great opportunities to share and to discuss their experiences of large-scale disasters in recent years and how they can contribute to recovery and rehabilitation activities for future disasters from their perspectives.

**(14) Establishment of "Children's World" (Iwaki, Fukushima)-PROJECT COMPLETED**

Many citizens of Naraha town in Fukushima prefecture have been evacuated to other locations due to high levels of radiation. Most of them now stay in the city of Iwaki. JRCS will build a facility which functions as a kindergarten and a nursery school in response to urgent needs of working parents. The facility, called "Children's World (Kodomo-en)", enables parents to leave their children while at work. For the children evacuated from Naraha town, the facility was opened in the city of Iwaki, Fukushima, and located in the compound of a Naraha temporary primary and junior high school on land rented from Iwaki Meisei University. The construction was completed in November

2012 and the opening ceremony was held on 19 December. The beneficiaries will be 42 children and their parents. JRCS has 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)* - **PROJECT COMPLETED**

In collaboration with Chiba Prefectural Museum of Art, the education board of Kamaishi and JRCS Chiba chapter realized a project for children to participate in a four day mobile creative art workshop in August 2012. The chapter has close relations with Iwate since it was responsible for some of the relief activities there after the disaster. Creative activity has proven to be effective for stress relief for children, and such psycho-social projects have also been carried out by the Red Cross/Red Crescent in other disaster affected countries. During the workshops, the children make badges and build large-scale artworks together. The total number of participating children was 146. Eleven staff from the project team assisted them. After the workshop, some of the hand craft materials were donated to the education board of Kamaishi for further use at schools.

(16) *Miscellaneous*

From January to March 2013, JRCS Fukushima Chapter organized concerts, a number of handicraft classes and movie screenings. Five events were held with 982 participants. Also a film-making workshop for high school students of Futaba town, who have been evacuated to Iwaki city, is in preparation in collaboration with private sector stakeholders.

Following a request from Miyagi prefecture, electric blackboards will be provided to primary and junior high schools. The targeted schools, previously 16 schools located in coastal areas and destroyed by the tsunami, are now relocated and reorganized into eight. Each school will have two electric blackboards and their distribution will be started in May.

## 9. Community Based Disaster Preparedness

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

JRCS supports municipalities in the affected areas to strengthen their preparedness for future disasters. JRCS provides storage facilities and equipment for disaster preparedness, such as generators, cord reels, floodlights, lanterns, mobile toilet sets, and partitions. The procurement and distribution will start from April 2013.

## 10. Capacity Building of JRCS National Disaster Preparedness

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

To strengthen its capacity to respond to future emergencies, JRCS is procuring items for future disaster response. The selected items are large-size tents for aid stations, communication command cars for emergency, satellite phones, doctors' cars, cooling/heating system for aid stations, cars for pharmaceutical storage, portable ultrasound diagnostic devices, trucks for emergency relief goods delivery, and prefabricated operation centers for rapid deployment. Tents for aid stations, communication command vehicles and ambulances have been distributed to JRCS Chapters by March 2013. Operation vehicles and medical bags are planned to be distributed to the Chapters toward August.



Communication command car for emergency use at JRCS Headquarter © JRCS

## **11. Other Projects-PROGRAMME COMPLETED**

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

257 items have been distributed in 11 locations to enhance preparedness at the volunteer centres. These include equipment such as 90 sets of emergency kits, 29 AED, temporary showers and 28 tents, which will make the volunteers more effective. The temporary showers were provided by March 2013.

## **12. Projects under formulation**

Construction of further community centres and nursery schools is being discussed with relevant municipalities and communities.

## **13. Project management and support**

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

The IFRC Secretariat and its regional offices have supported the JRCS with technical delegates and support whenever requested. IFRC is also present in Japan from March 2011 with a Country Representative placed in the National Headquarters. Japan Research Institute (JRI) has been supporting the management of recovery programmes.

In the occasion of the two-year commemoration of the earthquake and tsunami, JRCS Public Relations team placed advertisements in national and local newspapers on 11 March 2013 to promote understanding on the GEJET recovery programmes of JRCS by the general public. Especially in national newspapers, an interview with President Konoe was included to express JRCS' gratitude for donors of international donation and cash grants from all over the world.

## **Evaluation by the IFRC**

An external evaluation has been carried out from February to March 2013, commissioned by JRCS and IFRC jointly. This evaluation focuses on recovery and rehabilitation during the first two years after the disaster and follow up on the external JRCS/IFRC evaluation in 2011, which focused on the emergency phase. The IFRC evaluation team was composed of specialists, who are experienced in the field and in project management. For their research, the team visited both project sites and the offices of municipalities and prefecture in the affected areas. The criteria of the evaluation are based on 1) Efficiency and effectiveness; 2) Impact; 3) Accountability to beneficiaries, donors and other stakeholders; 4) Coordination; 5) Relevance; 6) Appropriateness of coverage; 7) International Standards and Principles and 8) Preparedness. Their research is completed and the evaluation paper is underway to be released in June.

## **Operational Gaps, Challenges and Constraints**

The project of electric household appliances, the largest project within JRCS recovery programme, was finally closed in February. The number of beneficiary families reached more than 130,000. It was successfully closed, with lessons left behind on difficulty of the exit strategy.

The project was launched in April 2011 when evacuees from the evacuation centres started moving into government-built prefabricated temporary houses without any belongings with them. Initially the targeted number of beneficiaries was estimated around 70,000 families as per the eligibility criteria for those who resumed their new lives in the prefabricated houses. In May 2011, the central government changed its policy and gave same entitlements as prefabricated houses to those who moved to public/private apartments, thus eligible for JRCS assistance. The result was that JRCS had to extend its project period twice and the number of beneficiaries almost doubled. Those who moved to all over Japan from Okinawa to Hokkaido received JRCS

assistance. Further, displaced families continued to move on, often dividing family members between grandparents and younger parents or sometimes between mother/children and husband. Such cases were particularly seen among people displaced by the Fukushima nuclear disaster.

In September 2012, JRCS and relevant prefectures agreed to terminate this project after the series of negotiations, giving sufficient time for the local municipalities to disseminate the information on termination to potential beneficiaries. Closing such a large scale operation was a real challenge for JRCS and it was enabled by the enormous and generous financial support from all over the world.

## Cash Grant

### Progress to date:

According to the national disaster management plan of Japan, all funds raised by JRCS from the public in Japan are distributed as cash grants to the people who have been affected by a national disaster. As the damage and human loss from the disaster extended to 15 prefectures, a Central Grant Disbursement Committee was established to determine fair allocation of the funds collected by the JRCS and the other designated fundraising organizations. JRCS has made transfers to the 15 prefectures based on the decisions by the Central Committee and the available funds have been forwarded accordingly. Each prefecture has established a prefectural level Grant Disbursement Committee that sets criteria for eligible recipients as well as for the amounts to be distributed by the municipality authorities who are responsible for identifying individual beneficiaries and to distribute the cash grants.

The amount of total donations for cash grant includes the funds, donated directly to the JRCS from foreign countries, embassies and private entities. The recent statistic shows that cash donation from foreign countries amounts JPY 22.3 billion. JRCS has extended the period for accepting donations by the public for cash grants until 31 March 2014.

Donations and their Distribution	JPY	USD
Donations received by JRCS <sup>5</sup>	326,371,193,646 (11 April 2013)	3,314,120,000
Total funds transferred to 15 affected prefectures from JRCS, the Central Community Chest of Japan <sup>6</sup> and NHK <sup>7</sup>	Approx. 360,3 billion. (28 February 2013)	Approx. 3,65 billion
Total funds transferred to affected municipalities from 15 prefectures	Approx. 353.9 billion (28 February 2013)	Approx. 3,59 billion
Distributed to beneficiaries	Approx. 339.8 billion (28 February 2013)	Approx. 3,45 billion

<sup>5</sup> Collected from national and international donor sources, excluding the funds donated by sister societies

<sup>6</sup> <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, organize and train volunteers, conduct public relations, and survey the financial needs providing welfare services."

<sup>7</sup> National TV company

## Support from the State of Kuwait

Some 5 million barrels of crude oil with a value of JPY 40 billion, (USD 520 million) was donated by the State of Kuwait. The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry appointed JRCS as recipient agency and requested the national society to disburse the funds from the sale of the oil. JRCS chapters in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima have facilitated the establishment of an independent panel composed of members from the local prefecture and municipality authorities, media, banks and enterprises. These panels provide the prefectures 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 will report to JRCS on the use of the funds every six months. The funds have been allocated in the following way:



The fund enables to re-start Sanriku Railways in April 2013 © JRCS

### Iwate:

- Recovery of the regions along Sanriku Railways<sup>8</sup> and the recovery of the train cars and stations.
- Rehabilitation of disaster survivors.
- 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:

- 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.



A beneficiary of the fund to restart his business of grill fish restaurant in Kesenuma, Miyagi © JRCS

### Fukushima:

- Preservation of designated cultural property.
- Restoration of local cultural heritage.
- Restoration of historical architecture.
- Supplement for the purchase of vehicles.
- Rehabilitation of homes through support of mortgage interest.
- Maintenance of prefabricated housing.
- Support for the farmers whose business is suspended due to evacuation.
- Restoration and recovery of utilities for small to medium-size business.
- Support for Fukushima industries.
- Funding support for small to medium-size business.

In addition to the donation of 5 million barrels of crude oil, the State of Kuwait has donated USD 2 million for recovery and rehabilitation projects managed by JRCS. A presentation ceremony was held at the JRCS NHQ on 19 July where Ambassador Abdulrahman Al-Otaibi delivered a Kuwaiti grant approved by His Highness the Amir Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah.

<sup>8</sup> 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. The reconstruction of Sanriku Railway will be of great benefit not only to the people of Tohoku but also to the nation as a symbol of recovery.

## Communications, Media and Public Information

On the occasion of the second annual commemoration of the March 11 Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami, JRCS issued a press release to raise awareness about the current situation of survivors and how its recovery assistance helped their recovery process. In addition, JRCS posted newspaper advertisements with a thank-you message and information on the extended donation period of cash grant programme in major nation-wide and local newspapers.

With support from IFRC, a series of 2-minutes films highlighting stories of survivors and financial support from JRCS were produced and copies of them were disseminated to PNS through IFRC newswire.

Also, while the number of enquiries on general issues from media has dropped, there have been occasionally enquiries on specific issues such as activities of the Fukushima Red Cross Hospital and situation on the hospital rehabilitation in Miyagi.

With the fact that this fiscal year of 2013 may be the final year of implementation of JRCS recovery programmes, JRCS is developing a plan on how best to record and share recovery efforts to the public in a strategic manner.

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

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

### Contact information

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Donation Received 11/03/2011-08/05/2013

Unit :JPY

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	23,050,962,179
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	
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	486,967,819
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	
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	
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	1,828,504,022
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	4,017,332,587
The Canadian Red Cross Society	2012/12/25	CAD	4,946,571.95	85.30	421,942,587	
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	
Croatian Red Cross	2011/7/26	JPY	28,000,599.00	1.00	28,000,599	85,775,140
Cyprus Red Cross Society	2011/7/12	EUR	49,945.00	112.50	5,618,812	5,618,812
Czech Red Cross	2011/4/14	CZK	4,000,000.00	4.94	19,760,000	
Czech Red Cross	2011/6/15	CZK	4,000,000.00	4.80	19,200,000	47,342,500
Czech Red Cross	2011/9/8	CZK	250,000.00	4.48	1,120,000	
Czech Red Cross	2011/10/3	CZK	1,750,000.00	4.15	7,262,500	
Danish Red Cross	2011/6/7	DKK	2,200,000.00	15.67	34,474,000	
Danish Red Cross	2012/10/18	JPY	3,385,700.00	1.00	3,385,700	53,362,250
Danish Red Cross	2012/11/29	JPY	15,502,550.00	1.00	15,502,550	
Danish Red Cross (Faroe Islands Red Cross)	2012/1/27	DKK	50,000.00	13.63	681,500	681,500
Dominican Red Cross	2011/12/14	USD	4,297.51	78.02	335,291	335,291
Ecuadorian Red Cross	2011/12/30	USD	11,667.19	77.74	907,007	
Ecuadorian Red Cross	2011/12/30	USD	14,224.27	77.74	1,105,794	2,590,860
Ecuadorian Red Cross	2012/1/10	USD	4,554.35	76.89	350,183	
Ecuadorian Red Cross	2012/1/25	USD	2,929.00	77.80	227,876	
Estonia Red Cross	2011/5/10	EUR	28,000.00	115.08	3,222,240	
Estonia Red Cross	2012/1/18	CHF	996.98	80.94	80,696	3,302,936
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	3,329,505,390
German Red Cross	2011/9/16	EUR	6,395,000.00	106.37	680,236,150	
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	
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	2012/6/22	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	2,977,101,031
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2011/7/25	JPY	279,850,746.00	1.00	279,850,746	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2011/9/2	JPY	33,155,579.00	1.00	33,155,579	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2011/11/1	JPY	71,367,399.00	1.00	71,367,399	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2012/2/29	JPY	23,542,003.00	1.00	23,542,003	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2012/7/5	JPY	105,337.00	1.00	105,337.00	
Laos 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	171,120,736
Malaysian Red Crescent Society	2011/5/20	USD	999,967.00	81.78	81,777,301	
Malaysian Red Crescent Society	2012/6/26	JPY	1,144,195.00	1.00	1,144,195	
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	51,257,093
New Zealand Red Cross	2012/6/26	JPY	4,275,163.00	1.00	4,275,163	
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	163,836,124
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/5/12	JPY	6,000.00	1.00	6,000	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/5/16	USD	102,180.00	80.91	8,267,383	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/5/24	USD	9,220.00	81.95	755,579	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/5/30	USD	96,675.00	80.91	7,821,974	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/6/3	USD	19,110.00	80.85	1,545,043	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/6/17	USD	9,560.00	80.68	771,300	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/7/13	USD	4,330.00	79.55	344,451	
The Russian Red Cross Society	2011/8/19	USD	5,906.00	76.93	454,348	
Rwandan Red Cross	2011/3/30	USD	99,222.87	82.48	8,183,902	8,183,902
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	652,648,385
Singapore Red Cross Society	2011/9/7	SGD	8,900,000.00	64.07	570,223,000	
Singapore Red Cross Society	2012/6/14	SGD	9,940.00	61.91	615,385	
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	404,746,365
Spanish Red Cross	2012/3/12	EUR	198,826.26	107.89	21,451,365	
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	
Swiss Red Cross	2012/3/8	CHF	6,591,519.00	88.56	583,744,922	1,999,210,672
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	
Taiwan Red Cross Organization	2012/2/27	JPY	800,000,000.00	1.00	800,000,000	7,008,627,958
Taiwan Red Cross Organization	2012/10/9	JPY	4,288,000,000.00	1.00	4,288,000,000	
Taiwan Red Cross Organization	2013/4/22	JPY	234,143,958	1.00	234,143,958	

The Thai Red Cross Society	2011/3/17	USD	99,975.00	79.31	7,929,017	
The Thai Red Cross Society	2011/3/31	USD	2,000,000.00	83.15	166,300,000	
The Thai Red Cross Society	2011/4/4	USD	1,000,000.00	84.12	84,120,000	
The Thai Red Cross Society	2011/4/8	USD	999,973.00	85.17	85,167,700	748,362,342
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	
Tonga Red Cross Society	2011/3/28	JPY	8,695,650.00	1.00	8,695,650	
Tonga Red Cross Society	2011/3/28	JPY	2,058,450.00	1.00	2,058,450	
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	11,534,778
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	
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	
Individuals, corporations and other organisations					854,302,995	854,302,995
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>59,611,044,026</b>	<b>59,611,044,026</b>