

# Japan: Earthquake and Tsunami

12 Month Report  
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A family in Fukushima enjoys quality time in a safe play environment. An event space was created for the children in Fukushima who are rarely allowed to play outdoors, due to the growing concern over radiation. © JRCS

## A Message from the President

A year has passed since Japan was faced with one of the major challenges in its history; a triple disaster of earthquake, tsunami and nuclear accident. As I write this message to you, I look back on the events of last March and think of how much overwhelming and generous support we have received from all over the world throughout the year.



There is great sadness, still, certainly at the loss of life and destruction; perhaps a sense of unreality; maybe thoughts about our own role in how events unfolded. For me, there is also a sense of pride: Pride in the way that hundreds of Japanese Red Cross medical teams and thousands of staff and volunteers responded and helped to meet the needs of so many injured and traumatised survivors. But above all, there is a sense of humility and a willingness to see what we can learn from this overwhelming experience and what we can do better in the future. This feeling is particularly strong when it comes to looking back at the events of the nuclear crisis in Fukushima.

The Japanese Red Cross, together with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, has taken the lead in bringing our international partners in the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement together on this issue of preparedness for nuclear accidents. As a first step, we will host an international conference on this issue here in Tokyo in May in which the aim will be to begin the process of drafting a set of guidelines setting out how Red Cross Red Crescent Societies can play a role in promoting better preparedness for nuclear accidents.

As we look at how the situation has evolved over the last 13 months, despite the vastness of the numbers affected – more than 344,000 people still displaced – we can see clear signs of recovery. As they come through what has been a relatively harsh winter, people are at least now able to go about their daily lives and have access to supermarkets, banks and dry cleaners all housed in prefabricated buildings. However, the majority of survivors are still also living in temporary housing. Progress on reconstructing permanent homes has been considerably slower than many would have hoped; a combination of factors is to blame, such as the difficulty of arriving at a master plan, agreed by all levels of government and issues the availability of safe land.

Amid this complex situation, we have, with the support of our partners, been able to make a difference. In addition to the JPY 40 billion (USD 490 million) from the State of Kuwait, generous donations amounting to nearly JPY56.3 billion (USD 690 million) made through Red Cross Red Crescent societies over the world, we have been able to increase our efforts to meet the needs of those who have survived this massive disaster. We have provided more than 130,000 families living in temporary housing with a set of six electrical appliances, including rice cooker, microwave oven and refrigerator; rebuilding or building seven medical facilities in Miyagi: provided more than 900 medical/nursing beds; and continue to provide support for the people affected by the nuclear power plant accident. These have helped to make them as comfortable as possible, despite the difficult and cramped conditions

In addition to the international support, of course, there has been a truly impressive response from members of the public within Japan, donating over a total of JPY315 billion (USD 3.9 billion) – and we are still receiving JPY400 million every week, which goes to providing cash grants for the disaster survivors. In the light of that, we have decided to extend the period of domestic donations until September this year.

What we face in the years to come is a big task, with reconstruction likely to prove a slow and complex process. The survivors will continue to need our support – both practical and emotional - and we will continue to need the support of our international partners.

I thank you for your support and solidarity.

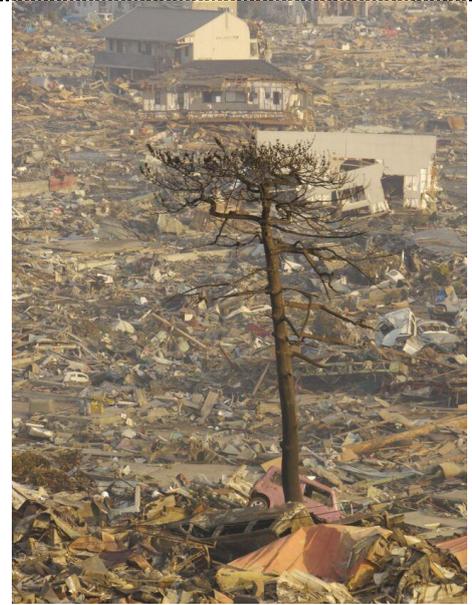


**Tadateru Konoe**  
President

## The General Situation

### The Disaster

2011 was a year that changed the lives of many in Japan especially for those in the north eastern (Tohoku) coastal region of the main island of Honshu. A 9.0 magnitude earthquake, followed by a massive tsunami took the lives of nearly 19,000 people and left their loved ones with numbness and sorrow. The tsunami is estimated to have risen to 40 meters at the highest point, devastating towns and cities. The Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami (GEJET) was the fourth-largest earthquake in the world since 1900, after the Chilean Earthquake in 1960 (9.5 magnitude), the Alaska Earthquake in 1964 (9.2 magnitude) and the Sumatra Earthquake in 2004 (9.1 magnitude). The enormous tsunami was caused by a shift at the bottom of the sea of approximately 24 meters horizontally. The destruction by the tsunami stretched 700 km along the coast and inundated 561 square kilometers. The immense damage across Tohoku was largely due to its geography, where the coast is mountainous and the people live in narrow river valleys and flat lands near the ocean. Thus, it was the tsunami much more than the earthquake which brought the large number of fatalities to the region: 90% of the deaths were due to drowning. As of 25 April, the confirmed number of dead is 15,857 and 3,057 are still accounted for.



Scenes like this were common throughout the region: the devastation in Tohoku was beyond anyone's imagination. © JRCS

Due to the massive earthquake and tsunami, 129,500 houses were totally destroyed, and 256,324 houses were partially destroyed. The estimated economic damage of the disaster totals more than JPY16 trillion (USD 200 billion).

As a result of the main quake and the ensuing tsunami, three reactors of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant were severely damaged, with large radiation emissions. One month after 3.11, the government declared the crippled Fukushima nuclear plant as a disaster of level 7 on the International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale (INES)<sup>1</sup>, the same as that of the 1986 Chernobyl crisis. The government created a 20 kilometer radius exclusion zone around the plant, from which the residents were evacuated. In addition, the evacuation of those living within 30 km, as well as those in some sites further out, began two months after 3.11 on 15 May. Both central and local governments are still struggling to decontaminate parts of the region which also contain radioactivity inside the plants.

Aftershocks continued to create anxiety, not only among the people in the three most-affected prefectures, Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima, but also across the nation and especially in the ten other prefectures close by. Some 826 shakes with an intensity of more than 4.0 were recorded within 33 hours after the first shake on 3.11; more than 70% of shakes that occurred in the previous year.

A snapshot on 28 March 2011 shows approximately 200,000 households were left without electricity due to a large scale blackout, 360,000 were without gas and 652,000 households were without water supplies. The destruction of 2,000 transmission stations for mobile phones led to a lack of access to information and contact with loved ones which left many further in the dark, both literally and emotionally.

### Immediate Response by Various Actors

Within days following the tsunami, local authorities distributed large amounts of food, water and daily necessities, fuel and medical supplies, much of which was donated by those among the local population who were less affected by the disaster and also in an unprecedented expression of solidarity by people in other parts of Japan. Some 6,806 tons of relief items, 27,273 tons of water, 2,811,153 meals and 1,388.9 cubic meter of fuel were distributed by the Self-Defense Force. Their hot bath facilities provided at least temporary warmth and comfort for the 356,344 beneficiaries at the evacuation centres.

<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>

A total of 13,046 police from across the country were sent to the affected areas along with 107,000 staff of the Self-Defence Forces (SDF), including 500 nuclear disaster response teams. 6,099 personnel from the Fire and Disaster Management Agency and more than 2,000 medical teams, of which 896 from the JRCS were also on the ground. In addition, the evacuees were given significant support by the local population and volunteers from the whole of Japan.

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

### **Situation of the Affected Population**

In the first weeks and months it is estimated over 400,000 people were displaced. The evacuation destinations varied from schools, public facilities, hotels, and at relatives and friends. Six months later, some 335,000 people moved into apartments or prefabricated houses. (53,077 units of prefabricated houses have been built). As of 22 March 2012, the number of displaced persons stands at 344,000.

Although the prefabricated houses were designed for two years, the Reconstruction Agency has stated that the temporary accommodations will likely not be closed after two years but will be shifted to an annual contract scheme. The prefabricated houses are built for a short-term stay and not conducive to peace of mind for the residents. Their precarious financial situation and the uncertainty over the future makes it difficult for them to feel at home in this temporary housing.

The anxiety was shared among all those affected by the earthquake and tsunami but was felt even more acutely by the people in the region near the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant. More than 60,000 people evacuated from Fukushima to other prefectures due to high radiation levels. Some of the areas, therefore, are empty with only cows and other animals running wild. Even in non-restricted parts of the prefecture, mothers are reluctant to let the children play outdoors.

At the end of 2011, more than 200,000 people received unemployment insurance throughout Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima. According to Health, Labour and Welfare Ministry, the job application rate of the three prefectures was at its peak in June 2011 and has been showing improvement since. However, many younger people and professionals have left the region for work in other parts of the country. Fisheries is one of the largest industries in Tohoku and fishermen along with workers engaged in storage and processing for the industry lost their livelihoods when the ports and boats were destroyed by the tsunami. Unless the ports are rebuilt, the boats restored and the facilities needed to resume fisheries are in place, they are unable to return to the work they have previously lived from.

The enormous destruction in the affected areas has left many people stranded and it will take a long time before they can resume their lives. In Yamamoto, a town with a population of 14,000 in Miyagi, one third of the town has been designated as a hazardous area where it is prohibited to build residential houses due to tsunami risk. The population which used to live in this area has no choice but to follow the relocation plan unless they have other options (i.e. move out of the town). Land subsidence is another bottleneck in many places, where the land sank by as much as 116cm in some areas, further complicating recovery.

According to a white paper on agriculture approved by the cabinet on 24 April 2012, JPY 2.4 trillion worth of loss was sustained in agriculture and fisheries combined due to GEJET, which is 27 times more than after the magnitude 7.3 earthquake of Hanshin-Awaji which killed 6,400 people in 1995. Throughout the six prefectures affected by 3.11, only 40% have been able to resume farming.

### **Government Measures**

In July 2011, the government formulated a Basic Policy for Reconstruction, in which the budget 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 five years. Supplementary budgets were passed in May and July 2011 for JPY 6 trillion (USD 78 billion), and a third supplementary budget for approximately JPY11 trillion (USD 143 billion) came into effect in November 2011. The fourth supplementary budget, which was passed in February 2012, focuses on support to those overburdened by "double debts": the mortgage on their destroyed houses and the means to start new lives.

A Reconstruction Agency was established in March 2012 aiming to 1) plan, coordinate and execute the government's measures and policies related to recovery and 2) act as a unified focal point for the local administration. It has offices in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures as well as in the less-severely hit Aomori and Ibaraki prefectures. The Reconstruction Agency will carry on its duties until 2020, which is the preliminary recovery time-frame.

One of the tools in support of reconstruction is the establishment of a Special Zone for Reconstruction, which makes the 222 partially or fully affected municipalities eligible to apply for tax exemptions and for regulations to be eased in order to help industries rebuild and revive the local economies. In February 2012, Tohoku was recognized as a special medical and health care zone, starting with Iwate prefecture, which is now allowed to proceed with opening of its hospitals without concerns over the number of doctors and nurses under relaxed rules. Iwate, was also the first prefecture to be granted tax reduction for companies for five years.

The amount of cleared debris and rubble in the coastal area of Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima is estimated to be over 22 million tons. At the end of March 2012, only 1.4 million tons had been disposed of; 6.3% of the total amount. Nation-wide acceptance of the debris was called for, on 13 March 2012, and all prefectures were requested to receive part of the debris stacked in the affected areas. Out of 47 prefectures, 17 prefectures including Tokyo and 5 major cities have complied in accepting the rubble and debris from Miyagi and four for Iwate.

The nuclear power plant accident has led to much anxiety over the effects on health of radiation, imposing new and disturbing realities on the lives of the people not only in Fukushima but across the nation. By March 2012, 53 out of 54 nuclear power plants had been suspended for safety reasons. Due to the loss of power generation capacity this has entailed, large-scale energy saving is expected to take place across the nation again this summer.

On 11 March 2012, a memorial service for the first anniversary of the disaster was held at the National Theatre with the presence of the Emperor and Empress. Millions of people across the nation joined them in a moment of silence, reflecting on the disaster that struck a year ago and praying for the future of Tohoku.

### **JRCS and Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Response**

Very soon after the disaster, JRCS began receiving substantial contributions from donors, both in Japan and from National Societies around the world. Consistent with its mandate in the national contingency plan for disaster management, JRCS launched a country-wide fund-raising campaign and participated in the Central Cash Distribution Committee's decision on the criteria for the first, second, third and the fourth round of cash grant disbursement.

Collaboration within the Movement swung into action almost immediately and at the request of JRCS, a number of IFRC specialist delegates arrived to provide support. A high level mission from partner national societies conducted an exploratory mission in the disaster area, and IFRC stationed a Representative (funded by Swedish Red Cross) imbedded in the JRCS national headquarters (NHQ).

A Partnership Meeting was convened in Tokyo on 9 May with participation of Representatives from 19 partner national societies (PNS), IFRC, ICRC, ECHO, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and an embassy in Tokyo where a Plan of Action (PoA) was agreed at JPY 30 billion (USD 389 million). A revised PoA (JPY 53 billion or USD 688 million) was presented on 31 October during a monitoring meeting held at JRCS NHQ and

projects have been in operation based on the revised PoA. Representatives from 11 PNS, IFRC, ICRC, ECHO visited the field during the monitoring meeting. In addition, representatives of IFRC, ECHO and many PNS have made field visits on separate occasions individually since the disaster struck.



A representative of IFRC and Austrian Red Cross walk through the roads filled with mounting rubbles in Rikuzentakata during the field trip of the PNS Meeting held in May 2011. © JRCS

### Mr. Sugai's Story:

He has been in Rwanda, Kosovo, Papua New Guinea, Afghanistan, Kenya, Turkey, Indonesia, Haiti, DPRK and Pakistan in times when assistance was needed for refugees and victims of drought, flood, earthquake, and tsunami. Mr. Satoshi Sugai, the Director of the Recovery Task Force at the JRCS NHQ has usually worked as a provider of aid, but never as a receiving end of assistance from overseas. "We anticipated a large-scale earthquake to take place around Japan soon and had been holding dialogue with IFRC's Disaster Management Unit in Kuala Lumpur as to what kind of assistance JRCS would require in the event of such a disaster. But what we experienced on March 11 last year was beyond our imagination and our preparation turned out to be imperfect", says Mr. Sugai. "We learned a lot from this experience as an operating national society. What I appreciated most", he continues, "is the fact that both IFRC and our sister national societies expressed their respect and understanding towards how JRCS managed this emergency operation and respected our dignity."

There were a number of difficulties that Mr. Sugai encountered during the relief and recovery phase. "Coordination was a bit challenging on the ground at the beginning" he says. "There were people from the central and local governments, the police. The fire brigades, the Self-Defense Forces, NGOs, JRCS and many others. Numerous discussions had to take place before coordination functioned well. The most important lesson through this operation is to share information relating to all the stakeholders in terms of their mandate, activity scope, capacity, technical expertise and funding size. On top of that, their preparedness during 'peace time' is truly essential", Mr. Sugai says, "JRCS, backed up by the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners, could have done even more to serve the affected people if we had a more concrete and comprehensive contingency plan and this is a powerful motivation for me to move forward and make us better prepared." Recovery projects are moving ahead, but not everybody can catch up with it all, yet, we all have to make the best out of the situation and that's what Mr. Sugai does everyday: manage the donations from the international community to best assist the disaster affected people who are trying their utmost to move forward.



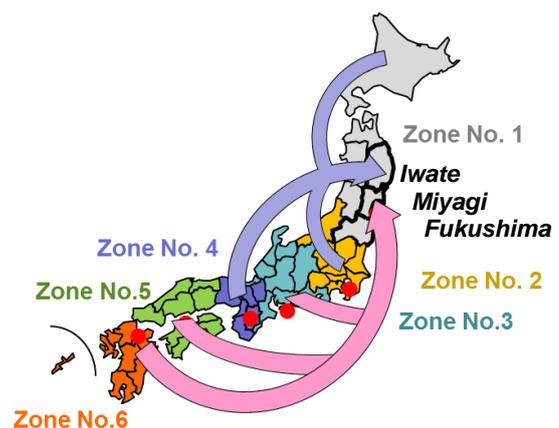
Mr. Sugai enjoys interacting with beneficiaries in Fukushima. ©JRCS

### Relief Operation

The national Disaster Relief Act was immediately activated and as a "Designated Public Corporation" under this act, JRCS was mandated to "cooperate with the government to offer relief assistance" on a request basis. After the tsunami, however, JRCS did not need to wait for requests to come from the government in order to execute its already-designated duties:

- Medical relief and psychological care
- Storage and distribution of relief goods
- Provision of blood products
- Collection and distribution of voluntary donations

47 JRCS chapters are divided into six zones in order to mobilize aid effectively when disaster strikes. Normally, the zone system is utilized when a Chapter is unable to provide sufficient assistance to a disaster. This system was fully utilized and the three worst affected prefectures were assisted from the zones: zones 1, 2 and 4 to Iwate, zones 3, 5 and 6 to Miyagi and all zones to Fukushima.



On the evening of 3.11, The Japan Family Links Website (FLW) was launched in collaboration with International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC). This Restoring Family Links (RFL) services is operated by ICRC during conflict and disaster as a registration means for the people separated in search of information regarding the status of their loved ones. In the following days, FLW was uploaded in not only in English but also in Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Spanish and Chinese. More than 4,800 people registered during the first two to three weeks and the total went up beyond 5,000. The website was utilized for more than one year until April 2012.

### Emergency Medical Services

Within 5 hours after the earthquake, JRCS deployed 19 medical teams to the affected prefectures and set up an operations centre. JRCS' network of 92 Red Cross hospitals provided mobile health teams. With coordination by the JRCS headquarters in Tokyo, doctors and nurses were sent to reinforce Ishinomaki Red Cross Hospital; the only hospital that survived in Ishinomaki. In the coastal area of Tohoku, nine hospitals and 68 clinics were destroyed, while 53 hospitals and 327 clinics were damaged, creating a critical shortage of medical facilities.

At Ishinomaki Red Cross Hospital, which stands on a higher elevation and was built using an earthquake proof structure, the electricity went out as soon as the earthquake shook the building and an emergency generator had to be used. The level of emergency was raised to "3" and the hospital prioritized emergency over daily attendance. Triage was immediately set up and the doctors and nurses were on full alert. The nature of the damage that occurred beyond the hospital soon became clear: a massive tsunami had swept into the town drowning many people and blocked access to the hospital. When patients finally reached the hospital, they mainly suffered from hypothermia. But many who had survived were suffering from chronic diseases, especially the elderly. The JRCS domestic Emergency Response Units (dERU) and Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMAT) augmented the capacity of the hospital, which provided tertiary medical care to 220,000 people in surrounding areas. Ishinomaki Red Cross Hospital was soon full of people, not only in need of treatment but also simply in need of shelter. The hospital was the only salvation for many in the coming weeks. An assessment on the conditions in 300 evacuation centres accommodating a total of 50,000 people was completed by sixteen medical teams within three days.



Dispatch of dERU from Osaka. dERU have contributed in establishing temporary clinics and the treatment of patients. . ©JRCS

Unlike in the case of the earthquake and tsunami, accurate information on the status of radiation was difficult for anyone in Fukushima to obtain, let alone at JRCS NHQ or Fukushima Chapter, because it is an invisible hazard. Even during the time when precautions were taken and assistance from outside the prefecture was temporarily suspended, dedicated doctors and nurses at Fukushima Red Cross Hospital worked tirelessly, under the leadership of the director and the deputy director. Doctors and nurses focused on their duties outside of the hospital in prefabricated premises and also at a temporary medical centre for those who returned to the restricted zone around the destroyed nuclear plant. Fukushima Red Cross Hospital, which holds 349 beds and operates with 38 full-time doctors and 250 nurses, is committed to providing continuing psychosocial support and radiation examinations and other measures.

Because of the enormity of the disaster, the number of medical teams mobilized from the JRCS outnumbered those dispatched in previous disasters and 896 teams were dispatched throughout nine prefectures until the end of September, when local medical staffs were able once again to take over. In Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima, 87,445 people benefitted from the treatment provided by the medical teams. In Fukushima, 145 teams were dispatched, and they also attended to those who were evacuated from the restricted zone around the destroyed nuclear plant. Concern over the high levels of radiation spread over a large area and JRCS sent medical radiation specialists from Hiroshima and Nagasaki Red Cross Hospitals continued their support until the end of April. These specialists also set up seminars providing basic knowledge of the radiation threat to health, targeting evacuees, volunteers and media.

### **Distribution of emergency relief supplies**

On top of individual items such as instant meals, towels, emergency materials and equipment were distributed in sets by the JRCS: emergency kits and sleeping sets. The emergency relief kits contain 25 items including towels, cups, a portable radio, utensils, papers and pen, toothbrush, Band-Aid and flashlight to assist evacuees who had been forced to rush from their homes with nothing at the time of evacuation.

The sleeping sets are comprised of mattress, blanket, pillow, ear-plugs and an eye mask, aiming for as comfortable as possible sleep at evacuation sites such as school gyms.



<Blankets>	
Prefectures delivered	Amount delivered
Iwate	1,000
Miyagi	88,490
Fukushima	16,020
Ibaraki	3,000
Tochigi	15,000
Yamagata	9,000
Total	132,510

<Emergency Kit>	
Prefectures delivered	Amount delivered
Iwate	11,682
Miyagi	16,236
Fukushima	2,340
Yamagata	504
Akita	210
Total	30,972

<Sleeping Set>	
Prefectures delivered	Amount delivered
Iwate	5,000
Miyagi	6,000
Fukushima	2,500
Total	13,500

The Japanese municipal authorities have a mandate to provide relief goods for disaster response. To supplement their efforts, JRCS also stocks and distributes standard domestic relief goods. JRCS has replenished relief stocks and ensured that sufficient stocks for future disasters are at hand.

### Psychosocial Support Programme (PSP)

Throughout the three most affected prefectures, a total of 718 PSP staff were dispatched, serving over 14,000 people affected by the disaster. There were three different modes in which PSP staff were dispatched: those 1) accompanying medical teams 2) attending as a full-time team, and 3) who are clinical psychotherapist volunteers. While these three forms of deployment were in process, in the effort to effectively and efficiently provide PSP services, new sections were created within JRCS Iwate and Miyagi chapters. These new sections specifically for PSP services act as a hub to PSP services. The dispatch of PSP staff from outside the affected prefectures into the affected regions was phased out as of 1 September, however, the service continues through clinical psychotherapist volunteers.

### Nursing Care

#### <Activities at social welfare facilities>

Many trained care givers at various social facilities across the affected areas were forced to suspend their duties because they lost everything they had and had to leave the area. Many of them were also killed by the tsunami. In the effort to fill the shortage of the care givers in the affected areas, JRCS provided nursing staff from its social welfare facilities. The services supplied by these staff included taking care of elderly to assist day-to-day living including attending meals and assisting bathing. Also, psychosocial care for the nursing care staff at the evacuation centres and for those who commute from the prefabricated houses were also provided. 15 teams or 67 staff members were dispatched between April and July.



Hand massage was one of the essential ways to heal elderly at long-term care health facilities in the affected areas. ©JRCS

#### <Cooperation with local network>

In parallel to the activities at social welfare facilities, in Iwate, nursing care team members were designated as coordinators for collaboration with the local networks of volunteers. They distributed hot towels, assisted with exercises, talked and listened to the survivors, and played music for them. Nearly 100 staff participated in such activities and many bereaved people benefited from this programme.

#### <Health support sessions at the evacuation centres>

In order for the survivors at the evacuation centres to maintain their mental and physical health in the challenging environment at the evacuation centres, health support sessions were held in April and May. 93 staff members assisted almost 300 beneficiaries. They distributed hot towels, assisted with exercises, talked with the survivors and provided sanitary services such as oral care, nail clipping and hair washing.

<Nurses in Rikuzentakata>

From June until August 2011, 17 teams comprising from 2 JRCS nurses in each were deployed to the evacuation centre in Rikuzentakata in Iwate prefecture. These teams provided much needed care services and health consultations for elderly in the evacuation centres and prefabricated houses.

**Volunteer Mobilization**

At the time of large-scale disasters, the standard procedure is that the JRCS chapters establish volunteer centres in their prefectures, but because of the enormous scale of the tsunami disaster, the chapters in the affected prefectures were unable to set up volunteer centres by themselves. However, with assistance from the JRCS headquarters, both the chapters in Iwate and Miyagi established volunteer centres shortly after the disaster. Since needs assessments were difficult to conduct, due to the difficulty of access to the destroyed areas and the lack of trained volunteers, it took time before these centres became functional and effective.

Eventually, more than 160,000 JRCS volunteers were mobilized. They consisted partly of specially trained volunteers for disaster interventions, but most of them contributed by running donation drives in their communities. The volunteers were therefore active not only in the affected areas, but also in their own communities in close cooperation with other initiatives and public services. JRCS volunteers were involved in the following social and emergency service activities:

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



JRCS staff and volunteers together make rice balls and distribute them to survivors at an evacuation centre in Miyagi. ©JRCS

**Noriko's Story:**

Noriko Chiba, a third year student at Iwate Prefectural University with a major in social welfare, has been a frequent visitor as a volunteer at one of the prefabricated housing clusters in Iwate since July 2011. "I didn't want to do standard volunteer work", says Noriko in her soft yet highly-spirited voice. "I wanted to spend time with the people living in prefabricated houses and wanted to continue coming back to them". As a child, Noriko says, she often encountered people with psychiatric disorders or those that had been bullied. "The encounters were by chance but now that I think about it, being friends with them as a child has led me to where I am today". Noriko seems to be following her path as someone who always stands by the vulnerable. After 3.11, Noriko has mainly been a volunteer in the sessions for Nordic style walking: a group exercise activity which helps the elderly to maintain health and create opportunities to build a sense of community. The group is comprised of a maximum of twenty people along with the trainers and volunteers. Noriko enjoys not only the training part but also being able to communicate with elderly. Even making small talk seems to help those elderly who tend to lose contact with others in the current environment. In the interview, Noriko kept repeating the same line: volunteering should not be done as an act of self-satisfaction, but in order genuinely to help people. She strongly believes that sustainability is the key in truly reaching out to the people in need. Noriko expresses much gratitude for the people of the world who have been supporting Japan in many respects. "I couldn't be more grateful. I'm amazed how much support we have from the international community". Instead of spending time for herself, Noriko spends time writing reports on volunteer activities. "I simply enjoy dedicating to what I do. My parents remind me to keep up with school", she shrugs. Noriko studies Spanish as her third language and dreams of traveling to Spain, one day. 'I never lived outside Iwate, let alone Japan. I want to know what people outside of Iwate feel and think!'. Her activities stay local for now but her dreams seem global without her even realizing it.



Noriko's passion for volunteering extended to the blood donation drive during Christmas. ©JRCS

## Recovery Activities

In the spirit of solidarity, strong support from partner national societies and the IFRC has continuously been provided to JRCS and many projects are being implemented based on the relief and recovery PoA which is funded and supported by them. The recovery task force continues to work intensely and discuss further projects with the prefectural Red Cross Chapters and local municipality authorities.

### Plan of Action and budget

(JPY thousand)

		Budget
Program	Project	
1. Distribution of Emergency Relief Supplies	1-(1) Purchase and Replenishment of Emergency Relief Supplies	338,142
2. Emergency medical services and PSP	2-(1) Medical and PSP assistance	100,000
3. Regional Healthcare Support	3-(1) Pneumonia vaccination for elderly, etc	4,600,000
4. Assistance for nuclear power plant accident victims	4-(1) Whole Body Counter and thyroid gland monitoring	1,000,000
	4-(2) Establishment of a working group for humanitarian support	1,000,000
5. Rehabilitation of health infrastructure in Ishinomaki area	5-(1) Construction of the temporary night-time emergency medical centre	150,000
	5-(2) Construction of temporary hospital for secondary medical care (Ishinomaki)	1,200,000
	5-(3) Construction of temporary hospitals for secondary medical care (Minamisanriku)	
	5-(4) Strengthening the disaster/emergency medical capacity of Ishinomaki RC Hospital and construction of RC nursing school and emergency health training centre (Ishinomaki)	4,370,000
	5-(5) Construction of hospital (Motoyoshi, Miyagi)	150,000
	5-(6) Rehabilitation of Community Health and Elderly Welfare Centre (Onagawa, Miyagi)	1,800,000
	5-(7) Shizugawa permanent public hospital (Minamisanriku, Miyagi)	2,000,000
6. Improving the living conditions of affected people in evacuation centres and temporary housing	6-(1) Installation of electric appliances at large-scale evacuation centres	252,361
	6-(2) Distribution of summer amenity items, drinking water, temporary showers, water taps, etc.	115,414
	6-(3) Distribution of winter amenity items	160,000
	6-(4) Community bus operations support	14,123
	6-(5) Psychosocial support	37,100
	6-(6) Distribution of six electronic household appliances sets	26,000,000
	6-(7) Public housing and community centres (Otsuchi, Iwate)	1,137,500
	6-(8) Construction of community centre	100,000
	6-(9) Nordic style walking as physical exercise	23,000
	6-(10) Health and social class	
7. Social welfare support	7-(1) Distribution of medical/nursing beds	132,278
	7-(2) Distribution of items for group homes for elderly	92,834
	7-(3) Provision of vehicles for social welfare institutions	600,496
	7-(4) Services of caretakers for elderly	1,855
	7-(5) Social welfare centre (Kesenuma, Miyagi)	600,000
	7-(6) Public housing for elderly (Shinchi, Fukushima)	300,000
	7-(7) Public housing for elderly (Soma, Fukushima)	100,000
8. Children's education support	8-(1) Provision of items for school kitchen centres	367,657
	8-(2) Provision of temporary school gymnasiums and playing areas	903,815
	8-(3) Nursery school and after-class centres (Yamada, Iwate)	
	8-(4) Health and safety support	78,186
	8-(5) School bus operations support	
	8-(6) Provision of school items	
	8-(7) Training outfit for football teams	35,000
9. Capacity building of JRC in the area of disaster	9-(1) Development of disaster response capacity, tools and facilities	2,000,000
10. Other Projects	10-(1) AED and other necessities for the volunteer centres	13,335
11. Projects yet to be determined	11-(1) For future potential programmes.	2,559,074
12. Project management and support	12-(1) HR, consultancy, audit, evaluation, support by IFRC	607,163
<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>52,993,592</b>

**Mari's story:**

Mari Morimoto never imagined that she'd be working on recovery coordination after a disaster in her own country. "I've seen recovery take place in India, China, Indonesia, Solomon Islands and Zimbabwe but the scale of this particular disaster was really one of the largest", says Mari, referring to the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami. Mari lives with her family in Singapore but didn't have a second thought in taking part in "doing something" for Tohoku by being in Tohoku. The fact that an experienced professional was back in Japan quickly reached her former colleagues at JRCS. "Why don't you work with us?" her former colleague made a suggestion, to which Mari nodded. "By the way, you'll be a delegate for Miyagi", she was then told. A typical day for Mari begins at 8:15a.m. After checking in to JRCS Miyagi Chapter, she often heads out to the field or to meetings with other stakeholders. One of her projects include "Reassurance (anshin) kit"; a kit which comes in a cylindrical box that comprises of materials such as the information on family doctor, chronic disease, emergency contact information, copy of health insurance, patient's registration card, pharmaceutical memo, and his/her own photo. These items will help them with early attendance by the ambulance in case of an emergency. What is unique about this project is the fact that these kits were produced at a vocational aid centre. "That was my baby project", says Mari with a dazzling smile. "The order was placed at 38,710 units! More than anything, there's nothing more that makes me proud in knowing that the vulnerable are helping the vulnerable". "What I wish for Tohoku is", continued Mari, "that jobs be created for the people to move forward. People need hope for the future and without a job, it's extremely difficult to have. People need to gain confidence to build their future". "One has to be in Tohoku to understand how important hope is for the survivors of this disaster. It doesn't have to be now. It could be in five or ten year time, even. I wish people outside of Japan would also come and visit to see it for themselves. In fact, I even suggest that domestic school field trips set the destination to Tohoku!" says Mari. She has done much and seen much but that doesn't seem to stop her. Mari is confident that she will be wherever she needs to be at in the future; be it in Japan or abroad.



Mari makes sure that she communicates with the beneficiaries. © JRCS

### Progress to Date

As stated in the Vision of the Recovery Programme, JRCS is committed to act as a bridge between the international community and the affected areas and contribute to safe and secure recovery through support to a platform for livelihood, education and social welfare. The projects detailed in this report are implemented in accordance with the Recovery Policy:

- I. Effective utilization of the network of the Red Cross Movement
- II. Implementation based on fairness and promptness throughout widely spread affected areas
- III. Collaboration with the central government, the prefectures, municipalities and other organizations
- IV. Ensure accountability domestically and internationally
- V. Implementation of support in tangible and intangible matters, with full utilization of JRCS resources
- VI. Succession of activities to be rooted locally

### 1. Distribution of Emergency Relief Supplies

#### *Purchase and Replenishment of Emergency Relief Supplies*

After the tsunami relief operation, 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 where they had been positioned by the Miyagi Red Cross chapter. In all chapters, stocks will be replenished and the following have been restored as of 2011: 5,841 Sleeping Sets and 32,277 Emergency Kit. In addition, the following items have been selected for storage in all chapters who have exhausted their emergency stocks during the relief operation:

2012-

1. Large-size tents for aid stations
2. Vehicles for the local disaster management headquarters
3. Satellite phones
4. Doctors' cars
5. Cooling/heating system for aid stations
6. Carts for pharmaceutical storage
7. Portable ultrasound diagnostic devices
8. Truck for emergency relief goods delivery
9. Replenishment of goods on d-ERU

Requests for replenishment will be made by the chapters to the NHQ and the process completion of the replenishment is scheduled for end of the fiscal year in 2013.

## 2. Emergency medical services and PSP

### *Medical and PSP assistance*

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 psychosocial support, including caring for staff members of the emergency relief teams. In addition, 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 first two home visits took place between 22 May and 28 December. A team comprised of a doctor, two nurses and an administration staff member from JRCS have attended to 473 patients during these seven months. In summer, the symptoms were mainly related to heat strokes and insect stings whereas in winter, many were related to high blood pressure. The third home visit in Fukushima took place for a period of four weeks during February/March.

<Medical services>

Prefectures	# of staff
Hokkaido	5
Iwate	345
Miyagi	388
Yamagata	1
Fukushima	140
Ibaraki	11
Tochigi	2
Chiba	2
Nagano	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>896</b>

<Psychosocial support>

Prefectures	# of teams dispatched	Beneficiaries
Iwate	317	6,165
Miyagi	352	7,057
Fukushima	49	817
<b>Total</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>14,039</b>

## 3. Regional Healthcare Support

### *Pneumonia vaccination for elderly*

Pneumonia is the fourth cause of death for elderly in Japan and as the rate of infection increases rapidly for people over seventy, vaccination was in urgent need for elderly over seventy years of age in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima and started on 15 October.



Elderly woman receives vaccination for pneumonia.  
© JRCS

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. 2012	Feb.	Total
Iwate	n/a	28,062	59,480	21,591	9,951	119,084
Miyagi	14,976	47,158	45,108	13,238	6,608	127,088
Fukushima	n/a	11,644	97,169	41,134	29,539	179,486
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>14,976</b>	<b>86,864</b>	<b>201,757</b>	<b>75,963</b>	<b>46,098</b>	<b>425,658</b>
						# of people vaccinated

as of 31 Mar. '12

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

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

Out of 92 Red Cross Hospitals, 83 have come forward to support the health management scheme for the people of Fukushima.

A Whole Body counter and 2 thyroid gland monitors are provided at Fukushima Red Cross Hospital. 72 pieces of specialized equipment to monitor radiation levels for food items have been (or are being) distributed in 65 locations in both Miyagi and Fukushima.

*(2) Establishment of a working group for humanitarian support*

A project team focusing on nuclear issues was established in April 2012, following a preparatory working group meeting in February organized by IFRC and JRCS and participated by the American, German, Netherlands, and Norwegian Red Cross. In May, IFRC and JRCS will organize a consultative meeting in Tokyo on nuclear disaster preparedness in the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement. The purpose of this meeting is to initiate a process for drafting guidelines on preparedness for nuclear accidents within the Movement in accordance with the resolution to address humanitarian consequences of nuclear accidents passed by the 2011 International Conference in Geneva.

**5. Rehabilitation of health infrastructure in Miyagi prefecture**

**Ishinomaki Medical Region**

The medical region of Ishinomaki is responsible for a population of 220,000. Efforts have been made by Ishinomaki Red Cross Hospital to increase its capacity on tertiary and emergency medical care. On 3.11, the hospital received 779 emergency patients, and the next day 1,251. Normally it receives only about 60 emergency patients per day and it was almost overwhelmed after the disaster.

*(1) Construction of a temporary night-time emergency medical centre*

An emergency night-time medical centre which used to accommodate approximately 15,000 patients annually from in and around the city of Ishinomaki, was damaged by the tsunami. The centre lost its function and the reconstruction had been long awaited for.

Activity	Dates
Commencement	3 September 2011
Inauguration	21 November 2011
Inception of examination	1 December 2011

Reference:

Patients/Beneficiaries per month:

2011	December	899
2012	January	1,012
	February	684
	March	645

Departments: internal medicine, trauma, and paediatrics (no in-patient facility is available.)

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

A temporary fifty 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 also working at this temporary ward. The building also contains a rehabilitation room, an administrative office and disaster relief material stores.

Activity	Dates
Commencement	5 October 2011
Inauguration	28 February 2012
Inception of examination	5 March 2012



Newly built prefabricated annex building attached to Ishinomaki Red Cross Hospital holds 50 beds.  
© JRCS

(3) *Construction of temporary hospitals for secondary medical care (Minamisanriku, Miyagi)*

Minamisanriku has a population of 17,815 of which approximately 7% died or are missing and many left for other parts of Japan. After the tsunami, the town has a population of 13,991 people.

A medical team dispatched by the government of Israel was stationed in clinics made of containers. These have been used as medical facilities after their departure until this newly built temporary facility was completed. This building will be used until the permanent city hospital is rebuilt.



Activity	Dates
Commencement	3 November 2011
Inauguration	9 March 2012
Inception of examination	1 April 2012

Reference:

Departments: Nine (i.e. internal medicine, trauma, orthopaedics, pediatrics).  
(No hospitalization facility available.)

(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)*

Based on the fact that Ishinomaki medical region lost its medical service function due to the destruction of the facilities in the city, Ishinomaki Red Cross Hospital will double its capacity with an aim to strengthen emergency medical services. The new facility will be built within Ishinomaki Red Cross Hospital compound, comprising of an extended emergency medical centre incorporating intensive care unit and advanced medical technology. The number of doctors is also aimed to increase from 120 to 170.

The facility will also be comprised of the Red Cross nursing school which formerly stood where the Ishinomaki Red Cross Hospital was located before its relocation to a higher elevation with an earthquake resistant structure, five years ago. Although all staff members and students were saved, the school was destroyed on the day the tsunami hit the region. Since then, classes were being held at a temporary location in a nearby university campus. The number of enrolled students has not changed after the tsunami and 40 new students started the school year in April 2012. The students are trained for three years before assuming duties at hospitals, including at the 92 Red Cross Hospitals across the nation.

Activity	Dates and
Basic Design	July 2012
Design for Execution	November 2012
Commencement	August 2013
Inauguration	July 2014 (Capacity Building Unit) July 2015 (Annex Unit)

Reference:

Number of beds: 438

Number of Departments: 26

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

The city of Kesenuma with a population of 70,000 lost 1,368 people dead or missing in the disaster. The hospital in Motoyoshi was severely damaged by the tsunami and could no longer be used. Before the disaster, this hospital accommodated approximately 21,000 patients per year.

Activity	Dates and
Commencement	11 October 2011
Inauguration	October 2012

Reference:

Department: Internal medicine

(6) *Rehabilitation of Community Health and Elderly Welfare Centre (Onagawa, Miyagi)*

Onagawa had 10,000 inhabitants prior to the devastation, which took the lives of approximately 7% of its population. Although the hospital stands 16 m 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 aging population by strengthening home services. The new building contains a group home for elderly who are unable to manage living the prefabricated houses provided by the government.

Activity	Dates
Commencement	April 2011
Inauguration	29 February 2012
Inception of examination	1 April 2012



Onagawa Community Medical Center fully reborn on 1 April 2012. © JRCS

Reference:

Number of beds: 19 (general dept.) and 100 (healthcare facility for the elderly).

Number of Department: 7 (i.e. internal medicine, trauma, orthopaedics, pediatrics).

Others: Local welfare centre established in parallel. (including child-support programme centre, vocational aid centre)

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

In Minamisanriku, Shizugawa Hospital which served as the secondary medical treatment had been a crucial facility for the town until the tsunami destroyed it. Although the temporary medical clinic

provides medical care for the people of Minamisanriku, there is a need for a permanent hospital with an in-patient facility which is currently provided by the neighbouring hospital that is located 35 km away from the city.

Activity	Dates
Planning	October 2012 - tbc
Layout	April 2013
Construction	October 2013
Completion	March 2015
Inception of examination	April 2015

Reference:

Number of beds: 90 (general dept.) and 50 (medical treatment) - tbc

Number of Department: 9 (i.e. internal medicine, trauma, orthopaedics, pediatrics)

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

(1) *Installation of electric appliances at large-scale evacuation centres*

Immediately after the disaster, electronic 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 has shifted to serve the community centres and conversation lounges located in prefabricated housing clusters.

In Iwate prefecture, 100 blood-pressure gauges and 18 examination equipment sets were donated to Otsutchi hospital.

In Miyagi prefecture, "Reassurance (anshin) kits" were provided. These kits consist of information on family doctors, chronic diseases, emergency contacts, health insurance, patient's registration card, pharmaceutical memo and the recipient's photo. The anshin kits will help especially the elderly in case of a medical emergency. More than 38,000 have been distributed in nine municipalities. Trainings on the use of AED have also been conducted at 27 locations in Miyagi and in



"Anshin kits" are produced by volunteers at a vocational aid centre. © JRCS

Fukushima prefecture, 160 people participated in first aid sessions.

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

In July 2011, 240 000 kits containing 43 items had been distributed in 145 locations.

Water taps in nine evacuation centres benefitted over 2,000 people and tea and rehydrating drinks were distributed to 6100 people at evacuation centres in four towns in Iwate.

Prefectures delivered	# of evacuation centres	Amount delivered (unit)
Iwate	54	129,645
Miyagi	67	37,029
Fukushima	24	72,901
Total	145	239,575

(3) *Distribution of winter amenity items*

All meeting places in the prefabricated housing clusters received winter amenities in kits containing dew condensation/prevention sheets for windows, 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 729 locations in the three most affected prefectures to 77,000 beneficiaries

(4) *Community bus operations support*

Community bus services are provided in Miyagi and Fukushima. Complete 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.



High school students wait for the bus at a bus stop which helps them keep safe after dark and warm when shelter is needed on a snowy day. © JRCS

(5) *Psychosocial support*

JRCS volunteers tirelessly work at the prefabricated housing clusters in efforts to encourage the evacuees to start rebuilding communities. Small events such as tea parties have been organized in 13 locations in Iwate, 63 in Miyagi and 4 in Fukushima, engaging with nearly 3000 evacuees. Trained JRCS staff and clinical psychologist from the Japanese Society of Certified Clinical Psychologists (JSCCP) also attend the occasions to provide psychosocial support for the evacuees.

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

As of 18 April, a total of 130,762 sets of six electronic household appliances sets had been distributed to 18,840 households in Iwate, 48,638 in Miyagi, 61,464 in Fukushima and 1,820 in other prefectures. This project has been extended a numerous times per requests by the municipalities. The project is foreseen to continue until September 2012.

<Distribution by month>

		as of 18 April 2012													
Total		2011												Total	
		Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.		Apr.
Iwate	Prefab Houses	394	3,747	3,937	3,544	1,391	8	57	26	10	13	13	19	14	13,173
	Public/private apartments	248	1,039	2,219	1,287	368	69	22	19	20	15	12	10	8	5,336
	Outside Pref.	0	2	42	70	92	46	24	23	12	3	7	6	4	331
	<b>Total</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>4,788</b>	<b>6,198</b>	<b>4,901</b>	<b>1,851</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>18,840</b>
Miyagi	Prefab Houses	991	5,372	5,666	3,764	2,437	2,488	215	157	95	63	98	48	20	21,414
	Public/private apartments	72	608	5,888	7,551	3,292	4,589	1,638	712	630	418	258	73	51	25,780
	Outside Pref.	0	2	123	312	448	157	121	102	77	34	37	18	13	1,444
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,063</b>	<b>5,982</b>	<b>11,677</b>	<b>11,627</b>	<b>6,177</b>	<b>7,234</b>	<b>1,974</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>48,638</b>
Fukushima	Prefab Houses	339	1,814	5,409	2,499	2,528	581	1,303	322	106	51	158	205	107	15,422
	Public/private apartments	224	2,456	6,242	7,153	3,294	2,844	1,156	978	858	738	277	360	265	26,845
	Outside Pref.	0	11	843	2,388	6,058	3,418	1,774	1,481	1,162	681	542	587	252	19,197
	<b>Total</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>4,281</b>	<b>12,494</b>	<b>12,040</b>	<b>11,880</b>	<b>6,843</b>	<b>4,233</b>	<b>2,781</b>	<b>2,126</b>	<b>1,470</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>61,464</b>
Other Prefectures	Prefab Houses	0	264	32	22	4	5	3	1	1	6	0	0	0	338
	Public/private apartments	0	88	232	434	225	95	91	51	58	32	38	21	4	1,369
	Outside Pref.	0	0	2	34	43	11	9	3	6	2	1	1	1	113
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,820</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>2,268</b>	<b>15,403</b>	<b>30,635</b>	<b>29,058</b>	<b>20,180</b>	<b>14,311</b>	<b>6,413</b>	<b>3,875</b>	<b>3,035</b>	<b>2,056</b>	<b>1,441</b>	<b>1,348</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>130,762</b>
# of sets															

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

In the town of Otsuchi, 59.6% of the houses were affected by the tsunami. JRCS will finance one eighth of the total costs for the construction of 414 units of public housing and a community centre, thus shouldering the portion of financial burden that the municipality of Otsuchi has to cover (The rest will be financed by the government). The project aims to provide affected population with inexpensive rented houses for those who have no capacity to rebuild their own houses. JRCS has signed an agreement with the municipality of Otsuchi for this project.

*(7) Construction of community centre*

The village of Kawauchi is located 20 km from the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant. 90% 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 km away from the plant. The restriction for entry to the village was lifted on 1 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 Koriyama. This centre will soon be relocated to Kawauchi. The facility consists of a kids' room for nursery service, a library and meeting room which will also be utilized during the health check-up sessions.

*(8) Nordic style walking as physical exercise*

Regular exercise is vital for many elderly to maintain health and build a sense of community. Nordic walking, which was initially organized by the JRCS Iwate chapter, is one of the most popular activities in the prefabricated housing clusters and hundreds of people have participated in this project.

*(9) Health and Social Classes*

To prevent illness caused by lack of physical exercise in the unsettling life style forced by living conditions in the prefabricated houses, this project provides opportunities for elderly to be part of community activities and avoid detachment and isolation. Volunteers are encouraged to extend these activities in the affected areas. They interact with the elderly for physical check-ups, conduct workshops on health and safety and first aid seminars, teach stretching exercises and organize entertainment such as games, dances or craft works. In Fukushima, where people fear the impact of radiation, seminars on health are specifically catered to meet their needs. More than 300 people in eight locations have participated in the programme.



## **7. Social welfare support**

*(1) Distribution of medical/nursing beds*

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 elderly*

Group homes for the elderly and physically challenged are built in the prefabricated housing format and style throughout the three affected areas: 22 in Iwate, 28 in Miyagi and 11 in Fukushima. To 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 (510 items), Miyagi (1,018 items) and Fukushima (440 items).

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

331 vehicles are scheduled for distribution to the municipalities, social welfare institutions and other relevant organizations in the three most affected prefectures. The vehicles are aimed to benefit elderly and the physically challenged population throughout the prefectures. These vehicles play a crucial role in the region due to the scarcity of public transportation means. Out of the 331 vehicles, 137 are catered to the wheelchair users and the rest to serve those who are in need of other assistance than wheelchairs. 182 vehicles are distributed as of end March. The distribution of the vehicles started in Onagawa in early December in 2011, enabling elderly to be conveniently transported to the institutions.



An Elderly lady about to take a ride in a vehicle provided for social welfare institutions © JRCS

*(4) Services of caretakers for elderly*

JRCS deployed staff from its eight 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.

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

The city of Kesenuma aims to create a community centre which 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. This three-story building will be used as a meeting place and library for elderly and the general public and as a centre for activities by social welfare groups and volunteers during emergencies. The land for the centre is currently being researched and to be confirmed by the city authorities.

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

In Shinchi, 550 houses were destroyed by the tsunami. The project aims to provide housing for elderly above 65 years who have lost their homes. The housing will be designed to prevent residents to feel isolated by creating a “community space” and is scheduled to be completed in March 2013. The building will comprise of 29 units with focus on providing privacy for the residents, yet with ample common space for interaction with neighbors and/or visitors. Volunteers are also expected to play a large role at this public housing and facilities. Each room will have a garden which will allow the residents to feel the seasons and be in constant touch with nature. An agreement has been signed between JRCS and Shinchi.

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

The city of Soma has a population of 38,000 of which 15% lost their homes. Soma will build 4 clusters with 12 rooms in each in 4 districts (Babano, Haragama, Isobe, Hosoda) with focus on preventing isolation of the elderly. An agreement has been signed between JRCS and Soma.

**8. Children's education support**

*(1) Provision of items for school kitchen centres*

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 kindergartens or schools. 15 schools and kitchen centres have received a total of 8,931 utensils. Almost 15,000 students throughout the three prefectures have been served through this service.



Children of Aizuwakamatsu, Fukushima, getting ready for lunch with the utensils provided by the international support. © JRCS

### *(2) Provision of temporary school gymnasiums and playing areas*

A prefabricated gymnasium hall has been completed in Otsuchi, Iwate, for 735 students whose schools were destroyed and replaced with prefabricated temporary buildings. Graduation and enrollment ceremony in spring of 2012 also took place in this hall. Another hall is under construction in Ofunato, also in Iwate. The completion of this second hall is scheduled for August 2012. In Fukushima, a hall has been completed for the children from three schools in Kawamata in which children from Iwate are evacuated. Beneficiaries for this third hall is 234. For Iwate, the halls are built for the survivors affected by the tsunami and in Fukushima, for those evacuated due to radiation from the deteriorated Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant.



Children enjoying an energetic ball game.  
© JRCS

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

Yamada was one of the most devastated towns in Iwate, with 50% of the houses completely destroyed, including public facilities such as nursery schools. Restoration of nurseries was not included in the first recovery plan of the town, but in consultations, the people of Yamada stressed the necessity of this service on a permanent basis. The project in Yamada consists of the following four facilities: construction of Wakaki Nursery, which was completely destroyed by the tsunami, construction of Osawa Nursery, which is currently operating in a fragile building, badly damaged by the earthquake and two after school centres for children with working parents. JRCS is waiting for an official request to be submitted by the town authority. The construction schedule of Wakaki Nursery is to be extended due to construction of a new access road to the planned construction site.

### *(4) Health and safety support*

During the summer, Red Cross safety classes were held twice in Iwate where 99 preschool 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 a nursery school in Rikuzentakata as part of psychosocial support for children with traumatic experiences from the tsunami and the drastic changes of their daily lives. 282 children participated in three picnic sessions. In December, 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 followed by the movie. In February 2012, an indoor play zone was created specifically for the children of Fukushima who have not been able to play outdoors due to anxiety over radiation. Over 5,300 visitors including over 3,600 young children visited the facility. The facility not only allowed the children to play without anxiety over radiation but has also helped parents whose children were having difficulties sleeping at nights from not being able to fully use up their energy through playing as they used to. According to the questionnaire, more than 90% of the parents have expressed that they were satisfied with the event. The temporary facility is scheduled to reopen in 2012.



Tips on avoiding flu are taught by the JRCS staff utilizing the big screen, prior to showing the movie. © JRCS

### *(5) School bus operations support*

In Iwate, school bus services operate in Yamada, serving four schools and in Fukushima and three institutions, allowing children to travel to their schools far from their current residence in prefabricated housing clusters. Courses on AED for the bus drivers also come with this project.

### *(6) Provision of school items*

Many school clinics were badly damaged by the tsunami in Iwate and Miyagi and eleven items for school clinics were distributed 1,719 items to 157 schools in Miyagi and Iwate. The eleven items include: height measure, weight measure, vision analyzer, oclude, 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. 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 bore particular urgency since many students are forced to stay indoors due to the fear of radiation.

#### *(7) Training outfits for school football teams*

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.

### **9. Capacity building of JRCS in the area of disaster management**

#### *Development of disaster response capacity, tools and facilities*

This project is currently under discussion with the Disaster Management and Social Welfare Department.

### **10. Other Projects**

#### *AED and other necessities for the volunteer centres.*

257 items including tents, AED, electronic appliances, and projectors for screening were distributed in 11 locations to provide better conditions for the volunteers at the volunteer centres. 90 sets of emergency kit, 29 AED and 28 flyer tents were also provided by JRCS as an effort to continue to support the recovery process through supporting volunteers.

### **11. Projects yet to be determined**

#### *Future potential projects*

Projects currently under consideration focus on support for: 1) evacuees in prefabricated houses, 2) elderly, 3) school children and 4) victims of the nuclear accident.

#### **Yuki's story:**

Born and raised in Fukushima, Yuki Tomita never imagined that her life in Fukushima would be what it is today: heavily affected by the nuclear accident at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear plant.

In the midst of one of the most difficult times her homeland has ever faced, Yuki has found a moment of ease while assisting at Smile Park; a temporary indoor activity facility created for the children in Fukushima, unable to play outside due to fear of radiation. "The children were almost losing their minds as they played and were going wild! Their parents were also happy that their children played again in a way which they had not done for nearly a year," Yuki says with a smile.



Yuki is looking very much forward to seeing smiles on the children's face again at the Smile Park.  
© Patrick Wack / JRCS

Smile Park accommodated 5,340 children during the eleven days that it was in operation in February. The situation in Fukushima is complicated and the end of the road is hard to imagine. Yuki says "I have never been thanked so much or seen so many smiles for a year. It has given me much encouragement to continue what I do today". Smile Park in Fukushima is scheduled to be set up four times in 2012.

### **Support from the State of Kuwait**

Some 5 million barrels of crude oil (JPY 40 billion) was donated by the State of Kuwait. The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry appointed JRCS as a recipient agency to disburse the corresponding funds realized through the sale of oil. JRCS has remitted these funds to Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures which will use the full proceeds towards their recovery programme accordingly. JRCS Chapters in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima has facilitated an establishment of independent panel, composed of members from the local (prefecture/city/village/town) governments, press, bank and enterprises, who provides respective prefecture with advices on the use of fund. The donation covers eight key programme areas: regional base recovery; health (medical); social welfare; education; agriculture; forestry and fisheries; small and medium enterprises; employment; and support to nuclear

power plant accident victims. In January 2012, the following amount was transferred: JPY8.4 billion to Iwate, JPY16.2 billion to Miyagi, and JPY15.5 billion to Fukushima. The prefecture will report to JRCS on the use of fund in every six months.

### **Operational Gaps, Challenges or Constraints**

Japan Research Institute (JRI), one of the largest think tanks in Japan has conducted an evaluation on the activities of JRCS after the tsunami. The intermediary report was ready in October 2011 and the final will be submitted in June 2012. The report is divided into four parts: relief, psychosocial support, logistics, and volunteering. The main recommendations are:

- Establishment of closer relations with the organisations like local governments, medical associations and Japan National Council of Social Welfare at times of non-emergency is essential for effective collaboration during emergencies.
- Trainings should be held for lessons learned and must be shared internally and externally. Maintenance of an improved system to deploy trained staff in preparation for coming disasters is necessary.
- As a leading organization for disaster relief, JRCS must further enhance its efficiency by consolidating all JRCS activities: relief, psychosocial support, logistics, and volunteer.

An independent evaluation commissioned by the International Federation on the activities of JRCS was submitted in March 2012: "Preparing and Responding to Large Scale Disasters in High Income Countries". The evaluation reports finding and lessons learned from the JRCS response to the disaster during the first six months and compares this with the response to large disasters in three other high income countries. The main recommendations by the IFRC evaluation team include:

1. That JRCS take a lead to develop a framework for cooperation with the appropriate government authorities at central and local levels, NGOs and other relevant organisations to better share information, understand each other's' plans and foster coordination of activities in the future.
2. That JRCS develop a contingency plan for large scale disasters after considering the following issues:
  - the relationship with GoJ in implementing the disaster management plan
  - a strategy to scale up and meet abnormally large needs in the case of mega disasters and/or when two or more chapters are seriously affected
  - the possible role of JRCS health institutions, such as hospitals, in providing a forward disaster management coordination centre in large scale disasters
  - the need for capacity in making assessments, including in situations where municipalities are rendered dysfunctional
  - JRCS role and responsibility in case of large scale industrial accidents
  - the need for a JRCS recovery policy
  - a strategy for the most effective deployment of human resources within the Society, including those with practical experience and expertise in overseas large scale disasters and those familiar with Movement policies and standards
  - the need to strengthen the corps of JRCS trained volunteers to give added outreach to the communities and provide surge capacity to deliver emergency relief services
  - the basis on which additional resources (e.g. funds, international tools, supplies and personnel) may be mobilized from within the Movement and
  - stronger coordination with the government, NGOs, the private sector and other organisations.
3. That JRCS build capacity within its domestic disaster response personnel to conduct assessments on the basis of IFRC developed methodologies in order to better target assistance and reach the most vulnerable. Trained assessment teams should be available to be deployed at short notice to help municipality authorities assess the needs of their communities, especially in areas where JRCS can deliver services. JRCS should also review its volunteer base at municipal level and consider more systematic training and organisation for disaster intervention.
4. That JRCS undertake investigations to establish needs and the feasibility of providing long-term, volunteers delivered PSS programming in support of individuals and communities affected by the GEJET as part of the recovery programme.

5. That JRCS strengthen and diversify its trained volunteer base and have effective systems in place for their efficient mobilization and deployment. As well, effective systems should be developed to manage a surge in the recruitment of new volunteers in times of disaster.

6. That JRCS develops a national recovery policy and a plan to build relevant capacity as part of its disaster management strategy.

7. That national societies, including JRCS, prioritise the importance of having and building capacity and competence in communicating critical post disaster information via the internet and social media.

JRCS received both evaluation reports with much appreciation and the recommendations will be utilized for improved response preparedness in anticipation of future operations. The evaluation report was presented and discussed in Geneva during a side event at the International Conference, where JRCS thanked the 77 national societies who have contributed to the relief and recovery activities.

#### **Coordination and Partnerships:**

Collaboration within the Movement commenced almost immediately and JRCS invited IFRC to bring in a high level support/liaison mission, comprised of members from partner National Societies led by the Head of the IFRC delegation in Beijing. From the onset of the disaster, IFRC provided human resource support in communications, reporting, logistics, finance and other areas from its East Asia Regional Office in Beijing, Asia/Pacific Zone Office in Kuala Lumpur as well as from the Secretariat in Geneva. IFRC has provided highly appreciated support in Japan through its own staff and delegates seconded to IFRC by the American, Australian, British, Canadian, Italian and Swedish Red Crosses. IFRC has stationed a Country Representative in the NHQ of JRCS to provide liaison, advice and support to ensure good coordination and technical competence as required by the National Society.

ICRC was also in close contact with JRCS for the establishment of Restoring Family Links (RFL) and tangible and intangible support in approaching radiation issues. 80 electronic personal dosimeters (EPD) were provided to JRCS including its training for JRCS staff by the Nuclear, Radiation, Biological and Chemical (NRBC) specialized staff. ICRC Tokyo Office also contributed by sending their staff members to supplement the communications aspect at JRCS.

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

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

A number of partner National Societies have been paying visits to the JRCS and the affected sites:

In April, an American Red Cross delegation comprised of the President and the Senior Vice President, International Services and a Korean Red Cross delegation with the President and the Head of the International Relations Team also visited JRCS.

In May, the Chairman of the Taiwan Red Cross Organization and four members of the organization visited JRCS and signed an MOU.

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

In July, a delegation from the Hong Kong Red Cross comprising the Director cum Chairman of International & Relief Service Management Committee, the Deputy Secretary General and the Senior Health Coordinator, International & Relief Services made a visit to Miyagi. The Chairman and the Director of Operations & Head of International Services of the Singapore Red Cross visited JRCS and signed an MOU. The Chairman of the Indonesian Red Cross visited the JRCS headquarters to present the donation from the people of Indonesia.

In August, the Executive Manager and the Disaster Management Coordinator from Qatar Red Crescent Society visited the JRCS..to sign an MOU.

In September, President Konoe welcomed the following guests at the JRCS headquarters: the Chairlady and the Head of Resource Development from the Pakistan Red Crescent; a delegation from Taiwan Red Cross Organization headed by the Secretary General; the President and CEO of the plush dolls company, Ty Inc.; the Director of the International Department of the Swiss Red Cross, the Director of the Swiss Solidarity Chain, and the Director of the Relief and Rehabilitation Division of Caritas Switzerland. JRCS has also received a delegation from the provincial government of British Columbia. All of these visits were followed by field trips to the affected areas.

In October, President Konoe received the Irish Deputy Prime Minister, the President of the Canadian Red Cross and the President and the Director of Operations of the German Red Cross, who visited Japan as members of a delegation of the German Federal President. A ceremony to express appreciation for the JRCS support to the village of Kawauchi was held at the German Embassy with the presence of the two Presidents, the mayor of Kawauchi and President Konoe. At the end of the month, the Deputy Director General of the International Department of JRCS shared experiences from the GEJET with the Canadian Red Cross/government in Ottawa and British Columbia.

A three days field monitoring visit was conducted in the end of October and 25 representatives from sister societies, IFRC and ICRC and EU participated. In the same month, President Konoe met with the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy in Tokyo. He expressed gratitude for the contribution made by the EU towards the project for distribution of household appliances to those displaced by the disaster.

In December, JRCS received the Deputy Director of Disaster Relief Department and the Desk Officer of Disaster Relief Department of Taiwan Red Cross Organization (TRCO).

In January 2012, received a Desk Officer of Swiss Red Cross Society and a Program Coordinator of Caritas Switzerland.

In February the General Manager and the Head of Communication and Fundraising of French Red Cross visited Fukushima Prefecture.

From the end of February to beginning of March, The Taiwan Red Cross Organization President, Adviser, Deputy Secretary General, Director of President office, two staffs from Department of Communications, Deputy Director and four staffs from Department of Disaster Relief visited the affected areas along with seventeen children of a chorus group from Tai Wu school, the village which was affected by Typhoon Morakot in 2009. The group performed at elementary schools in Iwate and Miyagi to engage with the children affected by 3.11.

JRCS was also invited to speak at several occasions to share the activities of JRCS during relief and recovery period of the disaster. In September, JRCS staff made a presentation and together with the IFRC Japan Representative and the Evaluation Team Leader participated in a three day Japan-US-South Korea Civil-Military Disaster Preparedness Workshop held at the US Embassy. In December, 2<sup>nd</sup> Expert Group on the Great East Japan Earthquake was organized by International Recovery Platform; a thematic platform of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) system. The meeting was attended by the members of the International Department of JRCS and the Japan Representative of IFRC. In March, the British Embassy organized a Civil-Military Cooperation (CIMIC) Seminar which was attended by two JRCS members and the presentation made.

The report for the ECHO project was submitted to IFRC by JRCS on 22 December. Based on this report, final report from IFRC to ECHO was submitted in January.

## Cash Grant

### Progress to date:

As the damage and human loss from the disaster extended to 15 prefectures, a Central Grant Disbursement Committee was established to determine fair allocation among the affected prefectures 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 of 8 April, 6 June in 2011, 8 December and 26 January 2012 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 distributing the cash.

As of 25 April, 2012, JPY315,561,803,737 (USD 3.89 billion) has been collected from national and international donor sources by the JRCS (excluding the funds donated by sister societies). Together with the donations collected by the Central Community Chest of Japan<sup>2</sup> and NHK (the national TV company), JPY349,160,635,278 (USD 4.3 billion) has been transferred to 15 prefectures. To date, JPY340 billion (USD 4.2 billion) has been delivered from the Central Grant Disbursement Committee to the municipalities of which JPY305.8 billion (USD 3.77 billion) has been delivered to the beneficiaries. Donations by the public for cash grants are scheduled to be accepted by JRCS until 30 September 2012.

## How we work

All Japanese Red Cross and IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief** and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

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

The Japanese Red Cross and IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

- Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
- Enable healthy and safe living.
- Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

## Contact information

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<sup>2</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."

## Donation Received at 2011.03.11~2012.03.31

Organization 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
Andorran Red Cross	2011/12/29	EUR	289.00	100.55	29,058	29,058
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	
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	
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	204,173.00	76.25	15,568,172	15,968,619
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	2,175,995,664
Australian Red Cross	2012/1/19	AUD	1,999,965.00	79.90	159,797,203	
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	486,967,819
Austrian Red Cross	2011/9/9	EUR	50,000.00	107.94	5,397,000	
Austrian Red Cross	2011/9/26	EUR	1,000,000.00	102.85	102,850,000	
Austrian Red Cross (Austrian Gov't)	2011/5/9	EUR	1,000,000.00	116.04	116,040,000	
Austrian Red Cross	2012/1/12	EUR	825,000.00	97.73	80,627,250	
Azerbaijan Red Crescent Society	2011/5/16	CHF	148.59	90.54	13,453	13,453
Bahamas Red Cross	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
Belgium Red Cross (Flanders)	2011/5/30	EUR	319,900.00	115.66	36,999,634	
Belgium Red Cross (Flanders)	2011/12/12	EUR	346,228.97	103.77	35,928,180	116,563,464
Belgium Red Cross (French)	2011/8/18	EUR	395,000.00	110.47	43,635,650	
Belize Red Cross Society	2011/11/7	CHF	8,884.67	87.78	779,896	779,896
Bolivian Red Cross Society	2011/5/10	USD	1,300.00	80.33	104,429	104,429
Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina	2011/8/8	EUR	82,140.00	111.85	9,187,359	
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	
Brazilian Red Cross	2011/6/21	USD	1,574.75	80.21	126,310	13,234,664
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	1,819,526,780
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	
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
Canadian Red Cross	2011/4/11	CAD	12,000,000.00	88.83	1,065,960,000	
Canadian Red Cross	2011/8/10	CAD	17,000,000.00	78.44	1,333,480,000	2,399,440,000
Colombian Red Cross Society	2011/12/27	JPY	1,277,721.00	1.00	1,277,721	1,277,721
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	
Red Cross Society of China	2011/7/29	USD	2,169,547.17	77.86	168,920,942	
Red Cross Society of China Ezhou Branch	2011/3/30	JPY	1,238,748.00	1.00	1,238,748	
Red Cross Society of China, Hong Kong Branch	2011/4/15	JPY	321,369,184.00	1.00	321,369,184	2,546,045,415
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	
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	
Red Cross Society of China, Macau Branch	2011/10/27	USD	50,000.00	76.26	3,813,000	

Costarican Red Cross	2011/5/12	USD	12,394.74	81.15	1,005,833	
Costarican Red Cross	2011/5/12	USD	44,280.81	81.15	3,593,387	
Costarican Red Cross	2011/5/13	USD	54,092.74	81.03	4,383,134	11,889,223
Costarican Red Cross	2011/5/13	USD	14,963.83	81.03	1,212,519	
Costarican Red Cross	2011/5/20	USD	20,718.40	81.78	1,694,350	
Croatian Red Cross	2011/3/23	JPY	57,774,541.00	1.00	57,774,541	85,775,140
Croatian Red Cross	2011/7/26	JPY	28,000,599.00	1.00	28,000,599	
Cyprus Red Cross Society	2011/7/12	EUR	49,945.00	112.50	5,618,812	5,618,812
Czech Red Cross	2011/4/14	CZK	4,000,000.00	4.94	19,760,000	
Czech Red Cross	2011/6/15	CZK	4,000,000.00	4.80	19,200,000	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	34,474,000
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	
Ecuadorian Red Cross	2012/1/10	USD	4,554.35	76.89	350,183	2,590,860
Ecuadorian Red Cross	2012/1/25	USD	2,929.00	77.80	227,876	
Estonia Red Cross	2012/1/18	CHF	996.98	80.94	80,696	80,696
Faroe Islands Red Cross	2012/1/30	DKK	50,000.00	13.63	681,500	681,500
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	
Georgia Red Cross Society	2011/5/9	USD	48,058.36	80.58	3,872,542	4,031,550
Georgia Red Cross Society	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	3,251,292,190
German Red Cross	2011/6/17	EUR	500,000.00	114.60	57,300,000	
German Red Cross	2011/9/16	EUR	6,395,000.00	106.37	680,236,150	
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	
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	17,491,250
Indonesian Red Cross Society	2011/7/19	USD	1,000,000.00	79.06	79,060,000	79,060,000
Iranian Red Crescent	2012/2/6	USD	100,000.00	76.53	7,653,000	7,653,000
Irish Red Cross	2011/6/22	EUR	400,000.00	115.35	46,140,000	62,376,800
Irish Red Cross	2011/12/19	EUR	160,000.00	101.48	16,236,800	
Italian Red Cross	2011/11/30	EUR	499,950.00	104.16	52,074,792	52,074,792
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
Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2011/3/18	JPY	246,539,778.00	1.00	246,539,778	
Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2011/3/23	JPY	411,362,653.00	1.00	411,362,653	
Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2011/3/30	JPY	733,455,478.00	1.00	733,455,478	
Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2011/5/2	JPY	1,177,722,058.00	1.00	1,177,722,058	2,976,995,694
Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2011/7/25	JPY	279,850,746.00	1.00	279,850,746	
Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2011/9/2	JPY	33,155,579.00	1.00	33,155,579	
Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2011/11/1	JPY	71,367,399.00	1.00	71,367,399	
Republic of Korea National Red Cross	2012/2/29	JPY	23,542,003.00	1.00	23,542,003	
Lao Red Cross	2011/4/26	USD	7,781.00	81.81	636,563	636,563
Latvian Red Cross	2011/4/8	JPY	16,789,792.00	1.00	16,789,792	
Latvian Red Cross	2011/5/16	CHF	9,186.97	90.54	831,786	18,391,430
Latvian Red Cross	2011/11/7	CHF	7,483.83	87.78	656,931	
Latvian Red Cross	2011/11/7	CHF	1,286.41	87.78	112,921	
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	
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	2011/4/7	USD	1,000,000.00	85.47	85,470,000	
Malaysian Red Crescent	2011/4/18	JPY	2,729,240.00	1.00	2,729,240	169,976,541
Malaysian Red Crescent	2011/5/20	USD	999,967.00	81.78	81,777,301	
Maldivian Red Crescent	2011/5/19	USD	33,286.00	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 Society	2011/11/7	CHF	93,687.76	87.78	8,223,912	8,223,912
Monaco Red Cross	2011/4/11	EUR	35,358.80	122.81	4,342,414	
Monaco Red Cross	2011/7/28	EUR	6,810.00	112.01	762,788	5,156,582
Monaco Red Cross	2011/12/13	EUR	500.00	102.76	51,380	
Mongolian Red Cross	2011/4/5	JPY	12,301,960.00	1.00	12,301,960	12,301,960
Red Cross of Montenegro	2011/4/13	ERU	7,865.34	121.62	956,661	956,661
Myanmar Red Cross	2011/11/7	CHF	49,090.47	87.78	4,309,161	4,309,161
Nepal Red Cross	2011/5/16	CHF	2,000.00	90.54	181,080	
Nepal Red Cross	2011/7/1	CHF	32,976.00	95.99	3,165,366	3,580,216
Nepal Red Cross	2011/9/28	CHF	2,753.80	84.89	233,770	
Netherlands Red Cross	2011/5/16	CHF	1,299,000.00	90.54	117,611,191	
Netherlands Red Cross	2011/5/16	CHF	1,906,500.00	90.54	172,614,114	
Netherlands Red Cross	2011/11/7	CHF	2,525,000.00	87.78	221,644,500	745,298,645
Netherlands Red Cross	2011/11/7	CHF	997,900.00	87.78	87,595,662	
Netherlands Red Cross	2011/11/7	CHF	1,366,800.00	87.78	119,977,704	
Netherlands Red Cross	2012/1/18	CHF	319,440.00	80.94	25,855,474	
New Zealand Red Cross	2011/6/9	JPY	36,725,502.00	1.00	36,725,502	46,981,930
New Zealand Red Cross	2011/9/20	JPY	10,256,428.00	1.00	10,256,428	
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	2011/9/30	USD	107,343.00	77.70	8,340,626	8,340,626
Palau Red Cross	2011/5/9	USD	30,094.09	80.71	2,428,894	2,428,894
Palestine Red Crescent	2011/4/4	USD	9,992.43	84.12	840,563	840,563
Panama Red Cross	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

Russian Red Cross	2011/3/24	USD	758,367.00	80.93	61,374.641	
Russian Red Cross	2011/3/31	USD	215,142.00	83.15	17,889.057	
Russian Red Cross	2011/4/4	USD	142,245.92	84.12	11,965.726	
Russian Red Cross	2011/4/12	USD	323,000.00	84.32	27,235.360	
Russian Red Cross	2011/4/18	USD	54,800.00	83.17	4,557.716	
Russian Red Cross	2011/4/28	USD	62,875.00	82.08	5,160.780	
Russian Red Cross	2011/5/9	USD	61,696.08	80.71	4,979.490	
Russian Red Cross	2011/5/9	USD	131,970.00	80.71	10,651.298	
Russian Red Cross	2011/5/12	EUR	485.00	115.42	55.978	163,836.124
Russian Red Cross	2011/5/12	JPY	6,000.00	1.00	6,000	
Russian Red Cross	2011/5/16	USD	102,180.00	80.91	8,267.383	
Russian Red Cross	2011/5/24	USD	9,220.00	81.95	755.579	
Russian Red Cross	2011/5/30	USD	96,675.00	80.91	7,821.974	
Russian Red Cross	2011/6/3	USD	19,110.00	80.85	1,545.043	
Russian Red Cross	2011/6/17	USD	9,560.00	80.68	771.300	
Russian Red Cross	2011/7/13	USD	4,330.00	79.55	344.451	
Russian Red Cross	2011/8/19	USD	5,906.00	76.93	454.348	
Rwanda Red Cross	2011/3/30	JPY	8,183,902.00	82.48	8,183.902	8,183.902
Salvadorean Red Cross Society	2011/8/18	USD	9,069.00	76.67	695.327	
Salvadorean Red Cross Society	2011/8/19	USD	32,063.28	76.93	2,466.628	3,258.180
Salvadorean Red Cross Society	2011/8/24	USD	1,251.00	76.89	96.225	
Red Cross of the Republic of San Marino ☐	2011/12/26	EUR	10,000.00	101.71	1,017.100	1,017.100
Samoa Red Cross	2011/5/17	JPY	1,304,487.00	1.00	1,304.487	1,752.769
Samoa Red Cross	2011/7/1	JPY	448,282.00	1.00	448.282	
Red Cross of Serbia	2011/3/25	USD	850,000.00	81.03	68,875.500	
Red Cross of Serbia	2011/4/4	USD	750,000.00	84.12	63,090.000	
Red Cross of Serbia	2011/4/18	USD	430,000.00	83.17	35,763.100	
Red Cross of Serbia	2011/5/9	USD	195,000.00	80.71	15,738.450	
Red Cross of Serbia	2011/6/2	USD	63,000.00	81.11	5,109.930	191,253.450
Red Cross of Serbia	2011/7/7	USD	24,000.00	81.01	1,944.240	
Red Cross of Serbia	2011/8/30	USD	3,670.00	76.92	282.296	
Red Cross of Serbia	2011/10/27	USD	5,900.00	76.26	449.934	
Singapore Red Cross	2011/4/19	USD	500,000.00	82.71	41,355.000	
Singapore Red Cross	2011/5/16	USD	500,000.00	80.91	40,455.000	652,033.000
Singapore Red Cross	2011/9/7	SGD	8,900,000.00	64.07	570,223.000	
Slovak Red Cross	2011/5/16	EUR	22,839.86	113.90	2,601.460	
Slovak Red Cross	2011/6/27	EUR	2,373.00	114.10	270.759	2,872.219
Slovenian Red Cross	2011/5/11	EUR	149,865.00	116.53	17,463.768	
Slovenian Red Cross	2011/8/4	EUR	16,621.09	110.73	1,840.453	19,304.221
South African Red Cross	2011/5/9	ZAR	400,000.00	12.06	4,824.000	
South African Red Cross	2011/6/6	ZAR	500,000.00	12.01	6,005.000	10,829.000
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	
Sri Lanka Red Cross Society	2011/6/24	USD	4,000.00	80.55	322.200	395.169
Sri Lanka Red Cross Society	2011/9/16	USD	950.00	76.81	72.969	
Swedish Red Cross	2011/5/27	SEK	4,000,000.00	12.90	51,600.000	51,600.000
Swiss Red Cross	2011/4/26	CHF	1,000,000.00	92.46	92,460.000	
Swiss Red Cross	2012/2/9	CHF	10,985,865.00	84.28	925,888.702	1,602,093.624
Swiss Red Cross	2012/3/8	CHF	6,591,519.00	88.56	583,744.922	
Taiwan Red Cross Organization	2011/4/7	USD	14,900,000.00	85.47	1,273,503.000	
Taiwan Red Cross Organization	2011/3/17	USD	100,000.00	79.31	7,931.000	
Taiwan Red Cross Organization	2011/5/17	USD	5,000,000.00	81.01	405,050.000	2,486,484.000
Taiwan Red Cross Organization	2012/2/27	JPY	800,000,000.00	1.00	800,000.000	
Thai Red Cross Society	2011/3/17	USD	99,975.00	79.31	7,929.017	
Thai Red Cross Society	2011/3/31	USD	2,000,000.00	83.15	166,300.000	
Thai Red Cross Society	2011/4/4	USD	1,000,000.00	84.12	84,120.000	
Thai Red Cross Society	2011/4/8	USD	999,973.00	85.17	85,167.700	748,362.342
Thai Red Cross Society	2011/5/12	USD	1,999,973.00	81.15	162,297.808	
Thai Red Cross Society	2011/7/1	USD	2,999,973.00	80.85	242,547.817	
Tonga Red Cross	2011/3/28	JPY	8,695,650.00	1.00	8,695.650	
Tonga Red Cross	2011/3/28	JPY	2,058,450.00	1.00	2,058.450	11,534.778
Tonga Red Cross	2011/4/5	JPY	690,200.00	1.00	690.200	
Tonga Red Cross	2011/5/16	JPY	90,478.00	1.00	90.478	
Trinidad & 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
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
Red Cross of Viet Nam	2011/3/22	JPY	4,028,802.00	1.00	4,028.802	
Red Cross of Viet Nam	2011/3/25	JPY	11,882,821.00	1.00	11,882.821	
Red Cross of Viet Nam	2011/3/25	USD	200,000.00	81.03	16,206.000	608,584.747
Red Cross of Viet Nam	2011/4/4	JPY	49,168,980.00	1.00	49,168.980	
Red Cross of Viet Nam	2011/6/23	JPY	527,298,144.00	1.00	527,298.144	
Alwaleed Bin Talal Foundation	2011/4/14	USD	100,000.00	83.76	8,376.000	8,376.000
ECHO	2011/11/17	EUR	9,105,922.00	103.61	943,464.578	943,464.578
Hawaii Japan US Friendship Association	2011/5/23	USD	1,000,000.00	83.08	81,760.000	
Hawaii Japan US Friendship Association	2011/5/26	JPY	100,000,000.00	1.00	99,950.000	237,317.787
Hawaii Japan US Friendship Association	2011/11/1	USD	499,980.00	78.29	39,143.434	
Hawaii Japan US Friendship Association	2012/3/12	USD	199,980.00	82.33	16,464.353	
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	217,934.650
IFRC at the UN Inc.	2011/9/22	USD	957,066.65	76.75	73,454.865	
IFRC at the UN Inc.	2012/1/31	USD	212,205.88	76.38	16,208.285	
Irish Aid, Ireland	2011/4/14	JPY	121,450,000.00	1.00	121,450.000	121,450.000
NZ Ministry of Finance and Trade	2011/3/25	NZD	1,000,000.00	60.73	60,730.000	60,730.000
SNF USA Inc.	2011/6/27	USD	250,000.00	80.85	20,212.500	20,212.500
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	4,469.800
Embassy of Belgium	2012/3/1	JPY	851,000.00	1.00	851.000	
Individual, corporations and other organizations					856,104.073	856,104.073
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>52,180,488,300</b>	<b>52,180,488,300</b>

#### Hard Pledge

Organization Name	Date Received	Currency	Amount Received		Amt. in JPY 3/30 TTM	
Italian Red Cross		EUR	2,627,590.48	2,627,590.48	288,325.503	288,325.503
Taiwan Red Cross Organization		JPY	3,687,500,000.00	4,487,500,000.00	3,687,500.000	3,687,500.000
Canadian Red Cross		CAD	15,000,000.00		1,236,300.000	1,236,300.000
British Red Cross		GBP	69,853.79		9,168.310	9,168.310
IFRC at the UN Inc.		USD	183,283.50		15,053.074	15,053.074
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>5,236,346,887</b>	<b>5,236,346,887</b>