



ありがとう、全世界★

Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Aid Report

人間を救うのは、人間だ。Our world. Your move.



日本赤十字社  
Japanese Red Cross Society

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**Thank you, world ★**

Recovery efforts by the Japanese Red Cross [JRCS] were made possible through \$1 billion in donations from Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies around the world.

Countries and regions represented here are only a part of those that provided assistance. See page 7 for the full list.





### 3.11

Loading blankets on a 10-ton truck

### 3.12

A convoy of Red Cross vehicles heading northbound on the expressway



### 3.14

Medical teams deployed from Red Cross hospitals nationwide (total of 896 teams)



## A record of emergency relief provided

Immediately after the disaster, the Japanese Red Cross implemented relief activities, such as distributing relief supplies, preparing hot meals, and receiving donations. These activities are supported by membership fees which JRCS raises over the year. It is precisely because of the assistance it receives so regularly that JRCS is prepared through training and stockpiled supplies to deal with situations that require a rapid response. We extend our deepest gratitude to those across Japan who provide support for JRCS.

# 3.11 2011 JAPAN



Red Cross medical teams from across the nation rushed to distribute medicines and milk in the Ishinomaki Red Cross Hospital, which was inundated with patients.

### 3.19

Medical staff traveling from shelter to shelter to provide medical care



### 4.30

Red Cross volunteers assisted the clean-up of tsunami-stricken homes

### 4.22

Red Cross volunteers prepared hot noodles for survivors



## Helping survivors take next steps towards recovery

One month after the disaster, as the environment for residents changed from shelters to temporary housing, the JRCS made use of international donations to initiate projects in support of helping people rebuild their lives and in the areas of education, medical care, and social welfare.





- |                                      |                                    |                                   |                                 |   |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 1 Afghan Red Crescent Society        | 11 Bangladesh Red Crescent Society | 21 Cambodian Red Cross Society    | 31 Danish Red Cross             | 41 Icelandic Red Cross                      |
| 2 Albanian Red Cross                 | 12 Belarus Red Cross               | 22 The Canadian Red Cross Society | (incl. Faroe Islands Red Cross) | 42 Indonesian Red Cross Society             |
| 3 American Red Cross                 | 13 Belgian Red Cross               | 23 Chilean Red Cross              | 32 Dominica Red Cross Society   | (incl. Bali Chapter)                        |
| 4 Andorran Red Cross                 | (Flanders and French)              | 24 Red Cross Society of China     | 33 Ecuadorian Red Cross         | 43 Red Crescent Society of                  |
| 5 Argentine Red Cross                | 14 Belize Red Cross Society        | (incl. Hong Kong, Macau           | 34 Estonia Red Cross            | the Islamic Republic of Iran                |
| 6 Armenian Red Cross Society         | 15 Bolivian Red Cross              | and Ezhou Branches)               | 35 Finnish Red Cross            | 44 Irish Red Cross Society                  |
| 7 Australian Red Cross               | 16 The Red Cross Society of        | 25 Colombian Red Cross Society    | 36 French Red Cross             | 45 Italian Red Cross                        |
| 8 Austrian Red Cross                 | Bosnia and Herzegovina             | 26 Cook Islands Red Cross         | 37 Red Cross Society of Georgia | 46 Jamaica Red Cross                        |
| 9 Red Crescent Society of Azerbaijan | 17 Brazilian Red Cross             | 27 Costa Rican Red Cross          | 38 German Red Cross             | 47 Red Cross Society of the Democratic      |
| 10 Bahamas Red Cross Society         | 18 British Red Cross               | 28 Croatian Red Cross             | 39 Honduran Red Cross           | People's Republic of Korea                  |
|                                      | 19 Bulgarian Red Cross             | 29 Cyprus Red Cross Society       | 40 Hungarian Red Cross          | 48 The Republic of Korea National Red Cross |
|                                      | 20 Burkinabe Red Cross Society     | 30 Czech Red Cross                |                                 | 49 Lao Red Cross                            |
|                                      |                                    |                                   |                                 | 50 Latvian Red Cross                        |



- |                                   |                                       |                                  |                                    |  |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| 51 Lithuanian Red Cross Society   | 61 Myanmar Red Cross Society          | 71 Peruvian Red Cross            | 81 Red Cross of the Republic of    | 91 Taiwan Red Cross Organization         |
| 52 Luxembourg Red Cross           | 62 Nepal Red Cross Society            | 72 Philippine Red Cross          | San Marino                         | 92 The Thai Red Cross Society            |
| 53 The Red Cross of The Former    | 63 The Netherlands Red Cross          | 73 Polish Red Cross              | 82 The Red Cross of Serbia         | 93 Tonga Red Cross Society               |
| Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia    | 64 New Zealand Red Cross              | 74 Portuguese Red Cross          | 83 Singapore Red Cross Society     | 94 Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society |
| 54 Malaysian Red Crescent Society | 65 Nicaraguan Red Cross               | 75 Qatar Red Crescent Society    | 84 Slovak Red Cross                | 95 Uganda Red Cross Society              |
| 55 Maldivian Red Crescent         | 66 Norwegian Red Cross                | 76 Romanian Red Cross            | 85 Slovenian Red Cross             | 96 Ukrainian Red Cross Society           |
| 56 Mexican Red Cross              | 67 Pakistan Red Crescent Society      | 77 The Russian Red Cross Society | 86 South African Red Cross Society | 97 Red Crescent Society of               |
| 57 Micronesia Red Cross           | 68 Palau Red Cross Society            | 78 Rwandan Red Cross             | 87 Spanish Red Cross               | the United Arab Emirates                 |
| 58 Red Cross of Monaco            | 69 The Palestine Red Crescent Society | 79 Salvadorean Red Cross Society | 88 The Sri Lanka Red Cross Society | 98 Uruguayan Red Cross                   |
| 59 Mongolian Red Cross Society    | 70 Red Cross Society of Panama        | 80 Samoa Red Cross Society       | 89 Swedish Red Cross               | 99 Vanuatu Red Cross Society             |
| 60 Red Cross of Montenegro        |                                       |                                  | 90 Swiss Red Cross                 | 100 Vietnam Red Cross Society            |

We have also received support from the State of Kuwait and other organisations. In total, we received over \$1 billion. \*In alphabetical order



## “I want to help those who are suffering” Together, the sentiments of individuals are transformed into a major force for support.

People from all around the world were shocked to see the devastation in Japan, a country with an advanced level of disaster preparedness. The events of March 11 also served to reaffirm the crucial importance of this preparedness. With a network spanning 189 countries and regions, the Japanese Red Cross was able to bring together donations on an unprecedented scale. These came even from developing countries facing poverty and other challenges. And it was more than just money that we received from people all over the world. The people of Japan gained much courage by the warm compassion that was conveyed.

People who saw media reports on what life was like in the emergency shelters offered donations, specifically requesting they be used to support elderly living in shelters. The strength and goodness of individuals was evident in the sight of the survivors living with difficulties in towns buried in debris.

**Martin Fuhrer,**  
Head of International Cooperation,  
Swiss Red Cross



I saw a middle school girl asking for donations in a Washington D.C. subway station. The donations sent to Japan come from many individuals feeling similar to her, and all Americans are praying for the affected people of the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami.

**Mark Preslan,**  
Regional Director for Asia-Pacific  
/Middle East, American Red Cross



A woman in her 90s living in an elderly facility asked her friends to donate rather than giving her a birthday present. As residents of a developed country like Japan, most of the Finnish people saw this disaster as something that could have happened to them too.

**Kristiina Kumpula,**  
Secretary General,  
Finnish Red Cross



## How donations from around the world have been used

Based on the basic policy of the Red Cross, we decided on how to offer support in consultation with local governments and disaster survivors.

### Support from Kuwait in the form of crude oil

(Allocated by the Red Cross to recovery projects in the three most affected prefectures)

**\$400.6 million**

### Others

(Emergency support, administrative costs, etc.)

**\$35.3 million**

### 5 Strengthening disaster preparedness

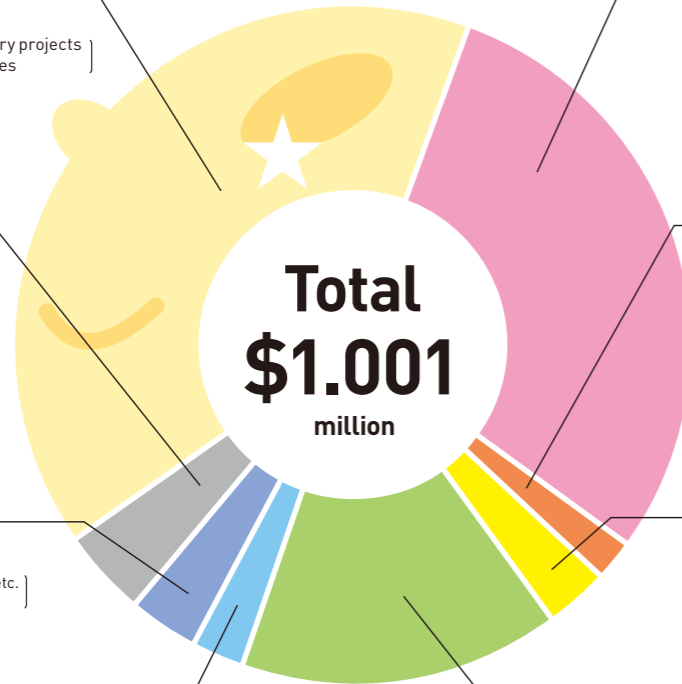
(Provision of materials, storage space, etc. for disaster preparedness)

**\$35.8 million**

### 6 Response to the nuclear power plant accident

(Provision of radiation measuring equipment, etc.)

**\$22.4 million**



(as of January 31, 2014)

**3.11**  
2011 JAPAN

**1**  
Rebuilding lives

(Provision of electric household appliances, etc.)

**\$297.4 million**

**3.11**  
2011 JAPAN

**2**  
Social welfare services

(Provision of nursing beds, etc.)

**\$19.6 million**

**3.11**  
2011 JAPAN

**3**  
Educational support

(Provision of school buses, etc.)

**\$35.9 million**

**3.11**  
2011 JAPAN

**4**  
Medical support

(Provision of temporary health clinics, etc.)

**\$154.0 million**



May 2011, Red Cross personnel listening to a public health nurse giving a talk at an elementary school (Ishinomaki city, Miyagi prefecture)

## Seeing the affected areas and hearing what people had to say made JRCS consider how to best assist the affected population.

International donations are funds entrusted to the JRCS by donors worldwide. As such, these funds must be carefully used for the sake of people in the affected areas. The JRCS set up an operations center in its headquarters to analyse the most crucial needs in the affected areas. JRCS worked on preventing duplication of government projects and decided how to allocate the funds accordingly. In May, two months after the disaster, a high-level mission was organized in which 43 Red Cross personnel from countries including the USA, Australia, UK, Canada and China participated. They visited the affected areas and considered the situation with JRCS in order to finalize a plan of action for its relief and recovery programmes. Branches of the Red Cross and Red Crescent from the various countries that provided support sent representatives to Japan one year later in order to evaluate the effectiveness of recovery programs.

### Basic policies of the recovery programmes

1. Make effective use of the international Red Cross network
2. Due to the vast size of the affected area, make sure that support is provided fairly, without bias, and in a timely manner
3. Meet local needs in cooperation with national, prefectural, and municipal governments, as well as other organizations
4. Provide accountability domestically and internationally
5. Make maximum use of the resources of the JRCS to provide both "hard" and "soft" support
6. Make sure that activities are followed through in order for them to take root in the community



I would like to express my sincere gratitude to our many overseas friends for your warm support and encouragement. To live up to the sentiments you have expressed and the expectations of our many supporters, we have used our expert knowledge of the domestic situation to carry out recovery operations. However, the affected areas remain a long way from full recovery. Together with our supporters both here in Japan and abroad, we will redouble our support efforts in a spirit of heartfelt sympathy towards the survivors.

Tadateru Konoé  
President, Japanese Red Cross Society  
President, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies





## Supporting the lives of those in temporary homes

JRCS has supplied electric household appliances and other items in order to support the lives of residents of temporary housing.

## Provision of electric household appliances

With the cooperation of local governments and appliance manufacturers, JRCS has distributed refrigerators, washing machines, rice cookers, TV sets, microwave ovens, and electric hot water dispensers.

**133,183** households

## “To stay warm” Measures to deal with the cold of winter

Insulation sheets and heating pads were distributed in order to meet survivors' needs for dealing with the cold of winter. Kotatsu table heaters were provided for meeting rooms and lounges adjacent to temporary housing.

**729** locations, **137,438** items

## Support community bus operations

A free community shuttle bus service operates for temporary housing residents located in remote areas. Residents rely on this service for necessary errands into town, such as health checkups with the doctor as well as daily shopping.

The community shuttle bus that was donated was named, “LOVE CROSS BUS - The Bus That Bonds Hearts”.

**9** buses a day run in Minamisanriku (Miyagi prefecture) and Aizuwakamatsu city (Fukushima prefecture)



When we moved in here, we were surprised to find that the place came equipped with all of the necessary electric household appliances. The cash grants enabled us to buy foods and other basic necessities.



I proposed the name “LOVE CROSS BUS,” as I wanted to express the love of people for one another.





## Psychosocial care

Some people living in temporary housing seldom interact with others or go outside since being separated from those they were close to before the earthquake. Red Cross volunteers help to prevent people from becoming isolated and stressed.

### Volunteer activities to warm the body and soul

Red Cross Volunteers (who are regularly active in the area) carry out various comforting activities for residents of temporary housing. They gently massage shoulders and arms, and use warm towels to massage faces and hands performing active listening with residents.



The combination of chatting and massaging with the warmth of the hands can have a way of getting people to release their innermost feelings.

**262** sessions, **6,832** people

### “Red Cross Health Class”

Events are held regularly for the promotion of health.



**710** sessions, **24,841** people

The exercise provides a change of pace and I enjoy talking with the other walkers. It gives me an extra spring in my step when I remember this is on the day's agenda.



### Nordic walking to compensate for a lack of exercise

Red Cross volunteers take a central role in leading walks that make use of two poles.

**244** sessions, **2,452** people



## Providing support for elderly and physically challenged people

The disaster left damaged welfare facilities in its wake. JRCS laid the groundwork for the recovery of services so that anxious elderly or physically challenged people could feel secure and get on with their lives.

### Provision of welfare vans essential for wheelchair users

Welfare vans are a critically important means of transportation for wheelchair users. These were supplied to social welfare facilities.

**207** facilities, **338** vehicles



This was an enormous help, because even though we constructed the building we lacked basic household appliances.



### Provision of nursing beds

These were provided to facilities that managed to avoid damage from the disaster. These facilities had been forced to place mattresses directly on the floor due to overcrowding after taking in extra patients requiring care from facilities that had been damaged.

**161** facilities, **959** beds



### Provision of electric household appliances and furniture to temporary group homes

Tables, beds, TV sets, washing machines, AEDs, etc. were provided.

**62** facilities, **2,239** items







3 Educational support



## For the health and happiness of children

We provided support for the educational environment as well as opportunities for children to play together and expand their horizons by presenting a view of a brighter future.

## JRCS organised mobile indoor playgrounds known as "Smile Parks"

The children of Fukushima prefecture were limited as to when they could play outdoors due to the concerns about radiation exposure, so JRCS provided opportunities to get real exercise on an array of giant air-filled playground equipment, a ball pool, and air track. With the participation of over 80,000, this was a huge hit.

**86,584** people

We wanted the kids to be able to play with other kids of their own age. We're so happy and relieved to see them back in school.



### Construction of child care facilities

The Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant accident forced everyone in Naraha town to be evacuated from the city. JRCS built a temporary facility in Iwaki city for the 240 young children of Naraha. The re-opening of the Naraha Municipal Aozora Child Care Center has provided the opportunity for the dispersed residents to gradually return.

**8** facilities, capacity of **440**

### Construction of temporary gymnasiums

For the town of Iitate in Fukushima prefecture, JRCS built a temporary gymnasium at the temporary campus shared by three elementary schools (in Kawamata-cho). This is being used not only by children but also for the town's sports events and more.

**3** schools, **1,088** students



### Summer camps in Hokkaido

Over the summer break, children living in the affected areas were invited to the Rusutsu Resort in Hokkaido (the town of Rusutsu) for a four day camp (offered in 2012 and 2013).

The programme, designed by elementary and middle school teachers and clinical psychotherapists to promote the physical and emotional growth of the children, included interactions for making new friends, horseback riding, and fruit and vegetable picking.

**20** sessions, **5,788** people



## Thanks to One and all

Summer camps in Hokkaido



Natsumi (on the right)  
(5th grade in elementary school, Miyagi prefecture)

I took part because I wanted to go to somewhere with a lot of space. It's really great to be able to make friends right away with children from other places. I had so much fun that I couldn't stop talking with them. I heard that people all over the world provided help for people like us going through tough times in Tohoku. I'm grateful for their kindness.



Issa  
(6th grade in elementary school, Iwate prefecture)

I have a family of four and we are living in temporary housing because the first floor of our home was completely destroyed by the tsunami. The place we're in is small, so when we are having a conversation, we can't speak too loudly. There are friends of mine who moved away. I haven't been able to swim because the pool in our school was washed away. It was so fun here because I got to play outside all of the time and slept in a room with friends.







# 4 Medical support



## Supporting the revival of community medical care

We have engaged in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the medical care infrastructure in order to save lives and look after the health of those in the affected areas.

## Kesennuma Motoyoshi Hospital

The city of Kesennuma was choked with mud by the tsunami. In January 2013, JRCS offered support in the form of half of the funds required for hospital repair costs and the supply of medical care equipment. The hospital attends to the needs of about 100 outpatients and about 70 patients who are bedridden or homebound.

Annual number of outpatients: **23,724** (2011)

Those who had lost homes and families would be in tears every time they came to the hospital. The disaster had a huge impact on people's lives. The strong need for medical care made me realize how necessary this hospital is. It makes me happy when people thank us and I hope to see the hospital become capable of offering care for even more patients.

Minoru Kawashima, Doctor (Hospital Director)



Photo credits: Motoyoshi Hospital

## Reconstruction of the Onagawa Community Medical Center

At the time of the disaster, the Onagawa Community Medical Center received visits by a total of 48,549 patients.

Annual number of outpatients: **48,549** (2011)



## Reconstruction of Ishinomaki medical care infrastructure

Ishinomaki Red Cross Hospital is the one hospital in the Ishinomaki district in Miyagi prefecture that managed to survive the earthquake and tsunami. It became the focal point for the care of patients after the disaster. Since it had to handle a great number of patients, there was an acute shortage of beds.

In order to boost its capacity, a temporary ward was added to the site and is slated for use until September 2015, when the new ward of Ishinomaki Red Cross Hospital will be completed. In addition, the nursing school is undergoing reconstruction and work is underway on the general center for disaster medical care, which will be used for disaster medical care study and training.

Annual number of outpatients: **298,722** (2011)







# 5 Strengthening disaster preparedness

## Preparing for future disaster

Our relief experiences with this disaster were more of a struggle than we had expected. Therefore, we are applying what we have learned to improve the level of our disaster preparedness in future.



Disaster response vehicles are now ambulance type.

## Enhancing the JRCS disaster response capability

On the day of the disaster, it was nearly impossible to get information because lines of communications were down. Therefore, the communications system has been upgraded with the addition of communication command vehicles. And we have also supplied large tents to first-aid stations so that they can remain operable over the long term in poor weather conditions.



Right after the disaster, the people affected had no choice but to go to emergency shelters in school gymnasiums. Then, no power or water was available, and toilets could not be used. In these wretched conditions, there was no privacy and individuals lived day to day without any physical or emotional respite.

## Provision of materials and storage space for disaster preparedness

JRCS assessed the needs of local governments that were affected by the disaster. As a result of this research, JRCS set standards for storage space and minimum supplies of portable toilets, water supply systems, generators, lighting equipment, lanterns, water purification systems, partitions and other materials.



27 municipalities,  
432 locations



What was needed at that time...



# 6 Response to the nuclear power plant accident

## Embracing those struggling with anxiety over the nuclear disaster

"I want my normal life back." was an often heard comment. However, the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant had drastically changed the lives of people in the surrounding area. In order to reduce anxiety about health, JRCS supplied equipment for measuring exposure to radiation.



Eight whole body counters and thyroid test monitors were donated to hospitals. These are being used to test people for internal exposure.

©Nobuyuki Kobayashi

"I want my normal life back." was an often heard comment. However, the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant had drastically changed the lives of people in the surrounding area. In order to reduce anxiety about health, JRCS supplied equipment for measuring exposure to radiation.

## Hospitals supplied with testing equipment

Medical equipment was provided to Fukushima Medical University Hospital, which is responsible for monitoring the health of about two million residents of the prefecture.



## Providing food radiation measuring equipment (Becquerel monitors)

Due to popular demand from citizens who want to test home grown vegetables and well water, equipment was provided for radioactivity measurement in foodstuffs.



109 units



©Olav Saltbones

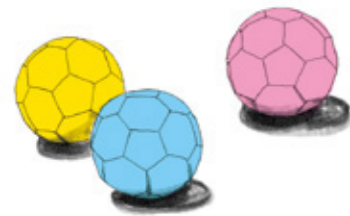




# JRCS action in numbers

## 3 years

The JRCS relief and recovery programme to support survivors implemented with the help of generous donations from around the world, has been in effect for three years since March 2011. Assistance was centred on Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima prefectures, where the damage was most severe, as well as neighboring prefectures, and all of the people nationwide who were evacuated due to the impact of the nuclear disaster. We will continue to support the affected people and communities, principally through our local chapters in each prefecture.



## 899 items

Implements and supplies for use in physical education classes were provided.



## 20,570 people

A temporary health clinic was constructed in Minamisanriku. We provided medical equipment needed for the care of emergency patients.



## 67 people

Caregivers were dispatched by JRCS to provide support in looking after survivors.



## 2,284 people in 1,121 households

We have been conducting home visits and telephone consultation for Namie residents evacuated to Iwaki city.



## 806 locations, 34,597 items

JRCS provided tables, zabuton cushions, whiteboards, AEDs, and more for use in rooms in temporary community centers.



## 47 times, 5,151 people

JRCS organized social events with soup kitchen meals for residents of temporary housing.



## 160 schools

JRCS provided school clinics with supplies such as scales.



## 8,933 items

JRCS provided large refrigerators and cooking implements for school kitchens.



## 13 schools, 18 vehicles

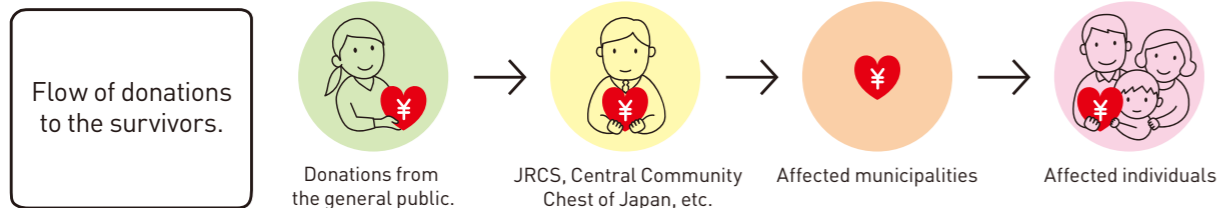
JRCS provided school buses.



## 437,856 people

JRCS provided support in getting elderly people in three prefectures inoculated with the anti-pneumonia vaccine.

## Cash grants have also come from inside and outside of Japan.



Japanese Red Cross Society ..... \$3,301 million  
 Central Community Chest of Japan, etc.\* ..... \$414 million  
 Total: \$3,715 million

\* Including the amounts received by NHK and NHK Public Welfare Organization (as of January 31, 2014)

As of November 30, 2013, \$3,565 million (96.0% of the total amount) of cash grants have been delivered to the affected individuals. And funds will continue to be delivered through the affected municipalities.





Thank you world for all your support!

