

# Aid to Victims of the Great East Japan Earthquake

## FY2014 Report





# Introduction

JAPAN PLATFORM (JPF) offers its sincere thanks for your continued support. From the occurrence of the Great East Japan Earthquake on March 11, 2011 until the end of March 2015, JPF has received over ¥ 7,000,000,000 in aid funds and a wide variety of other aid from over 3,300 companies and organizations and over 43,000 individual donors. JPF has distributed this aid to 166 NGOs and NPOs, carrying out more than 350 aid projects.<sup>1</sup> Among these were 61 aid projects<sup>2</sup> in fiscal year 2014 which boosted recovery in disaster-affected areas. Once again, we would like to express our heartfelt gratitude for the warm support we have received from all of you.

Approximately 207,000 people<sup>3</sup> are still living as evacuees throughout Japan's 47 prefectures. Presently in the disaster areas, even as the project of moving people into public recovery housing is getting underway, there is an ever greater need for aid to the socially disadvantaged and to disaster victims who have not yet been able to rebuild their lives.

JPF has limited its aid activities to the five years through fiscal year 2015, and in the 4 years thus far, it has responded to the diversifying needs and challenges in the disaster-affected areas. In order to promote effective and sustainable recovery, it has carried out a variety of aid activities. In 2015, the year in which these efforts will be completed, it has worked to promote independent recovery activities led by the disaster-affected areas, and to establish a system to ensure continuing comprehensive aid efforts. In Fukushima, people are living as evacuees for extended periods, and there is still no end in sight for regional recovery efforts. Many regions and domains that require continued aid remain. Along with its aid activities in the affected areas, JPF will continue to lead by connecting people involved in aid and by carrying out its coordinating role, distributing aid from a variety of fields to those who need it most.

JPF will continue to place the highest priority on getting recovery efforts led by local people on track, and to use the valuable donations and aid that it has received from you to the benefit of recovery efforts. Along with this report on our aid activities in fiscal year 2014, we express our hope for your continued warm support.



JAPAN PLATFORM  
Chairperson Toshio Arima

有馬利男

July 2015

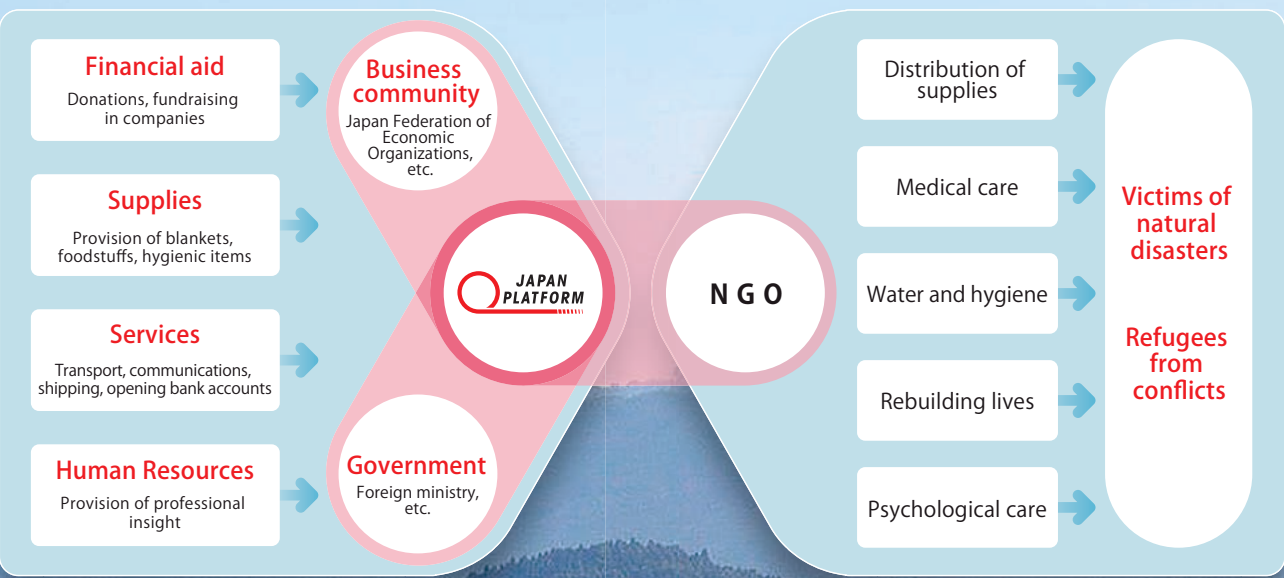
<sup>1</sup> Total number  
<sup>2</sup> Number of active projects in the period between April 1, 2014 and March 31, 2015  
<sup>3</sup> According to the Reconstruction Agency's report of June 11, 2015

# What is JAPAN PLATFORM (JPF)?

JPF is an organization working together with civil society to provide humanitarian aid from Japan, cooperating based on equal partnerships with its 47 allied NGOs\*, the business community and government.

※ As of June, 2015

## The flow of aid



Since its establishment in 2000, JPF has extended humanitarian aid totaling ¥35,000,000,000 through more than 1,100 projects in over 40 countries and regions.

### Current Programs (as of June 2015)

- Aid to victims of the Central Nepal Earthquake 2015
- Aid to victims of flooding in Malawi 2015
- Aid to Iraqi and Syrian refugees and internally-displaced people
- Aid to victims of the Hiroshima Landslide Disaster
- Humanitarian aid to Palestine and Gaza 2014
- Emergency aid to South Sudan 2014
- Aid to victims of the Great East Japan Earthquake
- Aid to returning members of minority groups in Myanmar
- Humanitarian aid to Afghanistan and Pakistan



Search-and-rescue work with rescue dogs (Aid to victims of the Central Nepal Earthquake 2015) ©PWJ



Women and children learning about the dangers of landmines and unexploded bombs (Humanitarian aid to Afghanistan and Pakistan) ©AAR

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# From the Disaster to Today: Taking a long-term view of aid to Fukushima

## What has become clear in the fourth year

Four years after the Great East Japan Earthquake, JPF's domestic aid projects are entering their fifth year. Our activities have been extended from the initially planned three-year period to the five-year period lasting through fiscal year 2015, and are entering their final phase. The goal of our efforts at this stage is of course the promotion of independent recovery activities led by the disaster-affected areas and the furthering of regional resilience. Moreover, we strive for the establishment of independent and sustainable structures that can independently extend recovery efforts and solutions to social issues after JPF's aid programs end. However, during visits to disaster-stricken areas, comments such as "recovery is only halfway there" and "we want relief activities to continue" are heard. As residents begin to be transferred from temporary housing to public recovery housing, many challenges such as rebuilding of communities and psychological care are emerging all at once, accompanied by a wide range of regional and personal disparities.



Yukihiko Akutsu  
(JPF Domestic  
Division Manager and  
Head of Tohoku Office)



In March 2011



In February 2015

The view from Hiyoriyama Park in Ishinomaki,  
Miyagi Prefecture



## Characteristics of the three prefectures in Tohoku (Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima) affected by the disaster

### Iwate Prefecture

In Iwate, where movement from temporary housing to public recovery housing is proceeding rapidly, there is concern for the psychological care and physical health of those left behind in certain temporary housing clusters. Also, the difficult problem of rebuilding communities awaits those who have moved to public recovery housing. Moreover, challenges that existed before the earthquake have become more visible and have intensified due to the disaster. These challenges include population decrease due to the outflow of residents, the aging of the population, lower birth rates and lack of leaders. In this environment, support for communities and safety-nets are particularly necessary in order prevent social isolation and provide relief to the needy.

### Miyagi Prefecture

In Miyagi, although recovery plans are advancing and relief for disaster victims is succeeding to a certain extent, regional disparities are growing between the area around Sendai in central Miyagi and the northern and southern parts of the prefecture. As outside relief organizations continue to withdraw, not enough leaders exist to support recovery efforts in the area. There is also a feeling among certain sectors of the government that rather than trusting in a temporary system of recovery assistance, a rapid shift must occur toward a regular system which can be sustainably managed.

### Fukushima Prefecture

The situation in Fukushima is particularly grave. Among evacuees, starkly contrasting disparities are emerging regarding the problem of compensation relating to the nuclear accident, and the divisions in communities are becoming more serious. For example, even evacuees whose situations are apparently identical may receive different amounts of aid based on their region of origin or the circumstances of their evacuation. Many evacuees are still experiencing economic difficulties in their daily lives. Although people are continuing to return to areas which received lower doses of radiation, there is continuing concern for households to which aid was stopped when evacuation orders were lifted, and which subsequently fell into poverty. Although agricultural production of fruits and vegetables is recovering, prices have slumped and farmers are not seeing returns. As a result of the repeated radiation leaks, the resumption of fishing has been further delayed. In a growing number of cases family relations are affected, as when divorces stem from different attitudes toward the radiation. A tendency for separated individuals to become socially isolated as they find themselves with nowhere to go has also been noted. A longer-term view is necessary with regard to aid to Fukushima.

## Problems in the temporary housing reduction phase

The three disaster-affected prefectures face common challenges as people move from temporary housing to public recovery housing: rebuilding communities around new homes, and for those remaining in temporary housing, providing psychological care and preventing suicide and dying alone. In order to minimize as far as possible the disparities which tend to occur during the transition period of this phase, it will be necessary to strengthen overarching facilities for coordination and transfer of information, so as to aid proactively those evacuees who are left behind.

## Challenges as we enter the fifth year

As an overall exit strategy, it is necessary to create a system in which comprehensive, consistent aid work can be continued even after the conclusion of JPF's aid program. The foundations of intermediary aid organizations like the three prefectures' coordinated recovery centers must be strengthened, and personnel must be trained. Meanwhile, evaluations of past work have shown that aid for victims of the nuclear accident in Fukushima was deficient in proportion to the scope of the need and the extent of the damage. Problems different from those affecting other regions which continue to affect the area include radiation damage and reparations, the breakdown of communities, isolation of mothers with infants, and the complicated environment in which children are being raised. Furthermore, new problems have arisen as people return home after the lifting of evacuation orders, rebuilding their lives and restarting economically. Because of these issues, a long-term approach to aid must be considered. Presently available capital for aid would be insufficient for this, and further fundraising and public relations regarding the need for aid would also need to be considered.

# Aid to Victims of the Great East Japan Earthquake: Four Kinds of Aid

JPF established the "Living Together" Fund in May 2011 which subsidizes a wide range of non-JPF-allied non-profit organizations. In 2012 and continuing into 2013 and 2014, the fund subsidized the four kinds of aid work described below.

During this work, we have uncovered needs which are growing more obvious, and have predominantly considered four activities: support for temporary housing and publicly funded rental accommodation as movement of disaster victims stalls; aid to socially disadvantaged people to whom government relief cannot easily be delivered, and for regional social development that supports this aid; occupational and economic recovery aid for which the government has not provided; and coordination of aid organizations and aid workers.

We will continue to provide wide-ranging support for regional activities and organizations.



A Computer training for young people at "Ishinomaki NOTE" was well received by participants, who said that they could put it to practical use ©Switch

B Beginning in fall 2014, people have begun to occupy public recovery housing in Shimowano, Takata-cho, Rikuzentakata, Iwate Prefecture ©JPF

C In the orchard that they grew themselves, children with developmental disabilities learn how precious the lives of living things are and practice social activities ©S-Space

D A waterbreak being constructed in Nonoshita District, Motoyoshi-cho, Kesenuma, Miyagi Prefecture (April 2014) ©JPF



# 01 Community Aid

List of aid projects in FY2014 on P22 and 23



A public health nurse leads exercises to cure stiff shoulders at the Onahama District Community Salon in the Soso Region ©The People

## The re-disruption of communities during the transition period and the formation of new communities

Presently we are entering a phase in which disaster victims are leaving temporary housing and entering permanent housing, for example public recovery housing. Because preexisting communities were disrupted as people moved into temporary housing, government entities and aid organizations, along with area residents, have worked hard to form communities. However, in the period of transition to new housing, the communities which have been built up are once again being disrupted, and it has become necessary for people to form new communities around the public recovery housing to which they are moving. From the example of the areas affected by the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, we have seen that when people entered public disaster housing, the regional communities before the disaster and the communities formed around temporary housing were cut apart, and elderly people dying alone emerged as a problem. Based on this previous example, it is necessary for government agencies and aid organizations not only to provide aid, but also to encourage residents' independence and self-sufficiency. Support is needed for community-building, with an eye to the systematization of mutual aid among residents.

At the same time, it has also become necessary to care for those who have been left behind in temporary housing. In the future, as temporary housing continues to be removed and consolidated, those who are unable to leave temporary housing due to economic or other reasons will be forced to move to different temporary housing. Furthermore, as neighboring residents move away one after another to enter rebuilt houses or public recovery housing, people's feelings of having been left behind will grow, heightening the need for psychological support.

Thus, in considering community support, it is necessary to have activities to maintain communities in temporary housing, to build new communities in public recovery housing, and to take a view of aid for community-building that goes beyond regional boundaries.

Masakazu Takaku  
(JPF Program Coordinator  
in charge of Iwate)



## Digitizing information about Rikuzentakata so that it can serve not only residents, but also tourists

SAVE TAKATA (General incorporated association in Iwate)

SAVE TAKATA works in the areas of IT, agriculture and youth services, and uses "Living Together" Fund on the "Rikuzentakata Recovery Map" that it is developing in its IT work. Until 2014, SAVE TAKATA distributed this map as a pamphlet in shops and temporary housing, but in that year it launched a website and an app which can be easily viewed on computers or smartphones. Beginning in March 2015, tablet computers with the Recovery Map app built in have been installed for tourists at facilities throughout Rikuzentakata City, and tourists can use these tablets to search for information about Rikuzentakata. The app also carries information about events related to Rikuzentakata which are being held in the Tokyo area or other regions, an idea which allows people outside Rikuzentakata to



Won the APP Grand Prize in  
"Iwate APP Contest 2014"

take advantage of the app. Furthermore, in the "Iwate App Contest" held by Iwate Prefecture, the app was highly praised for incorporating tablets, and won the highest honor, the App Grand Prize. Future plans for the app include incorporating content such as archives related to the earthquake.

In collaboration with all those involved, we have worked hard to incorporate information about local businesses into the Rikuzentakata Recovery Map. Many other map apps and map functions exist besides the Recovery map, but as the situation in the disaster-affected town changes incrementally, we feel that we can make use of the Recovery Map precisely because we are an organization operating in this area. Of course, we do not feel that work on the Rikuzentakata Recovery Map has been completed with the launch of the website and app and the installation of the tablets. What we are aiming for with the Rikuzentakata Recovery Map is that through using this system, people from the Tokyo area in particular will get to know Rikuzentakata, that they will come here and like it here and that, given the chance, they will want to settle here.



Kensuke Saito  
(In charge of IT projects)

## In Iwaki City, a "Community Salon" creates reasons for living that unite communities

The People (NPO in Fukushima)

The Onahama District Recovery Aid Volunteer Center has been managing the "Onahama District Networking Salon" for four years. Particularly in Iwaki City, where tsunami victims and refugees from the nuclear accident coexist, the challenges facing the community have grown more complex and more serious over time. This "Community Salon" was constructed to confront these challenges, as a venue that anyone can use freely to foster interaction in the region. Meanwhile, among those evacuated from the Soso area after the nuclear accident, there is great demand for a space where people can gather. Soso Area Community Days have been established when the Health and Welfare Office of Fukushima Prefecture sends a public health nurse, offering health checks, health lectures that vary according to the season, and teatimes. The Salon is not limited to Onahama



Soso Area Community Salon

District; there is also a "traveling salon" which holds similar activities in the first-floor lobby of a large hotel in Joban-yumoto District. Both of these salons have been well-received by participants, who say that "the atmosphere is good, and we always look forward to going. We really feel at home there."

The Onahama District Recovery Aid Volunteer Center has worked to understand what disaster victims and evacuees are feeling and worrying about now, as they begin to move from temporarily provided housing to permanent housing. We have used the connections we have cultivated thus far to provide aid when opportunities appear, and have engaged in activities at the Community Salons in the Onahama and Joban areas. Those involved in providing aid recognize that it is necessary to coordinate between different roles, and value horizontal connections in their work.

If it seems as though support activities favor particular groups of people, this may cause confusion in area communities. Because we are present in these communities, we can pay close attention to the feeling there, and we will continue to search for ways to provide support to the best of our ability.



Emiko Yoshida  
(Board Chairperson)



# 02 Safety-Net Aid

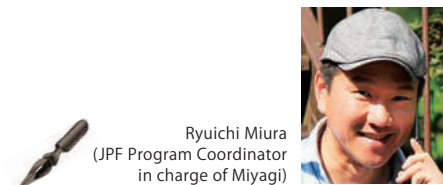
List of aid projects in FY2014 on P22 and 23



On-the-job training in oyster-packing ©Switch

## As residential environments break apart, challenges to residents become more serious

Victims of the Great East Japan Earthquake can be divided into two groups: those who have been relocated to the new public recovery housing, and those who have been left behind in temporary housing. It is becoming apparent that the various residential areas need individual aid that responds to differing settings. Though public recovery housing maintains residents' privacy better than temporary housing, the other side of this issue is that connections are weaker among neighbors, and social isolation is a growing concern. Some people lived in single-family houses before the earthquake, and they and their neighbors were able to harvest vegetables or fish to share with one another. These people never imagined having to pay rent and condominium fees to live in apartments without contact with neighbors. The economic burden on such people is large, and there is concern that the number of households living in poverty will increase. Meanwhile, among the people left behind in temporary housing are many elderly people living alone, fatherless families, and households with family members with disabilities. For whatever reason, many people cannot leave or do not want to leave temporary housing. Many households suffer from a combination of problems, including alcohol abuse and domestic violence. It is becoming clear that these cases need not only individualized aid, but also multilayered aid from a variety of aid agencies working together. Recipients of aid are separating into two groups: those in the new residences and those in temporary housing. It will take more time to fully organize governmental safety-nets, and it goes without saying that however much the system expands, some residents will fall through the gaps in it. Thus, as we move forward, recovery-aid NPOs will continue to be asked to play a large role in providing safety-nets.



Ryuichi Miura  
(JPF Program Coordinator  
in charge of Miyagi)

## Making a happy match between the area and the young people who will lead Ishinomaki's future

Four years have passed since the earthquake, and the city looks as though it has found its balance again. However, hidden behind this façade are people struggling with uncertainty, who cannot see a way forward. There are people who lost their workplaces in the earthquake and have yet to find a new job, students unable to adjust to a new study environment who have stopped going to school, young people in temporary housing who are afraid to take the next step in their lives, and elderly people who cannot get used to their new communities. "Ishinomaki NOTE", an organization produced by Switch, is providing one-on-one individualized aid, supports jobs in the region through projects such as our Internship Program with regional companies and our Salaried Work Experience Program. We also develop programs that allow people to study the skills that they will need to live



Salaried Work Experience at a marine products processing factory in Ishinomaki

Switch (NPO in Miyagi)

in Tohoku in the future: we provide computer courses to erase the IT gap, art therapy, and job-hunting seminars. Our goal is to foster a zest for life in the young people of the area. Moving forward, psychological care for area residents will continue to become even more important. As an aid agency rooted in the region, we will accompany the young people of the Ishinomaki region as we work together to build the future.

Four years have passed since the earthquake, and the area is now beginning little by little to take the first steps toward tomorrow. Despite their vague fears, young people are making their best effort at life in their hometown. We think that working closely with them to encourage work and study will help contribute to their psychological recovery. Ishinomaki has people, a natural environment, and industries that help struggling young people to discover their potential. One bright young person searching for work said that he had grown to love the smell of the ocean during his fishing internship, so he wanted to work near the sea. Ishinomaki will grow even stronger as the power of the area merges with the strength of these young people, and we hope to continue our work here supporting them.



Yuka Takahashi  
(Chairperson)

## Continuing psychological care in the coastal region of Fukushima Prefecture, where the influence of the earthquake and the nuclear accident can still be felt

Four years after the earthquake, the situation surrounding residents in Fukushima Prefecture's Soso District is changing in ways too complex to describe in a few words. Mothers worry about raising children in this difficult environment. People's isolation from the community deepens as they shut themselves away. Those who have lost their lives' work of fishing or farming feel that they have nowhere to turn. As time passes, with disparities appearing in how much people have been able to rebuild their lives and people's worries about being unable to face the future after the nuclear accident, psychological care is becoming an ever more important component of support for the people of Fukushima. Taking advantage of our special qualities as a medical aid organization, since 2012 we have dispatched numerous medical specialists (including psychiatrists,



Psychological care activities in the Soso District of Fukushima Prefecture

Medecins du Monde Japon (Authorized NPO in Tokyo)

registered nurses, and clinical psychologists), coordinating with local NPOs and government agencies to provide psychological care. Because we are working in the psychological realm, we feel that sustained aid is necessary. Our motto is "We do not forget," and we intend to continue our aid work into the future.

We at MEDECINS DU MONDE JAPON have had the fortune to become involved with many aid organizations which contribute to the Soso District of Fukushima Prefecture in the area of psychological care, and we began our own aid work there in 2012. In response to diversifying needs, we have engaged in varied work with our partners, including salon activities in temporary housing areas, home visits by nurses and psychologists, school counseling, examinations and treatment by psychiatrists, and strengthening the organizational capabilities of our local partners. Unfortunately, disaster damage in Fukushima is still progressing, and there is no end in sight. As long as we can determine that people still have needs and that we can do something about them, we will continue our aid work, making our own small contribution to supporting the psychological health of residents and of the aid workers who work with them.



Nao Kuroyanagi  
(Executive Director)



# 03 Occupational Aid

List of aid projects in FY2014 on P22 and 23



Along with meetings, sales of local foods at the "Minamisanriku Minasan-kan" ©Furusato Machizukuri Nine Town

## JPF-funded occupational aid that responds sensitively to the needs of each region and target group



Tsutomu Yamanaka  
(JPF Program Coordinator  
in charge of Fukushima)



Occupational aid to disaster-affected areas can look very different depending on the area and target group. In Iwate Prefecture, occupational aid carries strong psychosocial implications, involving crafts linked to the region, skilled manufacture, and motivation-building. In Miyagi Prefecture, occupational aid means support for young people, restarting local industries, and training successors to take over in businesses. Finally, in Fukushima Prefecture, the main recipients of occupational aid are single mothers who are living in poverty or who find themselves marginalized and in a weak position after the nuclear accident, along with displaced people with mild developmental disabilities and people with psychiatric disabilities. A particularly large burden falls on young mothers and women who have broken away from their families or divorced because of differences in opinion about radiation damage after the nuclear disaster, and who may be forced to raise children alone while living apart. These women need generous support. In Fukushima Prefecture, the ratio of job offers to job seekers is high, but these are mainly decontamination jobs, and for young mothers who are sensitive about radiation, the choice to take such jobs is a difficult one.

Single Mothers Forum Fukushima, introduced here, strengthens parent-child bonds through events for mothers and children, and after receiving care for psychological trauma, women can attend seminars on how to improve their ability to deal with paperwork. Many single mothers have deep psychological scars. Their painful past experiences have made it difficult for them even to interact with people, and in some cases it is difficult for them to find work. Emergency food aid is also available for women who struggle with daily expenses even though they have jobs, and who eat less in order to work and raise children.

## Community development for recovery through experiences working together growing seasonal local vegetables, fresh scallops and handmade crafts

Furusato Machizukuri Nine Town (NPO in Miyagi)



After the earthquake, the Minasan-kan (Everyone's Place) Minamisanriku Farmers' Market was established with JPF support. Local products are leveraged as a form of occupational aid to support self-reliance among residents of the disaster-affected areas, who sell carefully cultivated vegetables, abundant marine products such as seaweed, scallops and sea pineapples from the seas near Minamisanriku, and processed foods like miso and pickles. Along with serving meals made from local ingredients, the Minasan-kan has worked to establish systems to keep the local economy moving.

In order to utilize the Minasan-kan even more fully, work has proceeded on the development of new products, package designs and samples, and compared with last year, sales have increased by approximately two million



The mothers of Minamisanriku make a trial recipe in the workshop

yen thanks to the 13 new products developed. In addition, the "Minasan-kan Workshop" has produced prepared foods and sweets, and has contributed to the incomes of local people.

These kinds of activities have strengthened connections between area organizations and young staff members, and the local NPOs managing the project have also grown and built a stronger position. Great steps forward can be taken from the base thus provided for future local development.

We became involved in emergency aid activities after March 11 with the hope that we could help even one more person to live. Sooner or later, as we moved toward recovery, we realized that our role was in community development. Valuing our connections with cooperating organizations and residents, preparing what is necessary while looking just a bit ahead, we have worked to build a system for working together with disaster-affected residents. On the ground, we need coordinators with the will to lead area development, and we will actively continue to do whatever we can to train staff and to work cooperatively using local resources.



Toshiro Ito  
(Executive Director)

## Aid for single-parent families and other disaster-affected households living in poverty

Single Mothers Forum (NPO in Fukushima)



We carry out computer training, career counseling, business etiquette training and other skill-building seminars for parents and children of single-parent households and other disaster-affected households living in poverty. We also operate a community space to which parents and children can come, which allows us to act as a counseling service for mothers with worries about raising their children.

We also offer emotional counseling and provide information about color therapy for the purpose of psychological care. Participants made comments such as the following: "I was able to reflect on my everyday existence," "I'm looking forward to using this in my future life." It was an opportunity to increase participants' motivation, and achieved highly satisfying results.

At the community space for parents and children, we listen to women's stories and provide counseling for



A seminar on color therapy for psychological care

those worried about their livelihood or about raising their children. In particular, we connect women to staff specialized in psychology when this is necessary for coping with children.

This support for building an environment in which women do not feel isolated in their worries has helped to remove their insecurities and has helped them to generate the power to move forward with optimism. It has been well-received by many participants.

We hope to stay flexible as we continue to provide necessary aid in the future.

Four years have passed since the earthquake and nuclear accident in Fukushima, and renewal and recovery are not yet in sight. Residences are being decontaminated, but it is still not possible to feel secure living in them. Under these circumstances, our hope every day is to offer some measure of support to children and their parents who are working multiple jobs in the face of many difficulties and who are losing their health. We hope that our organization can continue to provide aid so that everyone can smile and lead a secure life.



Michiko Shimizu  
(Director)



# 04 Coordination Aid

List of aid projects in FY2014 on P22 and 23



The cooperative business "Polvorón Magic Cookies" holds a strategy meeting at its Fukushima office where workers jointly contribute ideas in order to work together better ©Shinsei

## Changes in the meaning and the nature of coordination as we enter the next phase



Tsutomu Yamanaka  
(JPF Program Coordinator  
in charge of Fukushima)



JPF recognizes the importance of coordination from its experience with emergency humanitarian aid in international cooperation. It has emphasized the necessity of aid to network organizations whose function is coordination. Aid to local networks and intermediary aid organizations has been one of the prioritized areas for the current subsidies.

However, it is a fact that the nature and shape of this aid has changed significantly since the outset. Immediately following the disaster, in order to prevent redundancies and gaps in aid, and based on mutual understanding of the challenges, our main goal was to promote unified and comprehensive work. In the present phase, challenges have become fragmented among different areas, and we are reaching a stage at which there is no longer an overall understanding of these challenges. Four years have passed since the earthquake, and as many outside aid organizations curtail their activities or decide to withdraw, the main goal of coordination becomes not organizing abundant outside resources, but rather effectively utilizing scarce preexisting local resources.

Meanwhile, the aid situation for people with disabilities living in the disaster-affected areas continues to be difficult for those with mild developmental and psychological disabilities, particularly in Fukushima prefecture, where such people have been driven from farming and fishing villages into urban evacuation areas, and feel that they have nowhere to go. The system has no concrete plan for them, and groups offering aid are growing fewer. In light of this situation, coordination activities in the field of aid to people with disabilities are beginning to focus particularly on evacuation areas and on areas for which the evacuation orders have been lifted.

## Coordinating leaders to work toward continued aid

IWATE Fukko Collaboration Center engages in intermediary aid adapted to recovery by providing a space where aid organizations can come together to share challenges, matching outside resources with disaster-affected areas and providing information to aid organizations. Four years after the earthquake, as NPOs and NGOs that had come from outside the prefecture to engage in aid work are leaving the disaster area one after another, local leaders for aid activities are becoming more important. With the current subsidy from JPF, we are carrying out a variety of activities aimed at allowing local leaders to continue sustainable aid into the future. These activities include creating a prefecture-wide space for sharing challenges, participating in information-sharing meetings held by aid organizations at the municipal level and



Coordinating local aid leaders and resources for continuing aid activities

Iwate Fukko Collaboration Center (NPO in Iwate)



providing information there, holding regular meetings with all relevant Iwate Prefectural government departments, sharing information with the Reconstruction Agency, identifying local challenges and administering series of lectures about them to promote sustainable activity in the citizen sector, and transmitting information related to recovery aid using webpages and digital magazines.

Using the "Living Together" Fund, we have made efforts to encourage cooperation among organizations working in different fields and areas of activity, and to create a system and environment in which it is easier for local leaders to work. Also, by cooperating with JPF area leaders who have a similar focus on intermediary aid, we have been able to carry out our coordinating function more effectively. Since the earthquake, intermediary aid facilities have been set up gradually at the municipal level on the coast of Iwate Prefecture. We will continue to deepen our cooperation with these organizations, and using the experiences gathered with the funding we have received, we will support leaders who strive for recovery and solutions to local challenges. We would like to take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to all involved.



Junichi Kano  
(Chairperson)

## Creating a space in which people with disabilities can also support recovery

Since the earthquake, the specified non-profit organization Shinsei has pursued our mission to lead in areas that the disability welfare system is unable to cover. We have also worked to make it possible for people with disabilities and people whose welfare requires attention (people who do not hold documents attesting to their disability) to play an active role in recovery efforts. In 2014, we have taken a step beyond the prior charity products sold for welfare fundraising, and have started a cooperative business called "Polvorón Magic Cookies" to produce high-quality products. These cookies have received technical support from Nisshin Seifun Group, Ltd. and assistance with packaging and equipment from AAR Japan (Association for Aid and Relief, Japan.) They are being made at eleven welfare workplaces by 209 staff members working together. Everyone contributes ideas, and



PR for polvorón at Futaba Factory

Shinsei (NPO in Fukushima)



work roles are divided between each workplace (the workplace where the cookies are baked, the workplace where boxes are folded, the workplace in charge of packaging and wrapping, and the workplace in charge of marketing activities in Takasaki, Gunma Prefecture, where people are continuing to live as evacuees) with the goal of fostering independence and increased wages for people with disabilities.

The period of intensive recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake is coming to an end, and national public aid will terminate at the end of March 2016. In order to continue our activities with evacuees with disabilities beyond that date, we have worked to strengthen our foundation through funding received from JPF's "Living Together" Fund. We have held six workshops, during which we were able to create a clear picture of our future by drawing up middle-term and long-term (2015-2018) plans. We feel some anxiety about leading in areas that the system is unable to cover, but together with people with disabilities who continue to live as evacuees, we will have faith and fight for the rebirth of Fukushima! We hope for your continued guidance moving forward.



Miho Tominaga  
(Director)



# Aid to Wider-Area Evacuees

## Aid through understanding, considering and acting together

It is difficult even to determine accurately the number of people who have taken refuge outside Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima Prefectures (wider-area evacuees) after the Great East Japan Earthquake. Even now, after four years, many families are living their lives divided between their hometowns and the places to which they evacuated. As time passes, their challenges have become more serious and more individualized. These include issues with personal relationships in the places to which they evacuated, changes in family structure, care for elders that was not necessary at the outset, and housing problems.

Evacuees affected by radiation from the nuclear accident are in a number of different positions, and their situations are changing. Economic situations can change due to receiving or not receiving reparations or due to the lifting of evacuation orders. The paperwork for settlement mediation through the Dispute Reconciliation Committee for Nuclear Power Damage costs labor and time. The associated emotional burden is incalculable.

It has been announced that housing subsidies will be cut off at the end of March 2017 for voluntary evacuees, who have decided to leave areas for which the government has not issued evacuation orders. There must be many among those who do not meet the criteria for subsidies or remain evacuated from areas for which evacuation orders have been lifted who are unable to speak out even though they are independently paying their own rent, suffering economic want, and feeling isolated in the communities to which they have evacuated. It is possible that increasing numbers of people will return to their hometowns, where radiation levels are still high, in order to somehow make ends meet, even if they wish to remain evacuated. This is a time when people will have to make difficult decisions without knowing what lies ahead, unsure of where or how they will survive in the future.

JPF is sponsoring organizations which work to create an environment in which people can accustom themselves to lives totally different from the ones they led before they evacuated. These organizations provide accurate information and work together with local people in places where evacuees live in order to learn about their situation. That may seem minor, but in this work they must be prepared not simply to stop at community-building, but to enter into the lives of evacuees.

Evacuees face a wide variety of problems, and it is not possible to solve these problems with generalized methods of aid that lump all wider-area evacuees together. What kind of aid, then, will lead to concrete solutions? Evacuees confront reality in a myriad of situations: amid their worries, when they make decisions, and as they take their first steps into new lives. We will understand these situations together, we will provide places and opportunities to consider them together, and we will help each person to find his or her own power to overcome them.



Maki Saito  
(JPF Program Coordinator)



At a Reconstruction Bazaar held by the neighborhood association in a neighborhood where evacuees are living, wider-area evacuees sell goods made in Tohoku. Shirowa-cho, Minami-ku, Hamamatsu, Shizuoka Prefecture ©t-net

## The Yellow Handkerchief Salon: A comfortable place for evacuees to interact and exchange information

Tasukeai no Kai Fureai Net Matsudo (Authorized NPO in Chiba)

On March 11, 2011, the JR Joban Line, National Route 6, and the Joban Expressway, the main routes connecting the Hamadori region of Fukushima Prefecture with Tokyo, transformed into evacuation routes for people fleeing from radiation. Because it lies on these routes, Matsudo City was the first to announce that it was receiving evacuees, and citizens spontaneously began to provide aid where the government could not reach. Citizens separately gave aid, mostly in the form of supplies, until evacuees were able to move into temporary housing. In 2012, the Matsudo-Tohoku Interaction Project was founded by NPOs and individuals reacting to complaints of loneliness from evacuees, who were living temporarily in Matsudo without social or geographic connections. They made a plan to build a place where evacuees could gather at any time, and in January 2013 they achieved their goal and opened Yellow Handkerchief, an evacuee community support salon. In the beginning, the salon was managed three



The Yellow Handkerchief opening concert

times a week with aid workers as staff members, but in 2014 this changed, and the core staff is now made up of evacuees. The consensus among evacuees and aid workers has been to make the content of the Yellow Handkerchief Community Salon's activities applicable to evacuees' current lives, whether they choose to return to their hometowns or remain in Matsudo.

I am often asked why I work so hard on aid activities for the Great East Japan Earthquake. Because Fureai Net Matsudo is an NPO focusing on welfare and elder care, our only previous experience with disaster aid activities was that of participating in fundraising campaigns for disaster NPOs. The Great East Japan Earthquake and the Fukushima nuclear accident were a shock that questioned the reason for our organization's existence. Our mission is to promote a spirit of helping one another so that everyone can live in humane conditions and to create a society in which people support each other, but our administrators and our volunteer staff all recognized that the whole concept of our organization was being called into question. I feel that we have gotten back more than we invested in aid activities for the Great East Japan Earthquake. Through these activities, we have learned about flexibility and toughness, and we have gone from working in isolation to working as part of a network. We hope to continue to set goals and challenges that cause us to stretch a bit beyond our reach in order to undertake activities in sympathy with all those affected by the disaster.



Yoshito Okuda  
(Deputy Representative)

# Coordination among Those Involved in Aid after the Great East Japan Earthquake: Inspecting the Networks Connecting Diverse Aid Groups

In the areas affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake, in order to respond efficiently to the varied needs of the large number of disaster victims and to avoid gaps and redundancies in aid, network organizations of aid organizations and government agencies have been formed at the prefectural and municipal levels. Based on data collected from interviews and surveys of people involved, JPF has conducted analyses of the results of the roles played and challenges faced by network organizations in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures.

## Formation and characteristics of network organizations

The network organizations in the three prefectures can be categorized according to when they were launched and which core organization founded them. Whereas in Miyagi Prefecture many organizations were formed on the initiative of government agencies or councils on social welfare, in Iwate Prefecture, the tendency was for organizations not to be formed on government initiative at the time of the emergency. In Miyagi, there were many cases in which governments and councils on social welfare effectively organized the many organizations that had begun to operate in their area. However, in Iwate, where governments ceased to function after the disaster, formation of organizations could not occur on government initiative, and outside organizations prominently engaged in coordination of aid. In Fukushima, organizations were formed on local initiative from the beginning, and this may have been influenced by the nuclear accident, with few organizations coming from outside to provide aid immediately following the nuclear disaster.

Organizations formed on the initiative of outside groups tend not to continue their operations, particularly if they were formed by outside groups during the period of emergency aid and have not been transferred to local management.

## The role that network organizations played

Information sharing is widespread among network organizations\* in the three Northeastern prefectures, in regard to regional situations, aid needs, the status of the activities of participating organizations, and government recovery plans and aid systems. Another merit of network organizations that is widely recognized by participants is the fact that they build human relationships with other organizations and with government agencies active in the region. However, it appears that there have not been many cases in which participation in a network organization has led to coordination and cooperation between participants in their activities. Thus, future questions in the formation and management of network organizations will be whether or not participating aid workers and aid organizations can be made to recognize the importance of coordination and cooperation, and whether or not they can take the next steps toward coordinating and cooperating based on their participation in these network organizations.

The recognition that network organizations are needed as a base for efficient and effective aid is widely shared among those involved in aid.

- Consciousness of coordination and cooperation on the part of individuals involved in aid and aid organizations, and consciousness on the part of aid recipients of receiving efficient and effective aid based on coordination taking place in the network organization
- The establishment of a system for outside investments and training of specialized staff to administer it, in order to address the difficulty of securing capital and administrative staff necessary to manage network organizations in a functional way
- Consideration of the establishment of a general aid apparatus to facilitate response to disaster damage wherever in the country it occurs, based on coordination between citizens' organization and government agencies

Although JPF has seen steady results from its personnel investments and subsidies to network organizations, the extent of aid is limited, and many local needs have not been met. Future disaster response will require a system of subsidies to directly support the operations of coordinating organizations, as well as the creation of an apparatus for increased investment of resources.

\* Organizations such as liaison groups or committees on activities, which are open to, and bring together, a wide range of aid organizations and people involved in aid. The managing body and participants engage in activities such as sharing information about aid activities, coordinating aid, and promoting cooperation





# Debriefing Session Report



Makiko Ohashi  
(JPF Domestic Division  
Deputy Manager)



## “The Forum to Make Tohoku’s Fourth Year Visible in the Center of Tokyo: The Coordinating Role of JAPAN PLATFORM”

### Reports in the voices of local people on the recovery situation and coordination work

Dec. 11, 2014

On December 11, 2014, “The Forum to Make Tohoku’s Fourth Year Visible in the Center of Tokyo: The Coordinating Role of JAPAN PLATFORM” was held in Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo.

First, the JPF regional administrators for the three regions reported on the coordination and support activities that they carried out in close contact with their localities, and on the current situation and challenges. Following this, three organizations subsidized by the “Living Together” Fund (Cannus Tohoku, the Iwaki Council to Support 3.11 Disaster Victims, and the Japan Car-Sharing Association) spoke about problems facing the disaster-affected areas, the nature of their aid activities, and their cooperative work with JPF.

The second half of the event was a panel discussion among aid organizations working on coordination in the affected areas, government officials who were involved in emergency response, and JPF’s manager of domestic operations. Based on their experiences in Tohoku with coordination

between public and private sectors and with prefecture-wide coordination of people involved in aid, the panel discussed the form that coordination, the key to effective and sustainable aid, will take in dealing with disaster damage in the future.

Many attendees felt that they were able to understand the current situation in Tohoku and the current phase of recovery, and business representatives in particular commented that they would like to receive more information in the future in order to review their aid strategies. JPF will actively transmit information from the front lines while continuing its efforts to connect providers of aid to disaster-affected areas that are traveling the long road to recovery.



## The Third UN World Conference on Disaster Reduction: A public forum “International Cooperation NGOs’ Tohoku Aid Conversation Night: Creating Collaboration with Local Areas”

Mar. 14, 2015

### Introducing the hard work in Tohoku of international NGOs and their local partners

In March 2015, the third UN World Conference on Disaster Reduction, where relevant officials from each country discuss international approaches in the field of disaster reduction, was held in Sendai, Miyagi Prefecture. On March 14, at the pavilion dedicated to “Civil Society Collaboration and Disaster Risk Reduction,” JAPAN PLATFORM hosted “International NGOs’ Tohoku Aid Conversation Night: Creating Collaboration with Local Areas.”

In the first section, three of JPF’s allied organizations (Association for Aid and Relief Japan, Habitat for Humanity Japan, and Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development) paired up with their respective local cooperating organizations and individuals, and conversationally reported on the activities that they have been working on together. Following this, in the second section, the chiefs of operations for the three organizations and JPF’s director of domestic operations engaged in a panel discussion moderated by Mayumi Sakamoto, specially appointed associate professor at Nagoya University’s Disaster Reduction Cooperation Research Center.

JPF had set up an “Analog Twitter” corner, where attendees at the conference could freely write and post their questions or thoughts on the strengths and weaknesses of international NGOs on slips of paper, and the panel talk incorporated these “murmurs” into its

proceedings. Among the questions were deep items like “At what point did you feel that you could trust your partners?” The event overflowed with laughter and exclamations as panelists shared war stories and frank talk. At the meeting, presenting NGOs shared sweets and stories from Tohoku and from the overseas locations where they are involved in aid, and attendees were able to feel a more intimate connection with the feelings of people working toward recovery and the conditions in the places where they work.

Many people who came said that they were unaware of the activities of international NGOs and of JPF. Many said that they learned about the hard work involved in activities in affected areas, and about the relationships of strong trust with local partners. This international conference, which is held only once every ten years, took advantage of the experience and knowhow of Japan’s international NGOs. It was an important opportunity to let people know about possibilities for giving back through disaster response, and about the importance of recovery through working hand-in-hand with local people.



# Preparing to Face Future Disasters

## Building a system for domestic disaster response by JPF’s allied organizations

Many NGOs entered disaster-affected areas after the Great East Japan Earthquake. They developed higher-quality aid activities than had ever been seen before in Japan, using their experience overseas of emergency humanitarian aid and aid standards, and the knowhow unique to their organizations. This brought about a great transformation in Japan’s domestic disaster response. Based on JPF’s response to the Great East Japan Earthquake, the expectations for JPF have risen among domestic disaster response NGOs and NPOs, local authorities, and government officials. It was in this context that the Hiroshima Landslide Disaster occurred: JPF’s first domestic activity since the Great East Japan Earthquake. The lessons learned in the Hiroshima Landslide Disaster show that in order to ensure that the experience gained from the Great East Japan Earthquake does not fade, it is crucial that JPF’s allied organizations create a system for disaster response, including response to mid-sized disasters. JPF has hosted meetings of domestic disaster task forces many times. It has visualized responses to disasters of varying magnitudes and in differing fields of aid, holding a series of discussions regarding coordination of financial subsidies and executive offices, and has planned standards for operations in the event of future disasters. JPF aspires to further enhancements of these standards through continued planning of domestic disaster response guidelines.

## Consideration of the establishment of an institution to regulate coordination between public and private sectors

Despite the experience of the Great East Japan Earthquake, there is still no institution in Japan charged with taking an overall view of the disaster-affected areas. An institution to coordinate aid will be indispensable to the future of Japanese society, and in order to be prepared for future disasters, we must hasten to consider the foundation of such an institution. JPF’s activities of the past three years have strengthened relationships between governments, social welfare councils, and domestic disaster networks through trainings and workshops, and the necessity of establishing a coordinating institution is recognized as a common challenge. JPF together with intermediary aid organizations have launched a preparatory committee for the establishment of this coordinating institution. It has also observed a regulatory system in the United States, implemented debriefing sessions, and incorporated what was learned into a proposal. Eventually, the goal is for NGOs, NPOs, governments, social welfare councils, economic organizations and unions to have a comprehensive grasp of the disaster and aid situations and to found a regulatory institution to support smoother aid work, with an eye to coordinating with the principal domestic actors.

## Preparedness for domestic disaster response

JPF has participated in trainings and workshops on disaster response planned by the Cabinet Office and local authorities. Through its involvement in these trainings and workshops, JPF has not only deepened its relationships with the participating agencies, but has also brought to their attention the necessity of coordination between public and private sectors and among citizens’ organizations, as well as the need for a regulatory institution. JPF will continue to participate in workshops and trainings by the Cabinet Office, Tokyo Metropolis, Shizuoka Prefecture, and Miyagi Prefecture. It will contribute to verifying and strengthening the functioning of regulatory institutions and the mobilization of the previously mentioned allied organizations. By repeating these trainings and workshops, it intends to further prepare the environment for the implementation of aid activities, and to organize preparations for disaster response.



180 people from various backgrounds participating



Speech by James McGowan, of the United States NVOAD (National Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster), an advanced system for the coordination of the public and private sectors



A heated exchange of opinions during a panel discussion

↑ Photos show a public forum held by the Preparatory Committee for the Establishment of a Coordinating Institution, “Considering the System for Coordination of Aid in Disasters: Toward the Creation of a New Disaster Response Coordination Mechanism Between the Public and Private Sectors”

## The United Nations World Conference on Disaster Reduction

The third UN World Conference on Disaster Reduction was held from March 14-18, 2015 in Sendai, Miyagi Prefecture. More than 5000 people from the 193 UN member countries assembled in Sendai: Government representatives including heads of state and cabinet ministers, international organizations, and NGOs. They discussed international disaster reduction strategies for facing future disasters. JPF and its allied organizations also planned and participated in related events, actively sharing experiences of aid work in disaster-affected areas and discussing domestic and international disaster response. Needless to say, the event was a place for the world to share the sadness, pain, and hope for the future inspired by the events of March 11, 2011.

Including deaths related to the earthquake, the number of people who died or went missing in the Great East Japan Earthquake is far more than 20,000. We will never forget this. JPF and its partner organizations were working in the disaster areas immediately following the earthquake. Grateful for the generous financial support from companies, organizations and individuals, we share their feelings, and coordinating and cooperating with disaster victims, NPOs and NGOs, aid organizations and local governments, we have continued our aid work in Tohoku. To prepare for the next disaster that will someday come, we are determined to properly pass on to the next generation the lessons learned from the Great East Japan Earthquake.



# Messages from the Companies and Organizations that Provide Ongoing Support to JPF

## Continued donations of employee fundraising to JPF We work on aid to disaster-affected areas and contributions to local society using ICT.

At the NTT docomo Group, we approach corporate social responsibility in terms of two pillars. The first is providing new value through our business to solve a variety of social problems. The second is establishing a business structure that customers can trust as an enterprise which leads in social infrastructure. As part of this, we have developed a "Smartphone / Mobile Phone Safety Class," as well as working on activities such as "Device Collection and Recycling" and the "Docomo Forest" which lead to contributions to local society.

In particular, to provide recovery aid since the Great East Japan Earthquake, we have worked actively on fundraising and staff volunteering under the name "Docomo Tohoku Cheer Group."

Since 2012, volunteer activities by staff volunteers have continued to expand. Specifically, these activities include supporting work at farms and fisheries in Rikuzentakata, Iwate and Minamisanriku, Miyagi and installing wooden decks on temporary housing. A total of more than 1,000 employees have participated.

In the area of fundraising, employees have voluntarily contributed ¥311 each month, and in fiscal year 2014, this program had approximately 11,000 supporters.

Furthermore, the company matches the total amount of contributions from employees with its own equal donation, and we work together for Tohoku.

Four years have passed since the earthquake, and compared to the period directly following the disaster, the present needs have changed significantly as recovery proceeds. As an ICT company we have coordinated with JPF, and through various services we have shifted the focus of our activities to psychological care, in close contact with disaster areas. We plan to continue extending these efforts in the future.

Finally, we hope that our ICT, combined with the information that JPF has about requirements across a wide area, will be of some use to disaster victims, and that we can make a contribution to local society.



NTT DOCOMO, INC.  
Ms. Hiroko Kawasaki

## In sympathy with JPF's speedy and direct long-term approach to aid Along with the late Keiko Nakajima, we will continue our efforts to bring about smiles and bonds between people through the power of music.

Our organization is an NPO founded in 2008 by the late opera singer Keiko Nakajima and myself to engage in activities that contribute to society through music. "Feel better by smiling and singing together" is our motto, and in a modern society in which connections between people are weakening, we strive to rejuvenate these human bonds through music (group singing). To this purpose, we began with aid for setting up and managing the "Smile Chorus," a social group for local residents. At first, there were only a few groups comprising a few dozen people, but the smiles spread, and there are now around 250 groups in Tokyo, Kanagawa, Chiba and Saitama, with a total of approximately 5,000 people throughout these areas enjoying singing and making friends. The main role in these activities is played by the people who gather together to sing, the members of the Smile Chorus. After the Great East Japan Earthquake, the members of the Smile Chorus and I traveled to Hitachi, Ibaraki Prefecture three times, and Minamisanriku, Miyagi Prefecture two times to hold Smile Sing-Alongs, singing children's songs, choruses, and 20th-century ballads together with people in the disaster-affected

areas. We are continuing these activities in the hope that they will in some measure aid psychological recovery, and help the people in disaster-affected areas to smile. We encountered JPF for the first time on our visit to Minamisanriku. Even though the volunteer spirit is still relatively underdeveloped in Japan, JPF was engaging speedily and directly in long-term aid, and were in sympathy with them. By continuing to donate the financial contributions collected by our organization and by the Smile Chorus members, and by continuing to hold Smile Sing-Alongs, we will give our encouragement toward recovery.

In the Smile Chorus, we focus on children's songs that everyone knows, singing them out loud with a smile. Valuing not only physical health, but also good old-fashioned closeness and warmth, we do this in the hope that everyone will help each other and become emotionally healthy, too. We hope that these activities will invigorate people and make ours into a splendid country that overflows with energy.



Smile CHORUS  
Mr. Hideharu Okada



The late  
Ms. Keiko Nakajima

Four of the companies and organizations among those of you that have continually supported JAPAN PLATFORM's activities in fiscal year 2014 have sent us their messages. We are grateful for your warm support and encouragement. We will keep carrying out our work diligently, and hope for your continued support.

## JPF connected our employees' desire to help with children in need of aid JPF's matching of NPOs and businesses has led visibly to tangible expansion of activities.

As a member of the Roche Group, every year the Chugai Pharmaceutical Group participates in the "Roche Children's Walk," a global charity event held by the Roche Company. This is a fundraising event for relief for children throughout the world who are in need of aid, such as aids orphans in the Republic of Malawi in Africa. After the occurrence of the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake, a part of the money collected in Japan has been used for aid to children in disaster-affected areas. Many of our employees had the desire to contribute to the disaster-affected areas, so when it came time to donate the money that we had collected from employees, we searched for an organization that would use our aid in a tangible way, and that we could continue to cooperate with on activities. As we were choosing where to send our aid in 2014, we consulted with JPF, which had accepted our donations when natural disasters occurred. Using its network, JPF was able to introduce us to the perfect match that we had

hoped for: Fuyodo 2100, active in Fukushima Prefecture. We visited Fuyodo 2100, and got a very positive impression from the bright smiles of children under the warm, protective gaze of staff at the Hikari Community Salon, which the organization operates.

At the presentation ceremony for the donation last year in July, the children handed us thank-you letters, hand-drawn posters and origami peacocks, and I have never experienced such a heartfelt ceremony. JPF will of course be our continued partner, communicating actual local needs to us, and we look forward to JPF's continued involvement as a bridge that connects us with people in need.



CHUGAI  
PHARMACEUTICAL  
CO., LTD.  
Mr. Masato Kato

## We held a seminar to consider recovery aid activities beyond the fifth year, and invited JPF.

After the earthquake occurred, Nisshin Seifun Group engaged in aid including financial contributions, provision of company products, donations of money raised among our employees, and hiring of employees from disaster-affected areas. Starting in 2012, Nisshin Seifun Group created an Office for the Promotion of Recovery Aid at its headquarters, with the aid goals of "restoration and recovery aid to disaster affected regions, with a focus on Fukushima" and "doing what we can, when we can, as much as we can." We held workplace sales of products made in the disaster-affected areas, offered classes on cooking with flour and making craft projects using modeling clay at temporary housing areas and at tsunami-damaged daycares and after-school programs, and sent employees to support the work of farmers and fishermen affected by the disaster.

Since fiscal year 2013, the NPO Shinsei, based in Koriyama, Fukushima Prefecture and one of the recipients of JPF's "Living Together" funding, has operated 11 welfare workplaces making cookies. Taking advantage of our company's strengths, we

provided aid in the form of training in baking techniques. The cookies developed through both business and NPO aid work, "Polvorón Magic Cookies," have been sold since October 2014.

In March 2015, at the beginning of the fifth year, we held an in-house seminar on the theme "Considering Future Recovery Aid Activities," to which we invited a lecturer from JPF. The lecturer gave us the viewpoint and approach to disaster response that only a specialist in emergency humanitarian aid work could, discussing the realities of emergency response, the experience gained from four years of aid activities in Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, and Fukushima Prefecture, and a new framework for dealing with disasters affecting a wide area. Employees were able to deepen their understanding of disaster aid. We hope that JPF will continue to act as a guiding compass in disaster aid work.



"Polvorón Magic Cookies" ©Shinsei

Nisshin Seifun Group, Inc.  
Ms. Masako Ishimori



# Companies and Organizations that Provide Support to JPF

We are grateful for your warm support.

## Contributing businesses and organizations

Asahi Century Mizuhodai residents' association
ASK Corporation
Astellas
American Express International Inc.
AEON Bank
Ibaraki Prefectural Tamatsukuri Technical High School
Value World
Utsunomiya Gururi-shi Executive Committee
UMI Co., Ltd.
NSD
NTT docomo Group & the staff
NPO Smile-Chorus
Kanagawa Prefectural Fujisawa High School Social Welfare Committee
Kaplan Omotesando
Good Place
cocotte
The JBA Foundation
Shikumio
SHISEIDO Camellia Fund
Japan Coretec
Jujo Ginza Shopping Street Donation Box
Joy Life Co., Ltd.
Spirit Yoga Studio Osaka
Serendipity Inc.
Daiwa Securities Daiwa Point Program
Tokyo Kousoku Insatsu
The Toa Reinsurance Company, Limited
TOYOTA TSUSHO staff
naturalset

Nosan Corporation
nousagikikaku
parkcarnival
Public Resources Foundation
Hitachi Inspharma, Ltd.
Pfizer Holdings G.K.
Fortune Works Natural
Free Wave
Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ
Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Social Contribution Fund
Miyagi Prefectural Miyagino High School
Metal One Steel Service Corporation
Yahoo! Japan Corporation
Euromonitor International
Yokohama Kuboyama Komyo-ji
RYOHIN KEIKAKU CO., LTD.

FY2014

## Supporting businesses and organizations

NTT PC Communications Incorporated
Grant Thornton Taiyo LLC
dentsu
The Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants
BMW Group Japan
Fuji Xerox Co., Ltd.
Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ
Mori Yoichi certified public accountant office

Notes:  
1. The list covers the names of companies and organizations providing aid in fiscal year 2014.  
2. The names of companies and organizations which did not wish this information to be public, or from which we did not receive donation consent forms, are not printed.  
3. Individual donors are not printed in consideration of their privacy.

## Carrying Out the Reconstruction Agency's "Project to Coordinate Aid to Disaster Victims"

### Working together with the coordinated recovery centers in the three prefectures and with the General Incorporated Association RCF Recovery Aid Team

In the three months between December 24, 2014 and March 31, 2015, we carried out a "Project to Coordinate Aid to Disaster Victims." JPF was entrusted with this project by the Reconstruction Agency, and carried out the project together with the coordinated recovery centers in Fukushima, Miyagi and Iwate and with the General Incorporated Association RCF Recovery Aid Team.

As the phase of recovery after the Great East Japan Earthquake changes, new challenges are being exposed, the situations of those affected by the disaster are diversifying, and the progression of local issues that existed before the disaster is accelerating. In order to solve increasingly complex problems, a comprehensive approach to aid is needed, including the regulation of aid systems, coordination and cooperation between those involved in aid, mediation of resources, and use of preexisting systems.

Based on the above recognition of the issues, the purpose of this project was to contribute to solving the problems facing disaster victims. We encouraged coordination among the various entities engaging in recovery aid work, used systems to protect disaster victims and enrich community-building aid, supported staff recruitment, and became involved in coordinating and aiding activities in each area.

The members of our team – the three prefectural coordinated recovery centers, RCF Recovery Aid Team, and the JPF coordinators – visited their respective areas of activity, and learned about the issues and needs that local authorities and disaster victims face. As a result, they were able to consider many strategies for problem-solving, including ideas connected to enriching aid systems and matching with companies' CSR activities.

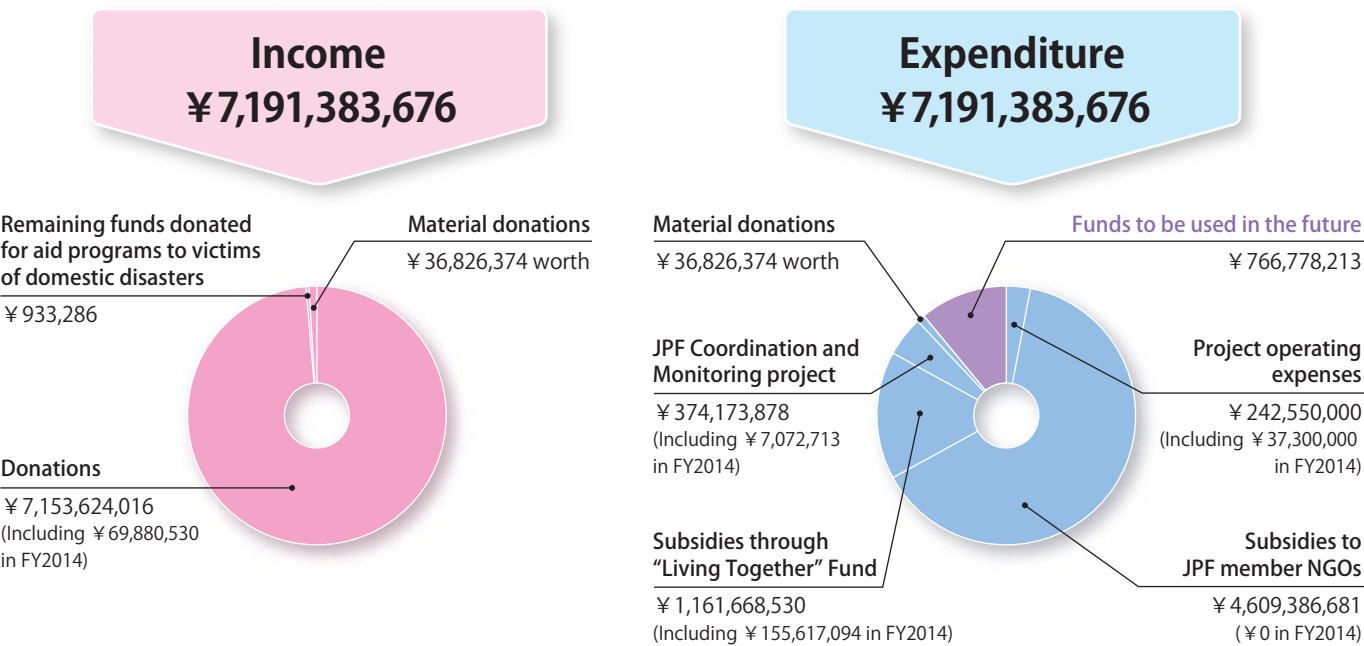
We also held workshops for those involved in aid for the Great East Japan Earthquake in Fukushima, Miyagi, and Iwate on February 24 and 25, 2015. There was a speech regarding aid as people move out of public disaster housing, and an explanation from the Reconstruction Agency of its systems and policies. The number of people involved in aid who attended the workshops in the three prefectures totaled almost 100.

We have positioned the projects that we carried out in fiscal year 2014 as pilots for the full-fledged projects to begin in fiscal year 2015, and were able to make a head start on the 2015 projects. We hope that these projects will help to create the environment and systems in which autonomous, locally-led recovery efforts can continue, with the three prefectures' recovery coordination centers playing a pivotal role.



Workshop for those involved in aid, held in Koriyama on February 24, 2015

## Income and Expenditure Report (March 11, 2011-March 31, 2015)



Note: The amounts shown for subsidies and JPF Office project expenses is the original amount of the budget for each project less the unused funds which were returned (the total sum as of March 31, 2015 was ¥845,370,422). Returned funds are included in "funds to be used in the future."



# List of projects funded by “Living Together” Fund

## The 17th through the 20th Screenings (FY2014)

\*All organizations are registered non-profit entities.

Organization* Name	Project Description	Project Venue	Project Period	Contracted Amount
Community Aid				
FuratTohoku	Lectures by experts to develop human resources for solving regional issues	Miyagi, Fukushima	2014/10/1～2014/12/31	1,228,181
Japan Association for Refugees	Building the capacity of local NPOs working on aid activities for sustainable development	Iwate, Miyagi	2014/7/1～2015/7/31	2,518,000
Kokusai Shien Chikyu-mura	Tea gatherings for those moving to public recovery housing and those with multicultural backgrounds in order to re-build community	Miyagi	2014/10/1～2015/3/31	3,744,100
Kids' Door	Dispatching coordinators to public middle schools for learning support	Miyagi	2014/10/1～2014/12/31	1,850,130
Tasukeai no Kai Fureai Net Matsudo	Handicrafts classes and events; consultation visits to support the evacuees from Fukushima	Chiba	2014/10/1～2015/3/31	5,995,000
SAVE TAKATA	Disseminating information on tourism, culture, history, and memories of Rikuzentakata on the Internet and through apps and booklets to invite visitors	Iwate	2015/1/1～2015/12/31	6,621,414
MIRAITO	Trunk exercise classes and consultation visits for the elderly, farming for children, and information dispatching for local people	Fukushima	2015/4/1～2016/3/31	7,076,000
Kyoiku Sogo Shien Kikou Yuwau	Dispatching coordinators for special science classes taught by working adults at public elementary and middle schools	Miyagi	2015/1/1～2015/3/31	780,000
Shanti Volunteer Association	Constructing a fish processing plant, and assisting local producers with incorporation to revive the Kurauchi fishing community	Miyagi	2015/4/1～2016/3/31	9,929,800
Peac Boat Disaster Relief Volunteer Center	Publishing "Temporary Housing News" and hand-delivering it while checking on evacuees	Miyagi	2015/4/1～2016/3/31	9,558,000
Furusato Machizukuri Nine Town	Nurturing human resources through workshops for youth committee members, road beautification events, and developing seafood and farm products to sell at the community store	Miyagi	2015/4/1～2015/9/30	5,577,000
Personal Support Center	Gathering café at newly-built public recovery housing to enhance mutual support among residents	Miyagi	2015/5/1～2015/7/31	2,232,500
Seikatsu Shien Project K	Exercise & knitting classes, café, health checks, and consultation sessions for evacuees in temporary housing and local people	Miyagi	2015/4/1～2015/6/30	1,635,970
Osaki Chiiki Souzou Kenkyukai	Farming/cooking events for evacuees in temporary and recovery housing and surveys of their current situation	Miyagi	2015/4/1～2015/6/30	917,000
FuratTohoku	Lectures by experts, study tours, and training sessions to develop human resources for solving regional issues	Miyagi, Fukushima	2015/4/1～2016/3/31	6,760,452
Workers' Coop	Supporting residents' associations in public recovery housing through events and classes at the community center, and house calls to check on residents	Iwate	2015/4/1～2015/6/30	2,396,000
Yume Net Ofunato	Handicrafts classes at temporary and recovery housing and hand-delivery of "Rehabilitation News"	Iwate	2015/4/1～2016/3/31	5,761,800
Machizukuri Gurutto Otsuchi	Handicrafts workshops for evacuees in temporary housing and handicrafts sales at a local shopping center and on the Internet	Iwate	2015/4/1～2016/3/31	4,831,000
The People	Operating the Onahama Reconstruction Support Volunteer Center and Onahama Exchange Salon, and training operating staff	Fukushima	2015/4/1～2016/3/31	5,517,008
Tasukeai no Kai Fureai Net Matsudo	Handicrafts classes and events; consultation visits to support the evacuees from Fukushima	Chiba	2015/4/1～2015/9/30	5,740,000
Chiiki Zukuri Support Net	"Hidamari Exchange Salon" for evacuees, events with local people, Mt. Fuji tours, publishing Fukushima information booklets	Shizuoka	2015/4/20～2016/3/19	4,273,800
Safety-Net Aid				
S Space	Rehabilitating disabled children who evacuated from Fukushima to Miyagi	Miyagi	2014/7/1～2015/6/30	9,600,000
Kokoro no Kakehashi Iwate	Training local personnel as mental health aides and coordinators for IT literacy	Iwate	2014/10/1～2014/12/31	2,479,288
HANDS	Creating a network of child care resources to enhance a self-reliant child-rearing environment	Iwate	2014/8/1～2015/7/31	6,483,252
Asagao	Transportation support for the elderly and the disabled who evacuated from towns contaminated by radioactivity	Fukushima	2014/7/1～2015/6/30	8,320,000
Single Mothers Forum Fukushima	Providing food, job trainings, and consultation sessions for single parents with financial difficulties	Fukushima	2014/10/1～2015/9/30	5,473,000
Fuyodo 2100	Day care, life training and consultation sessions at "Hikari Support House" for disabled children and families who evacuated from towns contaminated by radioactivity	Fukushima	2014/10/1～2015/4/30	1,038,540
MÉDECINS DU MONDE JAPON	Dispatching psychiatrists and nurses to support the Nagomi Mental Clinic in Soso district, Fukushima	Fukushima	2015/1/1～2015/12/31	6,139,560
Re-Plus	Rehabilitation trainings and local interaction programs for the elderly and the disabled	Miyagi	2015/1/1～2015/3/31	1,525,976
Cannus Tohoku	Comprehensive care for the elderly and the disabled at "Oraho House" and trainings for local care providers	Miyagi	2015/4/1～2016/3/31	5,172,000
Manabi no Mori	Study support for elementary and middle school students in temporary housing, and for truant and class-refusing students at middle schools	Miyagi	2015/4/1～2015/6/30	2,700,000
AI Net Takata	Free transportation service for the elderly and the disabled without a means transportation	Iwate	2015/4/1～2015/6/30	935,000
Kokkyo naki Kodomotachi	Mobile Children's Center serving temporary housing	Iwate	2015/4/1～2015/12/31	10,000,000
Maam Takata	Consultation sessions, networking, and staff training at the Women's Center	Iwate	2015/4/1～2015/9/30	3,675,800
Food Bank Iwate	Providing food for those below welfare standard	Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima	2015/4/1～2015/6/30	985,500
Occupational Aid				
PARCIC	Final phase of assistance to "Nikkori Farm," a newly established non-profit organization, for self-supporting management of vegetable/flower cultivation and sales of crops and cooked dishes	Miyagi	2014/7/1～2015/5/31	7,678,564
Kesennuma Shigoto Sosyutsu Project	Developing a marine products marketing course for high school students to help them find jobs at home	Miyagi	2014/10/1～2014/12/29	494,000
Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development (NICCO)	Assisting "Fish Market 38," a newly established local organization, with self-supporting management of marine product processing and sales, to empower the Karakuwa fishing community	Miyagi	2014/10/20～2015/2/28	3,426,580
Tome Town Net	Information and communication technology training to develop of local human resources	Miyagi	2015/1/20～2015/4/20	2,849,880
Switch	Internships to prevent youth from leaving their hometowns for cities (phase III)	Miyagi	2015/4/1～2016/3/31	7,489,000
Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development (NICCO)	Assisting "Fish Market 38," a newly established local organization, with self-supporting management of marine product processing and sales, to empower the Karakuwa fishing community (Phase II)	Miyagi	2015/3/24～2016/3/23	9,897,092
Nakoso Machizukuri Support Center	Production of commodities from reused air bags and seat belts of scrapped cars, to revitalize the local community	Fukushima	2015/4/1～2015/9/30	4,512,200
Coordination Aid				
Shinsei	Staff training sessions and networking for support organizations for the disabled	Fukushima	2014/12/15～2015/3/15	978,692
3.11Hisaisha wo Shien suru Iwaki Renraku Kyogikai	Publishing a monthly information booklet for evacuees and victims; coordinating and networking for NPOs, social welfare councils, and public offices	Fukushima	2015/1/1～2015/12/31	9,992,000

## The 16th Screening (On-going in FY2014)

Organization* Name	Project Description	Project Venue	Project Period	Contracted Amount
Fureai Station Ai	House-to-house support visits	Iwate	2014/4/1～2015/3/31	463,450
Yume Net Ofunato	Handicrafts classes and publication of rehabilitation news	Iwate	2014/4/1～2015/3/31	3,846,000
The People	Operating a Volunteer Center and Community Salon	Fukushima	2014/4/1～2015/3/31	4,527,520
Chiiki Zukuri Support Net	"Hidamari Exchange Salon" for evacuees, events with local people, publishing Fukushima information booklets	Shizuoka	2014/5/20～2015/1/19	3,052,800
Egao no Otetsudai	Computer/Japanese language/nursing classes for non-Japanese victims to promote social and financial independence	Miyagi	2014/4/1～2015/3/31	9,999,100
S・Space	Rehabilitating disabled children who evacuated from Fukushima to Miyagi	Miyagi	2014/4/1～2014/6/30	1,000,000
Cannus Tohoku	Comprehensive care at "Oraho House," house calls for the elderly and the disabled, and trainings for local care supporters	Miyagi	2014/4/1～2015/3/31	6,210,000
Sansan no Kai	Food delivery and checking in on the elderly	Iwate	2014/4/1～2014/9/30	5,133,000
Maam Takata	Setting up a help desk for women at the Women's Center	Iwate	2014/4/1～2014/6/30	996,500
MÉDECINS DU MONDE JAPON	Dispatching psychiatrists and nurses to support the Nagomi Mental Clinic in Soso district, Fukushima	Fukushima	2014/4/1～2014/12/31	4,184,730
Coaster	Creating a mutually assisted support system among the elderly in Kawauchi	Fukushima	2014/4/1～2014/6/30	998,000
Switch	Internships to prevent youth from leaving their hometowns for cities	Miyagi	2014/4/1～2015/3/31	4,330,000
Furusato Machizukuri Nine Town	Supporting local self-reliance through promotion of community businesses	Miyagi	2014/4/1～2015/3/31	6,632,000
Ecomesse	Promoting local self-reliance through community businesses among women living in temporary housing	Fukushima	2014/4/1～2014/9/30	1,094,100
Garnet Miyagi	Strengthening the "Yamamoto Conference for Seeding the Future" to create a coordination platform	Miyagi	2014/4/1～2014/6/30	999,480
Iwate Renkei fukko Center	Enhancing the environment for aid providers engaging in self-reliant and sustainable activities	Iwate	2014/5/1～2014/12/31	9,952,000
@Rias NPO Support Center	Enhancing coordination among NPOs to strengthen their ability to provide support in disaster-affected areas	Iwate	2014/4/1～2014/9/30	2,802,040

As of May 2015

## Donating to aid to Fukushima appeal

Account name : TOKUHI JAPAN PLATFORM  
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