

World Vision

この子を救う。未来を救う。

Japan Earthquake & Tsunami One Year Anniversary Report



World Vision Japan

Forward

On behalf of World Vision Japan, I would like to convey our sincere appreciation for your deep compassion and support for the children and people affected by the earthquake and tsunami of March 11th 2011.

Since the earthquake and tsunami, World Vision Japan has been responding in the affected areas, taking advantage of our extensive experience in many countries; and working in collaboration with many companies, other non-government organisations, volunteer and government institutions.

Now, one year after the disaster, children and people in the affected areas are moving forward step-by-step. We are committed to supporting their efforts to build their lives back better than before, so that children can grow with hopes and dreams.

We appreciate your partnership on this journey with the children and their communities of East Japan.

Mr Nobuhiko Katayama
National Director, World Vision Japan



Background

When a 9.0 magnitude earthquake hit off the north-east coast of Japan on 11 March, 2011, a tsunami some 40 metres (133 feet) high was triggered. Within minutes of the earthquake, giant waves spread across the Pacific Ocean, causing panic in neighbouring countries.

Tsunami warnings were issued across the Pacific but were later lifted for some of the most populated countries in the region, including Australia, Taiwan and New Zealand. What followed captured the world's attention, as images of the waves were beamed around the globe. Whole towns along Japan's north-east coast were washed away.

Japan, a nation used to earthquake drills, sprung to action and followed emergency procedures. More than 15,000 people were killed, 300,000 were evacuated and 3,100 people are still unaccounted for. A nuclear emergency was triggered in the Fukushima prefecture.

Roads and rail, power and ports were crippled across much of Japan's north-east. The World Bank's estimated economic cost was US\$235 billion, making it the most expensive natural disaster in world history.

Rescue workers combed the tsunami-battered region for survivors and struggled to care for millions of people without power and water in what the Prime Minister at the time, Naoto Kan, called his country's worst crisis since World War II.

The big fear at the Fukushima nuclear complex, 240 kilometres (150 miles) north of Tokyo, was of a major radiation leak. The complex saw explosions at three of its reactors, which sparked fires and sent plumes of smoke billowing above the plant. Eventually, communities within a 20 kilometre (12 miles) radius of Fukushima Power Plant #1, and within 10 kilometres (6 miles) of Plant #2 were evacuated from the area.

Within 48 hours of the disaster, World Vision deployed a rapid assessment team to the most affected areas of Miyagi and Iwate. During the past year, World Vision Japan has been working with communities in the most affected prefectures. Programs to support communities evacuated from the Fukushima area are also underway.

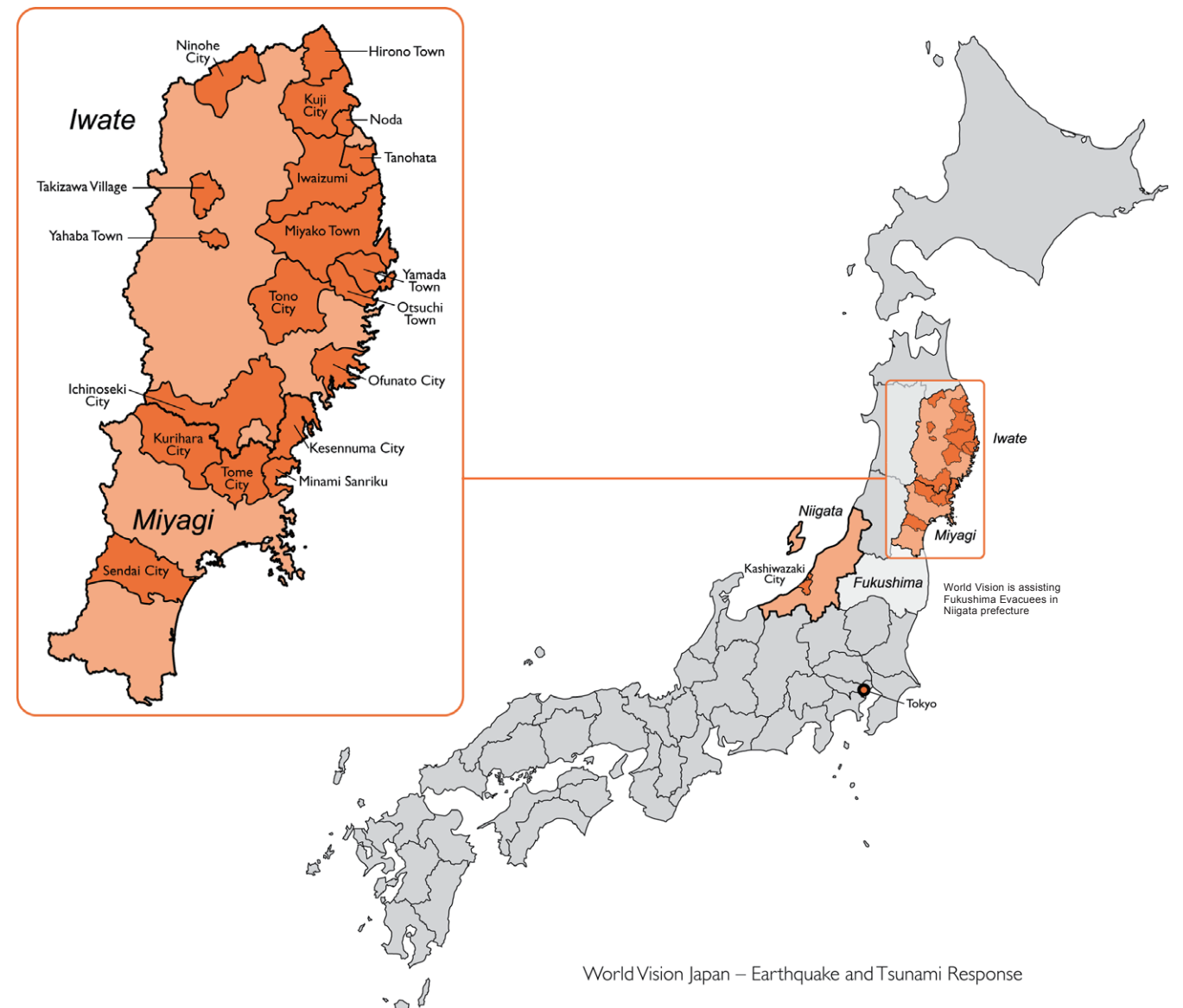
Response Stages & Map

World Vision aims to work with affected communities for 3 years, until 30 March 2014. The early-to-mid stages of the response will be directly implemented by World Vision, with a scaling down in the later stage, so that local partners in the affected areas will be program implementers.

Phase 1 – The Emergency Response phase during the first 90 days of the program (March-June 2011) saw the provision of relief items, establishment of Child Friendly Spaces, various supports to the education sector, and a community kitchen project.

Phase 2 – The Recovery and Rehabilitation phase (July 2011 – December 2012) has seen an expansion of the program to include a range of supports to children's development and protection, livelihood recovery in the fishing industry, community development projects with a focus on senior citizens, child-focused disaster preparedness, and assistance to evacuees from the Fukushima area.

Phase 3 – The Rehabilitation and Transition phase (January 2013 – March 2014) will be implemented by partners vetted by World Vision. Civil society capacity building projects with Japanese non-profit organisations will be part of this phase.



Overview of past year - Achievements and Next Plan

Since the start of the programme, World Vision's assistance has reached an accumulative total of 141,054 people. During the first 90 days of World Vision's emergency response, 3 main projects supported earthquake and tsunami-affected communities. Working in close collaboration with the Government of Japan, World Vision provided relief items, established community kitchens in evacuation centres, and set up Child Friendly Spaces. The current recovery and rehabilitation phase of the response also incorporates an expansion of support to children, the recovery of peoples' livelihoods in the fishing industry, community development with a focus on senior citizens, child-focused disaster preparedness, and support to evacuees from the Fukushima area. World Vision aims to provide support to an accumulative total of 300,000 people during this phase which will cover until March 2014.

Emergency Phase (March-June 2011)

- provided emergency relief items such as blankets, clothing, hygiene kits, food, water
- implemented school-feeding programmes reaching more than 1,000 students each day
- established seven Child-Friendly Spaces, with one CFS continuing until March 2012
- provided six community kitchens at evacuation centres
- provided temporary classrooms at schools that received displaced students
- distributed electrical appliances like washing machines, rice cookers, refrigerators and vacuums for shared use at evacuation centres
- In Fukushima, with local partners and churches, delivered relief items like water and bedding sets to evacuees

Recovery and Rehabilitation phase (July 2011 – December 2012)

Child Development & Protection

- school bus system provided from July-Sept 2011
- 50 primary & secondary schools given materials, uniforms and specialist equipment
- continuation of Child Friendly Spaces, including after-school and Summer holiday activities
- provided school uniforms, equipment to primary and secondary schools
- provided sporting equipment to school clubs
- provided school meals (in collaboration with local company) to primary and secondary schools
- assisting with restoration of school meals centre

Child-focused Disaster Preparedness

- provided disaster preparedness materials such as blankets, generators, lighting equipment, temporary toilets, and emergency supplies storage facilities to primary and secondary schools
- arranged installation of solar panels and wells at schools which will serve as evacuation centres in future emergencies

Livelihood Recovery - Fishing Industry

- provided temporary offices and equipment to fishery associations
- provided small fishing vessels to fishing co-operatives
- funded partial cost of freezer warehouse reconstruction
- assisted with re-branding campaign to promote fishing community products

Community Development – Community Kitchens

- provided pre-fabricated buildings, as well as cooking facilities and equipment to community kitchens in evacuation centres

Community Development - Senior Citizens

- created communal meeting areas and arranged social events
- distributed relief items including household goods
- funded publication of booklet providing tips on living in temporary shelters/communities

Rehabilitation and Transition phase (January 2013 – March 2014)

- civil society capacity building projects with Japanese non-profit organisations aim to empower local organisations to serve in the local communities in Myagi, Iwate and Fukushima prefectures.



Boys at an evacuation centre received hygiene kits from World Vision.



World Vision provided essential household items to 13,343 people residing in temporary houses.

World Vision's Response

Children in Emergencies

Child Friendly Spaces

For parents looking for work after the disaster or continuing with existing jobs, knowing their children were in a safe place after school helped to ease additional pressures associated with the loss of homes, families, friends and livelihoods. For children, being at a Child Friendly Space meant playing again, having fun with friends, and having other students and teachers understand what they have been through. Formal and informal education, as well as routine helped children regain a sense of normalcy – essential for children's well being after a disaster.



Children studying at the Child Friendly Space

"We are all doing well because of you."

World Vision deployed staff to the affected areas within 48 hours of the earthquake, and distributed relief items to evacuation centres in Tome and Minami Sanriku, so it was a natural progression to set up Child Friendly Spaces.

"Initially, World Vision provided school materials and equipment to restart our school year. And later World Vision told us that they could provide for children's care at a Child Friendly Space. Initially, I was not sure if World Vision can really take care of the children who were already hurt by the disaster. So we decided to provide one opportunity for World Vision to conduct a Child Friendly Space session to see how it works," recalled Mr. Asokawa, Togura Primary School Headmaster.

At the library space in the evacuation centre, World Vision conducted a small participatory planning session with 20 children.

"During the session, World Vision staff listened to ideas and comments from children and asked children to participate in the planning of a Child Friendly Space. When I observed this very first activity session, I knew I could trust World Vision to take care of my children," said Mr. Asokawa.

Togura Primary School children attended sessions at the Tome City evacuation centre, and then eventually at a prefabricated building set up at their school once it was deemed safe to return.

"At the Child Friendly Space, children were able to interact with others, other than their parents and teachers. Initially, this was a difficult thing for the children, as many had lost contact with people from their neighbourhood due to the disaster. At the Child Friendly Space, children were accepted and listened to. They could be themselves and share about themselves freely. Because of the Child Friendly Space, the children from Togura were able to carry on their day-to-day lives with much support and care, despite the intense stress they had to go through. We are deeply grateful for all the support we have received," said Mr. Asokawa.

At the Togura Primary School, a large 'thank you' banner hangs, covering almost half of the school. The colourful banner, made by the children reads:

"We thank you whole heartedly for all the warm encouragement and support we received. We are all doing well because of you."

Comments by Parents of Children

Parents of children who attended Child Friendly Spaces were invited to participate in session activities. After the session, a focus group discussion revealed the following:

'There is no place for children in and around the temporary shelter. I really appreciated that World Vision Japan has provided this safe and wonderful environment to play.'
'With this Child Friendly Space, I can work without worrying about my child.'
'Children learn many things from the program and continue playing after returning home. The CFS is a wonderful learning environment in addition to school. I really appreciate it.'

School Bus Transportation

When the tsunami washed away Togura primary and junior secondary schools in Minami Sanriku, students moved temporarily to a school in the neighbouring city, about 1 hour drive away. World Vision provided bus transportation enabling children to continue with their schooling. World Vision covered the cost of hiring the bus and driver and fuel costs until September 2011, when the local government was able to take over the running of the bus.



Students getting on the bus to go back to their home from the school.

School Equipment

World Vision assisted 50 local schools with a range of equipment to help educational facilities recommence classes after the earthquake and tsunami. Educational materials, uniforms, and classroom equipment for regular schools, as well as specialist equipment for an agricultural school and a fishery school were issued.



WV provided school kits to the children in time for the new semester that was delayed for 1 month due to the quake

School Meals

The Government of Japan provides school meals to public schools and daycare facilities for infants during the school semester. When the tsunami damaged or destroyed school meal centres, only milk and bread was provided for lunch. In collaboration with a local baking company, World Vision funded a school meal centre in Minami Sanriku, which provided cooked meals to 4 primary schools and 2 junior secondary schools every day. The provision of 4 kilns has enabled school meal centres to resume cooking meals at least one day per week.



Children enjoying nutritious school meal

School Meal Centre Restoration

World Vision is assisting with the temporary restoration of school meal centres in Minami Sanriku. Full restoration of meal centres is likely to take years, so an interim response is required. Additional cooking equipment, as well as a cleaning facility are being provided.



Cooking equipment installed at the restored school meal centre

School Clubs & School Holiday Programs

Sporting equipment for badminton, football and relay running, as well as storage facilities were provided to school clubs in Kesennuma, Miyagi prefecture.

The Summer holiday period after the tsunami was a difficult time for children and their parents. World Vision continued its Child Friendly Space program throughout the holiday period, with extra recreational activities. Football games, as well as an art program, based on art therapy techniques were included in the Summer activities.

Town Rebuilding & Child Participation

In January and February 2012, World Vision Japan held events for junior leaders in Minami Sanriku, to gather feedback on how children can contribute to the rebuilding of their town. World Vision and the School Board of Minami Sanriku worked with children to collate their input and prepare a presentation to the Mayor of Minami Sanriku.



Junior leaders' workshop

On 25 March 2012, World Vision will hold an event for junior leaders from Minami Sanriku to present to other children and adults, their ideas about the rebuilding of their town. Also, in June 2012, World Vision is planning to host an event in Tokyo, so that these ideas will be conveyed to a greater audience.

Disaster Preparedness

World Vision is providing disaster preparedness materials to primary and secondary schools in Miyako in Iwate prefecture and Tome in Miyagi prefecture. Materials include items such as blankets, generators, lighting equipment, temporary toilets, as well as emergency supplies storage facilities.

Although municipality authorities planned to re-stock materials, the urgent needs for the emergency response made it difficult to carry out immediately after the disaster. World Vision Japan played a critical role in re-stocking supplies sooner.

World Vision has arranged the installation of solar panels and construction of wells in schools in Miyako in Iwate prefecture and Kesennuma in Miyagi prefecture - essential for schools to function as designated evacuation centres.

Other Disaster Preparedness Activities Underway/Planned

- Emergency radios provided to households in Kesennuma
- Evacuation signposts to be provided in Miyako and Kesennuma
- Tsunami Observation System to be re-installed in Kesennuma
- Disaster maps being finalised for Miyako
- Consultancy firm specialising in disaster preparedness, to review existing disaster plans and disaster education program in Kesennuma

Livelihoods Recovery – Fishing Industry

Case Study: Children of Fishing Families Supported

In Minami Sanriku, 95% of the 1,000 fishing vessels in the town were lost to the tsunami. Almost 80% of fisherman interviewed by World Vision had lost their homes, the majority of their assets, as well as their income-producing assets. For Minami Sanriku, a fishing livelihood is critical for sustainable recovery and rehabilitation of the community. For the majority of children in this community, their parents rely on the fishing industry for their livelihood therefore re-starting the industry is essential for children's wellbeing. Providing small boats allowed 822 'wakame' (a type of seaweed) fishermen to regain their dignity and support their families again.

Offices and Equipment

World Vision provided temporary office spaces, including equipment for local fishery associations in two districts in Miyagi prefecture. This enabled the associations to co-ordinate the recovery and rehabilitation of fishing livelihoods among members of the local fishing community. As many small offices along the coast were destroyed by the tsunami, fishermen from other areas visit and utilise the offices, creating a sense of solidarity amongst the groups.

Fishing Vessels

Small boats were provided to 'wakame' fishermen in 12 ports in Shizugawa and Tokura districts, Minami Sanriku, Miyagi prefecture. As World Vision was able to provide the vessels prior to the seaweed planting season, fishermen were able to recommence their livelihoods, and cultivation could take place in the appropriate season; a boost to the fishermen's income-earning capacity.



Wells under construction



A fisherman cultivating wakame (seaweed) by using a small boat provided by World Vision

Industrial Freezer Warehouse

Some 26,000 fishermen, and indirectly their families, will benefit from the reconstruction of a large scale freezer warehouse in Kesennuma, Miyagi prefecture. Almost all of the 90 freezer warehouses in Kesennuma were destroyed by the tsunami. Prior to the tsunami, the freezer warehouses could freeze 2,000 tonnes and refrigerate 165,000 tonnes of fish and seafood. As at December, 2011, the capacity to freeze and refrigerate was at only 200 tonnes and 15,000 tonnes respectively. By the end of March 2012, World Vision Japan aims to support an additional 60 tonnes and 3,000 tonnes.



Freezer warehouse in Kesennuma after the 11 March tsunami tore through the city

The Government of Japan is funding two-thirds of the cost of the reconstruction. World Vision's funding of the balance of the project will cover the cost of repairing the freezing system, repairing the warehouse, and providing a forklift and a conveyor belt.

Promotional Materials

Bringing business back to Kesennuma is essential to help fishermen and their families keep the fishing industry going. As part of a re-branding campaign, World Vision helped with messaging and production of 40,000 stickers. Dealers and distributors used the stickers on stock issued to other parts of the country.



Post-repair, the Kesennuma freezer warehouse will eventually be able to store almost 170,000 tonnes of fish and seafood.

'Fishermen Cast the Net Wide: Giving Back'

For many fishermen and their families in Minami Sanriku and Kesennuma, the events of 11 March 2011 brought much despair and hardship. Many lost family members, friends, homes and even their ability to earn an income. However they did not lose their compassion for others.

The Kesennuma Fishery Co-operative, after learning more about World Vision's global work, decided to sponsor 5 children. The Minami Sanriku Fishing Co-operative was also appreciative of World Vision's work.

"I have been supported by World Vision's livelihood program as a recipient of a vessel. With the support from World Vision I am able to restart my livelihood. My daughter goes to World Vision's Child Friendly Space, so as a family we are all supported by World Vision. By showing recovery from the misery, I want to give back my deepest thanks to all who have helped us."
Mr Abe, Minami Sanriku Fishing Co-operative.

Future Support for Fishing Industry

World Vision will continue to provide assistance to local fishery communities through asset replacement, via branding support and product promotion assistance.

Community Development – Focus on Senior Citizens

The active participation of senior citizens was an important aspect of restoring functioning communities after the earthquake and tsunami. With communities changed by loss of its members or relocation of people, re-establishing ties was an important part of regaining a sense of normalcy.

Creating communal meeting areas and arranging social events was one way that people reconnected while living in temporary housing. Some 20,000 people living in temporary housing received relief items, including household goods, to assist with settling into their new homes.

World Vision financed the printing of booklets with practical tips on living in a temporary housing setting. The booklets, in a seniors-friendly format (large type and many photographs) were created in collaboration with Niigata University and based on ideas by survivors of the Chuetsu Earthquake of 2004.



Table and chair settings provided the ideal place for women to gather, encouraging a new sense of community amongst displaced tsunami survivors.

'Azumare' Tea Salon: A Chance for the Elderly to Gather

'Azumare' means 'let's get together' in Japanese and that is exactly what the senior citizens, and not so senior members of the community have been doing at the Azumare Tea Salon in north-east Japan. The popular meeting place in the tsunami-affected town of Minami Sanriku is open daily and hosts around 100 people per day, providing an informal, relaxing space for survivors to gather, share their stories and provide support to each other.

Mr Abe, who resides in a nearby temporary house close to the tea salon, said "I come to this tea salon everyday and enjoy talking with neighbours here. If I don't come here, the day would feel longer."

Mr Abe, originally from the Hosoura area in Minami Sanriku, is a 'tsunami veteran' having experienced three in his lifetime, first in 1933, then 1960 and the 11 March event.

"After we had the large earthquake and tsunami in 1896 people relocated their houses to higher areas. However, as time passed by, people gradually relocate their houses in the areas closer to the ocean little-by-little. We often forget the experience of our ancestors. We are taught that we should run to a higher place, not away when tsunami happens."

The Social Welfare Council of Minami Sanriku operates the tea salon. World Vision, companies and volunteer groups contribute items to assist with the running of the salon. World Vision provides items such as tea, coffee, cups and refreshments as part of its Community Development project. The project aims to encourage people living in temporary housing to interact with their new neighbours and reconnect with former neighbours.

Even though the space was created with elderly people in mind, a small space with children's books has been set up, so that when younger members of the community visit, they too have a place to visit. Often, young people will sit with their elders to hear stories from the past or have a book read to them.

Assistance to Evacuees from Fukushima

Niigata prefecture has accepted the largest number of evacuees from the Fukushima area, post-nuclear scare. In consultation with the local municipal office of Kashiwazaki city, and a local community-based organisation, World Vision is providing long-term support to 1,765 evacuees from Fukushima who are residing in Niigata prefecture.

A Summer camp for almost 100 primary and junior high school students provided a time to be children again. Parents of children from Namie, within 30 kilometres of one of the nuclear plants, were terrified of allowing their children to play outside. The Summer camp enabled children to play outside without fear and also be reunited with friends from the Fukushima area.

Community gatherings have allowed evacuees from Fukushima to be re-united, as well as meet new neighbours in their host city, Kashiwazaki. In the community events, traditional meals are served, and dances and musical performances staged.



Children enjoying playing outside, without fear of radiation



People and children re-united with their friends and neighbors.

Program Challenges

Developed Country Context

The role of humanitarian agencies such as World Vision in Japan, differ from their 'regular' role in a developing country context. In developing countries, often humanitarian agencies play a significant relief response role after rapid onset disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis and floods. Despite governments in developing countries having primary responsibility to protect and provide for their citizens, they often are unable to do so. Therefore humanitarian agencies work to address unmet needs, often partnering with governments and other actors.

Post-earthquake and tsunami, the Government of Japan took primary responsibility for its citizens. It controlled the supply, procurement and logistics of emergency supply distributions. World Vision faced different challenges in this developed country context.

Government Co-ordination Issues

Co-ordination across government departments was difficult due to damage by the earthquake and consequent tsunami at the local/municipal level of government. Municipal staff and structures were wiped out, causing co-ordination problems and delayed government services.

Positive: NGOs operating at the field level were able to play a key role providing information to different government departments based upon their observations and presence.

No Centralised Co-ordination Mechanism for NGOs

During emergency responses in a developing country context, a co-ordinating body, such as the United Nations' Office for Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is responsible for bringing together aid organisations with the purpose of providing a coherent response. However in Japan four to five co-ordinating mechanisms for civil society organisations and non-government organisations existed. Co-ordination was done at the local municipal level but not always shared across municipalities. Therefore a lack of data meant identifying gaps addressing communities' needs was more difficult.

Government Bodies Unfamiliar with Aid Organisations

Municipal government and other responders such as the Japanese Self Defense Force were not necessarily familiar with international and local aid organisations. Initially all NGOs were seen to be the 'same' regardless of capacity. Therefore, it took time for counterparts to build relationships with and decide to accept World Vision support.

Procurement of Relief Supplies

The Government of Japan's high procurement capacity meant supplies were reserved or purchased quickly, creating a massive surge in demand. The commandeering of stocks from stores, panic buying in Tokyo and production problems due to the impact of the emergency made it difficult to procure relief items in country.

Logistics

Despite the high quality of infrastructure prior to the emergency, it was still very difficult in the early days to move due to damaged or destroyed roads and bridges, and debris blocking roadways. Restrictions to drive on primary roads meant secondary roads leading to the most affected areas were congested. Limited gasoline supplies for vehicles also restricted movement.

In the early days, road damage forced shipments to go relatively near to the Fukushima nuclear power plant, thus making it difficult to contract drivers and trucks.

Looking Forward - Year 3 program goal

Phase 3 - The Rehabilitation and Transition phase (January 2013 – March 2014) will be implemented by partners vetted by World Vision. Civil society capacity building projects with Japanese non-profit organisations will be part of this phase. This partnering capacity building project aims to contribute to the long-term sustainable rehabilitation of affected communities whom World Vision is working with. The project will aim to improve existing capacity, networks and resources of communities, as well as provide opportunities for World Vision to seek suitable project partners for a future long-term domestic children's project.

Financial Data

Total funding for response as of February 2012: USD\$53,466,413. Of the total available funding, 63% is projected to be spent by the anniversary of the earthquake and tsunami.

ACTUAL Spending

From March-December 2011, World Vision spent **USD\$22,588,637.**

EXPECTED Spending

During the period January-March 2012, World Vision expects to spend **USD\$11,289,100.**

PROJECTED Spending

Total projected expenditure from March 2011-March 2012 is **USD\$33,877,737.**

Programme Management Costs

Phase 1 (first 90 days)

Of the total spending during the 90 days response (emergency phase) - USD\$12,313,737 - approximately 7.8 % (USD\$ 960,751) accounts for the programme management cost.

Phase 2 (July 2011 – December 2012)

The World Vision 'East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Response' programme management costs account for 12% of the total programme budget of the second phase USD\$42,463,301*. Programme management costs include items such as staff salary, office rent, vehicles, design, monitoring and evaluation related costs including fees for hiring of external consultants, quality & accountability trainings and other administrative costs.

※World Vision Partnership contribution only - figure excludes WVJapan local income.



Accountability

World Vision Japan undergoes internal and external auditing procedures. The result is submitted to the Tokyo metropolitan government and the National Tax Agency. Information is made available to the public through these institutions and via World Vision Japan's financial report, available at <http://www.worldvision.jp>



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