

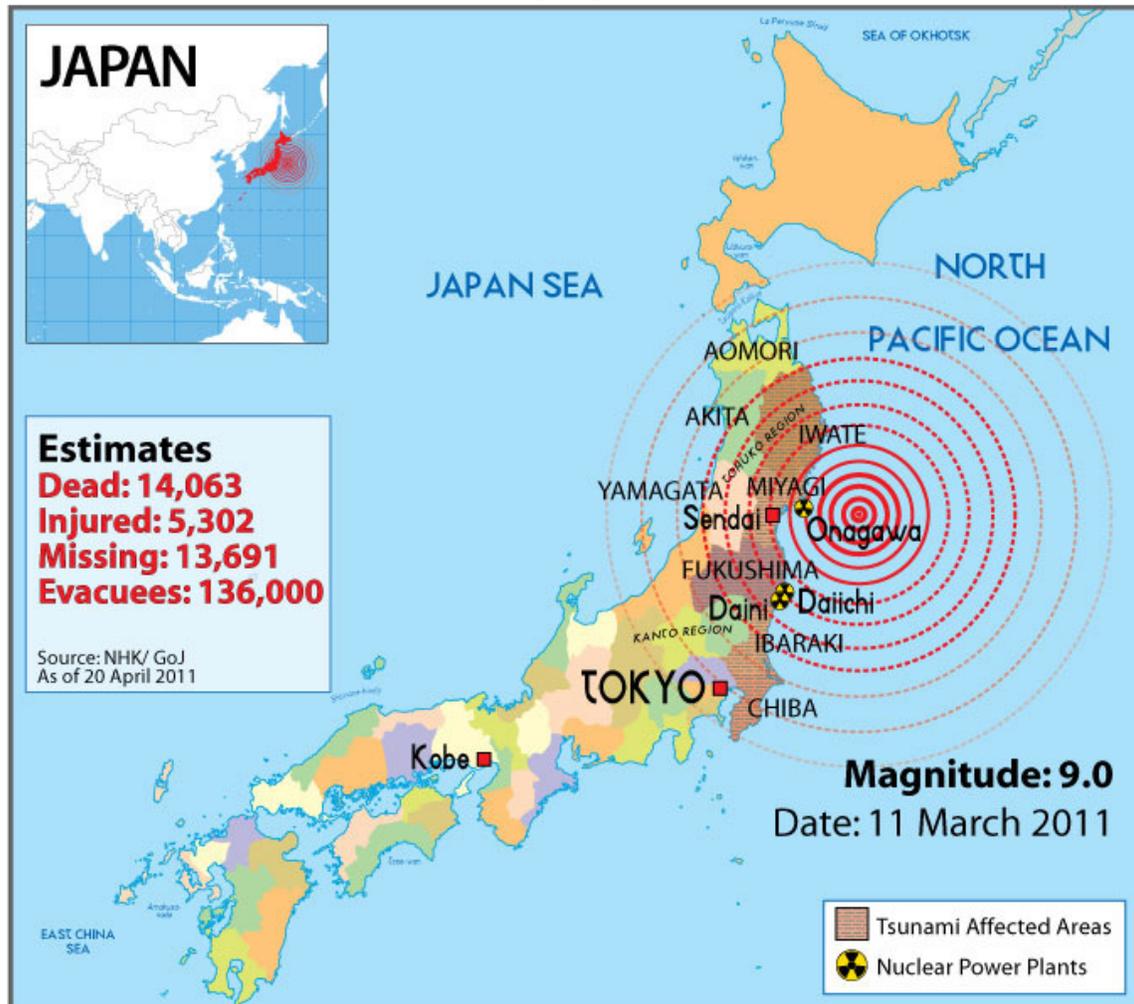


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Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Update Wednesday, April 20, 2011



Note: New content has been inserted in red, italicized, bold font.

Overview

A powerful 9.0-magnitude earthquake hit Japan on March 11 at 1446 local time (0546 GMT), unleashing massive tsunami waves that crashed into Japan's northeastern coast of Honshu, the largest and main island of Japan, resulting in widespread damage and destruction. **According to the Government of Japan (GoJ), as of Wednesday (April 20), 14,063 people are confirmed dead, 13,691 people are reported to be missing and 5,302 have been injured. The highest number of deaths reported are in Miyagi prefecture (8,530), followed by Iwate**

(4,058) and Fukushima (1,412) prefectures. (GoJ, NHK April 20) Casualty numbers are likely to increase as officials in some areas have not been able to complete their tally of the missing, according to NHK, and as emergency teams continue to reach and assess affected areas. The earthquake sparked widespread tsunami warnings across the Pacific. According to the US Geological Survey (USGS), the shallow quake struck at a depth of six miles (10 km) (20 km deep according to Japan's Meteorological Agency), around 80 miles (125 km) off the eastern coast of Japan, and 240 miles (380 km) northeast of Tokyo.

Key Concerns:

- ***TEPCO unveiled a six to nine month roadmap for a cold shutdown at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant.***
- ***There are some 136,000 evacuees.***

Request for international assistance

According to OCHA, the GoJ says the need for further international assistance is limited and any support should be in accordance with the GoJ's criteria. (OCHA, April 1)

Japan had asked for international help to deal with the disaster and ***has so far received offers of assistance from 138 countries and regions and 39 international organizations. (GoJ, April 20)***

A UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team supported the GoJ with information management, the deployment of USAR teams and international offers of assistance. In total 890 USAR specialists and 37 rescue dogs from 20 teams from 15 countries have assisted the Japanese. (OCHA, March 22)

The GoJ welcomes financial donations and asks Member States to donate through the Japanese Red Cross (JRC). Japan's overseas missions will also accept relief funds and channel them to the JRC. Countries, aid organizations, private individuals and private sector companies have contributed and pledged US\$951 million to the GoJ, Red Cross Societies, international NGOs and other partners. OCHA says more than 91 percent of the contributions are funds raised from the private sector. According to OCHA, local media has reported that there have been record donations to national Red Cross societies, with the Japanese Red Cross receiving US\$725 million, while the American Red Cross has raised US\$120.5 million and the Republic of Korea Red Cross has raised around US\$19.1 million. Japanese diplomatic missions abroad have received US\$12 million according to the ministry of Foreign Affairs. (OCHA, April 1)

The Japanese Red Cross (JRC) and the Central Community Chest of Japan (CCCJ) will work with the Health Labor and Welfare Ministry to launch a committee to discuss ways to allocate donated funds collected to affected areas. The JRC and CCCJ have so far received more than US\$1.7 billion (150 billion yen) in donations. (NHK, April 7)

OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS): <http://fts.unocha.org>

OCHA says donors and recipient agencies are encouraged to inform the FTS of cash and in-kind contributions by sending an email to: fts@un.org.

Impact

In the first search in the evacuation zone since the nuclear emergency began, police and firefighters are searching through an area within 10 kilometers from the troubled Fukushima Daiichi nuclear plant, looking for missing people. Around 300 local police and firefighters in Fukushima searched a port area of Namie town, around 7 kilometers north of the stricken plant. Search operations will continue within the 10-kilometer zone for around 10 more days. Police say 10 bodies have been recovered. According to the Yomiuri Shimbun, around 1,000 people are believed to have gone missing within the 10-km zone. (NHK, Yomiuri Shimbun, April 15)

Worst-affected areas are the prefectures (states) of Miyagi, Fukushima, Iwate, Yamagata, Ibaraki, Chiba, Akita and Aomori in Japan's northeast. The tsunami caused severe damage along some 600 km of coastal region and went in as far as 7 km inland along Japan's northeast. The population in these areas before the disaster was estimated at over 14.8 million people, of which 1.6 million lived within 5 kilometers of the coast. Particularly hit hard are areas near the coastal city of Sendai in Miyagi prefecture, with a population of some 1 million people.

The initial tsunami that swept over Japan's northeastern coast was reportedly as high as 33 feet at the port of Sendai. The prefecture capital is located some 180 miles (300 km) from Tokyo and 128 km from the epicenter. The JMA reported that the highest tsunami wave on the day of the quake was 15 meters high in Mekawa, Miyagi (UNOCHA, Mar-17). Experts at the Earthquake Research Institute of the University of Tokyo found that the tsunami hit some areas of land as soon as 10 minutes after the earthquake struck. (Asahi, March 20)

The Land Ministry says it has found that the tsunami ran more than 40 kilometers inland from river mouths, NHK reported on March 28. The ministry collected data from major rivers in affected areas and calculated how far the tsunami waves traveled upstream and found that the Tone River rose by 30 centimeters more than 44 km from the estuary. In the Kitakami River in Miyagi, water levels rose 11 centimeters around 49 km inland almost 3 hours after the earthquake. The ministry says it believes that waters would have reached further inland if all the floodgates had been open. (NHK, March 29)

According to the Geospatial Information Authority and the UN, the tsunami inundated 400 square kilometers in four prefectures. About 190 out of 300 kilometers of embankments on the seafront in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima have been destroyed either entirely or partially. (Asahi, OCHA, March 20) Satellite image data from Pasco, a geospatial company in Tokyo, shows that the area affected by the tsunami extends as far as 500 square kilometers. Pasco reports that Miyagi is the most affected with 300 square kilometers of land that was flooded. Latest images

taken March 24 show some improvement in southern parts of Miyagi as flooding recedes, however, 70 percent of the area assessed is still under water. (NHK, March 26)

A survey by the Geospatial Information Authority found that some 101 square kilometers were commercial and residential parts of cities and towns in Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures, NHK reported. The Authority says that Higashi-Matsushima City in Miyagi Prefecture had 63 percent of its land flooded by the tsunami. Tsunami waves also swept through around half the town of Otsuchi in Iwate prefecture and around 46 percent of Ishinomaki city and Yamamoto town in Miyagi. (NHK, March 28)

So far, some 160,000 buildings are estimated to be damaged either completely or partially. Of these, at least 72,554 buildings were destroyed, washed away or burnt down, as of April 13, according to the NPA. (Reuters, April 13) ***As of April 18, some 3,405 roads have been reported damaged in 13 prefectures, and 71 bridges have been damaged in four prefectures. Additionally, 26 railways have been damaged in 3 prefectures. (WHO, April 20)***

Japan's environment ministry says that the earthquake and tsunami left the three worst hit prefectures under some 24.9 million tons of building debris. The ministry says that debris in Miyagi was at about 16 million tons, 6 million tons in Iwate and 2.9 million tons in Fukushima. According to NHK, the estimate does not include vehicles and vessels swept away by the tsunami. Local governments plan to use parks and athletic fields to place the debris temporarily, before burning it or using it for land reclamation. (NHK, April 6)

According to a Japan-US joint research organization, debris that was swept into the sea following the disaster will likely reach Hawaii in about a year and the West Coast of the US in 2014, the Yomiuri Shimbun reported. The International Pacific Research Center, based at the University of Hawaii, made computer modelings of the movement of the debris. According to the center's forecast, the debris will spread in the northwestern Pacific Ocean before drifting eastward, the Yomiuri Shimbun reported. (Yomiuri Shimbun, April 20)

The supply of electricity continues to slowly improve. As of April 17, an estimated 148,885 households remain without electricity. (WHO, April 20) The GoJ announced temporary power cuts across the nation and warned that rolling blackouts would begin March 14 and are expected to last until at least the end of April.

There is improvement in restoring the gas supply. As of April 15, around 20,574 households are without gas versus 228,509 households without gas reported on April 6. (WHO, April 20)

According to Japan's immigration bureau, the number of foreign nationals who left Japan after the earthquake was 240,000, up from 100,000 from the previous seven days. The bureau says the number of foreigners entering the country has dropped to one-third after the disaster struck

compared to before. The bureau says that 160,000 foreigners entered Japan in the week before the quake, while the number fell to 60,000 in the first week after the quake and to 50,000 by the second week. The number of tourists and those on a short stay has dropped to 20,000 from 120,000 before the disaster. According to Kyodo, between March 11 and March 31, an average of some 3,400 foreign nationals a day entered Japan via Narita International Airport down 75 percent from the same time last year, according to the Tokyo Regional Immigration Bureau. In Osaka, around 1,700 people on average arrived at Kansai International Airport from March 18 to 23, which is more than 50 percent less from the pre-disaster level, according to the Osaka Regional Immigration Bureau. According to Kyodo, before the quake, the number of foreign visitors had been on an uptrend with a record 8.61 million visitors recorded in 2010. (NHK, Kyodo, April 7-8)

According to a report by NHK, Professor Susumu Yasuda of Tokyo Denki University, a geotechnical expert, says that the March 11 quake caused liquefaction in at least 4,200 hectares of land along Tokyo Bay. Yasuda says that the liquefaction was concentrated in land that was reclaimed relatively recently or after 1966. Yasuda says that strong quakes could cause further liquefaction unless the underground water is removed and the ground solidified, according to NHK. (NHK, April 11)

Japan's main business federation, Keidanren, hosted a meeting of member countries on Friday (April 15) discussing ways to conserve electricity. Keidanren called on member firms to formulate plans to cut electricity use by 25 percent. (NHK, April 15)

Coordination

On April 14, a GoJ task force, known as the Reconstruction Design Council, began to draw up ways to revive the disaster-hit Tohoku region, according to a report by the Japan Times. During the first meeting, Prime Minister Naoto Kan said he hopes the council will present its final proposals by the end of June. Cabinet members will then draft a reconstruction plan based on the proposals. The 15-member panel is headed by Makoto Iokibe, the President of the National Defense Academy of Japan. The Governors of Miyagi, Fukushima and Iwate are included on the panel and the Governors said that reviving the agriculture and fisheries industries is key to rebuilding the region. (Japan Times, April 15)

GoJ's Emergency Management Agencies lead the response through the Emergency Response Team, headed by Prime Minister Naoto Kan. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is coordinating all offers of assistance.

Japan Platform (an NGO consortium) will take a leading role with support from the Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation (JANIC) to respond to increasing demands for coordination of both local and international NGOs. JPF will facilitate information sharing and coordinate needs from the field. Japan Platform Web site: www.japanplatform.org and JANIC: www.janic.org. (OCHA, March 30)

According to the UN, a network of NGO/volunteer organizations, the “Japan Civil Network for Disaster Relief in East Japan” has been established in order to facilitate communication and exchange of information to coordinate assistance among the organizations working in the Tohoku region. A website (in Japanese) has been created (<http://www.jpn-civil.net/>) with access to information on the activities of each organization. (OCHA, April 1)

Local governments are sending officials to affected areas to provide support and to help their counterparts in affected areas restore government functions. The Tokyo Metropolitan government will deploy around 1,000 officials to Miyagi and Iwate, among other local governments sending officials. (OCHA, March 30)

The mayors of the prefectures of Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima are posting their priority needs on the Web site of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Tourism (MLIT).
<http://www.mlit.go.jp/index.html>

The GoJ has created a task force for livelihood support which will coordinate ministries, municipalities, private sector and other organizations. Its responsibilities include ensuring aid reaches evacuation centers, transport of relief items, construction of emergency shelters, waste disposal and the recovery of bodies and burial. (OCHA, Mar-18)

The GoJ announced the establishment of a Volunteers Coordination Unit under the Chief Cabinet Secretary’s Office which will coordinate activities of volunteer groups and non-profit organizations. (OCHA, March 17)

The GoJ on March 16 announced a plan for managing and delivering relief items: Evacuation centers will send requests to municipalities, and the prefecture will consolidate these requests and liaise with the national government. Then, the national government will request relief items and food from the private sector and other municipalities, which will be consolidated at SDF sites and transported by the SDF to affected areas. (OCHA, Mar 17)

Prime Minister Naoto Kan said that he is hoping to bring together a group of stakeholders and experts to form a Reconstruction Design Council and also to create a system in the GoJ to “actualize” the proposals and plans created by the Council. Kan said part of the plan is to move residential areas along coastal regions affected by the tsunami to hillsides and to construct fishing facilities in waterfront areas to allow people to commute from residential areas to the shorefront. (GoJ, Yomiuri Shimbun, April 1)

Logistics

The MLIT reports that most of the Tohoku region’s main land, sea and air routes are open. According to the UN, 99 percent of highways and main routes have been repaired, except for those near the Fukushima nuclear plant. (OCHA, April 1)

Sendai airport in Miyagi prefecture has partially resumed domestic passenger flight services, according to NHK. (NHK, April 13)

The Yamagata Shinkansen bullet train has resumed full service between Tokyo and Shinjo in Yamagata prefecture, according to NHK. East Japan Railways opened the route up for the first time since the disaster. The Tohoku Shinkansen resumed operating between Tokyo and Fukushima on Tuesday (April 12). (NHK, April 12) ***It will resume full service between Tokyo and Shin-aomori in Aomori prefecture at the end of the month, according to NHK. On Monday (April 18), East Japan Railways said it will be reopening the 3 disrupted sections of the Tohoku Shinkansen route. (NHK, April 20)***

Railway tracks are open for 62 percent of bullet trains and 60 per cent of local trains, according to OCHA. The East Japan Railway Company has assessed half of the total railway tracks and found that 23 train stations and 22 km worth of railway tracks have been completely washed away. (OCHA, April 1)

Shelter

Around 135,906 people were in evacuation centers in 17 different prefectures as of Wednesday (April 20). There are 1,181 evacuation centers in the three worst-affected provinces of Miyagi, Iwate and Fukushima alone. (WHO, April 20) The number of evacuees had peaked on March 15 at 440,000 people. (WHO, April 6)

The MHLW said Tuesday (April 19) that it planned to establish bases for nursing and child care for victims at more than 100 temporary housing sites in 9 prefectures. According to a report by the Yomiuri Shimbun, the ministry said it hopes to prevent people forced to live in temporary homes from dying alone or becoming bedridden. The bases would be managed by local privately run social welfare corporations or semi-private social welfare councils. (Yomiuri, April 20)

Japan's Chief Cabinet Secretary Yukio Edano said that the evacuation of residents within 20 kilometers (12 miles) near the Fukushima nuclear plant would be "long-term" as the crisis continues with no definite end in sight. Around 78,000 people lived in the mostly rural area, while another 62,000 lie within the 20-30 kilometer (12-19 mile) radius, and have been told to stay indoors, according to CNN. Reuters reports a higher number, saying around 136,000 people live within the 20 km-30 km radius. It is not clear how many people living within the 20-km evacuation zone have evacuated, but it is believed most have left. (CNN, BBC, Reuters, April 1) The GoJ said April 11 that because of accumulated radiation contamination, it would encourage people to leave certain areas beyond its 20 km zone and that children, pregnant women and hospitalized patients should stay out of some areas 20-30 km from the nuclear plant. (Reuters, April 13)

The GoJ has requested a consortium of constructors to build at least 33,175 temporary houses in two months. (Asahi, OCHA, March 19-21) (OCHA, March 21)

The land ministry says that municipalities in Miyagi, Iwate, Fukushima and other prefectures have requested a total of 62,000 houses to be built. The ministry says construction is underway

on 7,800 houses. NHK says one major obstacle is a shortage of land, especially in areas still submerged by tsunami waters. (NHK, April 11)

According to OCHA, Iwate Prefecture announced that they are increasing the number of temporary shelters from 8,800 to 18,000, which will cover 40,000 to 50,000 people. Miyagi Prefecture, which is requesting 10,000 houses be built has announced that construction of 1,195 shelters will start on April 5 in 11 towns and cities. Currently, construction is underway for 1,207 shelters. (OCHA, April 1)

Starting in May, the GoJ will provide US\$10,000 (1 million JPY) to each family who lost their homes. (OCHA, April 1)

The Zenjyu Association, an association of landlords, has established a system to help landlords across the country offer vacant apartments at a discounted rent to affected people. OCHA says 418,000 vacant apartments have been offered so far. (OCHA, March 30)

The Special Task Force for Livelihood Support of the Affected Population says 40,500 government apartments are available, in addition to the 19,500 public housing units offered for displaced families, making a total of 60,000 apartments, of which 42,145 across 47 prefectures are immediately available. (OCHA, March 28)

The standard specification of a family size shelter is 30 square meters and equipped with kitchen, toilet, bathroom and heater. The GoJ will provide US\$29,600 (2,387,000 yen) subsidy per shelter.

The Japan Tourism Agency reported that 80 hotels in Yamagata, Akita and Gunma have made available rooms for some 29,000 people. Stays will be at public expense and for one month. (OCHA, March 22) Around 10,000 hotel rooms are available. (OCHA, March 25)

Health

WHO reported that according to national media, about 20 percent of hospitals in affected coastal areas are still closed. In Iwate prefecture, 2 out of 15 hospitals and 40 out of an estimated 120 clinics are closed. In Fukushima, 8 out of 16 hospitals are closed. (WHO, April 20)

As of Sunday (April 17), there are some 153 medical teams active, out of a cumulative total of 1,166 teams dispatched. (WHO, April 20)

As of April 14, 30 of 33 (91%) designated disaster hospitals in Miyagi, Fukushima and Iwate, were capable of accepting in-patients and 28 (85%) were accepting out patients. (WHO, April 20)

As of April 15, the total number of care workers dispatched is 617, while the total number available are 8,180 workers. (WHO, April 20)

The MHLW has been coordinating with other prefectures to accept elderly and handicapped people from affected sites and as of April 15, 1,613 people were transferred from Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima to other prefectures. (WHO, April 20)

Based on identified mental health and psychosocial needs, several response activities have been undertaken including the deployment of 22 “Kokoro no kea” (“Care of the Heart [for mental well being]”) teams comprised of 106 workers working in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima. Additionally, around 17 pediatric mental health care providers were dispatched by the MHLW to Iwate. (WHO, April 1)

According to the WHO, an ad-hoc surveillance system has been developed by the Infectious Disease Surveillance Center, National Institute of Infectious Diseases at: <http://www.syndromic-surveillance.net/hinanjo/index.html> (in Japanese) (WHO, March 26)

Around 167 public health teams have been deployed to evacuation centers and public health centers in a number of affected areas in Fukushima, Iwate, Sendai and Miyagi. (WHO, April 20)

A total of 685 pharmacists were deployed by the Japan Pharmaceutical Association and Japanese Society of Hospital Pharmacists. According to the WHO, 104 pharmacists are currently active. (WHO, April 20)

On March 31, the Japanese Nursing Association dispatched 256 nurses to Miyagi, Fukushima and Iwate. A dentist, dental hygienist and 1 driver for a round clinic will be dispatched to Iwate until April 14. (WHO, April 1)

According to the WHO as of March 31, a total of 20 mental health care teams (95 members) have been deployed to provide psychosocial healthcare to affected areas, including Iwate, Miyagi, Sendai City and Fukushima. (WHO, April 1)

The MHLW has prepared a mental care guidebook that is being distributed. A Web site has been set up to provide information for counselors and teachers:
http://www.ncnp.go.jp/mental_info/index.html.

About 400 child welfare specialists are on standby and 17 have been deployed to Iwate so far. (UN, April 1)

Food

The GoJ lifted its ban on the shipment of raw milk from another 25 municipalities in Fukushima prefecture on April 16, as radioactivity levels declined. However, a ban remains in place for six towns and villages within a 20-km radius of the crippled Fukushima power plant and five areas around 30 km from the plant, according to Kyodo

news. Officials say that radioactive substances in milk from the 25 municipalities have been below permissible levels for three consecutive weeks. (Kyodo, April 20)

According to the Japan Times a ban imposed March 23 on shipments of raw milk from Ibaraki prefecture was lifted after tests showed it is no longer contaminated with radioactive materials above the designated limit for consumption. (Japan Times, April 11)

The GoJ has instructed Fukushima prefecture to suspend shipments of a small fish called a sand lance and to warn people not to eat them as they were found to have radioactive contamination. According to NHK, the restrictions are being applied to marine products for the first time. The instruction follows a health ministry report that fish caught Monday, near Iwaki city south of the crippled Fukushima plant, were found to contain 14,400 becquerels per kilogram of radioactive cesium, which is 29 times the safe limit according to NHK. (NHK, April 20)

Other countries have increased screening of Japanese food imports including China, South Korea, and the Philippines. (Kyodo, March 22) Hong Kong, Singapore, Russia, Australia and the US have restricted some food imports from Japan. (CNN, Kyodo, March 24)

Non-Food Items (NFIs)

As of April 18, a total of 379,695 pieces of bath tissue, 359,714 diapers, 229,284 boxes, 4,380,442 masks and 15,341,000 liters of oil have been distributed. (WHO, April 20)

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

According to the MHLW, at least 190,000 households were without water as of April 18. A total of 7,254,717 bottles of water have been distributed as of April 18. (WHO, April 20)

The ministry has sent water trucks to the affected areas. (NHK, April 13) More than 400 water supply companies have now established emergency water supply systems to provide water trucking service to affected areas. (OCHA, April 1) Currently 320 water trucks are deployed and 200 more will soon deliver water to those without access to tap water, according to OCHA. (OCHA, Reuters, April 1)

According to the MLIT, in 11 prefectures, 64 treatment facilities and 74 pump facilities are damaged. Sewers are also reportedly damaged. (MLIT, April 6) More than 2,405 professionals from the MLIT, prefectural governments and various sewage associations have been deployed to the affected areas and 210 professionals are currently on the ground to help repair the systems, according to OCHA. (OCHA, April 1)

Education

According to a report by NHK, over 100 schools in northeastern Japan, whose buildings were destroyed or swept away, are being forced to resume classes in alternative facilities. NHK says that 73 elementary schools and 37 junior high schools in Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima prefectures have had to borrow space in other schools or public buildings or are using shut down school buildings. According to NHK, 14 elementary and

9 junior high schools near the crippled Fukushima nuclear plant don't know if they can resume classes at all. (NHK, April 20)

Over 6,600 schools in 24 prefectures have structural damage due to the disaster, OCHA reported. There are about 399 schools currently being used as evacuation centers. (OCHA, March 28)

Around 1,700 public schools have been damaged by the disaster in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima, which is approximately 70 percent of schools in the area. Around 345 schools are being used as evacuation centers. Each prefecture is considering using unused public facilities in other locations to minimize the delay to school opening. (OCHA, April 1)

Communications

Telecommunications continues to slowly improve. As of April 18, some 35,800 communication lines remain out of service. 1.88 million lines in total were damaged by the disaster. A reported 1,390 base stations are not working. (WHO, April 20) Some mobile companies are offering free pay phone, satellite, cell phone, charging services as well as disaster messaging services, according to the UN. (WHO, April 6)

Agriculture

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) says the total damage to agriculture in the affected areas is estimated to be US\$653 million and US\$111 million in forestry. The ministry says that 24,000 hectares (2.6 percent of agricultural land) out of a total of 900,900 hectares of agricultural land in Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima, Ibaraki, Chiba and Aomori has been damaged by the tsunami. The worst-hit was Shichigahama, Iwate, where 93.4 per cent of land was washed away or inundated. As Tohoku is the biggest rice producing zone in Japan, rice fields account for 85 per cent of the total damage. (OCHA, April 1)

In the most affected areas of Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima, almost 23,000 hectares have been flooded. Miyagi alone accounts for more than 15,000 hectares of the damages and 42 percent of its agricultural land on the coastal areas has been submerged. (OCHA, March 30) According to the UN, experts estimate desalination will take longer than one year. (OCHA, March 25)

Chief Cabinet Secretary Yukio Edano said that the GoJ plans to prohibit rice planting in fields where the concentration of radioactive cesium exceeds 5,000 becquerels per kilogram of soil. Edano said that the new ban would apply to areas beyond the 30km zone around the Fukushima power plant where rice production is already banned. An analysis by the MAFF found that 10 percent of cesium in soil is absorbed by rice by the time it is harvested and the safety standard for cesium in rice is at a maximum of 500 becquerels per kg of rice, so the MAFF decided that the standard for soil should be 5,000 becquerels per kg of soil, the Asahi.com reported. (Asahi, April 11)

According to the Daily Yomiuri, the GoJ has decided to set consumption limits for radioactive iodine in fishery products at 2,000 becquerels per kilogram which is the same limit set for

vegetables. The decision was reportedly made in response to an announcement earlier this week by the Ibaraki prefecture fishery cooperative that radioactive iodine had been detected in fish caught in waters off Ibaraki. The Fisheries Agency decided Tuesday (April 5) that it would conduct its own tests by catching and measuring radiation levels in fish every day in Hitachinaka, Ibaraki prefecture and every two days in Choshi, Chiba prefecture. (Yomiuri, April 7)

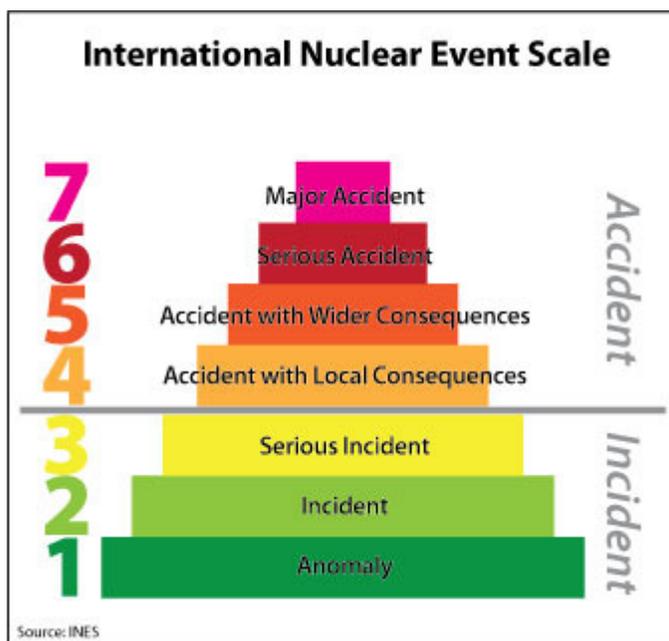
Over 18,500 fishing vessels are reportedly damaged or lost. In the 3 worst affected prefectures, Miyagi, Iwate and Fukushima, the damage to fishing vessels is at 87.9 percent. Only 4 percent of 14,200 registered fishing vessels were not damaged in Iwate. Nearly all fishing ports in the three prefectures have sustained significant damage. (OCHA, April 1)

The Tohoku region produces around 15.7 percent of agricultural products and 16.2 percent of fisheries in Japan. (OCHA, March 23)

Status of nuclear power plants

The situation surrounding Japan's Fukushima Daiichi plant is stabilizing, but remains very serious. Since the March 11 earthquake and resulting tsunami, five of the six nuclear power reactors have experienced varying degrees of emergency due to loss of electric power. Radiation levels released and/or leaked from Daiichi reactors have significantly increased, causing widespread fears of radiological contamination. On April 12, Japan's Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency (NISA) revised upward its evaluation of the severity of the situation at Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power station to level 7, which is the maximum rating on the International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale (INES). A Level 7 rating is characterized as a "Major Accident,"

involving major release of radioactive material with widespread health and environmental effects, requiring implementation of planned and extended countermeasures. The new provisional rating considers the accidents that occurred at Units 1, 2 and 3 as a single event on INES. The re-evaluation of the previous rating has resulted from an estimate of the total amount of radioactivity released to the environment from the nuclear plant. Although the revised rating puts Fukushima Daiichi at the same level as the 1986 Chernobyl accident in the former Soviet Union, NISA estimates the amount of radioactive substances released into the atmosphere is approximately 10 percent that of the Chernobyl incident. Japanese officials say the upgrade does not affect the existing evacuation plan that was made on the basis of the same radiation assessment. (NISA, NHK, Kyodo, Apr-12). Previously Japanese officials had assigned two separate severity ratings for reactors 1-3 and for reactors 5 and 6.



Japan's Prime Minister Naoto Kan is soon expected to announce a no-entry zone within 12 miles (20 kilometer) radius of the crippled Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant. (Kyodo, Apr 20)

On April 2, TEPCO said samples of water taken near the intake of the Unit 2 reactor contained 300,000 becquerels of Iodine-131 per cubic centimeter, or 7.5 million times the legal limit. These levels dropped to 200,000 becquerels per cubic centimeter in samples taken on Monday and to 11,000 becquerels or some 280,000 times the legal limit on Tuesday (April 5). Monday's samples also recorded the levels of Cesium-137 to be 1.1 million times higher than legal limits. Authorities believe that the radioactive substances found in the water are from the Unit 2 reactor core, where fuel rods have partially melted. Due to a crack in a storage trench at reactor 2, the highly contaminated water leaked into the ocean, causing a large spike in radioactive contamination levels. (NHK, Japan Times, Kyodo, NISA, Apr-5). ***TEPCO now estimates 25-70% damage to the cores of Unit 1 & 3 reactors. (Yomiuri, Apr-20) On Sunday (April 17), two US-made robots checked the radiation level, temperatures and oxygen concentrations of reactor Units 1 & 3 to assess if the workers could go deep inside for critical repairs of the cooling systems. Dangerously high levels of radiation levels were detected at both reactors that are likely to delay progress on the new roadmap unveiled by TEPCO over the weekend. (JT, Kyodo)***

On Tuesday (April 19), TEPCO began pumping highly radioactive water at the Unit 2 reactor's turbine building to a nearby storage facility. TEPCO plans to pump some 10,000 tons of the 25,000 tons of highly radioactive water to the storage facility by May 14. The Main Building of the Radioactive Waste Treatment Facilities of Unit 2 storage, where contaminated water will be stored, is located some 800 meters from the Unit 2 turbine building. Separately, French nuclear reactor maker, Areva said it had reached an agreement with TEPCO to build a facility to decontaminate radioactive water at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant. TEPCO said it hopes the facility will be operational by June this year and will begin decontaminating 1,200 tons of water per day. It hopes to use the decontaminated water to cool the reactors. (NHK, Kyodo, Apr-19) According to the Japan Times, a professor at the Kanazawa University and a pollution cleanup company in Akita Prefecture have jointly developed a powder that can capture and precipitate radioactive substances in water that could be used in the ongoing effort to deal with contaminated water at the troubled power station. Manufacturers claim that their powdered mixture can remove radioactive substances, such as iodine, cesium and strontium. (JT, Apr-19) On Sunday (April 17), TEPCO issued a "Roadmap towards Restoration from the Accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station," which outlines 63 measures to be taken in two steps over a period of six to nine months. Despite the roadmap, there is just too much uncertainty surrounding the problem. There is no guarantee that a cold-shut-down can be achieved in the 6-9 months period. (IAEA, NISA, Apr 19) On April 4, TEPCO began releasing some 11,500 tons of low-level radioactive water into the sea from the troubled plant to make room to store highly-radioactive water in the Unit 2 reactor's turbine building that had been leaking into ocean. As of April 6, some 10,000 tons of water had been discharged into the sea. Basements and underground trenches at the

reactor buildings of the Fukushima Daiichi plant are flooded with some 60,000 tons of radioactive water. (NHK, Japan Times, Kyodo, NISA, Apr 5)

On April 6 TEPCO said it had successfully plugged a crack at the Unit 2 reactor trench that had been leaking highly radioactive water into the ocean. The plugged crack is being monitored and steps are being taken to prevent future leaks into the sea. TEPCO said it is planning to inject nitrogen into the reactor at Unit 1 to prevent another hydrogen explosion like the one on March 12. Officials said they were also considering injecting nitrogen into reactors 2 and 3. (NHK, IAEA Japan Times, Kyodo, NISA, Apr 6)

TEPCO said on April 13 that some of the fuel rods stored in Unit 4 reactor's spent fuel pool had been damaged and had released radioactive iodine-131, cesium-134 and cesium-137. The discovery was made after a 400-milliliter sample from the pool on April 12 showed these substances at levels that are believed to be generated by nuclear fission. TEPCO said it believes most of the 1,221 fuel rods were in sound condition. Separately, NISA has asked TEPCO to check the quake resistance of reactor buildings at Fukushima Daiichi and consider reinforcement work in the event buildings are not found to be sufficiently quakeproof. (NHK, Japan Times, Apr 13-14)

Some foreign countries are assisting TEPCO. French nuclear giant Areva, which has supplied fuel to the plant, is helping to figure out how to dispose of contaminated water. US experts are joining Japanese experts on a panel to address the disaster. Japan has also ordered from the US two giant pumps, which are usually used for spraying concrete but are capable of spraying water. (AP, Apr 1) The US government is sending robots to help regain control of the plant. Robots with electronics built to withstand radiation could presumably work in areas where radiation levels are at dangerous levels. (Japan Times, Mar 30)

A citizen's group concerned about the impact on mothers and babies of the radioactive leaks from the crippled Fukushima Daiichi power plant said on Wednesday (April 20) that small amounts of radioactive iodine have been found in the breast milk of four women living east or northeast of Tokyo. The highest levels were found in a sample from a woman in Kashiwa in Chiba Prefecture with 36.3 becquerels of radioactive iodine per kilogram. Japan's Health, Labor and Welfare Ministry said the levels were below the safety limit of 100 becquerels per kilogram for tap water consumption by infants under 1 year old. (Kyodo, Apr 20)

Citing the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, Kyodo News reported on April 13 that excessive levels of radioactive cesium were found in young sand lance fish caught some 22 miles (35 kilometer) from the troubled Fukushima Daiichi plant and some 550 yards (500 meters) off the city of Iwaki in Fukushima Prefecture. One of the sample fish had a level of cesium at 12,500 becquerels per kilogram, some 25 times higher than the legal limit of 500 becquerels. (Kyodo, Apr 13)

Japan's science ministry says radiation levels in seawater off the coast of Fukushima Prefecture are highest since it began monitoring some three weeks ago. It said the level of iodine-131 was 88.5 becquerels per liter or some 2.2 times higher than the legal limit in samples taken some 18 miles east of the plant on April 11. It said the concentration of these substances in the sea is likely to decrease gradually. The ministry also said that small amounts of radioactive strontium have been detected in soil and plants outside the 18 miles (30 kilometer) zone where the residents have been advised to stay indoors. Levels of 3.3 to 32 becquerels of strontium-90 per kilogram of soil were found in samples collected from three locations in Namie Town and Iitate Village. Small traces of strontium were also found in Motomiya City, Ono Town and Otama and Nishigo Villages some 25-50 miles (40-80 kilometers) from Fukushima Daiichi. Strontium-90 is known to cause cancer and has a half-life of 29 years. (NHK, Apr 13)

Economic Damages

Non-life insurance companies in Japan say around 380,000 claims have been filed so far by victims of the disaster, according to NHK. Payouts to date account for just over 20 percent of total claims, or around US\$1.3 billion dollars. The companies say the claims made so far are almost 6 times the number after a similar period following the Great Hanshin Earthquake that struck Kobe and other parts of western Japan in 1995. Payouts on life insurance are expected to total around US\$2.4 billion dollars. (NHK, April 15)

The GoJ said that losses from the disaster could total up to 25 trillion yen (US\$309 billion). According to Deputy Finance Minister Mitsuru Sakurai, the GoJ may need to spend more than 10 trillion yen (US\$117 billion) in emergency budgets for post-quake disaster relief and reconstruction. (Reuters, April 6)

The World Bank says that rebuilding will cost up to US\$235 billion, equivalent to between 2.5% and 4% of the country's economic output in 2010. The Bank says that it will take Japan at least five years to rebuild affected areas. The Bank also estimates 0.5 percentage points will be shaved from the country's economic growth this year but it expects growth to pick up again in the second half of this year. The 1995 Kobe earthquake caused some US\$100 billion in damage (then the equivalent to 2% of Japan's GDP according to the Bank). (BBC, Reuters, UN, March 21)

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) on Monday (April 11) cut its growth forecast for Japan's economy to 1.4 percent for 2011 (from 3.9 percent in 2010), down from its previous 1.6 percent estimate in January, due to the negative impact of the disaster on the nation's economy, Kyodo news reported. The IMF said that the forecast did not include the effects of possible power shortages and the risks associated with the nuclear crisis in Fukushima. According to Kyodo, the 1.4 percent estimate is seen as quite optimistic, as it is based on the assumption that the power shortages and nuclear crisis will be resolved in a few months. The IMF also says that the economy will expand 2.1 percent in 2012, up 0.3 percent from its January projection because of Japan's rebuilding efforts. (Kyodo, April 11)

The GoJ is set to compile an extra budget worth around 4 trillion yen (US\$47.8 billion) which will be focused on removing debris, temporary housing and restoring infrastructure such as schools, according to the Nikkei business daily. The GoJ also plans to allocate 1 trillion yen (US\$11.9 billion) to curb job losses and help the unemployed. (Reuters, April 13)

According to catastrophe modeling company RMS, the disaster is likely to have caused up to US\$34 billion in losses for the global insurance industry, Reuters reported. According to Reuters, RMS reported that the disaster probably caused US\$18 billion to US\$26 billion in property insurance losses plus another US\$3 billion to US\$8 billion in losses to the life and health insurance sectors. Other modeling companies already submitted estimates, according to Reuters: AIR Worldwide's estimate is US\$20 billion to US\$30 billion, while Eqecat's estimate is from US\$12 billion to US\$25 billion. (Reuters, April 13)

The WB reports that the northeastern region of Tohoku accounts for some 8 percent of the Japanese economy. The region is home to steel mills, ports and manufacturers of auto and electronic components. (BBC, March 21)

According to OCHA, the MHLW predicts that most of the 800,000 people who work in the three worst affected prefectures have had their livelihoods affected. (OCHA, March 30)

A report by Bank of America Merrill Lynch estimates that compensation claims alone, with payouts going to those most affected by the nuclear crisis, could rise to between 1 trillion yen (US\$12.3 billion) in compensation if the crisis lasts two months, or up to 10 trillion yen if it goes on for two years. (CNN, April 1)

The GoJ said Wednesday (April 20) that exports fell for the first time in more than a year last month as damage from the disaster slowed production of vehicles and other products. According to Kyodo news, the value of exports fell 2.2 percent in March from a year earlier for the first decline in 16 months. According to Kyodo news, the impact of the disaster may become more clear later in April and exports may recover before summer as reconstruction work continues, but are expected to fall again later, because of electricity supply shortages. (Kyodo News, April 20)

Government Response

Immediately following the disaster, the **Government of Japan (GoJ)** established an Emergency Response Team, headed by **Prime Minister Naoto Kan**. **Japan's Self-Defense Forces (JSDF)** swung into full action on March 12, and all available SDF resources were mobilized for rescue efforts. The **Ministry of National Defense** has deployed over 100,000 JSDF troops to lead the relief effort. The GoJ also officially decided to dispatch 10,000 SDF reserve personnel, which is their first deployment since the SDF was established in 1954. (Kyodo, March 16)
According to the GoJ, JSDF will stay in earthquake-hit areas for up to six months. The Defense Ministry is requesting some US\$2.3 billion dollars in a draft supplementary

budget that will be compiled soon in order to fund the six-month SDF mission. (NHK, Apr 15)

According to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the GoJ has ramped up their relief efforts. IFRC reports an estimated 106,000 personnel from the JSDF, 8,481 from the national police force and 4,600 teams (19,000 people) from the Fire and Disaster Management Agency deployed. The GoJ has also deployed 23 psychosocial support teams, as the specific area becomes an increasing need. (IFRC, Mar 28)

The JSDF and US military forces launched a three-day joint operation April 1, in a final search for more than 16,000 people unaccounted for in the coastal areas of Miyagi, Iwate and Fukushima. This is the last big sweep before officials in Tokyo shift their focus to the national reconstruction effort. The mission will consist of 18,000 SDF personnel and 7,000 US military personnel participating in the search on land, 120 helicopters and reconnaissance aircraft and 65 ships to cover the coastal areas from the northern tip of Iwate to the southern end of Fukushima Prefecture. Diving units from the Japan Coast Guard will also be sent to search in rivers and flooded areas. This effort of recovering bodies of the missing is viewed as a crucial step in helping the country move on. (OCHA, NYT, Apr 1) The three-day intensive search for missing people ended on April 3. JSDF, Japan Coast Guard and US military found a total of 79 bodies, the Yomiuri Shimbun reported on April 5.

At a news conference, the New York Times (NYT) reported Prime Minister Naoto Kan saying that his cabinet had decided the disaster would be formally known as “the Great East Japan Earthquake.” (NYT, Apr 1) PM Kan headed to the nuclear disaster zone on April 2 in order to see the operation first hand and to give a morale boost to workers operating in dangerous conditions. He also plans to visit the town of Rikuzentakata in Iwate Prefecture, a town that was severely affected by the massive tsunami wave. (Reuters, Apr 1) On April 10, PM Kan visited Joint Force Land Component Command members’ participation in Operation Field Day, an ongoing effort by the JGSDF and US forces to clean schools that suffered severe damages. Kan thanked the US servicemen who participated in the operation and all their efforts since Operation Tomodachi commenced. Three high-ranking MOFA officials visited four disaster-affected prefectures on April 4. State Secretary Chiaki Takahashi visited Iwate, Parliamentary Vice-Minister Makiko Kikuta went to Miyagi and Parliamentary Vice-Minister Hisasahi Tokunaga visited Fukushima and Tochigi in order to determine that Ministry’s future activities. (GoJ, Apr 10)

To address fuel shortages, the GoJ is setting up ‘makeshift service stations’ at evacuation centers and elsewhere in impacted areas. OCHA reported that Japan SDF will provide 10 to 20 locations with 1,000, 200 liter drums, and the fuel will be free. (OCHA, Mar 28)

On March 26, the head of the SDF Joint Staff Office, General Ryoichi Oriki, and Commander of the US Pacific Fleet, Admiral Patrick Walsh, met at the Defense Ministry in Tokyo, agreeing to share information on the troubled Fukushima Daiichi nuclear plant and cooperate in resolving the problem. Following the meeting, Walsh told reporters that he is sharing all the ability and experience his experts can offer with the SDF. NHK reports that US forces are sending a vessel, carrying a large amount of fresh water to be used to cool the nuclear plant. (NHK, Mar

26)

The Ministry of Defense has formed a civil assistance cell, in which Japan SDF will liaise with the Prefectural and Municipal governments to determine the types and quantity of relief items needed. (OCHA, Mar 22)

The GoJ launched the newly created Special Headquarters for Measures to Assist the Lives of Disaster Victims, and as of March 20 was operating. (USAID, WHO, Mar 22) The headquarters will relocate displaced people to unaffected prefectures, and is working to minimize the burden on local governments in the host prefectures. The GoJ Chief Cabinet Secretary reports that the special headquarters will meet regularly to ensure that displaced individuals receive adequate support. (USAID, Mar 22)

The GoJ announced on March 18 that the Special Task Force for Livelihood Support of the Affected Populations is now operational. The new task force is responsible for ensuring that aid reaches the evacuation centers. Additionally, it will coordinate with the Disaster Volunteer Coordination Office. (OCHA, Mar 21) On March 17, a "Volunteers Coordination Unit" under the Chief Cabinet Secretary's Office was announced by the GoJ and is responsible for coordinating volunteer groups and NGOs. (OCHA, Mar 17)

On Thursday (Apr 14), the National Police Agency (NPA) said it would dispatch 1,060 more officers from around the nation to reinforce patrols in areas devastated by the quake and tsunami. The additional manpower, which will start moving to areas on Monday (Apr 18), will raise the number of police officers dispatched to Iwate, Fukushima and Miyagi prefectures to 4,500, according to the NPA. Currently, the police officers already dispatched to disaster areas are mainly searching for missing people and identifying disaster victims. The newly dispatched officers will be assigned to patrolling in areas along the Sanriku coast, where many police boxes, substations and patrol cars were destroyed. Additionally, the NPA will increase the number of female police officers, who will regularly visit evacuation centers to provide consultations. Also, with groundless rumors circulating in affected areas, the NPA will try to ease the anxieties of survivors with regular visits by police officers. (Yomiuri, Apr 14) The NPA established call centers to provide guidance and support to help find missing family members. (OCHA, March 16) The Tokyo Metropolitan Government announced that it will deploy some 1,000 officials to Miyagi and Iwate to reinforce prefectural government offices that have been overwhelmed. They plan to station at least 100 officers per day in the affected prefectures from April 2 until at least mid May to support the provision of non-emergency services and the management of evacuation centers. (OCHA, Mar 30)

The GoJ declared a State of Nuclear Emergency on March 11 due to the threat posed by reactors in two Fukushima nuclear power plants, which prompted the evacuation of thousands of residents on March 12. The central government sent senior officials and troops to the nuclear plant to help cope with the emergency. The GoJ asked the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to deploy a technical support team to the affected area and coordinate international nuclear response support to Japan through the Response and Assistance Network (RANET). A

US nuclear expert team is supporting Japanese counterparts in handling the emergency. (OCHA, Mar 15) Since March 17, the JSDF together with a Tokyo Fire Department special unit and fire department units from a couple of other prefectures have conducted water spraying operations. The GoJ on March 22 ordered the JSDF to also monitor plant temperatures daily using their CH-47 helicopters. (CSIS, Mar 25)

Information from the Government of Japan can be found at <http://www.kantei.go.jp>.

National Response

The **Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS)** continues to conduct relief operations in its mandated role as auxiliary to the GoJ during disasters. They have mobilized all of its resources and staff nationally, providing medical relief, psychosocial support (PSP), ongoing provision of full blood services, distributing relief supplies, and are collecting voluntary donations. ***Reported on April 13, the JRC has sent 609 medical teams in total to affected areas, and mobile medical teams have been operating in evacuation centers. (BRC, Apr 13)*** In total, some 3,000 staff will be involved, with a psychosocial support provider assigned to almost all deployed medical teams, the IFRC reported. The National Society, with the assistance of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), has distributed over 125,000 blankets, 183,000 pieces of clothing, 26,000 emergency relief packs and 11,000 sleeping kits to evacuees. JRCS teams are also supporting local health facilities, and now have mobile clinics serving remote and hard-to-reach areas. In the coming weeks, the JRC said they will place greater emphasis on early recovery. As part of the recovery effort, they are to equip 70,000 temporary homes with a package of electrical appliances, worth an estimated US\$160 million and aimed to benefit over 280,000 people. (IFRC, Apr 7)

Reuters reported on April 7 that the JRC has almost US\$1.3 billion in donations from the public. However, they are struggling to get the cash to those most in need. The JRC plans to transfer about US\$800 million to Japanese officials this week to start distributing cash grants to survivors. (Reuters, Apr 7)

In response to damages caused to the Fukushima nuclear power plant, the JRC remains prepared to support those evacuated from the exclusion zone. All of the JRC branches (47) are equipped with special equipment to cope with nuclear, biological or chemical disasters. (IFRC, OCHA, Mar 11-15)

The JRC facilitated by the ICRC, are encouraging those living overseas to make use of the ICRC's restoring Family Links website (www.familylinks.icrc.org) to help people seeking to re-establish contact with family members and friends missing since the disaster hit. (ICRC, Mar 12) As of March 28, the family links website, which is usable in six languages, has 5,619 registrations. (IFRC, Mar 28)

As part of its national disaster response preparation, community-based disaster response groups known as "Jishubo," are trained and equipped to help rescue trapped survivors, guide people to evacuation centers and provide food and water. (Reuters, Mar 15)

The **Japan Medical Association (JMA)** started to ship insulin to affected sties, but ran into difficulty in reaching affected areas because of bad road conditions and lack of petrol. (WHO, Mar 24)

The **Bank of Japan** established a task force led by Governor Masaaki Shirakawa. (Japan Times, Mar 11)

Nippon Telephone and Telegraph Company has started an emergency message service.

In order to facilitate the communication and exchange of information among the organizations working in the Tohoku area to support survivors, a network of NGO/volunteer organizations “**Japan Civil Network for Disaster Relief in East Japan**” has been set up. The website, <http://www.jpncivil.net/>, has been created for readers to have access in Japanese to information on the activities organizations are conducting. The network has been established as NGOs and volunteers begin to focus their assistance to those living outside evacuation centers and outside of the distribution network. (OCHA, Apr 1)

Some NGOs are working through **Japan Platform (JPF)**, an established emergency humanitarian aid NGO, working as an umbrella agency for Japanese NGOs supporting refugees and disasters globally. JPF is distributing food and water in Sendai city and coordinating JPF member organizations. (SEEDS, Mar 20) A representative from JPF joined the OCHA team, based at JICA Tokyo International Center. *According to the UN OCHAs’ Financial Tracking Service, the JPF reported that member organizations had raised more than US\$60.3 million in just a month after the disaster. (USAID, Apr 15)*

Together with the **Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation (JANIC)**, the JPF made an appeal to international NGOs for disaster-related activities in East Japan on March 21. The JPF appealed a number of points based on the present situation, including strongly advising foreign NGOs to inform and consult with a Prefectural Disaster Volunteer Centers (DVC) before starting activities, and to keep in close contact with municipality DVCs. JPF and JANIC also advised NGOs to support Social Welfare Councils and DVCs in many ways, as some are still struggling to establish and sustain their activities, and recommended a small number of foreign NGO’s staff members, as a huge number of individual volunteers working in affected areas will soon be available in Japan. (JPF, Mar 21)

With increasing demands for coordination of both local and international NGOs and information on assistance needed, JPF accepted the leading role with support from JANIC. JPF, in collaboration with JANIC, announced that they will act as a point of contact for overseas NGOs relief operations in Japan. The NGOs consortia will facilitate information sharing and coordinate needs from the field with international organizations operating in affected areas. It will also liaise with the prefectural governments and Council of Social Welfare. (OCHA, Mar 30)

SEEDS Asia is providing information assistance and coordinating Asian Disaster Relief NGOs.

Charity Platform's Just Giving project collected over an estimated US\$6 million (510 million Yen) to support NGO Civic Force. (SEEDS, Apr 1) Civic Force has disclosed a list of 119 required supply items through its on-the-ground survey. Japanese NGOs on the ground are focusing on the least supported population and supply needs through coordination with local municipalities, the National Council of Social Welfare, and local volunteer centers set up at each prefecture. They have launched a website to collect relief items from small scale supporters for better coordination with the affected areas. (SEEDS, Apr 1)

According to SEEDS Asia and JPF, over 40 Japanese NGOs and local partners of international NGOs are responding to this emergency. (OCHA, Mar 30)

Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) Japan has provided food and emergency relief item distribution focusing on senior citizens in Sendai, Osaki and Higashi Matsushima City, Tome and Watari in Miyagi Prefecture.

Ashinaga, a Tokyo-based NPO that supports orphans, will give special lump-sum payments to children who lost their parents in the disaster. They have received inquiries concerning more than 60 orphans. They also plan to establish centers to provide mental health services for children. (Yomiuri, Apr 1)

The **Association for Aid and Relief (AAR)** has provided fuel, water, food and NFI distribution, focusing on the elderly and disabled facilities, in Otsuchi town in Iwate Prefecture, and in Kesenuma, Minami-sanriku, Sendai, Tome, Kurihara, Iwanuma, Ishinomaki, Higashi Matsushima city, Yamamoto town in Miyagi Prefecture. (SEEDS, Mar 20 – Apr 1) On March 26, AAR's Japan's truck carried a load of relief items to the Emergency Headquarters of Soma City in Fukushima. (AAR, Mar 28) Rice has been donated from "Farmin" an organic rice farm in Tome City in Miyagi, an area well known for its rice production. AAR Japan was entrusted by the farm to deliver the 300 kg of rice to survivors at a nursing home for the aged in Higashi-Matsushima. (AAR, Mar 28) On March 31, AAR's Japan Emergency Relief Teams visited Higashi-Matsushima City in Miyagi, Yamada Town in Iwate and Soma City in Fukushima Prefecture, bringing prepared-food pouches, toilet paper rolls, underwear, towels, etc., after being requested following AAR's first distribution. AAR has distributed relief items to Soma City, Fukushima's "Reception Center for Earthquake Survivors in Minami-Soma City," which has been established to collect relief supplies intended for survivors at refuge centers and those who remain in their own houses. AAR Japan members joined the staff of Peace Project to open a one-day soup kitchen in Ishinomaki City in Miyagi. Strengthening their activities, AAR has opened an office in Morioka, Iwate's prefectural capital, while the office for a base of operations has been in Sendai, Miyagi. (AAR, Apr 1)

The **Association of Medical Doctors of Asia (AMDA)** has doctors, nurses, midwives, pharmacists, psychologists and coordinators, providing medical assistance with international doctors and distribution of basic supplies in Kamaishi City and Otsuchi town, including remote districts, in Iwate Prefecture, and in Minami-sanriku in Miyagi Prefecture. The AMDA team has delivered mobile clinic services to sites where elderly cannot go to the hospital. (AMDA, Mar 29) AMDA plans to construct two temporary clinics in Otsuchi town and Minami-sanriku,

respectively. The NGO also announced plans with foreign medical organizations to establish a scholarship program for the local high school students aspiring to become doctors/nurses in the future. AMDA President, Dr Shigeru Saganami held a press conference at their Headquarters in Okayama, Japan on April 5, announcing AMDA's completion of emergency relief operations by the end of April. AMDA has employed 12 locals as drivers, care workers and operational staff. AMDA will be supporting the rehabilitation of schools, and will give out "back to school" kits containing stationary and school bags. ***AMDA reported on Tuesday (Apr 19) that they were shifting towards rehabilitative assistance to support rebuilding of local medical systems. The NGO will be turning over its activities to local doctors and medical facilities in an effort to get the medical systems back to normal. Arrangements are now being implemented to have all AMDA teams withdrawn from current working locations in Miyagi and Iwate by Wednesday (Apr 20). As of Monday (Apr 18), there were 140 AMDA relief personnel on the ground. (AMDA, Apr 4-19)***

The **Basic Human Needs Association (BHN)**, is planning on temporary internet infrastructure installation and distribution of communication tools in Tono City in Iwate Prefecture.

CARE has provided emergency relief items to Kamaishi city, Iwate Prefecture. They are setting up base in Morioka and Miyako, and will begin distribution of warm meals and NFIs in Yamamoto Town.

Campaign for the Children in Palestine (CCP) is providing water and NFIs in Otsuchi town in Iwate Prefecture.

Caritas Japan is planning psychological care.

Child Fund is distributing food in Ofunato City in Iwate and in Natori City in Miyagi Prefecture. They are addressing immediate physical needs, such as food, clean water and shelter. They have partnered with area organizations to maximize resources and maintain a steady flow of emergency goods and to avoid gaps and overlap. The NGO will also provide thousands of teachers with a manual based on one that Child Fund International created for use in emergency situations. In Fukushima Prefecture's Minami Soma City, Child Fund distributed hygiene products. (Child Fund, Mar 31)

Civic Force has begun food distribution in Ofunato City in Iwate Prefecture. Relief items from the organization continue to reach Kesenuma City, in Miyagi Prefecture, while major companies are providing cash/in-kind donations. Civic Force disclosed a list of 119 required relief items, and started the largest private regular logistics service with ten 4-ton trucks.

Crash Japan has established six base camps in Fukushima, Miyagi and Iwate prefectures, to house volunteers and send them to affected areas. Pastors of many churches in the area will share what each community needs, and Crash Japan volunteers go on "shopping lifts," gathering goods from the group's warehouse in Sendai, and deliver the goods to the designated areas. (Japan Times, Apr 6)

The **Foundation for International Development/Relief (FIDR)** is distributing snacks in Shiogama and Miyako in Iwate Prefecture, and in Kesenuma, Minami-sanriku City and Onagawa in Miyagi Prefecture.

Serving as SEEDS Asia partner and leading community radio network, **FMY** is collecting disaster related relief information and broadcasting in multi-language for the affected community in the Tohoku area. FMY is also sharing real-time multi-language programs with local community radio networks in the affected area via MP3 files. (SEEDS, Mar 23)

Good Neighbors distributed relief and hygiene products in Otsuchi, Yamada town and Kamaishi city in Iwate Prefecture.

Humanitarian Medical Assistance (HuMA) is providing medical aid in Minami-sanriku, Miyagi.

Japan Asian Association and Asian Friendship Society (JAFA) is providing, food, NFI in Tome and Minami-sanriku in Miyagi Prefecture.

Japan Association for Refugees (JAR) is providing disaster related information in multiple languages. <http://www.refugee.or.jp/jar/topics/other/2011/03/14-1001/shtml>.

Japan Emergency NGOs (JEN) sent staffs to Sendai, Miyagi Prefecture, and identified deterioration of sanitation in the affected area. JEN has also distributed food and basic relief items in Sendai. The organization is accepting listed in-kind donation from the public on a weekly basis. The IRC is contributing to aid operations of JEN Japan, which is preparing hot meals at evacuation centers and initiating psychosocial care for survivors at the evacuation sites, with a focus on children. (IRC, Mar 24) JEN has set up base camp in Ishinomaki in Miyagi Prefecture, and is currently recruiting volunteers to help clear out the rubble that fills the coastal area. The NGO plans on hiring local residents to establish an office in the city in order to promote the financial independence of victims who have lost their jobs. (Japan Times, Apr 6) JEN teams have expanded their assistance to the remote areas of Minamisanriku, Higashimatsushima, Onagawa and Ishinomaki, which have reportedly received the least external support due to their location. Islamic Relief has been working with JEN to deliver vital supplies and help in the relief effort. JEN is now working to remove sludge from evacuation centers and homes to get them suitable for habitation. Planned future activities for JEN include a temporary shelter project, encouraging local waste management companies to participate in the rubble clean up, connecting local shop owners to the farmers and supporting local vegetable shop owners to reinstall their destroyed shops. Up to the first week of April, JEN's activities have reached some 150,000 people. (IR, Apr 11)

Japan Heart is providing medical care in Minamisanriku, Miyagi Prefecture, disseminating psychological care information through its Web site.

The **Japan International Food for the Hungry (JIFH)** is distributing food and basic supplies in Kesenuma City, Higashi Matsushima and Tagajo, in Miyagi Prefecture, with international aid workers joining its base camp. JIFH is also distributing food and basic supplies in Date City in Fukushima.

The **Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning (JOICFP)** is providing female and children related NFIs in Ofunato, Kamaishi, and Miyako in Iwate Prefecture.

Japan International Volunteer Center (JVC) distributed basic medical supply items in Natori City, and relief items in Ishinomaki. The **JOICFP** is providing female and children related NFIs in Tagajo, Shiogama, Shichigahama and Kesenuma in Miyagi through local midwifery networks.

KnK (Children without Borders) is providing assistance in childcare and education in Rikuzentakata City in Iwate Prefecture. KnK has also completed distribution of basic relief items and baby formula milk in Kita Ibaraki city, Ibaraki Prefecture.

Kokusai Kyogo, a Japanese company specializing in topographical mapping and GIS, is already working with the GoJ. (OCHA, Mar 15)

Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) staff of 50 is providing medical assistance, running mobile clinics on the ground, conducting assessments and providing emergency relief items to Tome/Kesenuma City, Minami-sanriku town. MSF plans to support a team of six psychologists, from the Japanese Society of Certified Clinical Psychologists, who will treat victims of the disaster. They will help identify populations in need of assistance and will provide logistical support. On March 23, the medical NGO distributed 10,000 hygiene kits in Minami Sanriku, and plan to give out non-food item kits to 4,000 people on March 25 and 26). (MSF, Mar 24)

MSF medical teams continue to work in evacuation centers in Minami Sanriku in Miyagi, and have started to support a Japanese doctor in the town of Taro in Iwate prefecture. MSF reports the main activity continues to be consultations with elderly patients suffering from chronic diseases.

The **NGO collaboration center for HANSHIN QUAKE Rehabilitation/CODE** is based in Tono city in Iwate Prefecture, where it coordinates volunteer activities. They have also provided food in Natori City in Miyagi Prefecture.

NGO Peace Builders (PB) is providing NFIs in Kita Ibaraki.

NICCO is providing medical assistance, including psychological care, toiletries distribution and portable toilet set-up and generator distribution in Natori and Iwanuma City in Miyagi Prefecture.

The **Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development (NICCO)** is providing medical assistance, including psychological care, toiletries distribution, portable toilet set-up and generator distribution in Rikuzentakata.

Oxfam Japan will provide support for pregnant woman and small children and information assistance through the distribution of portable radios (est. 15,000 units) with **JOICFP**, and the **Tohoku area pacific offshore earthquake multi-language support center** is providing multi-language disaster related information.

Peace Boat: A second group of volunteers from the NGO/NPO Peace Boat is in Ishinomaki in Miyagi Prefecture to provide relief. The group will clean up homes damaged by mud and rubble,

establish soup kitchens, and manage the inflow of goods in order to distribute them to various temporary shelters and households in need. There are some 90 helpers dispatched for the weeklong shift. (Japan Times, Apr 6)

Peace Winds Japan (PWJ) began to expand the distribution of emergency materials to Ofunato and Rikuzentakata City. (PWJ, Mar 20) Following their needs assessment to start a project utilizing local human resources in affected areas, PWJ decided to construct a temporary bath using the piled-up scrap in those areas, in consultation with the Ofunato City Office. PWJ plans to use local resources through cooperation with local carpenters and procurement of local materials. (PWJ, Mar 30)

PWJ, working with Mercy Corps, is distributing relief items, including large emergency disaster shelters, food, sanitary items and a land transportation team of four. They also report operating in Minami-sanriku. PWJ is also providing free iridium satellite telephone services and mobile phone charging series in Kesenuma City. The IRC has been supporting PWJ efforts. (IRC, Mar 24)

Plan Japan is focusing their aid response on the mental, social and emotional care of children. So far, they have distributed blankets, toys for children and 1,000 family kits at four evacuation centers in Tagajo and Ishinomaki in Miyagi Prefecture. Plan is holding an orientation session for nearly 300 school teachers in Tagajo in order to help teachers better support the psychosocial needs of children. (Plan, Apr 2)

Rocinantes is providing medical assistance in Natori and Iwanuma City in Miyagi Prefecture.

A Japanese non-profit organization, **Ryugaku Kyokai**, or Study Abroad Support Council has started a consultation service for foreign students in Japan. For those affected by the massive disaster, Ryugaku Kyokai will help find temporary shelters, change schools, extend visas and make other necessary arrangements. Their services are available by telephone or through email. (NHK, Mar 25)

Shanti Volunteer Association (SVA), based in Kesenuma, Miyagi Prefecture, is distributing relief items of food and supporting the establishment of a Kesenuma volunteer center, aligning with the local Social Welfare council.

Shaplaneer is providing food and relief items in Kita Ibaraki City, Ibaraki Prefecture.

SHARE is providing medical need information in English in Rikuzentakata in Iwate Prefecture, and medical assistance in Natori City and Kesenuma City in Miyagi Prefecture.

World Vision Japan (WVJ) is distributing water and toiletries in Tome City and Minami-sanriku. (SEEDS, Mar 20 – Apr 10)

International Response

Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) is coordinating all offers of international assistance. *As of Tuesday (Apr 19), the GoJ reported receiving offers of assistance from a*

total of 138 countries and 39 international organizations have expressed their intentions to extend their assistance. (GoJ, Apr 19) The GoJ has accepted relief items from 29 countries and international organizations. In support of Japan, individuals and private sector companies, along with countries and aid organizations have contributed and pledged a total of US\$951 million bilaterally to the GoJ, Red Cross Societies, NGOs and other partners, according to the Financial Tracking Service, (OCHA, Apr 1) The GoJ shared that the need for further international assistance is limited and any support should clearly be in accordance with the GOJ's criteria:

For relief items: The GoJ is identifying the needs and setting up a mechanism for storage and transportation to affected people. They recommend not sending any relief goods without the coordination with the Government.

For NGOs: Because the SAR operation phase continues in affected areas, access to those areas are strictly limited to rescue workers and the temporary shortage of petrol in affected areas, international/foreign NGOs are recommended by the GOJ to wait until the situation improves so that those NGOs are able to conduct their activities in a self-sustainable way. (OCHA, Mar 17)

United Nations

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon expressed deep sorrow and offered the UN's full support in providing humanitarian assistance to Japan. According to the **UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)**, the OCHA Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP) has been in contact with the OCHA Kobe office that will monitor government and media sources. OCHA has been using its regional offices in Bangkok and elsewhere in the Asia-Pacific region to monitor the situation. (OCHA, Mar 11-12) OCHA's Director of Coordination and Response John Ging will visit Japan on March 20-21 (OCHA, Mar 19) In the wake of Japan's nuclear crisis, Ban called a high-level meeting on March 25 to "take stock of the international response to the latest developments" in Japan and encouraged countries "to consider lessons learned" in order to strengthen nuclear safety. (Reuters, Mar 25) OCHA is reporting and providing coordination support functions to the GoJ and has a temporary presence at the JICA Tokyo International Center in Japan. (OCHA, Mar 30)

OCHA staff, along with colleagues from the WFP, USAID's DART Team and officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cabinet Office travelled by helicopter to Miyagi Prefecture on March 24 with a mission to determine the need for further international assistance to affected areas. (OCHA, Mar 25) Following discussion with GoJ counterparts, OCHA noted that the need for any additional international humanitarian presence or internationally procured relief supplies is limited, and any assistance should only be given at the request of the GoJ and in accordance with their established criteria. Another significant note was to not overburden affected prefectures and local communities who are working at full capacity and do not have the resources to coordinate unsolicited offers of help. (OCHA, Mar 28)

During OCHA's second visit to Miyagi Prefecture, with support on the ground by the NGO Peace Boat and local government, the team visited three evacuation centers in Ishinomaki. The team reported that significant humanitarian needs are still not being met due to coordination and logistical challenges, but their biggest concern was the extremely poor sanitation conditions at evacuation centers. The current OCHA presence will be operating until April 6. (IFRC, Mar 28)

On March 31, OCHA led a joint mission to Rikuzentakata town in Iwate Prefecture. The team's mission was to determine the residual humanitarian needs to better inform reporting and highlight any gaps to the GoJ. After visiting the main NPO/NGO distribution site for unofficial evacuation centers, their general impression of local relief efforts in Rikuzentakata was very positive, noticing well organized and coordinated local distribution of relief items. They reported that although residual needs remain, the vast majority of these are being met. The OCHA team also noted, that although coordination challenges remain, the GoJ will cover the needs of the affected and that, with some very specific exceptions and then only at the direct request of the GoJ, there is no need for further international assistance at this time. As of April 1, OCHA has officially completed its supported role in-country to the GoJ. NGO consortia, Japan Platform and JANIC will take the lead in information exchange and coordination of international NGOs with their local partners. (OCHA, Apr 1)

A nine-member **UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC)** team arrived in Tokyo on March 13. The UNDAC team supported the GoJ with information management, help coordinate the international USAR teams and assist with assessments and environmental hazard analysis. To facilitate coordination, an On-Site Operations Coordination center (OSOCC) was set up in the premises of JICA Tokyo International Center. (OCHA, Mar 12-16). On March 23, UNDAC officially transferred reporting and some other functions to OCHA, which has a temporary presence in Japan, and is being supported by UN Refugees Agency (UNHCR) staff. (OCHA, Mar 23)

Regular updates, including MapAction products are available on the VOSOCC.

Environmental experts who make up a specialized unit of OCHA and the **UN Environmental Program (UNEP)** are closely monitoring the nuclear crisis, but have not been dispatched. (Reuters, Mar 14)

The **UN's Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)** said on its website, that it is prepared to respond upon request from the GoJ to assess radioactive contamination of the agricultural environment, provide technical advice and facilitate international trade of foods. (IAEA, Mar 20)

The **UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)** Japan Committee is providing assistance to affected children and their families by mobilizing its network of partners, including private sector, schools, religious groups and volunteers, in the areas of maternal and child health, education and psychosocial support. The Japan Committee for UNICEF, working with the local government, has conducted a rapid needs assessment on the ground to better support children, and has distributed received donations of supplies. Eight Japanese experts have been deployed from their UNICEF posts in countries around the world, including the US, Somalia and Afghanistan, to work with the Japan Committee for UNICEF. (UNICEF, Mar 24-25) UNICEF reported on April

5 that the Japan Committee for UNICEF had received the early childhood development and recreation kits from the UN agency's warehouse in Copenhagen, Denmark, in order to establish and maintain child-friendly spaces at shelters, nurseries, and kindergartens. Meanwhile, the general public is contributing through UNICEF's 'Children's Mini-library Project.' So far, over 80,000 children's books have been donated and will be placed in child-friendly spaces in affected areas. Additionally, UNICEF's global alliance partner, Japan Airlines, ensured quick delivery of kits and other items for children, while partner IKEA is providing children's clothing, toys and play mats. The Japan Committee for UNICEF is also working with local governments on a 'Back-to-School' program. (UNICEF, Apr 5)

The **UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)** is providing 1,794 solar lanterns for Miyagi Prefecture at the request of the GoJ. (OCHA, Mar 25) On April 1, UNHCR handed out 1,800 solar lamps in Ishinomaki in Miyagi Prefecture that they got from its supplier in India. Working with the Foreign Ministry, UNHCR has provided support to both UN efforts and Japan Platform in managing and collecting information on relief efforts by the NGO community. (UNHCR, Apr 1)

The **UN's International Telecommunication Union (ITU)** dispatched emergency telecommunications equipment to severely affected areas in Japan. ITU reported March 17 the deployment of 78 Thuraya satellite phones equipped with GPS to facilitate search and rescue efforts, 13 Iridium satellite phones and 37 Inmarsat Broadband Global Area Network terminals. Thirty more Inmarsat terminals are also ready to be sent. (ITU, Mar 16)

The **UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)** and **UN Operational Satellite Applications Program (UNOSAT)** are monitoring the situation. UNOSAT reported that the Space Charter was triggered by Japan on March 13. (OCHA, Mar 11, 13) UNITAR/UNOSAT has produced a map (<http://www.unitar.org/unosat/node/44/1549>) that illustrates satellite-detected standing bodies of water remaining after the tsunami over the city of Sendai and affected areas south in Miyagi Prefecture. (OCHA, Mar 19)

The UN's nuclear watchdog, the **International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)** offered technical assistance and its Good Offices to Japan on March 14, which made available the agency's direct support and coordination of international assistance. On March 15, the GoJ asked the IAEA to provide expert missions to the country. The IAEA is coordinating assistance from Member States through the Response and Assistance Network (RANET), which consists of nations able to offer specialized assistance after a radiation incident or emergency. (IAEA, Mar 15) Due to the confirmed presence of radioactive iodine contamination in food products measured in various prefectures by the Japanese MHLW, the IAEA has passed information to the UN's FAO and WHO and will continue to report on this development. (IAEA, Mar 20) The IAEA is sending three more specialists to join its existing four-member team in Japan to measure the amount of radiation, including on vegetation. (OCHA, Mar 23)

The **UN World Meteorological Organization (WMO)**, which has activated its Environmental Emergency Response mechanism and is monitoring the direction of winds and any potential path, is also in contact with the IAEA. (UN News Center, Mar 18)

UN World Food Program (WFP) logistics experts are now helping move humanitarian aid to the most affected areas of Japan. TNT, the international express and mail delivery company, helped WFP to deliver items to affected areas. Together, they have coordinated the delivery of 59,000 blankets flown into Narita airport from Canada, India and Thailand. (WFP, Mar 22) Following a direct request from the GoJ, the UN agency launched a logistics operation to support the GoJ's delivery of relief items. They will assist the JRC in the procurement and supply chain activities. Special Operation WFP will provide logistical expertise to participate in the GoJ's central coordination response unit, the establishment of a logistics coordination cell at Narita Airport and the provision of emergency storage facilities to support the response efforts of the GoJ. WFP reports duration of the project to be two months. (WFP, Mar 18) This week, WFP commenced construction of five mobile warehouses and four prefabricated offices in Ishinomaki City in Miyagi Prefecture. With plans to provide 20 mobile warehouses, these warehouses and offices are for use by the city and various Japanese relief organizations, such as Peace Boat and JEN that are delivering supplies to disaster-affected people. The WFP is planning to conduct a training workshop for Japanese NGOs, so that they will be able to set up warehouses on their own. WFP also is ready to provide prefabricated housing to NGOs. Additionally, the UN agency is working in Sendai, and will support Japan Platform. So far, WFP has airlifted in 50 metric tons of high energy biscuits, from its humanitarian hub in Malaysia, after being requested from Miyagi Prefecture. In support of the GoJ's disaster response, the WFP is delivering in-kind donations received from overseas and assessing the need for logistics hubs in some of the other areas affected by the disaster. The private sector has also supported the implementation of WFP's operations. UPS has organized customs clearance and transportation of relief items free of charge, while Nissan Motor Co. has donated two vehicles for use by the WFP staff on the ground. (WFP, OCHA, Apr 1)

The **UN World Health Organization (WHO)** warned members of the general public on March 17, against self-medicating with potassium iodide or with products containing iodide as a precaution against nuclear radiation. WHO advised that potassium iodide should only be taken when there is a clear public health recommendation to do so, as indiscriminate use can cause side-effects. (WHO, Mar 17) The WHO Western Pacific Region Office (WPRO) situation room is operating 24/7 to collect information and to monitor evolving events, and is in communication and coordination with Japan's Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (MHLW), WHO Kobe Center, the WHO Headquarters and partners for updates on radiation concerns, food safety issues, health situation in evacuation centers and other post-disaster health issues. The National International Health Regulations (IHR) Focal Point of Japan has been appointed as the POC of WHO on the event. (WHO, Mar 23) The WPRO has been providing regular situation reports, including situation updates that have been posted on WHO websites. The UN agency also proactively develops FAQs based on inquiries from the countries, partners and the general public. (WHO, Mar 26)

The **FAO-IAEA-WHO** issued a Joint Statement on food safety issues following the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear emergency. The agencies wanted to note that while some foods produced in Japan are likely to be contaminated by radionuclides at levels unsuitable for human consumption, there is no evidence food has been contaminated in any other country. (WHO, UN

News, Mar 23-24) A teleconference between FAO/IAEA/WHO on March 28 clarified the IAEA/FAO mission in Japan. Their focus will be to assist with sampling, analysis and data collection at a prefecture level and give guidance on the re-establishment of agriculture production. A Joint FAO/IAEA Food Safety Assessment Team met with local government authorities in Ibaraki Prefecture on March 28, who briefed the team on the extent of contamination in Ibaraki, the principle agricultural products affected, the main production areas and production methods and levels of contamination found. The team also met with local authorities in Tochigi Prefecture on March 29, and will meet with local government official in Gunma today. (WHO, Mar 30)

As of Friday (Apr 15), several UN agencies (WHO, IAEA, UNWTO, WMO, IMO, ICAI, ILO) that are closely monitoring the effects of the damaged Fukushima Daiichi plant remain confident that radiation levels do not present health or transportation safety hazards to passengers and crew. (WHO, Apr 20)

Note: For information on the activities of Foreign Governments, NGOs and IOs in disaster-stricken areas in Japan, please refer to Annex A below.

ANNEX A:

(Foreign Governments, Non-Governmental Organizations/International Organizations)

Foreign Governments

Afghanistan: The mayor of the southern Afghan city of Kandahar, Ghulam Haidar Hamidi, announced it was donating US\$50,000 in aid. (AFP, Mar 12) The Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan offered to provide relief money of US\$1 million. (GoJ, Mar 29)

Albania: *The Government of the Republic of Albania informed the GoJ that the country will provide relief money of US\$100,000 (about 8 million Yen). (GoJ, Apr 15)*

Algeria: The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria made a donation of US\$10 million (est. 800 million Yen). (GoJ, Apr 1)

Australia: Australia sent dogs and search and rescue teams at the request of GoJ, and deployed 72 specialists and 22 tons of rescue and medical equipment. (OCHA, AFP, Mar 12) The Australians also provided nuclear expert assistance. (OCHA, Mar 16) The Royal Australian Air Force (RAFF) is working to help ferry personnel and supplies from Okinawa to the Japanese disaster zone as part of Operation Pacific Assist, the Australian Defense Force (ADF) component of the Australian's Government's assistance to Japan. Australia's C-17 Globemaster III will pick up members of the 15th Brigade of the GSDF, their vehicles and equipment, and fly them to Japan to assist in relief efforts. The RAAF deployed an eight-person Mobile Air Load Team that specializes in preparing and arranging loads to fill the C-17's large interior. (GoA, Mar 18) At the request of Japan and the US, ADF's support, under Operation Pacific Assist, has been extended for a week. Australia's C-17A has been working closely with the US Forces Japan Air Operations Command. (GoA, Mar 20) Following advice from the GoJ, the Government of Australia will make a US\$10 million donation to support recovery efforts to the Red Cross Japan and Pacific Disaster Appeal. (GoA, Mar 21) An Australian air force transport plane brought a high-powered water cannon truck to Yokota Air Base March 22, after being requested by the US to help recovery efforts at the Fukushima Daiichi plant. The truck will be sent to the nuclear plant if the Japanese authorities request it. (NHK, Mar 22) Australian Foreign Minister Kevin Rudd launched a new 'Australians helping Japan' website (www.australiahelps/gov/au/japan) to guide many Australians wanting to help Japan get back on its feet. The website shares information on what individuals and groups can do to help, providing links to major accredited relief agencies and other organizations involved in the recovery and reconstruction efforts. Rudd also used the launch to welcome the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade's new twitter account, @dfat. (GoA, Apr 7)

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN): ASEAN Member States' assistance has been offered in various forms, including cash, medical assistance, food and rescue efforts. Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam have all made contributions to assist Japan so far. (ASEAN, Mar 16)

Austria: Rapid Response Health teams were mobilized from Austria (12 medical staff) and will arrive on March 14. (OCHA, Mar 13) The Government of the Republic of Austria reported that it will provide relief money of over US\$1.4 million (est 115 million Yen) through the Austrian Red Cross Society. (GoJ, Apr 7)

Bangladesh: On March 30, relief supplies, including 2,000 blankets, 500 rubber boots and 1,000 rubber gloves, which have been offered by the Government of Bangladesh, are scheduled to arrive at Narita Airport. Bangladeshi nationals living in Japan are reportedly participating in various voluntary activities, such as providing free hotel accommodation and hot meals to the affected. (GoJ, Mar 29)

Belarus: *The Government of the Republic of Belarus told the GoJ that they will be providing relief money of US\$500,000 (about 42 million Yen) through the JRCS. (GoJ, Apr 15)*

Bhutan: His Majesty the King Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck, Kingdom of Bhutan, made a donation of US\$1 million on March 16. (GoJ, Mar 22)

Bosnia and Herzegovina: *The Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina made a decision that Ministers each donate one per diem allowance for assistance to Japan. Also, the Embassy of Japan was receiving donations from many local governments of Bosnia and Herzegovina. (GoJ, Apr 14)*

Botswana: The Government of the Republic of Botswana offered the donation of US\$148,000 (est 12 million Yen) as relief money for Japan. (GoJ, Mar 24)

Brazil: The Government of Brazil announced the country's donation of US\$500,000, which will go to the Japanese Red Cross Society. (GoJ, Mar 22)

Bhutan: His Majesty the King Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck, Kingdom of Bhutan, made a donation of US\$1 million on March 16. (GoJ, Mar 22)

Brunei: The Government of Brunei Darussalam said Monday (Apr 4) that they will provide relief money of US\$1 million (est. 80 million Yen. (GoJ, Apr 5)

Canada: The Canadian government has put a range of capabilities at Japan's disposal, including a 17 member Disaster Victim Identification team, chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear technical expertise and equipment, which is on standby and ready to be deployed. (GoC, Mar 14) Canada, working with the Canadian Red Cross, has provided some 25,000 woven thermal wool blankets. (CIDA, GoC, Mar 16) A flight carrying nuclear related equipment (radiation survey meters and dosimeters) arrived at Narita Airport on April 6 from the Government of Canada. (GoJ, Apr 8)

Cambodia: Cambodia has contributed US\$100,000 for relief of the victims. (ASEAN, Mar 16)

China: A 15-member Chinese International SAR Team operated in Ofunato City in Iwate Prefecture, and brought four tons of materials and equipment, and their own power supply and telecommunication. China will provide US\$4.56 million (30 million Yuan) worth of relief supplies. Relief items include: 2,000 blankets, 900 cotton tents and 200 emergency lights, valued at US\$1.1 million (7.2 million Yuan). (GoJ, Xinhua, Mar 13-14) In east China's Zhejiang Province, the municipal government of Wenzhou said they will donate US\$307,692 (2 million Yuan) to Ishinomaki, its Japanese sister city in Miyagi Prefecture. Previously the provincial government of

Jilin said it will donate US\$100,000 to the prefectural government of Miyagi, while the municipal government of Changchun, capital of Jilin, pledged some US\$76,000 (500,000 Yuan) to the municipal government of Sendai. (Xinhua, Mar 16) China's second batch of relief materials was scheduled to arrive at Narita Airport on Tuesday. Materials included 60,000 bottles of mineral water and 3.25 million pairs of rubber gloves. Additionally on Tuesday, China shipped 10,000 tons of gasoline and 10,000 tons of diesel as free emergency assistance to the GoJ. The shipments will arrive in the Port of Etajima in Hiroshima on April 1 and Port of Namikata in Ehime on April 2, respectively. (GoC, Mar 29) TEPCO asked China's Sany Heavy Industry Co. if it could purchase a pump truck with a 62 meter arm to shoot water into the damaged reactor buildings at the Fukushima power plant. Sany has offered the pump truck to TEPCO for free. (Asahi, Apr 1)

Croatia: The Government of the Republic of Croatia told the GoJ that they will provide relief money of US\$692,000 through the Croatian Red Cross Society. (GoJ, Mar 22)

Czech Republic: The Government of the Czech Republic offered a donation of US\$273,500 (est 23 million Yen) to the Japanese Red Cross Society. (GoJ, Mar 31)

Equatorial Guinea: The Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea announced that it will donate US\$500,000 (est. 40 million Yen) as relief money. (GoJ, Mar 29)

Estonia: The Estonian Foreign Ministry is allocating US\$280,000 (200,000 Euro) to help victims of the disaster in Japan. (GoE, Mar 14)

European Union (EU)/ European Commission (ECHO): The Civil Protection coordination mechanism (MIC) dispatched a civil liaison officer to Japan March 13 to reinforce the EU Delegation in Tokyo and prepare for a possible deployment of a coordination team. (EU, Mar 14) The EU MIC sent a team to coordinate in-kind support from EU Member-States. The European Commission recently adopted a new humanitarian funding decision of over US\$14.3 million (10 million Euros) to help the Japanese population cope with the disaster, bringing the EU's total aid to over US\$21.5 million (15 million Euros). The new funding will allow the IFRC to distribute relief items to evacuees and other people in need, in partnership with the JRCS. Particularly, this funding will target some 8,000 families in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures. Previously, the GoJ has appealed to the EU to coordinate civil protection and humanitarian assistance, as well as all the in-kind offers from Member States. So far, 18 European Civil Protection Mechanism (MIC) Participating States have offered in-kind or financial assistance to Japan. On March 26, Lufthansa Airlines brought 72 tons of relief items offered by Member States to Tokyo, and since then three additional shipments of European aid has arrived, including 50 radiation dose rate devices. On April 6, an AeroLogic flight loaded with relief supplies, including 16.7 tons of food from Hungary, 4,000 pieces of clothing and 1,000 pairs of shoes from Slovakia and 10,000 gloves and other items from Sweden, sent by the EU, arrived at Narita Airport. These supplies will be delivered to areas in Miyagi Prefecture. (EU, Apr 6) As of April 5, more than 380 tons of relief items have been delivered to Japan by the MIC. Since March 19, a 15-member European Protection Team has been working on solutions for the

delivery of European assistance and have been coordinating the reception and transport of the aid. (EU, Apr 4-5)

Finland: The Government of the Republic of Finland announced that they will provide US\$710,800 (est 57.5 million Yen) in relief money through the Finnish Red Cross. (GoJ, Mar 29)

France: France deployed a search and rescue team consisting of 134 personnel. (Reuters, Mar 14) AREVA, France-based nuclear energy firm, sent special protective gear to Japan for workers battling to resolve the nuclear crisis. Gear, including 10,000 protective suits, 20,000 pairs of gloves and 3,000 masks, is set to arrive on March 18. At the request of the GoJ, French utility EDF also plans to send 100 tons of boric acid to Japan. The French government has already dispatched 12 radiation experts, including doctors and decontamination specialists. (NHK, Mar 18) The Government of the French Republic has also sent 8,000 blankets, which arrived at Kansai International Airport on March 19. The blankets will be sent to affected areas in Miyagi and Yamagata Prefecture, based on need. (GoJ, Mar 23) President Nicolas Sarkozy was scheduled to visit Japan on March 31, and meet with Japan's PM. Asahi reported French Industry Minister Eric Besson saying March 28 that the operator of the Fukushima plant at TEPCO has asked France to find experts in the disposal of radiation-contaminated water. (Asahi, Apr 1) Following a request issued by Japanese authorities, a new cargo of 40 tons of radiation protection equipment, including radiometers, individual exposure meters, masks, filters and protective clothing, arrived in Tokyo on April 10. The supplies were provided by the Ministry of Defense, the Atomic Energy Commission and AREVA. On Tuesday (Apr 12), AREVA augmented its team of specialist experts, now comprising 15 people. (GoF, Apr 13)

French Republic: *The Government of the French Republic sent a flight loaded with nuclear related equipment (radiation survey meters, contamination devices, etc.) that arrived at Narita Airport on April 10. (GoJ, Apr 14)*

Gabon: The Government of the Gabonese Republic announced its donation of US\$1 million (est 80 million Yen) as relief money to the JRCS. (GoJ, Mar 23)

Georgia: According to the Georgian Foreign Ministry, the country has provided US\$1 million through the Red Cross for relief efforts for Japan. (UNA Georgia, Mar 26)

Germany: Germany has sent a search and rescue team consisting of 41 people and three dogs. (Reuters, Mar 14)

Greece: The Government of the Hellenic Republic reported that they will provide relief money of over US\$144,500 (est 11.5 million Yen) to the JRCS. (GoJ, Apr 8)

Hong Kong: The Government of Hong Kong has approved a grant from the Disaster Relief Fund for US\$1 million to Save the Children Hong Kong for providing relief to earthquake victims in Japan. (GoHK, Mar 25) *Following a request by the GoJ, the Hong Kong SAR Government arranged to procure and ship 30,000 cans of preserved food and 100,000 pairs of socks to Japan. This is Hong Kong's second batch of relief supplies to Japan*

and will be delivered to Fukushima and Miyagi prefectures on Tuesday (Apr 19). The first batch, consisting of 20,000 cans of preserved food arrived on April 9 and was delivered to Fukushima Prefecture. (GoHKSAR, Apr 18)

Hungary: Hungary's emergency authority said it had offered a 16-member crew as part of the International Response Assistance Network program to check radiation and perform medical advisory work in seven monitoring teams. (Reuters, Mar 14)

Iceland: The Government of the Republic of Iceland announced that they would provide relief money of US\$86,000 (est. 7.1 million Yen). (GoJ, Mar 29)

India: The Ambassador of India to Japan delivered 25,000 blankets. (GoI, Mar 17) OCHA reported that India will be deploying a 50 person team, including medical personnel. (OCHA, Mar 19)

Iran: The Islamic Republic of Iran sent an airplane of relief supplies of foodstuffs (35,000 cans) on March 25. Fifteen-thousand more cans arrived at Narita Airport on March 31, and sent to the disaster area on April 1. (GoJ, Apr 5)

Ireland: The Government of Ireland (GoI) approved an estimated US\$1.39 million (1 million Euros) in emergency funding for the Red Cross relief operation in Japan. The GoJ also asked the EU for blankets, mattresses and water tanks, Irish Aid made available its stockpiles of these items in both Subang, Malaysia and Dubai. (GoI, Mar 16)

Indonesia: Indonesia's National Board for Disaster Management (BNPB) will send a 64-person trained Quick Response Team, equipped with medical supplies. Included in the team are the Indonesian Armed Forces, a search and rescue team and a medical team. (ASEAN, Mar 16)

Israel: A preliminary Israel Defense Forces (IDF) Homefront Command medical delegation, consisting of two doctors and a Homefront Command officer, arrived on March 21 in Miyagi prefecture to begin appraising requirements that will enable the dispatch of the full-scale medical delegation. The Israeli medical delegation will establish a medical clinic. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Israeli embassy in Tokyo will facilitate the dispatch of the team, and will coordinate communications between the Japanese authorities and the IDF Homefront Command. (GoI, Mar 21) A team of 53 medical workers from Israel arrived to deploy to Minamisanriku in Miyagi prefecture where they set up a field clinic and assisted local doctors. (Japan Times, March 28) Israel said it will donate the makeshift clinic to Minamisanriku town as its medical team ends its mission there as all the hospitals and clinics in the town have been damaged by the disaster. (NHK, April 7)

Italy: Italy is working towards assisting Japan in reconstruction, and currently is raising funds to finance one or more projects to be identified by the Tokyo government. The initiative, "Italy-Japan Friendship and Solidarity," was launched on April 5 at the foreign ministry in Rome. The Embassy of Italy also has arranged for a series of 119 cultural and scientific events during the fall in Japan in order to "contribute to the resumption of normal cultural activity." (GoI, Apr 8)

Kazakhstan: *The Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan provided relief money of US\$1 million (about 80 million Yen). Their government also provided a second dispatch of relief supplies (about 40,750 cans of steamed beef) that arrived on Monday (Apr 18). The first dispatch of relief supplies arrived April 12. (GoJ, Apr 19)*

Kyrgyz Republic: On March 18, relief supplies from the government of the Kyrgyz Republic were delivered. Based on the needs of those affected, GoKR transported some 2.5 tons of mineral water, which will be delivered to Miyagi Prefecture. (GoJ, Mar 20)

Kuwait: *Kuwait has decided contribute 5 million barrels of crude oil and oil products to aid Japan as they recover. (KUNA, Apr 18)*

Lao PDR has provided US\$100,000 in emergency relief to Japan and has agreed to establish a national committee to raise more funds and to be ready to send personnel. (ASEAN, Mar 16) The donation will be used as relief money through the JRCS. On March 20, delegates across the country who attended the Ninth Party Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party announced they would donate an estimated US\$90,000 as relief money. (GoJ, Mar 27)

Latvia: The Government of the Republic of Latvia said they will provide relief money of US\$201,000 (est 16.3 million Yen). (GoJ, Mar 24)

Lithuania: Lithuanian state fire and rescue service said it was prepared to offer up to 32 rescuers, including three with search dogs and three paramedics. Lithuania coordinates assistance via the EU. (Reuters, Mar 14)

Maldives: The Maldives has said it will provide Japan with 1,800 cases of Maldivian tuna, which is equivalent to 86,400 individual cans. The shipment of tuna is reportedly worth US\$93,700 (1.2 million Maldivian Rufiyaa). (Minivan News, Mar 13)

Mongolia: The GoJ accepted the help of an emergency rescue team from Mongolia. The 12 member rescue team is from the National Emergency Management Agency of Mongolia. (GoJ, Mar 15) On March 24, the Government of Mongolia announced that a US\$1 million donation they had offered soon after the disaster struck had been made. (GoJ, Mar 25)

Myanmar: The Government of Myanmar made a donation of US\$100,000. Myanmarese people donated money through the Embassy of Japan in Myanmar. (GoJ, Apr 1)

Namibia: The Government of the Republic of Namibia offered a donation US\$1 million (est 80 million Yen) as relief money. (GoJ, Mar 24)

Nepal: Five thousands blankets offered by Nepal is scheduled to arrive at Haneda airport on Saturday (Mar 26).

Netherlands: The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands announced its donation of US\$1.4 million (est 115 million Yen) on March 18, through the Netherlands Red Cross. Additionally, the country's Red Cross has opened a special account for accepting donations from Dutch people, which will be directly used as relief money for Japan. (GoJ, Mar 24) On March 24, a flight, carrying 70 tons of relief supplies, including blankets, mattresses and

sleeping bags, from the Netherlands, Denmark and Lithuania, arrived in Japan. The supplies will be distributed in the affected areas by an EU coordination team in consultation with Japanese authorities. (GoN, Mar 25)

New Zealand sent a search and rescue help team consisting of 65 personnel. (Reuters, Mar 14)

Niger: *The Government of the Republic of Niger made a donation of US\$25,000 (est. 2 million Yen) to Japan. (GoJ, Apr 19)*

North Korea: North Korea's Red Cross donated US\$100,000 to its counterpart in Japan, while North Korean leader, Kim Jong-Il separately sent US\$500,000 to help pro-Pyongyang Koreans living in Japan who were affected by the disaster. (AFP, Mar 24)

Pakistan: Pakistan's National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) dispatched two C-130 aircrafts on March 24, carrying 24 metric tons of urgently needed food items, including 13.5 tons of High Energy Biscuits, 9 tons of milk and 500 bottles of clean drinking water. (GoP, Mar 24)

Philippines: The Philippines' National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council is prepared to deploy a search and rescue contingent, if requested. (ASEAN, Mar 16) Relief goods, consisting of 1,500 food packs, 12,000 cup noodles and 1,000 bath towels, from the Philippine Government arrived at Narita Airport on March 25. The goods will be distributed in Miyagi Prefecture, while 1,000 plastic mats and 5,000 dust masks will be given out in Iwate Prefecture. (GoJ, Mar 28)

Russia: A group of EMERCOM rescuers, Russia's Ministry of Emergency Situations, arrived in Tokyo March 14. (GoRF, Reuters, Mar 14) In Sendai, 79 Russian rescuers commenced SAR operations in the northeastern part of Sendai on March 16. Two more EMERCOM airplanes, An-74 and IL-76, with rescuers and an expert group of "Rosatom" corporation, the state nuclear corporation, arrived in Japan on March 16, bringing the total number of Russian personnel to 82. Rosatom has offered to help in responding to problems at the nuclear plants. The Government of Russia deployed rescue teams in two batches (total 156 personnel) to affected areas. Japan has accepted relief items, consisting of 17,200 blankets and 3.6 tons of drinking water, from Russia. Two airplanes carrying those relief supplies arrived at Tokyo's Narita Airport on March 19. (GoJ, Mar 19) Japan asked Russia's nuclear firm, Rosatom, to send a liquid radioactive waste disposal facility to Fukushima's power plant. The needed floating waste-disposal facility has been in use since 2001, and its construction, which cost around US\$35 million, was financed by Japan. (Kyodo, Apr 4)

Rwanda: The Government of the Republic of Rwanda offered a donation of US\$100,000 (est. 8 million Yen) via the Red Cross of Rwanda. (GoJ, Mar 29)

Samoa: The Government of the Independent State of Samoa donated US\$100,000 (est 8 million Yen) in response to the massive quake and tsunami. (GoJ, Mar 27) Launching an appeal to assist the millions of people affected by the quake and tsunami, the Samoan Red Cross raised over US\$11,500 (27,000 Samoan Tala). The appeal has now closed and the donation

will be sent to the Japanese Red Cross to use in the emergency and recovery stage. (SRC, Apr 6)

Saudi Arabia: Saudi Arabia's state-run oil company has pledged US\$20 million worth of fuel for Japan to help address oil shortages. (NHK, Apr 1)

Senegal: *The Government of the Republic of Senegal made an estimated donation of US\$218,500 (est. 18 million Yen) as relief money for Japan. (GoJ, Apr 20)*

Serbia: The Government of the Republic of Serbia offered a donation of approximately US\$549,000 (est. 45.25 million Yen) via the Red Cross of Serbia. (GoJ, Mar 29)

Singapore Civil Defense Force's Operation Lion Heart contingent was activated and consists of five search specialists and search dogs each. (ASEAN, Mar 16) Singapore also sent 4,350 blankets, 20,000 bottles of mineral water, 3,000 plastic water containers, 4,400 portions of emergency food and 200 mattresses. (GoJ, Mar 19)

Slovakia: The Government of the Slovak Republic offered a donation of US\$142,000 (11.5 million Yen) to the JRC in response to the disaster. (GoJ, Mar 23)

Slovenia: The Government of the Republic of Slovenia offered a donation US\$211,435 (est. 17.3 million Yen) through the Slovenian Red Cross Society. (GoJ, Mar 27)

South Africa: A 47-member South African Search and Rescue team has deployed to assist in Japan. (OCHA, Mar 19)

South Korea (ROK): The GoJ accepted a team from the Republic of South Korea (ROK) on March 13, consisting of 102 personnel, including rescue workers and two officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. (GoJ, Mar 14) The Republic of Korea plans to transfer its reserve of boron. (OCHA, Mar 16) South Korea sent 6,000 blankets and 100 tons of water. To support rescue and relief operations, over 100 members of Korea's National 119 Rescue Services were sent on March 14 to Sendai, in Kamo to perform SAR operations. They also worked in Tagajo and Shiogami on March 16, and were forced to move on to Niigata due to radiation levels, before returning to Korea on March 23. Additionally, Korean government staff, private organizations, religious groups in Korea and Korean celebrities have also sent significant amounts of aid, and been involved in several efforts to help Japan. (GoRK, Mar 23) The Korean Foreign Ministry has raised some US\$21.5 million (24 million Won) to help Japan recover. The donation was delivered to the Korean Red Cross on Thursday for them to forward to the JRC. (GoRK, Mar 25) A flight filled with relief supplies from the RoK is set to arrive at Iwate Hanamaki Airport on April 4. Supplies, including 20,000 masks, 20,000 soaps, 3,500 pairs of gloves and 2,800 portions of instant pilaf, are intended to be distributed in Iwate Prefecture. (GoJ, Apr 4)

Sri Lanka: The Government of Sri Lanka handed over a donation of US\$1 million to the President of the JRCS. The Sri Lankan Government has already sent a consignment of 3 million tea bags to be distributed among the people affected. (GoSL, Apr 7)

Sudan: The Government of Sudan will donate US\$100,000 (est. 8 million Yen) as relief money for Japan. (GoJ, Mar 23)

Switzerland: Switzerland announced it was sending a team of some 25 rescue and medical experts along with nine sniffer dogs following an official request from the GoJ. The Federal Department of Foreign Affairs also plans to deploy three more members of staff to assist the Swiss representation in Tokyo. Two specialists from the Swiss Humanitarian Aid Unit (SHA), who were deployed in Beijing, have arrived in Japan. (Reuters, GoS, Mar 12, 15)

Taiwan: A 28-member team of rescue specialists left for Tokyo on March 14. A first batch of supplies has also been sent. (Reuters, Mar 14) Japanese authorities reported receiving 500 power generators from Taiwan on March 20. (Kyodo, Mar 20)

Tanzania: The United Republic of Tanzania reported that their National Assembly will provide relief money of US\$17,000 (est. 1.4 million Yen). (GoJ, Mar 29) Representatives of the Embassy of Tanzania in Japan and the Tanzania Community in Japan will visit the Natori City Hall in Miyagi Prefecture to donate Tanzanian instant coffee and canned foods on Saturday (Apr 9). (GoJ, Apr 11)

Thailand: Thailand's cabinet allocated US\$6.58 million (200 million Baht) to buy warm clothes, gloves, rubber boots, instant food and other goods. The country will also send 15,000 tons of rice. Two C-130 aircraft of the Royal Thai Air Force arrived at Yokota Air Base in Tokyo on March 19, to distribute necessities, including drinking water, medicines and blankets, royally donated by Their Royal Highnesses Princess Soamsawali and Princess Bajrakitiyabha through the Princess Pa Foundation of the Thai Red Cross Society. With a capacity of 100 persons, the two aircraft will return to Thailand on March 20, bringing along Thai citizens in Japan who have registered with the Thai embassy. Another C-130 plane was scheduled to leave for Japan. A medical team sent on March 14 has returned to Thailand, after completing its mission to provide physical treatment for Thai people injured in the major disaster. Japan's medical service system was able to resume care and all Thai national were reportedly in healthy conditions. A Thai medical team of psychiatrists will stay in Japan for the now to provide mental health care for victims suffering from stress and anxiety. (GoJ, Mar 22) Their Majesties the King and Queen donated an est. US\$165,000 (5 million Baht) through the JRC to assist victims in Japan. The Thai Ambassador to Japan will present the donation to the President of the JRC. (GoT, Mar 25) On March 29, the Thai Government said it will lend two gas-turbine generators with a combined capacity of 244 megawatts to TEPCO for use over the next three to five years. The decision was made after TEPCO inquired in country and abroad if there were any surplus generators available. (Asahi, Apr 1)

Tonga: The Government of Tonga made a donation of US\$200,000 (est 9 million Yen) in response to the massive quake and tsunami. (GoJ, Mar 27)

Turkey: The Republic of Turkey's aid and rescue team arrived at Narita Airport on March 19. After making preparations of equipment and fuel, the team of 32 departed to work in disaster-affected areas in Miyagi Prefecture. (GoJ, Mar 20) Relief supplies, including 18.5 tons of drinking water, about 68,800 food cans of tuna or beans, and some 5,000 blankets, provided by

the Government of Turkey arrived at Narita Airport on April 4. Supplies will be delivered to Miyagi and Fukushima Prefectures, and Tokyo, where some cities have accepted disaster-stricken people. (GoJ, Apr 8)

Ukraine: Japan accepted the offer of relief supplies from Ukraine, which consisted of some 2,000 blankets. It arrived on March 17, and will be sent to the disaster-stricken regions by the cooperation of the International Friendship Exchange Council and Sagawa Express. (GoJ, Mar 18)

United Arab Emirates: In Dubai, a cultural group promoting bilateral exchanges organized an event on March 31, making an appeal for assistance for Japan. (NHK, Apr 1)

United Kingdom: After a direct appeal from the GoJ, Britain sent a team of 64 fire service search and rescue specialists, two rescue dogs a medical support team, along with 11 tons of specialist rescue equipment, to join the international relief effort. They said it would send nuclear physicists if requested. (Reuters, Mar 14) According to Britain's Department of International Development (DFID), Britain's USAR team in northern Japan completed its mission on March 17, and has returned home. (Reuters, Mar 18) The British Ambassador and a team of consular staff are in Sendai to assess the damage and locate British nationals. The UK has offered humanitarian assistance, Disaster Victim Identification and nuclear expertise to the GoJ. A dedicated crisis unit has been established in the Foreign Office and DFID has activated its humanitarian operations room. (DFID, Mar 15) After an urgent request from Japanese authorities the UK will send 100 tons of bottled drinking water to people living in the Ibaraki prefecture. According to Britain's International Development Secretary, Andrew Mitchell, the water will be sent from Hong Kong and is set to arrive in Japan on March 28. (DFID, Mar 28) A flight carrying nuclear related materials, including radiation survey meters and protective masks, was scheduled to arrive at Narita Airport on the night of April 2nd. (GoJ, Apr 1) A flight from the UK, loaded with nuclear related equipment, is scheduled to arrive at Narita Airport the morning of April 13. (GoJ, Apr 12)

United States: *On Sunday (April 17), US Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton met with Japan's Foreign Minister Takeaki Matsumoto in Tokyo, and expressed Washington's sympathy and solidarity with Japan's efforts to rebuild following the major disaster. In their conversations, they agreed on a bilateral "private and public partnership" to support efforts to recover from the March 11 disaster. During her visit, Clinton also met with Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko and visited Prime Minister Naoto Kan. (Japan Times, Apr 18)*

US Pacific Command (PACOM) activated elements of Joint Task Force 519 (JTF 519), which is trained to respond to large scale crises and contingencies that span the operational spectrum in the Asia Pacific region, to augment the staff of US Forces Japan (USFJ) to form Joint Support Force (JSF) on March 24. Admiral Patrick Walsh, commander, US Pacific Fleet, will lead the JSF, which will coordinate the US military's multifaceted support to the GoJ's current and potential requests. The US military will be engaged in two dynamic operations focused on assisting the GoJ and JSDF. The JSF will oversee the US military's humanitarian assistance and disaster response as part of Operation Tomodachi, and closely monitor the events related

to the Fukushima nuclear power plant to provide consequence management assistance if requested. As commander of US Forces Japan (USFJ) Lt Gen Burton M Field, will serve as Deputy Commander JSF. The JSF is located at USFJ headquarters in Yokota Air Base, Japan and will be activated for the duration of Operation Tomodachi. (JSF, Mar 26)

The Joint Force Support Web Site (<http://www.usfj.mil/JSF/Index.html>) went live on March 28, including social media accounts.

US DoD established **Operation “Tomodachi,”** which is Japanese for “friendship,” (OCHA, Mar 15), and will be led by Japan SDF. The operation team is a joint task force of the US armed forces that are prepared to provide a multitude of capabilities including equipment, air, sea and ground capability and expertise. As of April 6, DoD has expended US\$78.7 million on Operation Tomodachi, while US\$80 million in Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster and Civic Aid (OHDACA) funding for humanitarian assistance to Japan has been approved. ***The GOJ has been informed that US Forces involved in Operation Tomodachi have distributed over 280 tons of supplies, as well as having transported 3,100 tons of cargo. (GoJ, Apr 18)***

US Navy (USN)

US Seventh Fleet remains committed to assisting JSDF’s sustainment of life efforts, having 13,076 personnel, 16 ships and 130 aircraft, as of March 31, participating in Operation Tomodachi. Since Operation Tomodachi commenced, US Seventh Fleet forces have delivered 260 tons of HA/DR supplies to victims of the tsunami and quake in support of the efforts of the JSDF, and flown more than 160 aerial reconnaissance and search sorties. (JSF, Apr 6) With Sendai airport available for military flights, and soon to be opened for commercial flights, 7th Fleet’s focus has shifted to harbor clearance, consolidating relief supplies at airfields ashore, and preparing to assist with clean-up debris. (JSF, Mar 31)

The USS Ronald Reagan, and its two escort ships, the USS Preble and the USS Chancellorsville, have completed its relief mission under Operation Tomodachi, and as of April 5, were sailing in waters near Japan to return to a mission planned prior to the disaster. Before departing, Japanese Defense Minister Toshimi Kitazawa made a visit April 4 to express his gratitude to the US servicemen. On April 8, the Essex ARG and the 31st MEU ended participation in Operation Tomodachi. (JSF, Apr 8)

The USS Harpers Ferry and USS Germantown, with elements of the 31st MEU embarked, arrived in Okinawa on April 7. (JSF, Apr 7) ***The USS George Washington is expected to return to its home port, Yokosuka, on Wednesday (Apr 20), after leaving on March 21. (Stars and Stripes, Apr 19)***

US Marine Corps (USMC)

Marines and sailors from **III Marine Expeditionary Force (III MEF)** are supporting relief operations and its subordinate units are providing command and control, aviation and logistics support. III MEF is responsible for coordinating Marine Corps relief efforts with USFJ. Personnel with III MEF traveled from Yokota Air Base on March 14 to Sendai to develop and coordinate a humanitarian assistance center for Operation Tomodachi. (PACOM, Mar 18) Because of the proximity of aviation assets at Marine Corps Air Station Futenma in Okinawa, Marines from III

MEF are quickly able to deploy critically needed supplies and aid to areas most in need. Meanwhile, the 3rd Marine Expeditionary Brigade is located at Yokota Air Base with USFJ. Marines have connected with the Northeast Army of the Japan GSDF.

Supporting GoJ-led HA/DR efforts, there are an estimated 850 Marines from III MEF/MCBJ in mainland Japan supporting the operation, as of March 31. Additionally, 1st Marine Aircraft Wing units have flown 540 sorties, totaling some 841 hours of flight time, while delivering over 497,800 pounds of cargo. (JSF, Mar 31) PACOM reports logistical assets from 3rd Marine Division being redirected from Balikatan 2011 Exercise to Operation Tomodachi. (PACOM, Mar 26) The 31st Marine Expeditionary Unit is operating off the coast in the vicinity of Hachinohe.

About 10 members of the USMC Chemical Biological IRF arrived at Yokota AB on April 2 as an advance party that will be joined by two similar units set to arrive on April 3-4. The total IRF will have 155 personnel, who are specifically trained in the areas of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and high yield explosion operations. (Yomiuri, Apr 4) It will support the US on-scene commander and provide rapid response capability, and if requested, is able to assist and advise Japanese authorities. The IRF is expected to arrive as early as April 1. (PACOM, Apr 1)

On April 7, the 31st Marine Expeditionary Unit held a closing event on the island of Oshima, which was attended by RADM Jones and LT Col Farnum. JSF reported the people of Oshima demonstrating their thanks to the Marines by giving them a painting of the island. (JSF, Apr 7) Meanwhile, Operation Field Day was finishing up with some 180 Marines and Sailors returning from debris clearance operations from Oshima back to the USS Essex on Thursday. Operation Field Day was completed on April 8.

US Army

There are 458 US Army Japan personnel supporting Operation Tomodachi, as well as 1,000 national labor contractors. (USARJ, Mar 22) The USARJ Disaster Assessment Team (DAT) remains integrated with the JTF (FWD) complimenting their operations. USARJ deployed 2 Foreign Area Officers and one Operations NCO to join USFJ forward in Sendai. The foreign area officers speak Japanese and will be able to provide invaluable assistance to the JTF in coordinating relief efforts. (PACOM, Mar 19) US Army Japan Logistic Task Force 35 arrived at Sendai Airport, with a first priority to work in establishing communications, setting up work areas and preparing for the arrival of additional logistics personnel and heavy equipment. (USARJ, Mar 22) A second LTF 35 group arrived at Sendai Airport on March 25. LTF 35, USARJ has assisted US Marine units in clearing debris from the runway and taxiways at Sendai Airport. They have cleared 1,880 vehicles to date. LTF 35 is conducting bilateral and joint convoys to deliver kerosene to IDP camps and are continuing to clear debris at Sendai Airport. (PACOM, Mar 25) Meanwhile, USARPAC's 71st Chemical Company is at Yokota AB and Misawa AB with 41 personnel. Their role will be to establish decontamination sites at both Air Bases. (PACOM, Mar 28) JSF reported April 6 that US Army Japan is prepared to assume the command element of the Joint Force Land Component Command (JFLCC) by repositioning personnel and equipment into Camp Sendai. LTF 35 has left Sendai airport and has moved to the Ishinomaki Sports Complex. LTF 25 commenced the initial clean-up work at the school in the Ishinomaki

area on April 6, and will continue to work there through the end of the week. (JSF, Apr 6) As part of Operation Backpack, between 400 and 500 backpacks were stuffed at Camp Zama with toys, crayons, coloring books, blankets and hygiene items. The backpacks will be given to displaced school children living in shelters. The operation is in conjunction with Operation Harmony.

The US Army Japan's Joint Logistics Task Force 10 started cleaning up Okaido Elementary School on April 12. This is the ninth of twelve sites selected as part of Operation Field Day. LTF 10 completed its seventh school cleaning on Sunday. Meanwhile, US Army Aviation Detachment Japan is helping the North East Army of the JGSDF in recovering remains of missing Japanese citizens by doing passive searches, observations as they transition from point to point, during scheduled operations. A JGSDF UH1 and a US Army UH60 Blackhawk partnered in the flight, which will provide critical intelligence to the future planning of Operation Tomodachi. (JSDF, Apr 10-12)

US Air Force

The Air Force is supporting Operation Tomodachi with airlift, Search and Rescue (SAR) and Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR). The number of Air Force personnel deployed in support of relief operations is 519, while the number of Pacific Air Forces (PACAF) aircraft deployed in support of relief operations is 2. PACAF has generated 436 sorties, transporting 1,755 passengers and over 3,597 short tons of cargo in support of Japan relief efforts. (JSF, Apr 8) Delivered relief supplies include food, water, blankets, and generators using a variety of aircraft, such as C-130s, C-17s, KC-135s and C-12s. (PACOM, Mar 18, 21)

Responding to a request from the GoJ, the USAF deployed one of its WC-135 Constant Phoenix jets, which is equipped with sensors that can detect radioactive substances in the air. (Asahi, Apr 1)

USAID

On March 11, US Ambassador to Japan John V Roos declared a disaster due to the effects of the earthquake and tsunami, which allowed **US Agency for International Development/Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)** to provide an initial US\$100,000 through the US Embassy in Tokyo to assist with local relief efforts. USAID also activated a Washington DC based Response Management Team (RMT) to coordinate the USG humanitarian response to the tsunami. In response to an official request from the GoJ, USAID/OFDA sent 10,000 personal protective equipment (PPE) kits in March 18 to Japan for use in recovery clean-up.

At the request of the GoJ, USAID deployed a **Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART)**, including two urban search and rescue (USAR) teams from Fairfax County, Virginia and Los Angeles County, California, to help in the rescue effort in Japan. The teams, consisting of 72 personnel and six rescue dogs each, arrived on March 13 and travelled to Ofunato in Iwate Prefecture to engage in SAR activities under the direction of the Tokyo Fire Department. (USAID, GoJ, Mar 11-13) The US USAR teams worked with the UK and China USAR teams to establish a sub-OSOCC at their base of operations in Ofunato, facilitating coordination with the OSOCC to ensure a systematic international USAR effort. (USAID, Mar 15) USAR teams completed search assignments, but were unable to find any live victims. The US USAR team

concluded their last search and rescue assignment on March 17. All sub-OSOCCs are closed down and teams are advised to remain in close connection with OSOCC and VOSOCC. (UNDAC, Mar 21) According to officials from the Osaka Fire Department, coordinator of international USAR efforts on behalf of the GoJ in Ofunato and Kamaishi cities, no further assignments are forthcoming from the GoJ. US teams have transferred nearly US\$145,000 in equipment, including zodiac boat kits, kerosene heaters, cots and sleeping bags, to the Ofunato fire department to assist with local efforts. (USAID, Mar 18) DART assessments report that the GoJ continues to meet the immediate needs of individuals in affected areas, having sufficient relief items available locally and higher quantities of relief supplies flowing into affected areas as roads are repaired. Additionally, DART staff said that local level coordination appeared strong and has continued improving across the GoJ. (USAID, Mar 24)

The DART has 22 members, including representatives from USAID, the US NRC and the US DoE. (USAID, Mar 21)

USACE

To assist the US Army Japan disaster assessment team with debris-removal efforts, the **US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)** Japan District provided an administration system. USACE is developing a plan to clear debris from airfields significant to logistics and humanitarian missions, while assisting US Army Japan to deliver 50,000 water bottles to disaster survivors. (AFPS, Mar 16)

US NRC

In response to the nuclear emergency, two US experts from the **US Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)** were deployed to Japan on March 12. (OCHA, Mar 13) DoD reportedly contributed two pumper trucks to help Japanese authorities respond to the situation at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant. (NRC, USAID, Mar 15)

A nine-member expert planning team from **US Northern Command** was scheduled to arrive in Japan on March 17. Technical advice will be provided by the team, who will report to the commander of USFJ and will work alongside the Japanese military to evaluate and assess whether more US assistance is needed. (AFPS, Mar 17) US NORTHCOM is leading the voluntary return of DoD personnel and family members from Japan to the US, called "Operation Pacific Passage." (NORTHCOM, Mar 22) ***On Friday (Apr 15), the US lifted its "voluntary authorized departure status," and was encouraging any families of US diplomats who left to return to Japan. Additionally, the State Department lifted a travel advisory for all parts of Japan, excluding the 50 mile (80 km) radius from the nuclear plants. (Japan Times, Apr 18)***

US PACOM Admiral Willard has directed that precautionary measures be taken due to the potential of future radiological exposures, including directing the distribution of potassium iodide (KI) tablets to military personnel and their families in Yokosuka and Atsugi. Seventh Fleet personnel conducting disaster relief inside of 100 nautical miles from Fukushima's Daiichi plant continue to take KI as a precautionary measure. Personnel in Yokosuka and Atsugi have been advised not to take KI unless told to do so by authorities. (PACOM, Mar 21)

On March 15, US Energy Secretary Steven Chu said his department formed a team of 34 people and sent 7,200 pounds of equipment to Japan to help monitor and assess the nuclear reactor situation. (Yahoo News, Mar 15) The **US Department of Energy** team started aerial surveillance missions to measure air contamination between Tokyo and Fukushima on March 17. (USAID, Mar 17) Japan's TEPCO-NISA has requested six storage tanks and a trailer from DOE, as well as information about transportation and usage at the Fukushima site. Additionally, the GoJ has requested support for analysis of food, soil and water samples, and more High-Purity Germanium detectors from DOE. (OSD, Apr 6) ***The US Embassy in Tokyo said Thursday (Apr 14) that the US DoE is shipping five large stainless steel tanks for storing water contaminated with radioactive materials and a tractor trailer with a shielded tank to Fukushima Daiichi nuclear plant. The tanks are expected to be used to store contaminated water from the basements of No 1 to No 3 reactor turbine buildings and connecting trenches. (Kyodo, Apr 14)***

The **US Environmental Protection Agency** is detecting possible radiation in southern California, but because levels are so low, analysis will not be available for several days. (USARJ, Mar 22)

The **US Food and Drug Administration (FDA)** is enhancing monitoring of food for radiation and is working with the GoJ. (WHO, Mar 22) The FDA reported that all milk, milk products, vegetables and fruits produced or manufactured from Fukushima, Ibaraki, Tochigi and Gunma prefectures will be detained upon entry into the US. The products will not be allowed to enter the US food supply until shown to be free from radionuclide contamination. (US FDA, Mar 25)

Venezuela: The Venezuelan Government transported 167 packages of blankets, an estimated 2.8 tons of mineral water and 10 tons of canned sardines and tuna to Japan. (GoJ, Mar 24)

Vietnam: Vietnam will provide US\$200,000 in aid. The Vietnamese Red Cross will give an initial US\$50,000 through the JRC. (Reuters, Mar 14) Japan is also working with Vietnamese agencies in Japan to protect Vietnamese residents. (GoV, Mar 15) According to the Red Cross Society in Vietnam, an estimated US\$1.6 million has been raised so far. (NHK, Mar 31)

Non-Governmental Organizations/International Organizations)

Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) Australia: Coordinating efforts with local government authorities, ADRA has been instructed to support an evacuation center in Wakabayashi ward, located in Sendai City, Miyagi Prefecture. They dispatched essential food and non-food items, such as miso, blankets and fuel, which was received in Sendai on March 18. Donations to ADRA Australia's Disaster Preparedness and Response Fund will be used to support disaster response, recovery and reconstruction efforts in affected areas. (ADRA, Mar 21)

American Red Cross (ARC): The ARC is accepting donations of US\$10 through text messages of "redcross" sent to 90999. On March 15, the ARC announced an initial contribution of US\$10 million to the JRCS to assist in its continuous efforts to provide medical care and relief assistance. The ARC also sent a disaster management expert to Japan last week for a short mission to provide support and advice to the JRCS. (ARC, Mar 20) The ARC's total donations, among its more than 600 chapters across the nation, is an estimated US\$158 million. They have already sent US\$60 million to the JRC, and an additional US\$500,000 was given to the UN's WFP for the delivery and storage of relief items. (Reuters, Apr 7)

AmeriCares: AmeriCares dispatched an emergency response manager to Tokyo to direct efforts of their relief workers in Sendai. Their team is in direct contact with local officials, evacuation shelters and hospitals treating the injured in Miyagi, Fukushima and Iwate prefectures to determine health needs. Additionally, they are establishing an office in Tokyo to coordinate relief efforts. AmeriCares participated in the first inter-agency organizational meeting led by the Japanese MOFA and included representatives of the Japanese Cabinet, UN agencies and Japanese NGOs. According to their emergency response manager, their goal is to concentrate on immediate health needs of the affected population, particularly of those families living in shelters. (AmeriCares, Mar 18, 20) They are also working with their donor companies in Japan and will meet with doctors in Miyagi prefecture hospitals to assess and fill acute shortages of medicines, mainly for diabetes, cardiovascular diseases and asthma. (AmeriCares, Mar 23) AmeriCares reported they will deliver 20 tons of hygiene products for thousands of victims still living in evacuation centers. Two 10-ton truckloads of relief items include 5,000 bottles of shampoo donated by Procter & Gamble, antibacterial soap, toothpaste, diapers and other personal care items. (AmeriCares, Mar 25) Working with a local partner, AmeriCares completed their first relief convoy over the weekend, delivering several tons of basic supplies and hygiene items, to evacuation centers in the cities of Iwanuma, Watari and Yamamoto in Miyagi Prefecture. At each location, the relief team spoke with shelter managers about additional needs for supplies to begin preparing for more convoys for the next distribution of aid. Extending its support to smaller Japanese community organizations and NGOs, AmeriCares is launching a flash grants program to help them maintain or expand their emergency activities. (AmeriCares, Mar 31) On April 4, AmeriCares emergency airlift of medical aid arrived in Tokyo. The relief shipment, containing more than 17 tons of medicines, medical supplies and hygiene items, is valued at over US\$525,000 and will be received by AmeriCares partner, Tohoku University Hospital, which is located in Sendai. Their relief workers on the

ground will help unload over 4,000 cases of aid for use in 14 separate areas by 60 medical teams caring for patients in regional hospitals and evacuation centers. (AmeriCares, Apr 5)

Asian Development Bank (ADB): The ADB promised to provide aid to Japan following damage assessments, and said it was closely monitoring the impact of the quake and tsunami. (China Post, Mar 15)

British Red Cross (BRC): *The Japanese Red Cross requested first aid advice for survivors from DK books, the publishers of the UK's new first aid manual. The BRC reports that guidance on conditions, such as hypothermia, dehydration, abdominal pain, vomiting and diarrhea will be translated into Japanese and made available for free on the JRC's website. (BRC, Apr 13)*

Canadian Red Cross (CRC): The Canadian Red Cross is transferring US\$5 million in cash to the Japanese Red Cross to support relief efforts. The money will be used to support emergency health and the distribution of relief items. CRC said they will send additional financial support as the needs of people affected are revealed. (CRC, Mar 21)

CARE: CARE USA has raised enough funds to support initial emergency response in Japan. (CARE, Mar 18) CARE is targeting 20,000 beneficiaries in coastal communities in Iwate Prefecture. Staff will provide based on need, regular nutritionally balanced hot meals, and essential relief items. CARE will also try to work on simple upgrades of evacuation centers to make them more habitable. (CARE, Mar 30)

Christian Reformed World Relief Committee (CRWRC) will partner with partners on the ground with an established network of international Christian partners and alliances, including the Christian Relief, Assistance Support, and Hope (CRASH). (CRWRC, Mar-16) CRWRC has partnered with Food for the Hungry (FH), Japan International Food for the Hungry (JIFH) and the Reformed Church in Japan (RCJ) in the Sendai region, with a focus of strengthening the local churches and equipping them to respond. In phase one, JIFH has distributed food and NFIs, providing cash grants and services at distribution centers, through charges and in the communities, mobilized volunteers to serve at government feeding centers, and mobilized volunteers to clean up debris. Phase two will involve using local charges and volunteers to repair and rebuild damaged homes and churches, while phase three will include pastoral encouragement, support and training of Japanese Christian leaders and pastors from the affected region. CRWRC will provide direct funding support to the RCJs Diaconal Action Committee and Christian Reformed World Missions. (CRWRC, Mar 31)

Child Fund International is working with its global Alliance partner, Child Fund Japan, in focusing current fundraising efforts on helping children. A music video for the "Kids Helping Kids: Japan" fundraising event will be aired worldwide on April 2 at a red carpet event. The effort is designed to raise awareness and direct donors to Child Fund International, which has launched a fundraising appeal. (Child Fund, Mar 31)

Church World Service (CWS): CWS' response centers on emergency relief support at least 5,000 families, about 25,000 individuals, currently living at 100 evacuation sites in Miyagi,

Fukushima, Iwate, Ibaragi and Tochigi prefectures. CWS is working with various Japanese organizations, such as Japan Platform, Civic Force, Oxfam Japan and Peace Boat. CWS' supported assistance will continue through September. (CWS, Mar28)

Convoy of Hope (COH): On top of funds already wired by COH to in-country partners for the purchase of emergency rations, COH is in the process of shipping a 40-foot long container from the Philippines loaded with over 50,000 meals, dried fruit, powdered milk, water and sanitary cooking supplies. COH's network of partners in Japan will be giving out the items to evacuation centers and national churches. (COH, Mar 18) A COH disaster response team is on its way to Tokyo, where they will continue the work of an initial team of responders. The team's main goals are to work through port logistics, ensure current channels are in working order and CoH's footprint in Japan is expanded. (COH, Mar 24) Continuing their assistance, workers at CoH's World Distribution Center in Springfield, Missouri, are filling a large shipping container with essentials, such as bottled water, blankets, lanterns, batteries and toilet paper. On the ground, a team from CoH was able to provide radiation detection equipment to in-country partners, and a physician on the team conducted training and a hands-on demonstration for Japanese nationals on how to operate the equipment. (CoH, Mar 30)

Direct Relief International (DRI): In conjunction with the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL), Direct International made an initial cash transfer of US\$400,000 on March 21, from its jointly established Japan Relief and Recovery Fund to Association for Aid and Relief Japan (AAR Japan). The cash contribution will replenish funds that AAR Japan has already expended on extensive emergency-relief operations and will enable the organization to continue and expand its emergency activities, which focus on persons with disabilities and elderly persons affected by the disaster. DR has also offered medical and personal care inventories available for immediate transport upon approval by the GoJ. (DR, Mar 22) DRI announced April 6th that the Wasserman Foundation had donated US\$100,000 to its Japan Relief and Recovery Fund, which was established in partnership with the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL). Their contribution will assist thousands of displaced receive medical care, food, kerosene, sleeping bags, warm clothes and hygiene supplies in 20 care centers. A total of US\$3.5 million in contributions has been received and/or pledged to the Japan and Relief and Recovery Fund. (DR, Apr 6) On April 10, the JACL and DRI announced an additional US\$1 million in grants to five Japanese NPO groups coordinating relief efforts and providing services in Japan. Funding will go to JANIC to support its central role as the coordinating body for groups responding to the disaster. The other organizations being support by funding are: Service for Health in Asian and African Regions (SHARE), Shanti Volunteer Association, Shapla Neer and Japanese International Volunteer Center. (DR, Apr 10)

Google: Google offered up YouTube on March 18 to help victims from the quake and tsunami find missing loved ones. YouTube began posting videos of victims of the disaster appealing for information about friends and family. The videos were taken in shelters around Japan and are posted at youtube.com/shousoku. The "YouTube Missing Person Finder" is a video version of a "Person Finder" Web tool launched by Google in the immediate aftermath of the quake to find missing persons. The "Person Finder" was tracking nearly 330,000 records as of Friday. Google is posting lists of residents of shelters on photo-sharing site Picasa, and has set up a multi-

lingual Crisis Response Page with links to the “Person Finder” and other resources. (AFP, Mar 18)

Greenpeace: A group of Greenpeace radiation experts returned to Tokyo after an initial assessment of the contamination from the Fukushima power plant, and announced plans to expand their contamination monitoring in the region. Also, after finding radiation levels high enough to require evacuation in several locations to the northwest of the plant, they told the GoJ to protect residents by widening the official evacuation zone. Until mid-April, the Greenpeace radiation monitoring team will make a more detailed assessment of risks to the population outside the evacuation zone, including the testing of milk and vegetables and the collecting of samples for analysis. (Greenpeace, Mar 30)

HOPE Worldwide: HOPE Worldwide has mobilized volunteers in delivering some assistance in food, water and shelter. They have discussed with Tokyo Church of Christ leaders what they can do to assist those who have been affected. Their plan is to target efforts on one area and provide long term assistance to the people of that area by sending volunteer teams to meet needs of survivors, promote emotional support for the children through their play therapy program and provide food and supplies to those who are in the shelter homes. (HOPE, Mar 29)

Indonesia Aid, an NGO Consortium, has been working in Sendai since March 12 and is helping the Indonesian Embassy to evacuate its citizens, mostly students, as well as distributing relief items, in Miyagi. (OCHA, Mar 18)

InterAction: InterAction, an alliance of US based NGOs, is maintaining a list of organizations accepting donations for the Japanese earthquake response.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC): A communications delegate from the Asia Pacific IFRC office has been deployed to the affected area. In addition, the Asia Pacific Regional Logistics Unit has emergency stocks ready to be dispatched from Kuala Lumpur if needed. (OCHA, Mar 14-15) A deployed IFRC High Level Support/Liaison Team supporting the JRCS travelled to Iwate and Fukushima Prefectures last week. Comprised of seven national societies and IFRC, the team visited the affected areas with senior JRCS representatives to assess the needs and prepare recommendations of possible further actions. An overall support plan for the next three months in communications, logistics, reporting and partner relations are taking shape and will be agreed with JRCS in the coming week (IFRC, Mar 28) The IFRC reports the lack of fuel as a major problem that is hindering their ability to assess the situation. Emergency personnel from the JRCS are frustrated that “they want to help, but there is no fuel to get them where help is needed most,” the IFRC reported. They say fuel is not the only obstacle, bad weather has grounded helicopters that were delivering supplies. However, despite these challenges, the IFRC says progress is being made, and that evacuees are now receiving three meals a day. Electricity is being restored and the government has begun constructing over 33,000 temporary shelters. One thing that remains in short supply according to IFRC is optimism about the future. (IFRC, Mar 24)

International Medical Corps (IMC): An IMC emergency response team is on the ground in Sendai and currently coordinating with local officials to support response efforts, fill critical gaps

and deliver supplies, such as medications, baby food and communications equipment. Since March 13, IMC has assessed the post-disaster needs of isolated coastal communities north of Sendai, including Ogatsu-machi, Minami-sanriku, Kesenuma, Rikuzentakata, East Matsushima and areas north of Ishinomaki. Their Emergency Response Team is now establishing local partnerships, and continuing to fill supply gaps, and provided logistical and technical support in places of need. IMC has partnered with Tokyo English Life Line (TELL) to enhance their ability to provide psychosocial services. They will support telephone counseling services with trainings in Psychological First Aid, computer equipment and technical support. IMC has also partnered with Peace Boat to support affected communities and those who chose to stay in their homes. They will help to increase capacity of their supplies, communications equipment, technology, logistical and possibly technical support in health promotion and reconstruction. (IMC, Apr 6) The IMC received US\$50,000 from the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians in support of relief efforts for Japan. The organization will deploy four medical teams currently on standby if their aid is necessary. (IMC, Apr 8)

International Organization for Migration (IOM): IOM is supporting efforts to disseminate information to a variety of migrant communities living in Japan. According to the Ministry of Justice, some 2.18 million foreign nationals were registered as living in Japan in 2009. Multilingual information services are posted on the IOM Japan mission Web site at: http://www.iomjapan.org/news/press_237.cfm. Information is also being disseminated through public and commercial radio. (OCHA, Mar 16) The IOM has launched a program in Japan to assist foreigners severely impacted by the disaster leave the country. It is the first time the IOM has operated such a program, and reports already helping over 100 foreigners depart Japan since the disaster. Its Liaison Mission in Tokyo estimates several thousands of people in hard-hit areas potentially needing their support. IOM reports that they will help those who it judges from a humanitarian viewpoint, are in dire need of its support, such as widows and minors who have lost their guardians, and will cover the costs of transportation to their home countries. IOM's assistance is targeted at assisting foreigners who resided in Aomori, Iwate, Yamagata, Miyagi, Fukushima, Tochigi, Ibaraki and Chiba Prefectures. (Kyodo, Mar 25)

International Rescue Committee (IRC): IRC said it is starting to direct assistance to Japanese aid groups with better access to affected communities. (IRC, Mar 15) The IRC is directing 100 percent of received donations to support three established Japanese aid organizations. Last week, the IRC started supporting Peace Winds Japan, which has chartered helicopters delivering fuel, blankets, food and other emergency items to evacuation centers. They are designating funds to the Association for Aid and Relief Japan, which is focusing efforts on people with disabilities, institutions for the elderly and others who have difficulty reaching humanitarian aid. IRC will also contribute to aid operations of JEN Japan, which is preparing hot meals at evacuation centers, and distributing diapers, infant supplies, blankets and sanitary items. (IRC, Mar 24)

Islamic Relief (IR) partnered with Japanese NGO JEN (Japan Emergency NGOs), is working to get vital aid and humanitarian assistance to vulnerable people. JEN has distributed cooked food, hygiene kits, food staples and water tanks to 12,000 people at an evacuation center at Takasago School. They are identifying needs of evacuees in the districts of Aoba, Wakabayashi

and Miyagino in Miyagi. (IR, Mar 24) IR has been working with Japan NGO, JEN, a partner organization in Japan to deliver vital supplies and to help in the relief effort. (IR, Apr 11)

Japanese American Citizens League (JACL): Along with DR, JACL made an initial cash transfer of US\$400,000 from its jointly established Japan Relief and Recovery Fund to AAR Japan. Meanwhile, JACL's Tokyo Office, in cooperation with Professor Keiko Tanaka from Meiji Gakuin University, are serving to advise, identify and liaise with Japanese NGOs conducting response activities. The JACL National Executive Director is travelling to Japan this week to conduct assessments and meet with Japanese counterpart organizations. (DR, Mar 22)

Lions Club International: *Lions across the globe are rallying to help volunteers providing relief in Japan. So far, more than US\$7 million is being mobilized, including US\$3 million that Lions of Japan are raising.* Because 107,000 Lions clubs volunteers are living within Japan, they are able to channel direct relief via volunteers in immediately affected areas to best determine essential needs. As of March 31, Lions has delivered 30 tons of emergency relief supplies and has established four emergency relief distribution centers. Additionally, they are staffing displacement centers, holding blood drives and providing 100 tents for shelter to relief workers. (Lions Club, Mar 31) *Like other organizations, they are shifting their focus from providing emergency relief supplies to mid-term recovery efforts. Lions are helping to provide jobs to those whose places of employment no longer exist by using their personal companies and networks. Additionally, they are working with the Tasuki Project, an organization that delivers personalized bags of items to disaster victims. They also continue to meet with the JRC to formulate mid to long term joint relief solutions, and hold blood drives to address the severe shortage. (Lions Club, Apr 16)*

Maltesar International (MI) has provided US\$35,000 (25,000 Euros) to the GoJ from its emergency relief fund for emergency aid in Japan. (MI, Mar 14) MI will support a children's home in the small town of Ichinoseki in Iwate Prefecture that was badly damaged. A psychotherapist is providing psychosocial care for children, but more assistance is needed. (MI, Mar 17) Around the globe, people have been helping MI assist its project partner in Japan. Fundraising events have been organized by national associations of the Order of Malta in France, Italy, Singapore, Austria, Germany and the US to collect donations from its members. Austria put on a benefit concert at Steyregg castle, while in Germany, a Dresden hotel will cancel its 15th anniversary celebration and donate the party fund of US\$14,000 (10,000 Euros), to the children's home in Ichinoseki. (MI, Mar 25)

MapAction team provided the mapping and information support for the UNDAC team to help the GoJ in coordinating international assistance. (MapAction, Mar 15) MapAction has developed a detailed map displaying the numbers of dead, missing injured and evacuated in each affected province. (Reuters, Mar 18) MapAction led a workshop for JPF members, covering field assessments, data sources, information management and mapping tools. All MapAction data, including 3W data and mapping products were given to JPF in the anticipation they will be able to maintain and disseminate the products in the near future. (OCHA, Mar 23)

Medecins Sans Frontiers (MSF) has 50 staff in Japan, with 12 in the field operating mobile clinics and assessments in Miyagi Prefecture. MSF identified the major problem of elderly

people with chronic diseases having their treatment interrupted after losing their homes. An MSF doctor estimated some 200,000 elderly survivors in need of medication for diabetes or hypertension. MSF staff is helping to locate them before their conditions become acute. (Reuters, Mar 18)

Mercy Corps is working with PWJ and are delivering large emergency shelters (balloon shelters), tents, blankets, instant rice and fresh produce to families evacuated from homes in Kesenuma City in Miyagi. (Reuters, Mar 18) On March 23, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation provided a US\$1 million grant to Mercy Corps to provide emergency response to devastated communities. (Gates Foundation, Mar 29)

MERCY Malaysia: MERCY Malaysia deployed a four-person rapid assessment team, consisting of one surgeon, a logistics person, a medical officer and a psychologist, to Tokyo on March 14. MERCY Malaysia on March 18 announced the launching of the Japan Earthquake Relief Fund after securing a Letter of Undertaking (LoU) to channel funds to the Association of Medical Doctors of Asia (AMDA). An initial US\$10,000 was given to AMDA. (MERCY Malaysia, Mar 13, 18) MERCY Malaysia deployed a second team Thursday to support the relief efforts of its local partner, AMDA, in Iwate Prefecture. (MERCY, Mar 25)

Mercy Relief: For the last two weeks, Mercy Relief has assisted evacuees in Iwate Prefecture. They have expanded its area of service to include Miyagi, where a third team has arrived at an evacuation center in Kesenuma City to deliver hygiene kits. MR teams are also equipped with radiation sensors to help detect and monitor the radiation levels at the locations of their operations. (MR, Mar 27)

Oxfam: Oxfam is saying that it is monitoring the situation and remains on standby to respond to affected regions.

Operation Blessing International: The US-based relief organization, Operation Blessing International (OBI) says it is deploying a medical team out of its Manila, Philippines office to Japan. In Rikuzen Takata, Japan, the OBI disaster relief team has supplied food and water to over 1,500 people despite heavy snow, a lack of fuel, impassable roads and the nuclear threat. OBI plans to distribute kerosene for the heaters in shelters. (OBI, Mar 17) OBI's disaster relief team delivered four tons of emergency supplies, including rice, water, food and clothing, to shelters and the general hospital in Ishinomaki City, Miyagi Prefecture on March 24. OBI reports the Japanese military helping to unload boxes of relief supplies from its truck at one location. OBI says they will return to the city of Shiogama tomorrow to distribute supplies, specifically requested by the city mayor. (OBI, Mar 24) OBI will be providing 1,400 survivors of the disaster in Japan with free prescription eyeglasses and reading glasses this weekend when the charity hosts three free eye clinics. (OBI, Mar 30) OBI purchased 20 industrial-grade electrical generators from Leesburg, Florida-based PowerTech Generators that will be sent to Japan on Friday (Apr 8). The generators will be deployed around the Urato Islands, a fishing community of four islands. (OBI, Apr 7) ***OBI met with the Urato Islands Fishing Guild at their temporary office set up in Shiogama City to discuss how they could help the local oyster and seaweed cultivation industry recuperate. OBI has already provided the guild with***

computers to help them start reorganizing and establishing communication. (OBI, Apr 18)

Peace Winds America (PWA): On March 15, PWA CEO arrived in Tokyo to start working alongside Peace Winds Japan (PWJ), their sister organization. Their efforts have been targeting relief to Kesennuma City in Miyagi Prefecture, and on March 19, they will helicopter to the site to deliver food stuffs and medical supplies. The Peace Winds mission will be joined by a Mercy Corps officer. (PWA, Mar 17)

Plan International: Plan will focus its aid on providing child care and protection programs through Japanese partner NGOs and local authorities in the northeast of Sendai region. Immediate aid being provided includes clothing, heating equipment, water and sanitation, food, healthcare, supporting community kitchens and providing child-friendly spaces. The first stage of Plan's response is set to last three months with a 15 month recovery program, which will focus on 'emotional first-aid' for children. Plan in Japan has launched an in-country appeal and as of March 18, has raised US\$140,000 from existing supporters. (Reuters, Plan, Mar 18)

Red Cross Society of China (RCSC): The RCSC decided to donate US\$152,087 (1 million Yuan) on March 12 in emergency aid to its Japanese counterpart, the Red Cross Society of Japan. An additional US\$760,600 (5 million Yuan) for emergency aid was offered to Japan on Tuesday. (RCSC, Mar 14-15) A third donation of US\$3 million (20 million Yuan) from the RCSC was provided on March 29 to disaster affected areas in Japan. The RCSC has offered approximately US\$4 million (26 million Yuan) to date. (RCSC, Mar 29)

Rotary International: The Rotary Foundation established the Rotary Japan Disaster recovery Fund which will support long-term recovery projects in the affected areas and more than US\$500,000 has been donated since the fund opened on March 11. Clubs in Cambodia and Thailand and Japan are using some US\$65,650 to help provide food and water for 15,000 people at an evacuation center in Ibaraki. (Rotary International, Mar 28)

Save the Children (SC): SC deployed emergency response teams to assess the needs of children and their families in the worst-affected areas. A team in Sendai is setting up an operations base to help the most vulnerable children and their families. (SC, Mar 13-14) SC opened its first Child Friendly Space, a protective environment that helps relieve the trauma faced by children, and plan to establish more of them over the coming days. SC's relief operation is being run from Tokyo. (SC, Mar 16-17) SC decided on March 18 to expand its humanitarian relief effort after conducting exploratory missions north of Sendai and seeing the shortages of essential goods for displaced children. On March 19, SC will start giving out blankets to help mitigate the bitter cold weather, while distributions are being planned to ensure that children are not left without essential goods. (SC, Mar 18) SC has launched a US\$1.62 million (1 million Pounds) appeal to help children affected by the disaster. (Reuters, Mar 18) SC reported on April 6, the donation of US\$1 million from the Toys "R" Us Children's Fund, a public charity affiliated with Toys "R" Us, Inc., to provide relief to children and families affected by Japan's massive disaster. Additionally, they have donated urgently needed baby products to families living in evacuation centers. SC's President and CEO, Charles MacCormack, shared

with the media that they have committed to a three-year recovery program in Japan, crediting Toys “R” Us’ support as making the effort possible. As of April 6, SC has established 19 Child-Friendly Spaces in evacuation centers, and has plans to distribute 500 hygiene kits and 5,500 education kits. (SC, Apr 7)

ShelterBox: British Charity, ShelterBox has provided tents to a village of Odachi, in Iwate prefecture. (BBC, Mar 24)

Telecoms sans Frontiers (TSF): TSF has deployed a team from its regional base in Bangkok to assess communications and are now providing emergency telecommunications assistance from Tokyo. (TSF, OCHA, Mar 13-14)

Turkish Red Crescent Society: A three-member assessment team from the Turkish Red Crescent Society arrived in Japan on Saturday. (OCHA, Mar 13)

Tzu Chi Foundation: The Tzu Chi Foundation established an emergency coordination center in its global headquarters in Taiwan. Their chapter in Tokyo has opened its office as a shelter. They have provided 500 items for those trapped on the streets of the capital. Volunteers have begun to assess the needs of residents who are in emergency shelters. (Buddhist Tzu, Mar 14) Eighteen volunteer members of the Tzu Chi Foundation travelled for the port town of Oarai, Ibaraki Prefecture on a mission to provide hot meals of cooked noodles and tofu. (Asahi, Mar 22) In Ofunato and Rikuzentakata City in Iwate prefectures, Tzu Chi has provided 10 tons of relief goods. The relief team met volunteers in Japan for the distribution of 573 boxes to residents staying in evacuation centers. Their relief work continues as volunteers in Taiwan collected instant rice, canned food, blankets, and other items for disaster victims. Loaded into four 40 feet shipping containers, the supplies are set to arrive in Japan on Wednesday (Mar 30). (Tzu Chi, Mar 29)

Walt Disney Co. announced it will give US\$2.5 million to the American Red Cross to support relief efforts. The company also said that it would match dollar-for-dollar all relief funds raised by employees up to US\$1 million.

World Bank (WB): WB President Zoellick has offered the Bank’s fullest support which may include knowledge and support exchange missions following the humanitarian phase. The WB’s Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) is on alert for a rapid response through the Bank’s Quick Reaction Team (QRT) and DRM Global Expert Team (GET). The Bank and GFDRR have already liaised with counterpart ministries in the GoJ on possible areas of support in the event the GoJ should accept assistance. (WB, Mar 16) WB said that rebuilding will cost US\$232 billion and that it will take Japan at least five years to reconstruct its affected regions. (OCHA, Mar 21)

World Vision International (WVI): *Ramping up their response dramatically over the past month, WVI has reached more than 17,500 people with emergency relief items in Miyagi Prefecture (Tome City, Minami-sanriku and Kesenuma City). (WVI, Apr 13)* WVI also aims to operate in Iwate, Yamagata and other prefectures too, and expect to assist some 30,000 people in the first three months of its two year response. For an initial 90-day response, WVI

anticipates an estimated US\$10 million, with US\$15 million more to be used over the next two years. WV is distributing relief items such as blankets, bottle water, hygiene kits, clothing and establishing a number of Child Friendly Spaces (WVI, Mar 29) WVI opened its first Child-Friendly Space in Tome, and had children from elementary school through junior high attend. All of the children, from Minami-sanriku, will have a safe, supervised, welcoming venue, where they can play and interact with others their age, talk about their experiences, and begin to recover a sense of normalcy. (WVI, Apr 1) ***According to WVI, their focus in the next few months will be on further distribution of relief and recovery items, continuing to set up protection programs for children and the elderly and establishing community kitchens in affected areas. Another initiative WVI is looking into is supporting families by providing necessary supplies for the planned 50,000 temporary shelters the Japanese government is building for those displaced. (WVI, Apr 13)***

Note: This report has been compiled from publicly available information. Although information has been gathered from sources deemed reliable, the currency and completeness of the information reported herein is subject to change and cannot be guaranteed. Inquiries, updates and comments are welcome and should be directed to PDMIN@coe-dmha.org.