

JAPAN: Earthquake & Tsunami

Situation Report 22 April 2011



This report is produced by the Japan Platform, in corporation with the Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation (JANIC). It covers the period from 16 – 22 April 2011. The next situation report will cover the period between 23 April and 6 May.

1. Highlights / Key Priorities

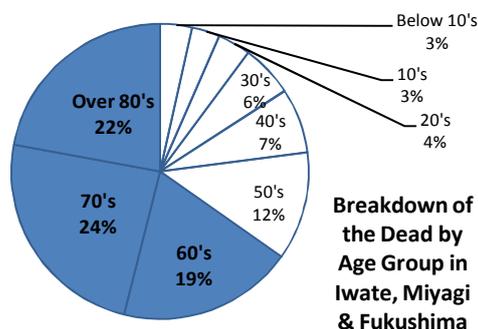
- The death toll from the 11 March earthquake/tsunami and aftershocks has exceeded 14,000.
- The first comprehensive assessment by the Government shows that the living conditions in the evacuation centres along the coastal lines are worse than the other centres, and health, sanitation and privacy are the main concerns.
- 92% of deaths were due to drowning and 65% of the dead were over 60 years old, according to the National Policy Agency.
- The total size of wetted surface by the 11 March disaster in the six Prefectures on the Pacific coast (Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima, Ibaraki and Chiba) was 561 square kilometres, which is almost equal to the size of Tokyo's 23 wards.
- A no-entry zone has been imposed for the area within 20 kilometres of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant covering 9 municipalities on 22 April.

2. Situation Overview & Challenges

Casualties and Evacuees		Affected Households (Utilities & Damages)	
Death	14,159	w/o Electricity	144,598
Missing	13,169	w/o Water Supply	63,754
Evacuees	138,155	w/o Gas	3,986
Evacuation Centres	2,431	Damaged Building	237,574

Source: Reports by National Police Agency, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Tohoku Electric Power, the Japan Gas Association (as of 22 April). The recovery of utilities does not apply to the households affected by the disaster.

The death toll from the 11 March earthquake/tsunami and aftershocks in north eastern Japan has exceeded 14,000 on 21 April. The National Police Agency announced that the total number of confirmed dead, including those killed in aftershocks on 7 and 11 April was 14,159 while 13,169 are still missing. Miyagi Prefecture suffered the largest number of deaths at 8,586, followed by Iwate at 4,078 and Fukushima with 1,432. About 84% of the dead have been identified. The number of the missing persons is in clear contrast to the Great Hanshin Earthquake in 1995 where the number of missing was only 2 after one month from the disaster.



According to the National Police Agency, the vast majority of deaths in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima Prefectures in the 11 March disaster were caused by the tsunami and most of the victims were elderly persons. 92% of deaths were due to drowning and 65% of the dead were over 60 years old. The number was twice the percentage of that demographic group in the population of the 3 Prefectures. Nearly 53% of deaths were females and 46% were males.

Source: National Policy Agency of Japan as of 19 April.

The Special Taskforce for Livelihood Support of the Affected Population of the Cabinet Office has sent questionnaires to the managers of all official evacuation centres in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima in order to assess the current living conditions in those centres.¹ The result shows that

¹ <http://www.cao.go.jp/shien/2-shien/4-zentyosa.html> (as of 22 April 2011).

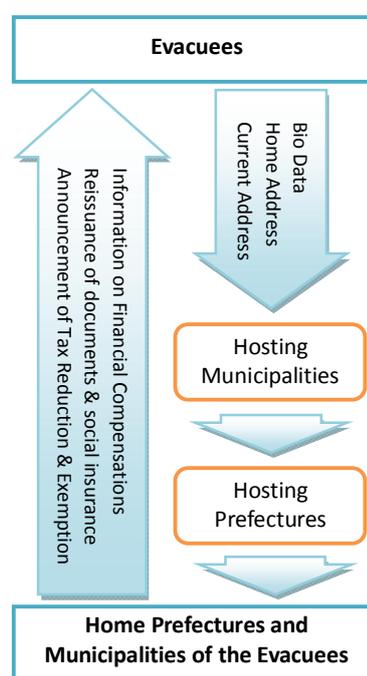
the living conditions in those evacuation centres along the coastal lines are worse than the other centres, and health, sanitation and privacy are the main concerns. Utilities in 11 evacuation centres have not been recovered and other 202 centres have only partial access to utilities. The assessment was the first kind of attempt by the Government, but the response rate to the questionnaires was about 50% and further assessment should be conducted to cover other evacuation centres.

Tsunami Affected Surface in Six Prefectures			
Prefecture	Wetted Surface (km²)	Surface (km²)	% of Affected Surface
Aomori	24	884	3%
Iwate	58	4,946	1%
Miyagi	327	2,003	16%
Fukushima	112	2,456	5%
Ibaraki	23	1,444	2%
Chiba	17	689	2%

Source: Geospatial Information Authority of Japan

The Geospatial Information Authority of Japan has completed its assessment of the area of wetted surface by the 11 March disaster in the six Prefectures on the Pacific coast (Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima, Ibaraki and Chiba). The total size of wetted surface by the tsunami was 561 square kilometres, which is almost equal to the size of Tokyo's 23 wards. The most affected Prefecture is Miyagi, where 16% of its surface (327 square kilometres) was swamped by the tsunami.

The Government and the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications have established a National Evacuees Information System to track the movement of evacuees from the disaster affected areas (mainly from Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima) and from the nuclear evacuation zone in Fukushima. Evacuees are requested to register their name, date of birth, home and current addresses at the hosting municipalities so that their home municipalities can convey information regarding financial benefits and compensation, availabilities of temporary housings, and other information regarding the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the affected areas (see the diagram in the right hand side). In Japan, all the financial and social services are provided through the municipalities and it is important for the evacuees to maintain close communication with their home municipalities. The system will be operational in 1,739 municipalities nationwide by 25 April, while eight municipalities (Iwate: Ofunato, Kamaishi, Otsuchi; Miyagi: Ishinomaki, Kesenuma, Natori, Minamisanriku; Fukushima: Iwaki) have not announced the commencement date.



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication

The current Administration has finalised its first supplementary budget for the recovery from the 11 March disaster on 22 April. The budget includes the construction of temporary housings, debris removal, rehabilitation of infrastructure, agricultural land, schools and hospitals, emergency loan to business and industries, financial assistance to prefectural and municipal governments, subsidies to social insurance and livelihood assistance. The budget plan will be submitted to the Diet session at the end of April aiming for the Diet approval at the beginning of May.

The Ministry of Environment estimates that more than 24,900,000 tons of debris was generated by the 11 March disaster. The Ministry made the assessment by analysing the satellite images. The largest amount goes to Miyagi with 16,000,000 tons, followed by Iwate with 6,000,000 tons and Fukushima with 2,900,000 tons. The estimate does not include scrapped vehicles and vessels, and sludge. 272 Municipalities of other 30 Prefectures have announced that they will accept 2,810,000 tons of debris per year from Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima for the next three years. The plan aims to receive total of 8,430,000 tons of debris from three Prefectures, which is approximately 30% of the debris generated by the disaster.

The mission of the Japan Platform (JPF) is to provide humanitarian assistance to major disasters and humanitarian crisis through coordination among national and international actors: www.japanplatform.org. The Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation (JANIC) is a non-profit, non-partisan networking NGO to coordinate activities in Japanese society and facilitate communication with groups overseas: www.janic.org.

Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant

Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO), the operator of the damaged Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant has announced a two-stage process for managing the current nuclear crisis in next 6 to 9 months. In the first stage over the next 3 months, TEPCO will try to reduce radiation from the reactors, and another 3 to 6 months to control the emissions in the second stage. If everything goes well, displaced residents from the evacuation zone should know whether they will be able to return home after 6 to 9 months.

On 22 April, a no-entry zone has been imposed for the area within 20 kilometres of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant covering 9 municipalities. Authorities have set up more than 70 checkpoints on the roads leading to the areas within the zone. One day before the no-entry zone was established, local residents were seen moving in and out of the zone in cars after being allowed to return temporarily to collect personal belongings. As of 21 April, there were more than 170 residents remaining inside the 20 kilometres of the troubled power plant. At the later stage, the Government is planning to allow residents to temporarily return home to collect their belongings, excluding areas within 3 kilometres of the plant.

On 21 April, the Government announced that its latest survey found 13 nursery schools, kindergartens, elementary schools, and junior high schools in Fukushima (Fukushima City, Koriyama City and Date City) exceed the radiation safety limit of 3.8 microsieverts per hour. Outdoor activities at these schools have been restricted to one hour a day and playing with sand is banned. The children were instructed to wash their hands and gargle after entering the school, and to remove mud from their shoes when they go back home. The furthest school from the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant is the elementary school in Fukushima City which is 64.3 kilometres away from the power plant.

According to the Fukushima Prefectural government, nearly 30,000 residents of Fukushima had evacuated to other 44 Prefectures in 1,635 locations. Although there is no official statistics, the assumption is that majority of those evacuees were from the evacuation zone surrounding the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant. The number does not include those who are staying in private accommodations, and the number will increase when evacuation from the Planned Evacuation Areas take place in the next one month. According to one media report, those eight municipalities (Katsurao, Namie, Futaba, Okuma, Tomioka, Naraha, Hirono and Kawauchi) inside the 30 kilometre zone could not confirm the whereabouts of 40% of their residents. Some 26,000 residents have voluntarily evacuated from the areas and lost contact with the municipalities.

Evacuees from Fukushima Prefecture							
Hokkaido	840	Niigata	7,651	Kyoto	399	Kagawa	12
Aomori	452	Toyama	327	Osaka	479	Ehime	73
Akita	1,140	Ishikawa	457	Hyogo	317	Kochi	27
Yamagata	1,687	Fukui	423	Nara	50	Fukuoka	208
Ibaraki	444	Yamanashi	744	Wakayama	50	Saga	37
Tochigi	1,767	Nagano	796	Tottori	56	Nagasaki	86
Gunma	2,948	Gifu	209	Shimane	115	Kumamoto	41
Saitama	3,524	Shizuoka	768	Okayama	92	Oita	99
Chiba	491	Aichi	663	Hiroshima	141	Miyazaki	24
Tokyo	1,097	Mie	124	Yamaguchi	72	Kagoshima	54
Kanagawa	543	Shiga	150	Tokushima	27	Okinawa	129

Source: Fukushima Prefectural Government, as of 18 April 2011

A screening panel was established by the Government to assess the damage caused by the disaster of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant and establish guidelines for the compensation. First meeting was held on 15 April and effects of evacuation and radioactive contamination to agriculture and livestock industries were discussed. 95% of affected industries are small and middle

size business and will face difficulty to continue businesses. Japan Confederation of A- and H-Bomb Sufferers Organization requested the Government and TEPCO (Tokyo Electric Power Company) to introduce integrated system to follow up the affected populations rather than leaving the responsibility to each municipality.

3. Sector Responses

Food / Nutrition

According to the Headquarters for Emergency Disaster Response of the Cabinet Office, the Central Government has ended an organised mass transportation of food items since 8 April. Prefectural Governments are currently organising the provision of food items to the affected populations.

Various actors have been providing hot meal services to the affected populations, including the Japan Self Defence Force, NGOs, volunteer groups and private sector. Coordination among these actors, reaching out home-based evacuees and ensure appropriate nutritional balance are the main challenges. The provision of hot meal services is helping the affected populations to allocate their time for other activities, such as restructuring the livelihood is still high not only to maintain the nutritional balance but also to provide time to the affected populations to re-establish their own daily livings.

According to the government assessment covering 510 evacuation centres (see above), 8 locations do not have access to hot meal services and other 141 centres do not have regular provisions of hot meal services. The needs for food and non-food items distribution are likely to remain high where the local shops are closed and utilities (water, electricity and gas) have not been recovered.

Non Food Items

Since 22 April, the Central Government has ended an organised mass transportation of non-food items and transferring the role to the Prefectural Governments, according to the Headquarters for Emergency Disaster Response of the Cabinet Office. The Central Government has also dispatched logistic specialists to the warehouse in the affected areas so that inventory and supply chain management will be improved.

In principle, the supply chain of non-food items to the affected areas has recovered and majority of officially designated evacuation centres have enough provisions of livelihood items. However, the distribution of non-food items to the less-populated and remote areas and home-based evacuees is still a challenge. According to some of field reports by NGOs, the provisions of relief items are affecting the recovery of local stores and suggested to reduce the warehouse operation and re-establish the local economy.

Health

According to the government assessment covering 510 evacuation centres (see above), 19 evacuation centres do not or rarely receive medical assistance and 118 centres do not have enough supply of medicines. The Taskforce assessed that 59 evacuation centres are still in severe living conditions, and 154 centres are improving albeit in very difficult conditions.

At least 11 people have died of pneumonia and about 178 have been hospitalized with the illness at Ishinomaki Red Cross Hospital in Miyagi Prefecture since the March 11 quake and tsunami. The number of patients is 4.5 times higher than during the same period last year, according to the hospital. Many patients contracted pneumonia as a result of inflammations caused by seawater entering their lungs during the tsunami, or due to low body temperatures shortly after the disaster. Many of the patients are elderly, suggesting a decline in their physical strength while staying at shelters is also a factor.

A Coordination Forum for Health Assistance of Affected Populations was established by seven medical associations: Japan Medical Association, Japan Dental Association, Japan Pharmaceutical Association, Japanese Nursing Association, Association of Japanese Medical Colleges, Japan Hospital Association and All Japan Hospital Association. The forum will be attached to the Special Taskforce for Livelihood Support for Affected Populations according to the Government's request. The forum will assess the mid-long term medical needs in the affected areas, and provide guidelines and coordination for the medical assistance. Prevention of infectious disease, psychosocial support and rebuilding of community medical services are identified as major issues.

According to the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW), 150 medical teams (660 medical personnel) from the Japan Red Cross Society, Japan Medical Association and others, and more than 800 medical experts, including pharmacists, nurses, dentists, nutritionists, and psychosocial specialists) are assisting the local healthcare. MHLW has also facilitated the transfer of nearly 1,800 elderly and disabled persons from care facilities in the affected areas to other prefectures. The Ministry also mobilised care managers, child psychologists, sign language interpreters, and volunteer coordinators to Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures.

Shelter / Evacuation Centres

According to the government assessment covering 510 evacuation centres (see above), there is no partition for evacuees in 130 evacuation centres and 194 centres only have partitioned space for public use, such as changing rooms. Securing the privacy of the affected populations in the evacuation centres is still the major concern.

As of 22 April, 575 temporary housings were completed and 16,012 housings were under construction in the affected areas. The Government has committed to construct 30,000 temporary housings by the end of May and has secured the construction materials. The main challenge has been to secure the construction sites in the disaster affected areas, especially on the Pacific coast areas.

The Government is planning to set up one care facility per 500 temporary housings in the affected areas. The planned care facilities will provide home-visit nursing, psychosocial support and hot meal services to elderly and disabled persons. Furthermore, the facilities may also function as volunteer and community centres. The management will be delegated to the local social welfare corporation while administrative cost will be covered by the Central Government.

In order to fill the housing gap, the Government has mobilised more than 50,000 housings for government workers and 146,000 commercial accommodations but there were much less applicants for those accommodations. Only 12% of government housings and less than 1% of commercial accommodations were occupied by the evacuees.

The 11 March earthquake and tsunami and subsequent aftershocks have weakened the ground conditions in the affected areas and there are 13,694 critical locations of potential landslide disaster in Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima according to the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT). There are 6,783 critical locations for landslide disaster in Iwate, 4,273 in Miyagi, 2,162 in Fukushima, and 476 in Aomori. The Ministry has notified the municipalities to avoid these critical locations for constructing temporary housings.

WASH

Maintaining appropriate hygiene conditions in the evacuation centres in the affected areas has been a challenge due to the lack of sufficient daily use of water and breakdown of sewage system. According to the government assessment covering 510 evacuation centres (see above), the affected populations in 6 evacuation centres do not have spare underwear and 180 do not have access to

washing facilities. Evacuees in 182 centres can only take one bath per week. 5 centres do not have enough latrines and no latrine maintenance service in 32 locations. There is no proper waste disposal management in 185 evacuation centres. Japan Self Defence Force and volunteer groups are providing washing services to the affected populations.

Education

According to the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, nearly 9,000 students were transferred from the affected three Prefectures (Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima) to the other Prefectures.

In Miyagi prefecture, Save the Children Japan, World Vision Japan, Plan Japan, Shanti Volunteer Association, Peace Winds Japan and Japan Committee for UNICEF are in cooperation with the Miyagi Prefectural government and municipalities for delivering school and education supplies to the affected schools. Some of the abovementioned NGOs provide psychosocial support for children and teachers, child friendly space in evacuation centres, mobile library services, and play and art therapies to the children.

Good Neighbors Japan, Children without Borders (KnK), Campaign for the Children of Palestine, Save the Children Japan and Peace Winds Japan are also forming coordination framework in Iwate Prefecture. These NGOs provide school and education supplies, school buses, child friendly spaces and psychosocial support to schools in Rikuzentakata, Ofunato, Kamaishi, Otsuchi, Yamada and Miyako.

Coordination / Information

Japan Platform and Japan NGO Center International Cooperation (JANIC) are jointly facilitating the information sharing and operational coordination among their member NGOs and International NGOs, are also the focal organisations for international NGOs in the Japan Civil Network for Disaster Relief in East Japan. Japan Platform is assisting the coordination of the education sector in Miyagi and Iwate Prefectures.

4. Information Source

- Fukushima Nuclear Accident Update Log by International Atomic Energy Agency: <http://www.iaea.org/newscenter/news/tsunamiupdate01.html>
- Radiation Monitoring Results Published by Japanese Authorities (Ministries, Local Governments, and Others): http://eq.wide.ad.jp/index_en.html
- Reading of Environmental Radioactivity Level (English, Chinese and Korean version) by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology: http://www.mext.go.jp/english/radioactivity_level/index.htm

5. Contact

Please contact:

Japan Platform: Mr. Junichiro Kosaka
Information Manger
Email: jim@japanplatform.org
TEL: +81-3-5223-8891
URL: www.japanplatform.org

Japan NGO Center for International
Cooperation (JANIC): Disaster Response Team
Email: task@janic.org
TEL: +81-5-5292-2911
URL: www.janic.org

Prefecture 県	市町村	Municipalities	Food / Nutrition	Non-Food Items	Health / Psychosocial Support	Shelter / Evacuation Centre Management	Education	WASH	Logistics / Telecom	Protection	Coordination / Information	Others	
Iwate 岩手	盛岡市	Morioka-shi	JRCS			JRCS						JRCS (volunteer)	
	宮古市	Miyako-shi	CJ		MSF		SCJ		BHN			CJ (volunteer)	
	大船渡市	Ofunato-shi	AAR, BAJ, PB	AAR, HFHJ, PB, PWJ		JRCS, PWJ	KnK, PWJ		BHN, CF			HFHJ (volunteer)	
	花巻市	Hanamaki-shi				JRCS				JAR			
	北上市	Kitakami-shi				JRCS							
	遠野市	Tono-shi	AAR, PB	AAR, PB		JRCS			BHN			JICA (volunteer), JRCS (volunteer)	
	一関市	Ichinoseki-shi				JRCS							
	陸前高田市	Rikuzentakata-shi	AAR, BAJ, PB	AAR, HFHJ, HOPE, MC, NICCO, PARCIC, PB, PWJ	JAR, JRCS, NICCO	JRCS, PWJ	KnK, PWJ, SCJ	NICCO	BHN, CF	JAR, SCJ			HFHJ (volunteer), JICA (volunteer)
	釜石市	Kamaishi-shi	CJ, GEAR	CJ, GEAR, GNJ, PWJ	CJ, JOCS, JRCS	JRCS, PWJ	GNJ, KnK, SCJ		BHN	SCJ			CJ (volunteer)
	大槌町	Otsuchi-cho	AAR, CCP	AAR, AMDA, CCP, FIDR, GNJ	AMDA, MDM	JRCS, MDM	AMDA, CCP, KnK	AMDA	BHN				CCP (volunteer, photo recovery), JICA (volunteer)
	山田町	Yamada-machi	AAR, CARE, PB	AAR, CARE, FIDR, GNJ, PB	JRCS	JRCS	KnK, SCJ		BHN	SCJ			
	岩泉町	Iwaizumi-cho				JRCS							
	田野畑村	Tanohata-mura			FIDR	JRCS							
	菅代村	Fudai-mura				JRCS							
	野田村	Noda-mura				JRCS							
	Miyagi 宮城	仙台市	Sendai-shi	AAR, CJ, JRCS	AAR, CJ	CJ	JRCS					JANIC, JICA, JPF	CJ (volunteer), JRCS (volunteer), OXFAM (multi-lingual services)
石巻市		Ishinomaki-shi	AAR, AC, CJ, GEAR, ICA, JEN, PARCIC, PBT	AAR, CJ, GEAR, HOPE, ICA, JEN, PARCIC, UNHCR	JRCS	JRCS	SCJ	AAR, CJ, JRCS	CF, WFP			CJ (volunteer), JEN (volunteer, debris removal), JLER (volunteer), PBT (volunteer)	
塩竈市		Shiogama-shi	CJ	CJ		JRCS						CJ (volunteer)	
気仙沼市		Kesennuma-shi	AAR, CF, GEAR, MC, PARCIC, PWJ, SVA	AAR, CF, GEAR, JRCS, MC, PARCIC, PWJ, SHARE, SVA	JAR, SHARE	JRCS	PWJ, SVA, WVJ	SHARE, SVA	CF, WFP	JAR		JRCS (volunteer, assessment), JVC (volunteer centre & assessment), SVA (volunteer)	
名取市		Natori-shi				NICCO							
多賀城市		Tagajo-shi	AAR	AAR	PLAN	JRCS	PLAN						
岩沼市		Iwanuma-shi	ICA	ICA	NICCO	JRCS							
登米市		Tome-shi					WVJ				WVJ		
東松島市		Higashimatsushima-shi	AAR	AAR, HOPE	JRCS	JICA, JRCS	SCJ	AAR		SCJ		JICA (volunteer), JRCS (volunteer, mud removal), photo recovery)	
亘理町		Watari-cho	AAR, ICA	AAR, ICA		JRCS						JRCS (volunteer)	
山元町		Yamamoto-cho	ADRA, ICA	ICA		JRCS							
松島町		Matsushima-machi				JRCS	PLAN						
七ヶ浜町		Shichigahama-machi	AAR	AAR		JRCS							
大和町		Taiwa-cho	AAR	AAR									
加美町		Kami-machi	AAR	AAR									
女川町		Onagawa-cho		PARCIC									
南三陸町	Minamisanriku-cho	AAR, AMDA, CF, JAFS, PARCIC, PWJ	AAR, AMDA, CF, JAFS, JHP, PWJ, PARCIC	AMDA, HuMA, MSF	JRCS, MSF	AMDA, PWJ, WVJ	AMDA, CF, MSF	CF, MSF, WFP				JHP (volunteer)	
Fukushima 福島	福島市	Fukushima-shi	ICA, JRCS	ICA	JRCS							JRCS (volunteer)	
	会津若松市	Aizuwakamatsu-shi			JRCS								
	いわき市	Iwaki-shi		AC, HOPE, SN		JRCS		SN				SN (volunteer centre)	
	相馬市	Soma-shi	ICA	AC, ICA		JRCS							
	二本松市	Nihonmatsu-shi	JICA	JICA		JICA	JICA	JICA				JICA (volunteer)	
	南相馬市	Minamisoma-shi	AAR	AAR, PB								PB (volunteer)	
	桑折町	Kori-machi				JRCS							
	国見町	Kunimi-machi				JRCS							
	西郷村	Nishigo-mura				JRCS							
	中島村	Nakajima-mura				JRCS							
新地町	Shinchi-machi	AAR, ICA	AAR, ICA										
Other Prefectures	東京	Tokyo		OISCA	CFJ (psychosocial care guideline)	JICA				JAR	JANIC, JPF, JRCS	AYUS (funding), OXFAM (multi-lingual services), JRCS (safety confirmation)	
	兵庫	Hyogo									SA		

AAR: Association for Aid and Relief
AC: AmeriCares
ADRA: ADRA Japan
AMDA: Association of Medical Doctors of Asia
AYUS: Ayus Buddhist International Cooperation Network
BAJ: Bridge Asia Japan
BHN: BHN Telecom Association
CARE: Care International Japan
CCP: Campaign for the Children of Palestine
CF: Civic Force
CFJ: Child Fund Japan
CJ/JLMM: Caritas Japan / Japan Lay Missionary Movement
CNJ: Civil Society Organization Network Japan
CYR: Caring for Young Refugees
FIDR: Foundation for International Development / Relief
GD: Global DIRT (Disaster Immediate Response Team)
GEAR: Global Emergency Aid and Rescue
GNJ: Good Neighbors Japan
HFHJ: Habitat for Humanity
HOPE: HOPE International Development Agency Japan
HuMA: Humanitarian Medical Assistance

ICA: Institute of Cultural Affairs
IMC: International Medical Corp
IVY: International Volunteer Center of Yamagata
JAFS: Japan Asian Association & Friendship Society
JANIC: Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation
JAR: Japan Association for Refugees
JCF: Japan Chernobyl Foundation
JEN: JEN
JGC: Japan Guide Consortium Volunteers Interpreters
JHP: Japan Team of Young Human Power
JICA: Japan International Cooperation Agency
JLER: Japan Lutheran Emergency Relief
JOCS: Japan Overseas Christian Medical Cooperation Service
JOICFP: Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning
JPF: Japan Platform
JRA: Japan Rescue Association
JRCS: Japan Red Cross Society
JVC: Japan International Volunteer Center
KnK: Children without Borders
MC: Mercy Corps

MDM: Medecins du Monde
MSF: Medecins sans Frontiers Japan
NICCO: Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development
OISCA: Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement-International
OXFAM: Oxfam Japan
PARCIC: Pacific Asia Resource Center Interpeoples' Cooperation
PB: Peacebuilders
PBT: Peace Boat
PLAN: Plan Japan
PWJ: Peace Winds Japan
SA: SEEDS Asia
SCJ: Save the Children Japan
SHARE: Services for the Health in Asian & African Regions
SN: Shapla Neer
SVA: Shanti Volunteer Association
UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WCRP: World Conference of Religions for Peace Japan Committee
WFP: World Food Programme
WSPA: World Society for the Protection of Animal
WVJ: World Vision Japan