

# Aid to Victims of the Great East Japan Earthquake

FY 2016 Report



## JAPAN PLATFORM

Specified Non-Profit Organization (Authorized NPO)

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This report is translated by JAPAN PLATFORM based on the Japanese report.

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Photograph taken on June 2017 ©JPF

Cover photo: Iitate in Fukushima's Soma District

The message "Welcome home!" is written on a monitoring post which measures and displays radiation levels at the entrance to Iitate. This report provides detailed information about what is happening right now in Fukushima and what kind of aid is needed; it also gives the reasons for strengthening aid to Fukushima and describes top-priority activities.

# Introduction

We at JAPAN PLATFORM (JPF) are sincerely grateful for your continuing support.

JPF carries out domestic and international aid activities, and provides aid to the victims of the Great East Japan Earthquake as part of its work within Japan. Thanks to your help, from the date of the disaster on March 11, 2011 through March 31, 2017, we have been able to collect more than 7.2 billion yen in donations from over 3,800 companies and organizations and over 44,000 individuals, and we have connected these donations with 198 NGOs and NPOs which have carried out more than 450<sup>1</sup> aid projects.

Some among you have continued to donate to us throughout the more than six years that have passed since the earthquake, and thanks to you, the "Living Together" Fund has been able to support 39 projects working toward recovery during fiscal year 2016. Once again, we offer our heartfelt gratitude for your warm support.

Fiscal year 2016 was a year of transition for JPF's aid to Tohoku, as we ceased to accept grant applications to the "Living Together" Fund from Iwate and Miyagi, and moved toward stronger implementation of the "Strengthening Aid to Fukushima" strategy agreed upon in November 2015. In Fukushima Prefecture, the lifting of evacuation orders has brought new challenges such as the discontinuation of housing subsidies and reparations, and the situation remains complex as evacuees are forced to make difficult decisions regarding returning to their hometowns. To address these issues, JPF has analyzed the current situations and needs for aid in Fukushima Prefecture and among wider-area evacuees, and has adopted five new top-priority activities, with a view to continuing aid at least until the end of fiscal year 2018.

We will also continue to coordinate with local organizations on particular challenges in Iwate and Miyagi, such as poverty caused by the earthquake. At the same time, we will work to transfer operations of intermediary aid organizations to local hands.

JPF will continue to back strong local communities which can sustain locally-led efforts toward recovery, working diligently with those in need of aid. We ask for your continued understanding and support as we move forward.

August 2017

<sup>1</sup>The cumulative total number of projects



ARIMA Toshio  
Chairperson  
JAPAN PLATFORM

有馬利男

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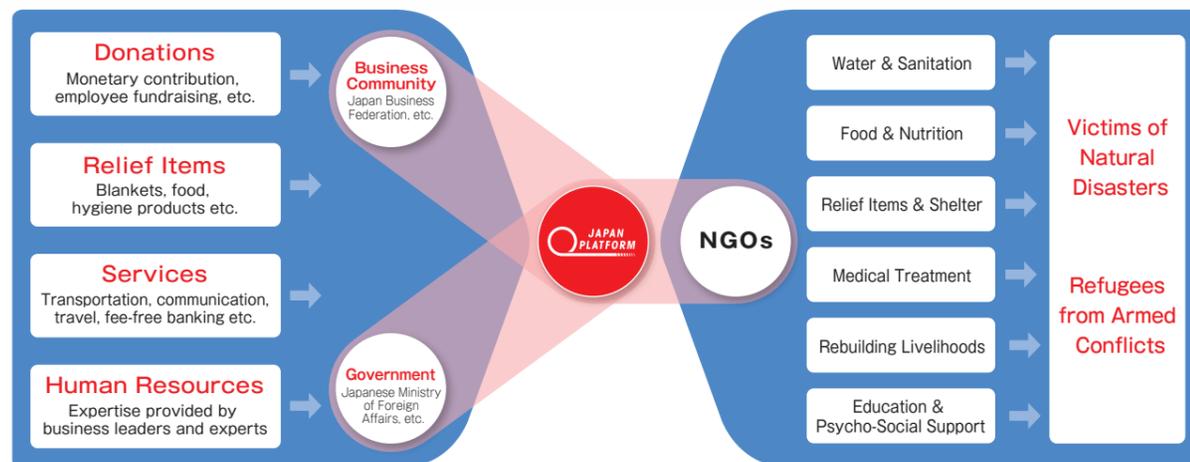


A scene in Iitate, where an evacuation order was lifted in March 2017. Piles of black container bags full of soil and other waste from decontamination work are visible. Photograph taken in June 2017 ©JPF

# What is JAPAN PLATFORM (JPF)?

JPF is a non-profit organization working together with civil society to provide humanitarian aid in partnership with its 47<sup>2</sup> allied NGOs, the business community, and government.

<sup>2</sup>As of August 2017



Less than 3 hours after the earthquake on March 11, 2011, JPF made the decision to take action. We opened a Tohoku office in Sendai, dispatched area managers to the three prefectures of Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima, and moved quickly to aid victims of the Great East Japan Earthquake. As we went to work, we leveraged our experience with and expertise in aid activities being developed through aid projects around the world.

Since our inauguration in the year 2000, we have delivered a total of approximately 4.65 billion yen in humanitarian aid to 1,306 projects in 47 countries.

## Current Programs (Programs apart from aid to victims of the Great East Japan Earthquake, as of August 2017)

- Emergency Response to Afghan Repatriated Refugees 2017
- Response Program for Yemen Humanitarian Crisis
- Response Program for Syria and Iraq Humanitarian Crisis
- Emergency Response to Northern Kyushu Flood 2017
- Emergency Response to Earthquake in Kumamoto
- Response to Sierra Leone Landslides and Floods 2017
- Response to Sri Lanka Floods 2017
- Emergency Response to IDPs in the South Philippines
- Response to South Asia Floods 2017
- Humanitarian response to South Sudan conflict
- Emergency response to Extreme Winter Condition (Dzud)
- Humanitarian Assistance to Palestine and Gaza 2017



Response to Yemen Humanitarian Crisis ©ICAN



Response to Iraq and Syria Humanitarian Crisis ©JPF



Emergency Response to Earthquake in Kumamoto ©JPF

## The Current Situation in the Disaster-Affected Area of East Japan: The recovery of Fukushima requires new approach to aid strategy

Considering the situation that the evacuation orders continued to be lifted for many areas of Fukushima such as Iitate and Namie, new challenges arising from the lifting of the evacuation orders became apparent, and delays were foreseen in Fukushima's extremely difficult recovery process. In fiscal year 2016, JAPAN PLATFORM (JPF) fully implemented our strategy for "Strengthened Aid to Fukushima" as set forth in November 2015, and decided to continue aid to Fukushima at least until the end of fiscal year 2018, while much of the aid projects to Fukushima Prefecture continued to decrease.

Evacuees from areas affected by the nuclear accident face a difficult decision when evacuation orders for those areas are lifted. Should they return to the area, or should they rebuild their lives in the places to which they evacuated? If they stay, and choose not to return, the housing subsidies and compensation they were receiving will be discontinued. Even after evacuation orders are lifted, mothers cannot hide their anxiety, returning elderly people will find hospitals, pharmacies and transportation infrastructure are poorly maintained, community has weakened, and they grow increasingly isolated. Almost seven years after the earthquake, the hard reality in Fukushima is that less than 20% have returned in approximately 70% of the areas for which evacuation orders have been lifted, and more than 70% of those returned are elderly. With this in mind, JPF is working to strengthen aid to Fukushima by advocating five top-priority activities (see below).

On the other hand, in both Iwate and Miyagi Prefectures, recovery is gradually coming within sight, thanks to all of the warm support we have received both from businesses/employees and from individuals. However, specific challenges remain, such as life-threatening poverty, and delays in consensus-building among residents in certain areas. We will draw on local resources to continue aid for these specific challenges and areas.

JPF has cultivated the function of supporting the activities and organizational management of its allied organizations in our overseas aid work. Utilizing these experiences, we are transferring our intermediary function to local intermediary aid organizations in Tohoku: the Iwate Recovery Collaboration Center; the Sanaburi Foundation in Miyagi prefecture; and Miyagi Recovery Collaboration Center. In Fukushima, JPF will continue to strengthen the collaboration with local intermediary organizations including the Fukushima Recovery Collaboration Center.

## Five Top-Priority Activities for Strengthening Aid to Fukushima

JPF will continue to further strengthen aid to Fukushima Prefecture which faces long-term, complex challenges. We have decided to continue accepting grant applications on Fukushima projects through the "Living Together" Fund at least until the end of fiscal year 2018. Furthermore, we held a discussion meeting on needs analysis with United Nations experts, and came up with the following five top-priority activities. As we continue to provide aid, we will listen to the voices of local people to understand their needs, and assess what aid is really necessary and where gaps in aid exist.

<b>Aid to socially disadvantaged people</b>	Activities focused on socially disadvantaged people: people with disabilities; women; the elderly; people struggling in their daily lives; and people in economic and psychological need
<b>Strengthening local safety nets</b>	Activities that encourage building, maintaining, and reviving regional communities (local societies) that can function as safety nets
<b>Sustaining regional culture</b>	Activities connected to sustaining local traditions, culture, and vocations that provide a foundation for people's lives
<b>Addressing concerns about radiation</b>	Activities that stand close to people who have concerns and worries that stem from radioactive contamination
<b>Facilitation of locally-led networks</b>	Activities that facilitate networking and create venues in which aid workers and civil society can complement one another's activities

Please see pages 13 and 14 for details.

## The "Living Together" Fund: Aid in Four Fields

JPF established the "Living Together" Fund in April 2011, and began inviting applications the following month. Taking into account regional needs for aid, the Fund has continued quarterly financial assistance to organizations that provide a wide range of aid to victims of the Great East Japan Earthquake in the following four key aid areas. The Fund not only supports locally-led activities, but also carefully determines the phases of recovery, providing support that will take root locally and connecting activities with the next steps in recovery.



This type of aid creates connections among residents: furthering recovery through the process of working together; and providing places where members of the community can gather.

This type of aid gives disaster victims the security to live healthy lives by providing aid to people or domains of activity which are not yet covered by government programs.

This type of aid helps to provide a secure livelihood for disaster victims through activities and information-sharing which lead to jobs and income for those who lost their jobs in the disaster.

This type of aid helps to support the coordination of aid with government entities, NGOs, NPOs and other organizations so that safety-net aid, community aid, and occupational aid can proceed efficiently.

## The Recovery Situation in Each Prefecture

### Reports from the Recovery Collaboration Centers in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima



In Iwate, construction of public disaster housing in coastal regions is 80% complete.\* As the relocation from temporary housing accelerates and temporary housing is consolidated, new issues have arisen: how to support those who cannot relocate due to financial or health conditions; and how to form new communities in the relocation sites situated on higher spots far from the seashore and remote from their original place of residence. As part of these relocations, horizontal development will be needed to transfer the aid knowhow of the coastal region to aid organizations working inland.

\*As of May 31, 2017



In 2016, the first year of the "Period of Recovery and Creation," the restoration of infrastructure in the disaster-affected area has moved forward, and housing reconstruction is in full swing. In order to rebuild communities in the disaster-affected area, municipal aid for community formation and mutual support networks are particularly necessary in public disaster housing, and there is a need to train leaders for these activities. However, collaboration with municipalities and non-profits in charge of aid, and with businesses and universities, is still insufficient. Promotion of collaboration that ties together diverse sectors is indispensable. For the forming of sustainable and autonomous communities, there is a pressing need for aid to train staff in intermediary aid organizations and for aid to strengthen organizational foundations, including through fundraising.



In fiscal year 2016, evacuation orders were lifted one after another all around the prefecture. With the addition of Tomioka, where the evacuation order was lifted on April 1, 2017, it is possible for people to live in almost all areas, except for designated "Difficult-to-return zone." However, the number of returnees is limited because of factors such as uneasiness to leave the communities they have diligently adjusted as evacuees for the long seven years, and delays in improvements to infrastructure. Thus, local communities are projected to continue to fracture. Moreover, as programs like free provision of housing are discontinued and the amount of aid decreases, the future of aid remains uncertain due to factors like the fragmentation of aid needs. The lifting of evacuation orders is a factor propelling recovery, but it also gives rise to new challenges that will be difficult to face.



## “Living Together” Fund Project Report

# Community Aid



Nemareya Local Life-Sharing Home, a place where residents of all ages, from children to the elderly, can come together, regardless of whether they experienced the disaster and of whether they have disabilities. (Aid recipient organization: Workers' Coop) ©Workers' Coop

## The Growing Need for Comprehensive Aid to Communities

In 2016, advances have been made in the completion of public disaster housing. The total rates of completion have reached 100% excluding areas where raising levee has taken time, like Yamada in Iwate and Onagawa in Miyagi, areas where consensus-building among residents has taken time, like Natori in Miyagi, and areas like Iwaki in Fukushima which have the largest numbers of evacuees from the nuclear accident. People are continuing to relocate from temporary emergency housing to public disaster housing. However, a variety of new challenges have come to light. These challenges are: formation of new communities in public disaster housing rebuilding of communities in temporary emergency housing where people who have been unable to rebuild their lives for various reason have stayed behind; integrating disaster victims and evacuees into local areas; and finding places in these areas for children and the elderly to feel a sense of belonging. Although the increase in activities such as children's cafeterias is a good thing, more gathering places are needed for people left in a vulnerable position by the earthquake. However, local leaders, such as the leaders of neighborhood associations, are becoming exhausted. There is demand for creating systems so that everyone can support these leaders. In the future, comprehensive aid to communities will be even more necessary. The present need is to revive circles of mutual support and connections, as well as the value placed on human bonds that has always existed in Tohoku.

## Building Communities with Active Local Leaders

Aid recipient organization

Rikuzentakata Machizukuri Kyodo Center (NPO in Iwate)



A workshop for residents ©Rikuzentakata Machizukuri Kyodo Center

Our organization is an intermediary aid organization in Rikuzentakata, Iwate which provides aid to citizens' community-building activities. We focus on community development with residents in charge, and our motto is “Building communities with active local leaders.” Now, in the phase when the infrastructure of residents' daily lives is being moved from temporary to permanent housing, one of the challenges for the disaster-affected area is how to develop and manage communities. Originally, Rikuzentakata had residents' organizations at the

level of elementary school districts, and even before the disaster, these organizations' work focused on promoting local community. We have focused on community-building in which these organizations are at the center as they take the initiative to meet challenges. We have used the “Living Together” Fund as we give support, consultations, and advice; hold workshops, and provide management support for the plans born from those workshops; and work to strengthen the foundation of residents' organizations.

### Message

As many people have moved after the disaster and the local bonds they have always shared have become thin, local communities came through the difficulties in carrying out recovery activities as planned. Since local community will endure even after recovery is complete, we, the supporters, must not solve problems on behalf of people: rather, it is important for communities to work toward solutions independently. We will continue to work closely with communities to help them exercise this power.



Chief Director / MIURA Marie

## Providing Play Parks Where Children Can Become Absorbed in Play

Aid recipient organization

Kodomo Mugen Kanpani (NPO in Miyagi)



Hard at work, hammers in hand ©Kodomo Mugen Kanpani

In an area where children had lost their place to play (that is, their place to belong) because of the disaster, local residents have reopened their park and held Play Park events since July 2011, where people from children aged 0 to grandmas and grandpas aged 86 can come together. There were no children's centers in the area, and there were no buildings on the park site, so children said, “We want a building where we can spend the cold winter” and “We want to be able to come here even on rainy days.” In response to these requests, we built a

prefabricated building in December 2015, and using the “Living Together” Fund, we have installed plumbing and a wide wooden deck where children can lie around and relax. We have also purchased interior wall coverings.

When we build something for the Play Park, the children work together with us. This time, too, everyone got to work with hammers in hand. This is their own place to belong, built with their own hands! That is why this place has become so special and precious to everyone.

### Message

Playing is child's job. Getting soaked while playing with water, getting covered in sweat while running around, taking a brief rest indoors and then running off to play again... “Playing” means children getting so absorbed in what they are doing that meals become an afterthought. Children call the Play Park the “free place.” I think that our role as adults is to create that free environment and to watch over it. Together with the local community, we will continue our activities, making a place where we can watch over our children's growth.



Representative Director / TANAKA Masako



## “Living Together” Fund Project Report Safety-Net Aid



Making original T-shirts by silk-screening, a design drawn by children with disabilities (Aid recipient organization: Fuyoudo 2100) ©Fuyoudo 2100

### Facing and Dealing with the Reality of Poverty as People Struggle to Rebuild Their Livelihoods

As the move from temporary emergency housing to public disaster housing continues, there are calls to pass on to local communities the responsibility for relocation aid and safety-net aid addressing issues like psycho-social care. For example, in some municipalities, mobility aid to people with reduced access to transport has been entrusted to local NPOs. However, the hard fact is that the problems of mobility caused by the disaster are deeply rooted. As residents of temporary emergency housing grow fewer and housing facilities are consolidated, bus routes are canceled. The reality is that elderly people who are left behind in temporary disaster housing are unable to rebuild their livelihoods, and are falling deeper into poverty. Along with calls to transfer responsibility for services such as psychological care to local communities, it comes the challenge of a lack of local leaders and organizations to take on these services. Even if staff are trained, the challenge remains that young workers are failing to put down roots in the community. Moreover, increasing numbers of people are unable to rebuild their lives and are falling into poverty. The situation with regard to disaster-related deaths in the three prefectures in Northeast Japan continues to be unpredictable. Furthermore, psycho-social care is also becoming necessary for aid workers including government staff.

### Hosting the “Forum to Consider Sustainable ‘Legs for Living’”

Aid recipient organization **Idoushien Rera** (NPO in Miyagi)



A view of the Forum ©Idoushien Rera

We began by giving rides to disaster victims, but as we continued our activities, we realized that the problem of mobility is not only in the disaster-affected areas. The challenge of mobility is also what local towns in Japan is facing.

Along with people providing mobility aid in the disaster-affected areas, there are also organizations that have been giving rides since before the disaster, local governments working to create traffic policies, and dedicated researchers. However, they have each been

fighting a lone battle, being unable to share enough information with one another.

At the “Forum to Consider Sustainable ‘Legs for Living,’” we were able to create a rare venue for people in various places including local governments, NPOs, scholars, residents and the national government, to come together. It was an important opportunity for us to get to know one another and to create lateral cooperation as we move together toward our common purpose.

**Message** As I was traveling around Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima carrying the plan for the Forum, I was deeply moved by the many “treasures” I found: the wonderful activities and pioneering efforts; the pivotal experts; and the passionate residents. The Forum blazed with energy, and many of the participants shared the feeling that “This is where it starts!” We overcame boundaries and constraints to forge new connections, and we will take advantage of these as we bring communities together to face our challenges.



Representative / MURASHIMA Hiroko

### Making Unseen Suffering Visible and Sustaining Psycho-Social Care in Kawauchi, in the Coastal Region of Fukushima

Aid recipient organization **Médecins du Monde Japon** (NPO in Tokyo)



Dr. KOWATA Ippei, a psychiatrist who has been volunteering continuously since 2012 © Médecins du Monde Japon

More than six years have passed since the earthquake, tsunami, and nuclear accident, and the disaster victims who suffered the combined effect of the disaster and nuclear accident face mental issues that are increasingly diverse.

Many people are dealing with a variety of settings and stresses during their lengthy period as evacuees from the disaster and nuclear accident. Many cases of alcoholism, suicide risk and depression have been observed, as well as delayed-onset PTSD, referred to as “Fukushima Trauma.”

In cooperation with local action groups and the local

government, since 2012 we have continuously carried out aid activities in Kawauchi, in Fukushima’s coastal region. Taking advantage of our unique status as a medical aid organization, we have dispatched medical professionals from many fields (including psychiatrists, nurses and clinical psychologists). Because we work in the field of mental health, we have dispatched the same medical professionals so that we can carry out our aid activities more effectively based on the relationships of trust we have with the beneficiaries who have been able to work with the same medical professionals over a long period.

**Message** The evacuation order for the Odaka area of Minamisoma in Fukushima Prefecture was lifted in July 2016, but at the end of that year, the population remained at 8.5% of its pre-disaster level, and the number of returnees is not growing. In cooperation with an organization which manages a community salon in the Odaka area to raise interest in returning, we have begun offering psycho-social care in Odaka. Even now, more than six years later, the confusion that followed the disaster cannot be wiped away, and many residents are still experiencing psychological trauma. The incidence of delayed-onset PTSD is also increasing. In the mental health care setting, we have continued to offer examinations by psychiatrists to address this situation. We will continue to provide psychological care, trusting in local residents’ ability to recover.



Senior Project Officer / TAMATE Koichi



## “Living Together” Fund Project Report Occupational Aid



Sewing Machine School ©Shinsei

### Occupations Supporting Local Identity and a Sense of Being Alive Multilayered Barriers Standing in the Way

At JAPAN PLATFORM (JPF), we have provided occupational aid connected to community-building and to creating a purpose in life for people who are called “socially disadvantaged” and who live in disaster-affected areas. For example, our aid has created opportunities for residents to come together across age and gender divisions to think about rebuilding local community and fishing on a disaster-affected coastline; supported evacuees and returnees as they lead workshops on creating job opportunities and a sense of purpose in life centered on their hometown; and supported the construction of a shared management system for welfare work sites serving people with disabilities who have lost their place to belong as a result of evacuation or relocation.

A livelihood is not simply a source of income to cover living expenses; it can be a life’s work, a family business passed down through the generations, a pillar of identity and pride, and a point of contact with society and the community; it is directly connected to life itself.

In the areas affected by radiation and damaging rumors, many business owners are still unable to restart their operations due to regulations. Some shoulder great investment risks in an harsh environment of misgivings about the dispersal and effects of radioactive materials, labor drain from the coastal region, and the steep rise in wages and rent. Both for-profit and non-profit organizations are experiencing financial difficulties, and there are multilayered barriers to reviving occupations.

### Implementing Projects like “Polvorón Magic Cookies” and “Sewing Machine School”

Aid recipient organization **Shinsei** (NPO in Fukushima)



Polvorón Magic Cookies ©Shinsei

Shinsei works in Koriyama, Fukushima to help people with disabilities who were affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake to live peaceful and safe lives. The damage that Fukushima Prefecture suffered from the Great East Japan Earthquake and nuclear disaster was so great that it was impossible for one person, one group, or one organization to meet the challenge. Faced with this situation, welfare workplaces for evacuees with disabilities were quick to join together to create work opportunities through

a cooperative system incorporating outside aid. Shinsei serves as the director of this system and carries out projects such as “Polvorón Magic Cookies” and “Sewing Machine School” while connecting businesses and NGOs/NPOs to disaster-affected areas. It also provides support to deepen understanding of disabilities among people who want to use welfare services after being evacuated.

**Message** One of the lessons that people with disabilities in Fukushima Prefecture learned from the Great East Japan Earthquake and the nuclear accident was about job creation for people with disabilities during the recovery period. For a long time, although people returned to the center, it was difficult to reopen and run welfare centers at evacuation sites due to cash shortage in paying wages when there was no work. Using the wisdom gained by Fukushima Prefecture as it came through this experience, we will do our best to ensure that people with disabilities, who are also a part of our society, can work together with other members of the community in order to accelerate the recovery process.



Secretary General /  
TOMONAGA Miho



## “Living Together” Fund Project Report Coordination Support



“Citizen’s Forum for Passing on Lessons from the Disaster”  
at the planned location of the Ishinomaki Minamihama  
Recovery Memorial Park ©Ishinomaki Future Support Association

### After Six Years and Into the Seventh, Deepening Connections Is More Important Than Ever The Role of Coordinators Connecting Diverse Aid Workers

After the Great East Japan Earthquake occurred, coordination meetings were held among aid workers in each municipality. Meetings were also held to exchange information related to various themes, such as aid to children, psychological care, and community aid. If groups providing aid to address local challenges do not coordinate in these ways, many difficulties may arise such as biased understanding of local issues, and inability to deal with multilayered challenges that require various kinds of expertise. Six and a half years after the disaster, the situations of different areas and people vary widely. Increasingly, the issues they face stem from a variety of multi-tiered causes. If each case is not approached flexibly and comprehensively, solutions to its problems will not be reached. A higher and higher quantity and quality of coordination is required

From the viewpoint of disaster victims, this kind of coordination is indirect aid, and like stage hands in a play, is rarely exposed to the light. However, local situations can differ greatly depending on the quality of these coordination functions. This backstage player, the field of coordination support, becomes foundational for local areas.

Although the need for aid in this field can be difficult to communicate, JPF has stationed staff in local areas who are carrying out this kind of coordination.

### From Coordination of Disaster Aid to Coordinating the Passing on of Lessons from the Disaster

Aid recipient organization **Ishinomaki Future Support Association**  
(Public Interest Incorporated Association in Miyagi)



A conference to establish a joint project to study the disaster ©Ishinomaki Future Support Association

Ishinomaki Future Support Association was established in May 2011 as a group that would provide a venue for coordination among NPOs and NGOs, and in just one year, we contributed to the coordination of 130,000 people through disaster volunteer centers and 160,000 people through NGOs. This year, our motto is “From coordination of disaster aid to coordinating the passing on of lessons from the disaster”, and we are coordinating the groups, individuals, local governments, and disaster research institutions that will lead the response to a new challenge that has arisen in disaster-affected areas: the challenge of passing on

lessons learned from the disaster.

Thanks to aid to the field of coordination from the “Living Together” Fund, we have been able to find ways for local government and citizen’s groups to work together to establish a recovery memorial park. This may be the first time that citizens’ activities have been leveraged in this way to construct a memorial park in Japan. Precisely because the scale of the disaster was so unprecedented, we will continue our activities to pass on its lessons in the memorial park and the ruins of the disaster, while creating innovative ways of working together.

**Message** As we pass on the lessons learned from the disaster, we are forced to face the thought of how many lives might have been saved if people had fled. In considering this, we must confront the fact that our failures were infinitely greater than our accomplishments. There certainly was a need at that time for coordination among the people who felt powerless as only one individual or only one group. Now, as you and I go about our ordinary lives, I hope that coordination can provide ways for us to solve the challenges that we cannot meet by ourselves.



Managing Director /  
NAKAGAWA Masaharu

# Strengthening Aid to Fukushima

Through continuing subsidies from the "Living Together" Fund and through the guiding principles of strengthening the abilities and organizational foundations of groups and networks, JAPAN PLATFORM (JPF) protects the irreplaceable mainstays of people's lives, providing dignity and possibilities to disaster victims and evacuees.

In fiscal year 2016, evacuation orders were lifted for Katsurao, Kawauchi and Minamisoma. By the end of the fiscal year, the orders had been lifted for a wide area including Iitate, Namie and the Yamakiya area of Kawamata. At the end of fiscal year 2016, housing subsidies for voluntary evacuees (evacuees from areas not under evacuation orders) were discontinued, and now some of the people who are continuing to live as evacuees have fallen into serious financial difficulties. They come from areas where levels of radiation are much higher than before the accident, and they are scattered all across the country. Even within the Fukushima prefecture, some people who had to evacuate from their original neighborhoods are still living in temporary housing, and others have moved to public recovery housing or new homes. There is a tendency among these people to withdraw from society as an aftereffect of a long period of living in an unfamiliar area.

Even if people have managed to find a home in the area to which they were evacuated, this does not necessarily mean that they are able to lead lives securely and peacefully. As reparations are paid only for those who meet the set criteria, not all evacuees can receive them. However, regardless of reparations payment, they are facing difficulties to be accepted in their new communities due to envious speculation that all evacuees from Fukushima Prefecture are receiving large sums of money as reparations. Furthermore, some evacuees experience family breakups over division of inheritances or of reparation money, which can be difficult to resolve.

On the other hand, those who have returned to the prefecture from evacuation sites outside are uncomfortable being exposed to radiation in their daily lives. Especially for mothers and children, it is indispensable to exchange and share information about childrearing and places for children to play and belong. Another phenomenon that has been observed is that evacuees being unable to integrate into the returned communities spend the weekends at communities in the prefectures to which they evacuated.

In addition, there are still hotspots in local areas, where radiation levels rise suddenly. To ensure that people can live safely and securely, continued measurement of radiation levels is crucial.

## Why Is Aid to Fukushima Prefecture Necessary?

### The basis for establishing and lifting evacuation orders

For average people who do not work with radiation, the yearly dose limit is 1 millisievert (mSv), but evacuation orders are lifted at a yearly dose of 20 mSv. These two values come from the recommendations and advice of the ICRP (International Commission on Radiological Protection).

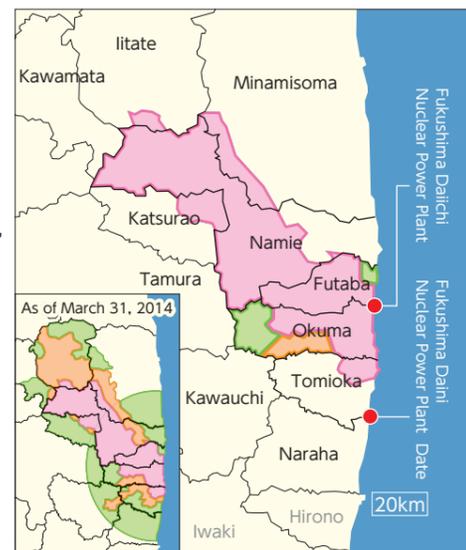
How much radiation is it in a yearly dose of 1 mSv or of 20 mSv? To give one example, you may have had the opportunity to see the yellow mark labeled "Radiation Controlled Area" on X-ray rooms in hospitals. This "Radiation Controlled Area" is an area in which there is a risk that the radiation dose may exceed 1.3 mSv in three months. Converting it to a yearly dose, there is a risk that the dose will exceed 5.2 mSv in one year. In order to avoid unnecessary exposure to radiation, places in which the amount of radiation exceeds a certain level are managed by clearly dividing them from places which does not exceed, and by preventing unnecessary entry. Strict standards are set for these areas: for example, people under 18 years old are not permitted to work in them, and food, drink and smoking are prohibited to prevent oral ingestion of radioactive materials.\*

While the "Declaration of a Nuclear Emergency Situation" which was issued on March 11, 2011, is still in effect, evacuation orders continue to be lifted on the basis of a yearly dose of 20 mSv as the standard for living. Now the dose of yearly 1 mSv, the standard for people to live their lives safely and securely, is referred as the "long-term target value."

### Conceptual Diagram of Areas Under Evacuation Orders (as of April 1, 2017)

- "Difficult-to-return zone"**  
Areas in which the yearly cumulative dose of radiation exceeds 50 mSv, and in which the yearly cumulative dose may not fall below 20 mSv even after five years have passed.
- "Residential restricted areas"**  
Areas in which the yearly cumulative dose of radiation may exceed 20 mSv, and which require extension of evacuation orders.
- "Evacuation order release preparation areas"**  
Areas in which the yearly cumulative dose of radiation has been reliably confirmed to be below 20 mSv.

Source: The website of the Fukushima Prefectural Government



Source: Website of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

\*Act on the Prevention of Radiation Damage by Radioactive Isotopes Regulation for the Prevention of Damage by Ionizing Radiation (based on the Industrial Safety and Health Act and the Order for Enforcement of the Industrial Safety and Health Act, as well as regulations for the implementation of said Act)

## Expressing quantities of radiation

The units which are often heard in discussions of radiation are the becquerel and the sievert. The becquerel measures strength of ability to produce radiation, and can be used when discussing radioactivity of soil, etc. The sievert which measures the amount (strength) of radiation in the air, expresses the effect on humans of exposure to radiation. If we think of these measures in terms of rain, the amount of rain falling from the rain clouds (in this metaphor, clouds are the radioactive substance) can be measured in becquerels, while how wet people got in that rain would be measured in sieverts.

### Rationale for an added yearly radiation exposure of 1 millisievert (mSv) due to the nuclear accident

According to the Ministry of the Environment, areas must have 0.23 microsieverts ( $\mu$ Sv) of radiation in the air to require investigation and cleanup of contamination. This value is calculated by converting an added yearly radiation exposure (radiation exposure due to the nuclear accident) of 1 mSv (1000  $\mu$ Sv) to an hourly exposure, and adding the existing naturally occurring radiation exposure to this amount.

### Method by which the value of 0.23 $\mu$ Sv is calculated

**0.19 (portion of radiation due to the accident) + 0.04 (portion of radiation which is naturally occurring) = hourly exposure of 0.23  $\mu$ Sv**

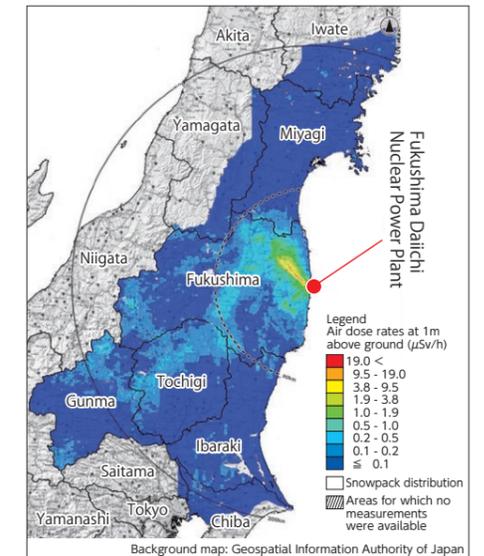
● Portion of radiation due to the accident:  
(Based on a pattern of daily activity in which 8 hours are spent outdoors, and 16 hours are spent indoors (in a wooden home with a shielding effect of 0.4))  
 $1 \text{ mSv (1000 } \mu\text{Sv)} \div 365 \text{ days} \div (8 \text{ hours} + 0.4 \times 16 \text{ hours}) = 0.19 \mu\text{Sv/h}$

● Portion of radiation which is naturally occurring: The amount of radiation occurring naturally before the accident, **0.04  $\mu$ Sv/h**

Source: Based on the Ministry of the Environment's "Rationale for an Added Yearly Radiation Exposure of 1 Millisievert"

### Distribution Map of Air Dose Rates in Fukushima and the Surrounding Prefectures

(As of November 18, 2016 (approximately 68 months after the accident))



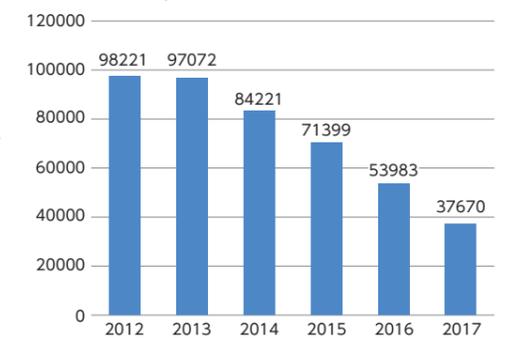
Source: "Regarding the Measurements Taken During Airborne Monitoring of Fukushima Prefecture and the Neighboring Prefectures," published on February 13, 2017 by the Nuclear Regulation Authority

## Effects of discontinuing the provision of free housing to evacuees

On March 3, 2017, rental subsidies were discontinued for evacuees except those whose hometowns are still under evacuation order. This discontinuation applies not only to voluntary evacuees who elected to evacuate from areas with high levels of radiation from the nuclear accident in order to avoid exposure, but also to evacuees from areas in which evacuation orders have been newly lifted, or from areas in which orders will be lifted in the future.

For families of two or three generations living together before the accident had to break up into small households as well as for single mothers with children who choose to continue living as evacuees. As such, the discontinuation of free housing caused a huge strain on household finances. In addition, due to differences in opinion about the effect of the radioactivity, discord that did not exist before the nuclear accident has arisen among family members and among neighbors over the long period of evacuation. Moreover, the invisible challenge of increasing social isolation has arisen for people who hope to continue living as evacuees and the communities and families which were divided by the evacuation orders are starting to be divided once again by the lift of evacuation orders.

### Number of evacuees from Fukushima Prefecture (in March of each year)



Source: Based on the Reconstruction Agency's "Numbers of Evacuees Nationwide"

## Residents' Return after Evacuation Orders are Lifted

The number of people who evacuated from Fukushima Prefecture due to the nuclear accident was about 100,000 in 2012, but as of 2017, according to the Reconstruction Agency, this number has fallen to about 38,000, less than half of what it originally was. The numbers appear to suggest that as evacuation orders continue to be lifted, the number of evacuees decreases. However, when we look at the numbers of evacuees from areas where evacuation orders have been lifted, here and there, we see areas in which the percentage of evacuees remains high. In addition, when we look at population trends in Fukushima Prefecture, we find that the population has fallen from 2,024,401 on March 1, 2011 to 1,899,486 on November 1, 2016, a decrease of 124,915 people compared to before the disaster.\*

Why are there areas in which the number of returnees is not increasing?

Young generation especially with children hesitate to return to the areas where radiation levels remain high even after the decontamination work even though other family members decide to return. In areas in which evacuation orders were in effect for a long time, residents face an array of problems in their daily lives: damage to homes and property, difficulty resuming occupations, animals such as wild boars breeding in areas where humans used to live, reduced safety in areas where the number of residents has fallen steeply, and insufficient medical provision system and infrastructure.

\*Source: Fukushima Recovery Station's Fukushima Information Portal Site

Areas in which evacuation orders were lifted during fiscal year 2016	Date when evacuation order was lifted	Date when number of registered residents was calculated	Number of people	Date when number of evacuees was calculated	Number of people	Percentage of people who are evacuees
Katsurao	2016/6/12	2011/3/11	1,567	2017/5/1	1,288	82.20%
Kawauchi	2016/6/14	2011/3/11	3,038	2017/5/1	532	17.51%
Minamisoma	2016/7/12	2011/3/11	71,561	2017/7/31	3,236	4.52%
Kawamata	2017/3/31	2010/10/1	15,569	2017/8/1	1,118	7.18%
Iitate	2017/3/31	2011/3/11	6,509	2017/5/1	5,676	87.20%
Namie	2017/3/31	2011/3/11	21,434	2017/7/31	20,743	96.78%

Source: Websites of each municipality (Also includes areas where evacuation orders were issued, even if orders were not issued for the whole municipality)

# Five Top-Priority Activities for Aid to Fukushima

Based on our aid experience starting in May 2011, we held consultation meetings with outside experts about activities which will grow even more important in the future, and have settled on five top-priority activities.

## Five Top-Priority Activities for Strengthening Aid to Fukushima

<b>Aid to socially disadvantaged people</b>	Activities focused on socially disadvantaged people: people with disabilities; women; the elderly; people struggling in their daily lives; and people in economic and psychological need
<b>Strengthening local safety nets</b>	Activities that encourage building, maintaining, and reviving regional communities (local societies) that can function as safety nets
<b>Sustaining regional culture</b>	Activities connected to sustaining local traditions, culture, and vocations that provide a foundation for people's lives
<b>Addressing concerns about radiation</b>	Activities that stand close to people who have concerns and worries that stem from radioactive contamination
<b>Facilitation of locally-led networks</b>	Activities that facilitate networking and create venues in which aid workers and civil society can complement one another's activities

Although the "Declaration of a Nuclear Emergency Situation" issued on March 11, 2011 remains in force, evacuation orders have continued to be lifted at a rapid pace in fiscal year 2016. As the problems caused by the nuclear accident have grown more complex and long-term in the six years that have passed, what kind of activities are needed, and what challenges remain? In fiscal year 2016, with reference to the five top-priority activities, JPF supported many groups. Here are reports from five of these groups, all of them working on difficult challenges.

### Mother's Radiation Lab Fukushima

#### Project description: Six years since the Great East Japan Earthquake~Living face-to-face with radioactive contamination

Since the opening of Mother's Radiation Lab Fukushima (MRLF) in November 2011, we have collaborated with local people to carry out projects that we, as fellow residents of disaster-affected areas, deemed to be essential: measurements of radiation, recuperation projects, thyroid examination projects, and study meetings and lectures. This year, six years since the accident at the nuclear reactor, we have started a new initiative to open a clinic. After the accident occurred, economic recovery was prioritized in disaster-affected areas leaving people in an invisible environmental contaminant. As a consequence, due to insufficient care for socially disadvantaged people such as children and their mothers, negative effects on children's

mental and physical health became visible. In the latter half of fiscal year 2016, with support from JPF, we were able to organize the entire MRLF project to function as social infrastructure for the disaster-affected area including preparations to start our clinic. Our vision is to sustain our project so that we can offer a light that provides people with a feeling of safety. We will do this by enhancing the project's structure, serving more people, listening to each person's opinions, and providing people with concrete support.



JPF staff visit the MRLF Clinic ©JPF

### Katsuryoku Sozosya

#### Project description: Producing newsletters to assist returnees in the nuclear disaster area for local community building

Katsuryokuzosozosya interviewed some of the proactive people related to the Futaba District, asking about their daily lives, their activities, and their aspirations. We then broadcast these voices through a newsletter.

After the nuclear disaster in 2011, the Futaba District of Fukushima Prefecture became an evacuation area, and its residents scattered across the country as evacuees. The national government is moving toward lifting the evacuation order in 2021, but there are divisions among former residents: some want to return; some are unable to return; some stay permanently at their evacuation sites; and some are uncertain. There are many people who live with anxiety about their futures. In addition, the loss of population in the areas to which people are returning has been exacerbated,

and the loss of community functions has become a factor to lower the rate of return. This leads to further loss of community function, creating a vicious cycle which many fear will lead to the demise of local communities. For this reason, it is necessary to rebuild social capital.

Through our interviews, we learned that residents have many ideas for activities and projects. We will strive to support the development of these activities and projects in order to create a sustainable structure for realizing their ideas in Futaba District.



At an interview ©Katsuryokuzosozosya

From August 2016 on, JAPAN PLATFORM (JPF) has specified the support field of grant applications for "Living Together" Fund to five top-priority activities related to Fukushima.

### Kanagawa Hinansha to Tomoni Ayumu Kai

#### Project description: Aid for community formation among evacuees to rebuild livelihoods

According to the Reconstruction Agency, as of the end of May, 2017, there were 2,693 evacuees living in Kanagawa Prefecture, and the majority of them were evacuees from Fukushima Prefecture. The municipalities from which people evacuated send out news and information to evacuees, but the municipalities in Kanagawa Prefecture are having difficulty to deliver the information to evacuees, because many evacuees remain registered as residents of municipalities in Fukushima. In view of this situation, we have published "Walking Together: Handbook of Assistance Services for Evacuees in Kanagawa, 2016 Edition." It contains not only information from the places that evacuees left behind, but also information about general assistance

services providing aid for daily life, including the local governments under which they live now, social welfare councils, and citizens' aid groups.

This handbook aims to make it easy for evacuees to understand whom they should talk to about physical, psychological, and daily life issues. In addition to the distribution of handbook, we plan to move on to creation of a network of assistance services connecting the groups and institutions to respond to evacuees' needs.



Walking Together: Handbook of Assistance Services for Evacuees in Kanagawa, 2016 Edition ©Kanagawa Hinansha to Tomoni Ayumu Kai

### Machizukuri NPO Sinmachi-Namie

#### Project description: Supporting handicapped evacuees from isolation by connecting people

At Machizukuri NPO Sinmachi-Namie, our activities have three main pillars: (1) Workshops to consider revival and recovery in Namie, (2) workshops to consider ways to rebuild people's lives at the sites to which they evacuated, and (3) workshops to share opinions and challenges between (1) and (2).

We have held (2) workshop regarding rebuilding lives at evacuation sites, four times. We discussed about what we need and we can do for ourselves to continue living our lives proactively, not retroactively. The discussion led to more people claiming that they hope to live more proactively so that they can interact with society and be useful. Additionally, the workshops served as valuable

opportunities for 60 participants to share challenges and exchange opinions.

Recovery should start out with what each of us can do right now, and this holds for local government as well. We come to believe that true recovery will come only when government and private citizens stand on the same stage and work cooperatively.



A workshop on rebuilding lives ©Machizukuri NPO Sinmachi Namie

### Fukushimaken no Jidouyougoshisetsu no Kodomo no Kenkou o Kangaeru Kai

#### Project description: Providing thyroid examinations to children at foster homes

Children at foster homes are left out of "Examinations for the Health Study of Residents of Fukushima Prefecture" for the reason that examination notice were sent to their registered home addresses unless their families move children's resident registration to foster homes. We have been conducting ultrasound thyroid examinations on a yearly basis at foster homes since 2012 using the ultrasound diagnostic equipment which we purchased with JPF fund. Now, children who had never been examined in the past can have ultrasound thyroid examinations.

The prefectural thyroid study changed subject persons of thyroid examination from complete to interested applicants on the ground that complete examination may cause anxiety. In order to avoid unnecessary anxiety, we make personal health record of each child to help with regular

health management, and hand it over to them. We have also introduced electronic medical charts and stored in our data storage. For children who are unable to receive proper childcare from their parents, examinations must be conducted periodically for early discovery of problems. Furthermore, we subsidize transportation fees for children who left foster homes when they have reach 18 years old, so that they can continue receiving examinations at their former foster homes. We will also strengthen our after-care and independent living support for graduates.



An examination at a foster home ©Fukushimaken no Jidouyougoshisetsu no Kodomo no Kenkou wo Kangaeru Kai

# Program Evaluation by Experts

In order to learn lessons for our future response to the Great East Japan Earthquake and other domestic disasters, JAPAN PLATFORM (JPF) has invited evaluation team of outside experts and published a report of their findings. (Publication date: April 2017)

Overview of Program Evaluation  
**ISHII Masako**  
 (Professor at Rikkyo University and member of JPF's Standing Committee)

This evaluation examines the projects carried out by our "Living Together" Fund from three to five years after the disaster occurred. In the disaster-affected areas, people began to move from temporary emergency housing to public recovery housing and public disaster housing, and this gives rise to a need to form new communities at the relocation sites.

Under this transition phase, JPF, an emergency humanitarian aid organization, gives priority to aid activities which respond to the persisting needs from the emergency phase. However, one of the experts pointed out that in the field of community aid, while we put emphasis on substituting and covering the services and systems lost by the disaster, little emphasis was put on local businesses recovering after the disaster.

In comparison to the community aid, another expert for the safety-net aid commented: 1) we met needs in the recovery period such as mobility aid, preventive long-term care, and daycare, where government aid was scarce and private enterprises did not enter due to low profitability; and 2) we invited and developed local resources such as involvement of aid recipients as leaders in project management to respond to the changing situation.

In the field of occupational aid, the other evaluator acknowledged the important role that we played in supporting evacuees' sense of purpose in life during the time when they were relocating. The evaluator also provided us an important lesson to use quantitative indicators for evaluation such as amount of income generated or business continuity.

In the field of coordination support, the other expert pointed out that as the "Living Together" Fund was the only scheme which provided support for management of the intermediary aid organizations, JPF's support was highly evaluated by other funding organizations. Although we recognized the limits of outside support in strengthening capacity of intermediary aid organizations, JPF's projects were significant in its prompt recognition of the importance of coordination in a large-scale disaster and its quick action to achieve it.

In the field of aid to wider-area evacuees from Fukushima, the evaluators found that JPF was trailblazing in fostering mutual understanding both among evacuees and between evacuees and the hosting communities, in supporting job recovery, and in helping elderly people and people with disabilities find purposes in life. At the same time, the evaluators stressed that JPF still has many roles to play in enabling local people to work on their own on the long-term challenges caused by the nuclear accident.

Lastly, I would like to mention JPF's area managers' dedication for disaster-affected people and areas: rooting themselves to the areas; building trust with the people there; giving attentive and detailed advice; and responding to the needs of the evacuees.

## Summary of the Experts' Evaluation Report

The key points of the evaluation reports of five experts of each field.

※Please see page 4 for brief overview of each field

### Community Aid

#### Good points

- ▶ Projects covered niches which government support did not deliver, and provided careful measures attentive to needs.

#### Points to be improved

- ▶ In some projects, promotion of profit-making community business was carried out as a part of community building. For all intents and purposes, in many cases, implementers' business choice was unprofitable. Yet they continued to pursue stubbornly under poor management situation. My suggestion for future activities is to separate projects related to community businesses and community-building for daily living, and to develop these business projects in the framework of policies to promote local areas.
- ▶ In spite of the local situation that social services and systems are recovered, some projects continued to engage in the same activities that they have been doing since the emergency period following the disaster.
- ▶ Some implementers became reliant on the subsidies for their continued existence, and projects did not constitute aid that supported the long road to self-sustaining recovery or aid that could build the foundation for this recovery.

### Safety-Net Aid

#### Good points

- ▶ Aid met needs during the recovery period in fields such as mobility aid, preventive long-term care, and daycare, where government aid was scarce, and in which private enterprises did not operate because of the difficulty in generating profits.
- ▶ Innovative operation was seen in developing local resources: involving aid recipients as leaders in project management. As such, project management responded to the changing situation in disaster-affected areas.

#### Points to be improved

- ▶ Since the monetary support from the "Living Together" Fund was comparatively large, there are risks that aid recipient organizations become dependent on outside funding. As a consequence, local service structures are disrupted. The proper scale of monetary support must be more carefully determined.

### Occupational Aid

#### Good points

- ▶ Because there were few private funding institutions which support occupational aid during the recovery period, and because there were no other subsidizing systems which accept project applications that integrate two components of hard and soft dimensions, JPF contributed to occupational aid in the disaster-affected areas with unique characteristics which differed from both government aid and aid provided by other private funding institutions.

#### Points to be improved

- ▶ JPF's occupational aid was a mixture of different types of projects: 1) projects carried out during the transition from emergency to recovery, which emphasized creating reasons for living over income; 2) projects to revive industries devastated by the disaster; and 3) projects to create new employment. In the case of 1), although income generated did not go beyond supplementary income, these projects played an important role during the transitional period in supporting people's reasons for living. Thus, it is not necessary to emphasize the amount of income or permanence of the work created when evaluating these projects. In 2) and 3), on the other hand, needs will grow in the future as people move to disaster recovery housing and as new community-building efforts develop. In this regard, JPF, as an organization which mainly works on emergency humanitarian aid, needs to decide whether or not it should attempt to respond to these needs.

### Coordination Support

#### Good points

- ▶ Because apart from the "Living Together" Fund, there were almost no subsidizing schemes which support management of intermediary aid organizations working on coordination and coordination, aid recipient organizations highly evaluated the Fund.
- ▶ In particular, the creation of aid coordination networks to support evacuees under evacuation orders was a new approach, and JPF was highly evaluated for recognizing the need for and value of this work.

#### Points to be improved

- ▶ As funding schemes are decreasing, some intermediary organizations are struggling to continue operating. In this regard, JPF's contributions to strengthening capacity of these organizations (abilities of fundraising, management, and media strategies, etc.) were limited.
- ▶ Although aid for capacity building in fundraising and collaboration with private enterprises was greatly needed by intermediary organizations, JPF's support in this area was not evident.

### Aid to Fukushima and Wider-Area Evacuees

#### Good points

- ▶ In the three years after the disaster, JPF pioneered in aid projects: fostering communication and mutual understanding both among evacuees and between evacuees and the hosting communities; supporting job recovery for disaster victims and evacuees; and helping elderly people and people with disabilities find reasons for living.

#### Points to be improved

- ▶ Although JPF contributed in developing civil society in the disaster-affected areas, its support to citizens' groups for capacity building to engage in sustained activities is still a long way to go.

JPF will use the experts' evaluations and suggestions for our future activities. Please see the JPF website for further details.

Note: The JPF secretariat compiled this summary of the evaluation report.

# Messages from the Businesses and Organizations Which Support JAPAN PLATFORM (JPF)

Four of the companies among those of you that have supported JPF aid activities for the victims of the Great East Japan Earthquake during fiscal year 2016 have sent us their messages. We are grateful for your warm support and encouragement. We will keep carrying out our work diligently, and we would appreciate your continued support.

Our ideal is to support organizations working to provide aid that meets diverse needs

HAYAMIZU Shinya  
Permanent Executive  
Committee Member  
Astellas Labor Union



At the Astellas Labor Union, we work toward social contribution and value “win-win-win” relationships in which each member of the union fulfills his or her role in the company while staying connected to people and society outside of work, enriching the union and its members as well as society through his or her contributions.

One of these contributions is our collection of funds for Great East Japan Earthquake aid. This effort is not confined to the labor union, but is jointly organized by labor and management and carried out by the whole Astellas Group. Along with our donations, we also engage in volunteer activities to aid recovery in disaster-affected areas.

Our reason for choosing JPF three years ago as the organization to entrust with our donations was that as the needs of disaster victims and disaster-affected areas diversified, we thought that it was ideal to support a group that was carrying out aid activities to meet those diverse needs. In particular, our choice was based on JPF’s stationing of permanent staff as part of aid to disaster-affected areas, who engage in wide-ranging aid through locally led activities and understand the ever-changing needs of disaster victims and disaster areas. We expect JPF to continue to provide swift and effective aid to disaster-affected areas through its future activities.

We collected donations within our company to support recovery aid for Fukushima Prefecture

SAITO Yutaka  
Corporate Communication Dept.,  
CSR/CS Promotion Team Senior Manager  
Anritsu Corporation



From the time immediately after the disaster through to the present day, the Anritsu Group has continuously provided recovery aid, both through cooperation with NGOs and NPOs on activities to aid children living in disaster-affected areas and through company and employee donations. We had previously chosen JPF as a recipient organization for our donations to disaster aid all over the world, and we knew that JPF would also make the fullest possible use of our donations in recovery aid for the Great East Japan Earthquake. Anritsu Group’s manufacturing facility, Tohoku Anritsu Corp., is located in Koriyama, Fukushima, so we felt a strong desire to aid the recovery of Fukushima Prefecture, where many of our workers and their families live. In fiscal year 2016, JPF declared its intention to strengthen aid to Fukushima, and we collected donations within our company to be used for JPF’s “Living Together” Fund.

With a unique perspective on the new challenges for Fukushima Prefecture that will arise as evacuation orders are lifted and policies for return continue to move forward, we hope to deepen our understanding together with our employees. Though our contribution may be small, we will work together with JPF to continue recovery aid and contribute to a safe, secure and prosperous society.

We support community-building in disaster-affected areas through the “Living Together” Fund

KANEDA Yasushi  
Human Resources Strategy and  
General Affairs Manager  
Nichirei Corporation



As a corporate citizen, the Nichirei Group aspires to be a business that is widely trusted by society, and we work actively to contribute to society with a focus on education on food and logistics, contributions to the local community, environmental conservation, disaster aid, and support for sports. From May 2011, we have donated money to Fukushima, Iwate and Miyagi Prefectures, which were heavily damaged in the Great East Japan Earthquake. In 2016, five years after the disaster, when we were reconsidering our type of aid in the current phase, we had the opportunity to ask JPF about the current situation in the disaster-affected areas.

JPF thoroughly explained to us that aid for community-building is important as people who had to move into temporary housing after the disaster often become isolated having only few people around them whom they have known. Building community is the first step toward restoring a bond with the society so that the victims regain healthy and independent daily life .

This discussion led to our aid for community building in disaster-affected areas through the “Living Together” Fund promoted by JPF.

We look forward to JPF’s continuous efforts to grasp local needs and to act as a bridge connecting our business to people in need of aid.

We collected donations through a range of services including stamp sales

LINE Corporation



The communication application LINE launched in June 2011, was created out of the experience of being unable to contact dear ones during the Great East Japan Earthquake. Now, our company is working to collect donations through LINE and to provide emergency aid services when disaster strikes.

This year, six years after the Great East Japan Earthquake, along with donations through point exchanges and sales of line stamps, our company collects donations through its various family services such as the smartphone e-wallet service “LINE Pay.” We donated funds collected from users around the country to five organizations active in Tohoku.

JPF is not only one of the recipients of our donation, but also our benefactor in connecting with the other organizations. Thanks to JPF, we were able to properly deliver the warm feelings of our users to people in disaster-affected areas. JPF’s diligent works to connect local communities with supporters made it possible for us to build this cooperative relationship.

**Companies and Organizations Which Have Supported JAPAN PLATFORM (JPF)**  
We are grateful for your warm support.

**Businesses and organizations that made financial donations <Fiscal year 2016>**

Aomori Prefectural Aomori North High School	Natural Set
Ask Corporation.	Nichirei Corporation
Astellas Pharma Inc.	Nosan Corporation
Anritsu Corporation	Public Resource Foundation
Anritsu Workers Union	Hitachi Inspharma, Ltd.
AEON Bank "Fundraiser to Aid Recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake"	Fukuoka Independent Film Festival Executive Committee
ITOCHU Techno-Solutions Corporation	Boy Scouts Tokyo Machida Division 16
NSD CO., LTD	My Dream Project
nk homes Inc.	Machu Picchu Industrias Inc.
NTT DOCOMO, INC.	Mikawa Iron Works Corp.
Emudiwai Kabushikigaisha	The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.
Kita Orthopedic Clinic	The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Social Contribution Fund
Good Place Co., Ltd	Mimasuya
CROSSY Co., Ltd	Move Entertainment Inc
International Aesthetic Pole Dance & Fitness Association	Meiwa E-Tec Co. Ltd. employees
Synix Inc.	Metal One Steel Service
Shikumio Co., Ltd.	Ryohin Keikaku Co., Ltd.
Yugengaisha Zippu	Yahoo Japan Corporation
SHISEIDO Camellia Fund	Yutorira YOGA
Serendipity Inc.	Komyouji, Yokohama Kuboyama
Daiwa Securities Daiwa Point Program	Kouan Medical Association
Employees of Toyota Tsusho Corporation	YOROZU Corporation

**Companies and organizations that provided support through goods and services <Fiscal year 2016>**

NTT PC Communications Incorporated	BMW Japan Corp.
Grant Thornton Taiyo LLC	The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.
Dentsu Inc.	Mori Yoichi Certified Public Accountant Office
The Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants	

- Notes
- 1 Company names are listed in order according to the Japanese orthography; honorifics are omitted.
  - 2 The names of companies and organizations providing support in fiscal year 2016 are listed. For companies which provided support in fiscal year 2015 or before, please see our past reports.
  - 3 The names of companies and organizations which did not want the information to be public, or which we did not receive donation consent forms, are not printed.
  - 4 Furthermore, we have received many additional donations from individual donors, but have not printed their names in the interest of preserving their privacy.
  - 5 Companies and organizations name English is referred to their respective website. For the names that were not found on the website, JPF has translated it from the Japanese name.

**Efforts to Disseminate Information About Aid to Fukushima**

In order to let more people know about the current situation in Fukushima Prefecture where new challenges are arising and corresponding forms of support, JPF has taken following actions in fiscal year 2016.

**Seminar for Businesses: "The Kind of Aid that Fukushima Needs Right Now" (October 2016)**

This seminar focused on learning about the current issues relating to Fukushima: ways to deal with the lifting of evacuation orders both within and outside the Fukushima prefecture; aid to children; aid to single parents; and cooperation between businesses and NPOs. Participants also considered how businesses can get themselves involved. Local NPOs voiced their hopes for businesses to encourage local leadership and to use existing social resources. As the foundation of such involvement, suggestions were made to encourage mutual understanding by continuing personnel exchanges.



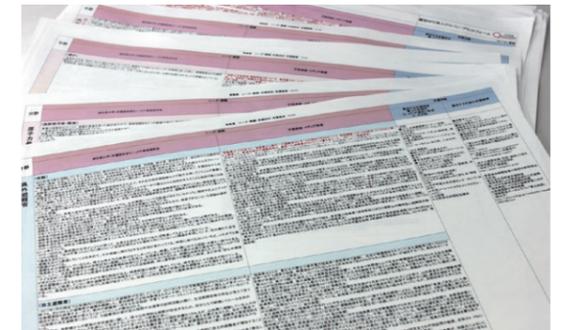
**Media Panel: "What Phase is JPF's Fukushima Aid in Now?" (February 2017)**

Having had a comprehensive view of Fukushima Prefecture from the disaster through today, JPF is in a unique position to share the changing needs according to the phases of recovery, provide analysis based on international standards for aid, and report concrete activities of aid recipient organizations (efforts such as running a citizen-run radiation measurement laboratory, and helping with psycho-social recovery). The panel helped the media to gain a new perspective on Fukushima.



**Regular Distribution of a Needs Matrix Chart on Aid to Fukushima Prefecture (Once a month)**

JPF's area managers in Fukushima compile a list that includes the opinions that they hear each day in the disaster-affected area, relevant government announcements and media stories, and aid activities implemented to meet the needs, and distributes it each month to aid organizations and businesses so that aid providers can do their work with an overall understanding of the diversifying needs.



**To Our Partners in the Business Community**

The revitalization of local communities through business activities, along with continuing, organized aid, are more and more necessary to the recovery of disaster-affected areas. JPF will continue to disseminate information as described above, and we hope that you will take advantage of them. In addition, we would be happy to talk with you about individualized consultation regarding the situation in disaster-affected areas, support for site visits, and matching with local NGOs/NPOs. Please do not hesitate to contact us.

# List of Projects Funded by the “Living Together” Fund

25th through 28th Screenings (Fiscal year 2016)

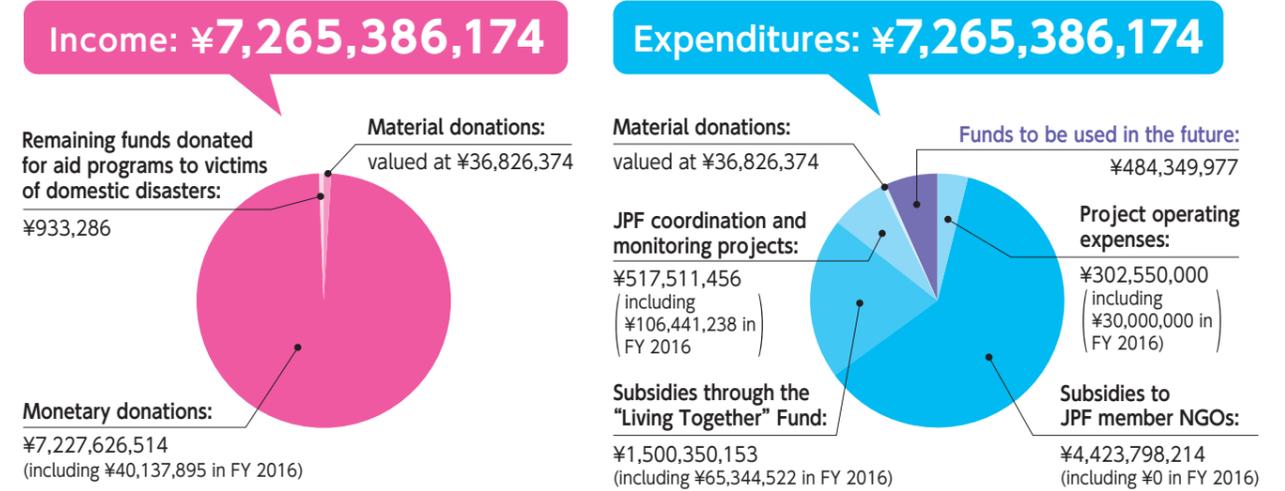
Organization Name	Project Description	Project Period	Amount of grant
<b>Community Aid</b>			
Tsudoi	Creating “places to belong” to promote resident-led community welfare capacity in new areas	2016/7/1-2016/12/31	¥2,720,080
Miraito	Stepping up to the future, supporting local community and tackling changing issues	2016/7/1-2016/12/31	¥1,744,000
Rikuzentakata Machizukuri Kyodo Center	Aiding formation and strengthening foundations of residents’ organizations aimed at building community in new areas after the disaster	2016/7/1-2016/9/30	¥758,000
Workers’ Coop	Promoting activities supporting local coexistence in Otsuchi	2016/7/1-2016/12/31	¥3,110,400
Genki ni Narou Fukushima	“Meeting for Okuma’s Future,” a plan to create dialogue among Okuma residents	2016/9/14-2017/3/14	¥4,039,389
GRA	“Yamamoto Migaki House,” a new base for activities to revitalize the local community	2016/9/14-2017/3/31	¥2,800,762
Ibasho Souzou Project	Supporting formation of new local communities and building systems to welcome new residents to public disaster housing	2016/10/1-2017/3/31	¥2,893,158
Tomiokachou 3.11 wo Kataru Kai	Residents of Tomioka talking, listening to and considering their feelings toward the town they are returning to	2016/10/1-2017/1/31	¥950,000
Machizukuri NPO Sinmachi-Namie	Creating a future through community development workshops in Namie	2016/10/1-2017/5/31	¥4,947,000
Rikuzentakata Machizukuri Kyodo Center	Aiding formation and strengthening foundations of local communities to build new local communities after the disaster	2016/10/1-2017/3/31	¥4,365,240
Katsuryokousouzouya	Producing a newsletter to create activities that build local community among returnees in the nuclear disaster area	2016/11/1-2017/3/31	¥1,222,120
Beans Fukushima	“A Home for Everyone” where smiles travel back and forth between areas and generations: A story of revival in Fukushima	2017/1/1-2017/3/31	¥2,794,600
Costar	Supporting relocation and daily living to prevent loneliness and suicide after residents leave Kawauchi’s temporary housing	2017/4/1-2018/3/31	¥5,804,000
Tomiokachou 3.11 wo Kataru Kai	Creating opportunities to explore community and living solutions in Tomioka	2017/4/1-2018/3/31	¥6,634,000
Yamagata Kizuna no Kakehashi Network	Fukushima Heart Community Center	2017/4/1-2017/6/30	¥999,900
Ryouzen Satoyama Gakkou	“Date Peach:” Aiding community participation and ensuring safety for returnee families	2017/4/1-2017/6/30	¥2,080,000
<b>Safety-Net Aid</b>			
Commune with Jyosanshi	Recovery through support for parenting and citizenship in “Iwaki, the capital for children and child-rearing”	2016/6/20-2016/9/28	¥4,311,620
Terakoya-houjyousha	Children Supporting Children Project	2016/6/20-2016/9/20	¥982,000
Watamama Smile	Building local community and creating a place to belong: a “Cafeteria for Children and Grown-Ups”	2016/7/1-2016/9/30	¥1,452,000
Shouheikou Jidouyogushisetsu Iwaki Ikuishia	Creating an environment that increases resilience in children with attachment deficiency syndrome	2016/8/1-2016/9/30	¥1,637,186
Homare no Kai	Pecora Village Plan	2016/9/14-2016/12/14	¥2,497,730
Idoushien Rera	Network-building in disaster-affected areas so that socially isolated people can live with hope	2016/9/14-2017/4/13	¥2,500,000
Ai Net Takata	Providing free transport for people with disabilities and elderly people requiring care	2016/10/1-2017/3/31	¥900,000
Sendai Yomawari Group	Operating “HELP! Miyagi,” a general consultation center for people in need	2016/10/1-2016/12/31	¥853,600
Fuyoudo 2100	Supporting families in Koriyama who have children with disabilities	2016/10/1-2017/3/31	¥1,922,000
Fukushimaken no Jidouyogushisetsu no Kodomo no Kenkou wo Kangaeru Kai	Providing thyroid examinations to residents of children’s homes: Supplementing thyroid examinations performed for the retrenching prefectural health study	2016/12/24-2017/3/25	¥706,940
Mother’s Radiation Lab Fukushima	Living face-to-face with radioactive contamination, six years and counting since the Great East Japan Earthquake	2017/1/1-2017/3/31	¥8,490,604
Médecins du Monde Japon	Providing psychological care in Fukushima as evacuation orders are lifted in a broadening area	2017/1/1-2017/12/31	¥9,301,714
Yuinoki	Providing housing aid to evacuees	2017/2/1-2017/4/30	¥6,815,750
Aozora Hoiku Takenoko	Helping Fukushima children experience nature in the “Open Preschool of the Woods”	2017/4/1-2017/6/30	¥625,000
Sherpa	Supporting transport to schools and care facilities for returnees to Futaba District	2017/4/1-2017/6/30	¥1,090,020
Mother’s Radiation Lab Fukushima	Living face-to-face with radioactive contamination, seven years and counting since the Great East Japan Earthquake	2017/4/1-2018/3/31	¥9,919,176
Sendai Yomawari Group	Supporting people in need after the nuclear accident as they put down local roots and manage their health	2017/4/1-2018/3/31	¥8,234,400
Fukushimaken no Jidouyogushisetsu no Kodomo no Kenkou wo Kangaeru Kai	Providing thyroid examinations to residents and graduates of children’s homes: Supplementing thyroid examinations performed during the retrenching prefectural health study and aiming for early detection of damage to graduates’ health	2017/4/1-2018/2/28	¥1,327,572
Fukushimaken Jyosanshi Kai	A project to aid continuing postpartum care	2017/4/1-2017/6/30	¥5,258,500
Shalom	Revealing child-related concerns and stress about radioactive contamination, and supporting children’s healthy growth	2017/4/15-2018/3/31	¥4,998,296
<b>Occupational Aid</b>			
Fish Market 38	Revitalizing the Karakuwa area and supporting fishermen by strengthening organizational foundations (part 2)	2016/7/1-2016/12/31	¥4,973,000
Shinsei	Community-building to support and embrace evacuees dealing with loneliness and financial need	2017/4/1-2018/3/31	¥9,987,712
<b>Coordination Support</b>			
Minpuku	Community aid addressing diverse living environments	2017/1/1-2017/12/31	¥7,741,920

## List of funded projects in progress in fiscal year 2016

Organization Name	Project Name	Project Period	Amount of grant
SAVE TAKATA	Building information transmission services with citizen participation to grow the nonresident population in Rikuzentakata	2015/1/1-2016/5/31	¥6,621,414
Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development(NICCO)	Revitalization and recovery of the fishing industry in the Sanriku area through strengthening the operational structure of an onshore live fish storage facility (Phase 2)	2015/3/24-2016/4/30	¥9,897,092
Ai Net Takata	Ensuring means of transport for people with disabilities and the elderly	2015/7/1-2016/6/30	¥10,000,000
S Space	Finding ways to continue long-term support and rehabilitation for children with developmental disabilities who were affected by the nuclear accident	2015/7/1-2016/6/30	¥8,290,000
Kokoro no Kakehashi Iwate	Using IT to implement a training and self-reliance program for local mental health aid workers	2015/7/1-2016/6/30	¥9,177,000
Workers’ Coop	Nemareya Local Life-Sharing Salon	2015/9/16-2017/7/31	¥7,554,000
Ishinomaki Future Support Association	Coordination support to build a structure for cooperation in Ishinomaki among government agencies and NPOs specializing in disaster prevention	2015/10/1-2016/9/30	¥9,682,016
Asagao	Creating a new model for transportation aid in Soma and Minamisoma	2015/10/1-2016/9/30	¥2,631,984
Ishinomaki Sports Shinko Support Center	Operating the HANA-So community café for community development in the Kazuma area of Ishinomaki	2015/10/1-2016/9/30	¥6,921,000
SAVE IWATE	Sustaining and building community through festivals and performing arts in the Unosumai area of Kamaishi	2016/1/1-2016/11/1	¥4,598,000
NPO Hourai	Psychological recovery and community action against harmful rumors	2016/1/1-2016/12/31	¥7,818,560
Minpuku	Strengthening aid activity networks	2016/1/1-2016/12/31	¥6,952,802
Médecins du Monde Japon	We Will Not Forget: Continuing psycho-social care in Fukushima	2016/4/1-2016/6/30	¥1,984,960
Ibasho Souzou Projects	Supporting formation of new local communities and building systems to welcome new residents of public disaster housing	2016/4/1-2016/11/30	¥3,111,000
Kanagawa Hinansha to Tomoni Ayumu Kai	Aid for community formation among evacuees to rebuild livelihoods	2016/4/1-2017/3/31	¥6,823,427
Kodomo Mugen Kanpani	Local development to bring up children as a community	2016/4/1-2016/6/30	¥1,612,588
Shalom	Promoting public awareness activities about children’s rights and life	2016/4/1-2017/3/31	¥9,989,170
Shinsei	Supporting prevention of isolation among evacuees with disabilities through person-to-person connections	2016/4/1-2017/3/31	¥8,003,600
Switch	Future-oriented internship matching for young people in Ishinomaki (Phase 4)	2016/4/1-2016/6/30	¥2,460,196
Tsudoi	Rebuilding residents’ capacity for community welfare and continuing to make “places to belong” in the transitional period of recovery in Otsuchi	2016/4/1-2017/3/31	¥8,334,800
Nijiro Kureyon	Building communities that nurture children in public recovery housing and group relocation areas in Ishinomaki and Sendai, Miyagi	2016/4/1-2016/6/30	¥996,000
Fish Market 38	Revitalizing the Karakuwa area and supporting fishermen by strengthening organizational foundations	2016/4/1-2017/3/31	¥5,347,080
Food Bank Iwate	Food aid and aid to disaster victims in financial need	2016/4/1-2017/3/31	¥3,750,000
Fukko Minasan Kai	Forging bonds among people planning to enter public recovery housing, and between public recovery housing and the surrounding areas	2016/4/1-2017/3/31	¥2,511,000
Yume Net Ofunato	Aid to give disaster victims a sense of meaning in life	2016/4/1-2017/3/31	¥9,591,798
Ri plus	Local health supporter project	2016/4/15-2016/7/14	¥1,495,460
Cannus Tohoku	Aid for minds and bodies in the Ojika Peninsula District		

Note: Projects are listed in the order in which they began operating.

# Income and Expenditure Report (March 11, 2011 – March 31, 2017)



Note: The amounts shown for subsidies and JPF project expenses are the original amount of the budget for each project less the unused funds which were returned (the total sum returned was ¥1,127,254,370 as of March 31, 2017). Returned funds are included in “Funds to be used in the future.”

## Appeal for Donations

We ask for your support as we continue our activities to speed recovery. We have two accounts, one for “Dedicated Aid to Fukushima” and another for “General Aid to Tohoku, including Iwate and Miyagi.”

### Dedicated Aid to Fukushima

Donations will be used to finance projects providing aid to disaster victims in Fukushima through the “Living Together” Fund.

#### Information for donating by bank transfer

Account Name: TOKUHI JAPAN PLATFORM  
 Bank name: Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ  
 Branch: Head Office (001)  
 Bank Address: 2-7-1, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8388 Japan  
 Swift code: BOTKJPJT  
 Account Type: Ordinary  
 Account No.: 0153375

### General Aid to Tohoku, including Iwate and Miyagi

As well as financing projects providing aid to disaster victims in Fukushima through the “Living Together” Fund, donations will be used for all of JPF’s activities, including strengthening local systems of recovery aid through cooperation with local coordinating agencies in Miyagi, Iwate and Fukushima, dealing with particular challenges such as poverty, and inspection of JPF’s aid to victims of the Great East Japan Earthquake.

#### Information for donating by bank transfer

Account Name: TOKUHI JAPAN PLATFORM  
 Bank name: Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ  
 Branch: Head Office (001)  
 Bank Address: 2-7-1, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8388 Japan  
 Swift code: BOTKJPJT  
 Account Type: Ordinary  
 Account No.: 1354054

Note: A portion of donations to both “Dedicated Aid to Fukushima” and “General Aid to Tohoku, Including Iwate and Miyagi” will be applied to administrative expenses. No more than 10% of funds donated will be used in this way, and we will work to keep expenses to a minimum.

We are also accepting donations online.  
<http://www.japanplatform.org/E/programs/east-japan.html>

JPF Great East Japan Search

