



CHURCH WORLD SERVICE

actalliance

**CWS Appeal (Revised Version 5):
Emergency Assistance to Victims of Earthquake and
Tsunami in Northeastern Japan**

Appeal Target: USD \$ 8,869,893

**As of August 9, 2012,
pledges of USD \$7,890,065 have been made,
covering 88.95% of the appeal**

I. BACKGROUND

Assessing the costs of the triple disaster

On March 11, 2011, a devastating 9.0-magnitude earthquake struck the north-eastern coast of Japan, triggering a massive tsunami that washed away several coastal cities, destroyed critical infrastructure, crippled thousands of businesses and caused the death of thousands of people.

As of August 1, 2012, 15,867 people have been confirmed dead, 6,109 injured, and 2,903 are either still missing or are unaccounted for.¹ Around 450,000 were made homeless by the disaster.

According to a government report published in August 2011, 120,000 buildings—including houses, factories, offices, schools and community centers—were destroyed by the tsunami. Of these, 78,000 were washed away. A further 220,000 buildings were damaged. The hardest-hit towns along the coastal areas of Fukushima, Miyagi and Iwate prefectures are still struggling to recover from the economically devastating impact.

The World Bank estimated that the total economic cost to be around USD \$235 billion, or 4% of Japan's GDP, the costliest natural disaster on record.² Some analysts have put the figure above this.

The Japanese government said in its annual economic report released in July 2012 that Japan's economy is likely to gradually recover, mainly because of reconstruction demand. But it observed that there is still much to be done in areas hit by the tsunami, where the economy still suffers from weak consumer demand and a decrease in the number of retail outlets.

The government's report also said that Japan has been experiencing trade deficits since the disaster, due to a fall in exports, an increase in imports and a rise in import prices.

In January 2012, Japan announced its first annual trade deficit since 1980, with a deficit of ¥2.5 trillion (USD \$32 billion) for 2011. In July 2012, the finance ministry announced a trade deficit of ¥2.916 trillion for the January-June 2012 period, the largest deficit on record for the period.

In August 2012, the IMF stated that Japan's economy likely to grow by 2.5 percent, but faces downside risks from Europe's financial troubles and slower growth in China.

Radiation and nuclear issues: ongoing challenges

The earthquake and tsunami also destabilized the Daiichi nuclear power station in Fukushima, causing reactors to overheat and leak radiation. A 20km radius no-go zone remains in place but has been further sub-divided into areas including where residents can temporarily go back home during the day (overnight stay is not permitted). As a result of the disaster, the Japanese government began

¹ National Police Agency of Japan, August 1, 2012.

² World Bank, <http://go.worldbank.org/GHMFRPABLO>.

reviewing its energy policy and the role of nuclear power in Japan. The situation has also sparked a nationwide debate on the safety and sustainability of nuclear energy, which CWS hopes to contribute to with its newly revised appeal.

The need for clarity on the safety of nuclear energy in the long term is accompanied by demands for clarity on more immediate issues, such as the radiation levels that children in Fukushima have been exposed to, and the extent to which the soil and products in the prefecture have been affected by radiation.

The government has been criticized for being slow to provide people with the means to measure radiation levels, the results of which will affect families' and communities' decisions to relocate or stay in the area.

In July 2012, a parliamentary inquiry concluded that the nuclear accident at Fukushima was a preventable disaster rooted in government-industry collusion and the worst conformist conventions of Japanese culture.

The Fukushima Nuclear Accident Independent Investigation Commission report, based on more than 900 hours of hearings and interviews with 1,167 people, challenged some of the key storylines put forward by the government and Tepco, the operator of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant. Most importantly, the plant said that the plant's crucial cooling systems might have been damaged by the earthquake on March 11, 2011, not only by the ensuing tsunami.

That possibility raises doubts about the safety of all the earthquake-prone country's nuclear plants, just as they begin to restart after a pause ordered in the wake of the Fukushima crisis.

The report highlighted collusion and a lack of governance by government, regulators and Tepco; insufficient knowledge and training within Tepco; a lack of preparation on the part of government, regulators, Tepco, and the prime minister's office to allow an adequate response to an accident of this scope, including effective evacuation; and the need for a comprehensive review of laws and regulations, which to date have been based on stop-gap measures in response to previous accidents.

Independent of the actual causes of the nuclear disaster, it is having real and serious effects in people's lives.

In the summer of 2012, a National Institute of Radiological Sciences study reported finding "lifetime thyroid doses of radiation in Fukushima children." The research found that 36 percent of children from Fukushima Prefecture who were exposed to radiation now have abnormal growths on their thyroid glands.

The Japanese authorities claim that it is not clear whether the radiation exposure is the cause, and say they will be monitoring the effects on the area's children in upcoming years. The government's downplaying of the risks to children is controversial and has attracted criticism adding to that of its initial handling of the disaster.

What is clear is that more research needs to be done, and that greater advocacy is required for transparent information on the reality of the risks facing the people affected by the nuclear disaster. Greater support is also required for Fukushima residents, many of whom remain evacuees from the radiation. According to Japan's Reconstruction Agency, as of July 2012, there were still 100,096 evacuees inside the prefecture, with a further 61,548 living elsewhere.

Residents of areas covered by the disaster relief law are eligible for free public housing for up to three years if they evacuate outside Fukushima Prefecture.

Pregnant women and children under 18 years old from 23 cities and towns designated for evacuation can receive ¥600,000 (USD \$7,600). Others get ¥80,000 (USD \$1,020). Meanwhile, Tepco will pay up to ¥120,000 (USD \$1,525) a month to those from an evacuation zone whose radius extends to 30 km.

However, despite the compensation, many struggle with the decision to live apart from their families, due to the costs involved.

Residents of Fukushima Prefecture, speaking in August 2012 at a government-sponsored public hearing on national energy policy, called for an end to dependence on nuclear energy by 2030. The overwhelming message from the residents was that Japan should abandon nuclear power as soon as possible.

II. JUSTIFICATION FOR REVISION

This appeal introduces some new activities to CWS's relief work in Japan. New activities include:

- Capacity building of NCCJ members and strengthening coordination mechanism – added as component 5.6.
- Promote enhanced DRR initiatives and knowledge dissemination with linking Japanese civil society to global DRR initiatives – added as component 6.2.
- Citizen-scientist international symposium on radiation protection – added as component 7.1
- Project for Regeneration of Agriculture in Fukushima through Preparation of Radioactive Material Distribution map and data sharing (ICN, FU) – added as component 7.2

More than 1 year has passed since tsunami, earthquake and nuclear power plant accident happened. People in most of tsunami and earthquake affected areas are making effort for the restoration of their own lives as well as their communities. The situation of the people are improving and needs are gradually changing in these areas. On the other hand, for many of the people of Fukushima, the crisis is far from over. More than 160,000 people still remain displaced. There are still so many people who remain the area affected by low level radiation. Local residents agonize over the lack of progress in decontamination efforts and any guarantees of health and food safety.

Law to support the survivors of nuclear power plant accident has passed the diet in June. However, it might take some more years for the government to materialize the concrete support scheme for the survivors. Tokyo Electric Power Co. (TECPO), the operator of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Plant, is proceeding with its compensation payments to disaster survivors based on guidelines set by the science ministry's Dispute Reconciliation Committee for Nuclear Damage Compensation. However, payment of damages makes little progress so far.

It seems that the government is downplaying the situation and not disclosing enough information for the local residents to decide by themselves whether to evacuate or to remain the affected area, which becomes hindrance to protect residents, especially infant, young children and pregnant women, from radiation exposure and causes unnecessary stress and even emotional entanglement among residents. The residents of the affected area need more appropriate information about the health risks of exposure to radiation from different sources so that they can make their own decision and no need to depend on the information from the government.

Shipments of many types of food products from some prefectures were restricted because there were cases in which the radioactivity concentration measured on vegetables, fruit trees, rice and other products exceeded 500Bq/kg as the tentative guideline level for food products in 2011. Moreover, rumors seriously affected the sales of agricultural products from Fukushima. As a result, farmers especially in Fukushima have got economically impoverished and mentally exhausted.

New government limits on cesium levels in food are set at 100Bq/kg for regular food items, 50Bq/kg for milk and baby food items, and 10Bq/kg for drinking water in April this year. On one hand, it may help to reduce the anxiety of people on food safety. On the other hand, it may worsen the situation of farmers in radiation affected areas.

With many of vegetables, fruit trees and rice produced in Fukushima, specimens were often found to be free of any contamination above the detection threshold for radioactive materials (10Bq/kg). In spite of the soil highly contaminated by radioactive materials, the agricultural products tended to grow without serious contamination. Scientifically clarifying the mechanism of the contamination of crops will help farmers to plan strategically on planting. It will also regenerate the agriculture in Fukushima in the result.

Additionally, two capacity building related components have been added to this version of the appeal; capacity building of NCCJ members and strengthening coordination mechanism (CWS; Activity 5.6), and promote enhanced DRR initiatives and knowledge dissemination with linking Japanese civil society to global DRR initiatives (CWS; Activity 6.2).

NCCJ has formerly become a member of ACT Alliance from 2012, the newly added component will further facilitate NCCJ with its capacity needs foreseeing both domestic and international emergency response role it plays and will play. It is also expected to contribute further enhancing the impact done by Joint Ecumenical Disaster Response Office (JEDRO) set up by NCCJ. CWS-Asia/Pacific has been assisting NCCJ in its coordination activities since the onset of the disaster in 2011, but

introducing this new component as project will allow more formal and upscale assistance to be realized.

Furthermore, many lessons are learnt while responding to earthquake and tsunami in 2011, and the channel to disseminate such learning needs clear linkage with regional/global movement on DRR and that of Japan. Newly added component will facilitate civil society in Japan to link up with Global Network of CSOs for Disaster Reduction (GNDR) in its advocacy for regional/global policy dialogue specifically looking at post 2015 global framework of DRR, utilizing specific and unique lessons Japanese agencies have learnt from the disaster in 2011.

Revision of existing component

There have also been some adjustments to existing projects. Activities that have been refined or scaled up include:

- Fukushima children evacuation retreat program (SHALOM; Activity 3.4)
- Community mobilization and livelihoods (SEEDS Asia; Activity 4.1)
- Enhancing public knowledge of radiation issues relating to Fukushima (JANIC; Activity 5.1)
- Fukushima awareness raising campaign (Peace Boat; Activity 5.2)
- National / regional lessons learnt and advocacy for recovery (Kyoto University; Activity 5.4)
- Disaster relief volunteers and leaders' training (Peace Boat; 5.5)

The implementing agency of Fukushima children evacuation retreat program was changed from Kodomo Fukushima to SHALOM. Kodomo Fukushima remains as one of the 5 implementing partners of this program. SHALOM together with other 4 partners reviewed their program after enactment of national law on relief of the victims of nuclear power plant accident in June and made some adjustment to answer the demands of the needs of the people and by reflecting the current situation. SHALOM added four activities which were developed from outcomes of their activities so far and to cope with new challenges: (1) to realize a retreat program during school season, (2) to hold consultation meetings to reflect our experiences in education, health care and project management in retreat program, (3) development of feasible rotation retreat program, and (4) to advocate implementation of newly enacted law. SHALOM extended the duration of the project from 15 months to 18 months to cover appropriate time to implement rotation retreat program while avoiding improper time during entrance exam period and holidays. There have also been some adjustments in some budget line items namely:

- Salary & Allowance: One staff is added (1) to be involved in the activities regarding "Citizens' Conference for Law on Relief of the Victims of Nuclear Power Plant Accident," and (2) to negotiate with local governments to realize rotation retreat program.
- Transportation & Travel: Increased traveling cost for the additional activities stated above.
- Operational Cost: Consist of cost for (1) database system development and maintenance and (2) data input and management. The latter was not expected at the beginning but the implementing organization needs to hire part-time data manager due to increased data flow and time consuming labor to extract necessary information from disorganized datasheets submitted by retreat program organizers.
- Communication: Adjusted (reduced) based on actual expenditure despite of 3-month extension.
- Retreat Program: A new budget line item is added to accommodate the essential cost to conduct actual retreat program which is originally covered by other budget line items and it was not sufficient, and the retreat program consist of two types: (1) pilot projects incorporating

study support and medical consultation/cares, and (2) nearby-prefecture, including within Fukushima, where radiation level is low. The first one is expected to provide us valuable lessons and the second one will pave the way to realize cost-effective and sustainable rotation retreat program on regular basis. (SHALOM; Activity 3.3)

SEEDS Asia has decided to shift their focuses on the projects based on the review and increasing needs from the local communities. SEEDS Asia has been working with KRA since the beginning of the project, mainly for the support activities for temporary housing residents. While KRA continuously focuses on the support for the residents of temporary housing, SEEDS Asia is shifting their focuses on reconstruction of the communities and DRR at schools. The target of their original plan for school based experience sharing and exchange visits was the students, however, based on the needs from local teachers, exchange study activities on DRR for the teachers would be added. More than 1 year has passed and people are gradually looking at reconstruction of their communities. People are interested in the path of recovery which past disaster affected-communities experienced. SEEDS Asia will invite resource persons who have experience of community recovery to some communities, and also send some staff members in charge of community support activities to the areas which were affected by past disasters in order to learn community-based reconstruction approach. The duration of the program will be extended to April 2014. (SEEDS Asia; Activity 4.1)

JANIC has reviewed their programs in Fukushima and has made some adjustments on their programs and increased the budget. JANIC has added Fukushima Future Center for Regional Revitalization (FURE) in Fukushima University as their counterparts along with the Institute for Research of Disaster Area Reconstruction. Originally JANIC planned to set up a common working office space for NGOs in Fukushima University, however, could not find a proper space in the university, they established a space so called “NGO Collaboration Space” in front of Fukushima Station by considering the access and convenience of the user of the space. Holding seminars/workshops in the space was added as a part of activity a), to promote effective information/experience exchange between NGOs and local organizations. The targets of mental care workshops were expanded from mother and child to the affected people focusing on vulnerable population. The duration of the Earth day Fukushima was extended as the organizers of Earth day Fukushima had decided to hold several events until April 2013 to make it more effective and sustainable. There had been increase in some budget line items namely:

- Vehicle: As JANIC is currently using two vehicles to increase the mobility of staff. This improves the efficiency of information gathering as well as networking among NGOs. JANIC increased the budget for vehicle to cover doubled gasoline cost and other expenses such as tolls and parking fees.
- Travel cost: Adjusted unit cost based on actual expenditure so far, and reflected expected increase in the number of staff and long distance traveling.

The budget line item NGO Collaboration Space was included additionally:

- Private property was rented in front of Fukushima Station due to lack of proper space in Fukushima University which cost is fully covered by another donor until April 2013 but no prospect afterwards. This budget line item also includes 2 personnel who support the management of the space and some activities such as seminars which will be conducted in the space periodically to promote the networking and capacity building of NGOs/NPOs and other stakeholders in Fukushima.

(JANIC; Activity 5.1)

Peace Boat's project activities of Fukushima awareness raising campaign are modified to respond to the current situation and needs. Although the project has not been funded by CWS yet, Peace Boat has been constantly in discussion with partners in Fukushima prefecture through post-Global Conference for a Nuclear Power Free World (held in Yokohama in January 2012) working group, organized by Peace Boat, attended by several Fukushima based NPOs as well as Fukushima University and interested individuals and organized several speaking tours already. There still is a continued and increasing need to deliver the voice of Fukushima citizens to raise the awareness both nationally and internationally of the current situation, with a view to generating concrete offers of support as well as building up the large-scale local and global solidarity which is essential to over-coming this crisis. Peace Boat will combine its existing international networks and contacts with those of the large number of Fukushima community organizations to ensure the greatest and most diverse outreach possible. In consultation with Fukushima partners as part of the follow-up to the January 14-15 conference, Peace Boat continues to seek opportunities to engage national and international society in support for Fukushima's survivors, through such means as sending delegates to conferences and/or organizing exchange programs and speaking tours both nationally and internationally. The budget of USD 200,000 will be diverted from Peace Boat's another project, the disaster relief volunteers and leaders' training. The project will end in September 2013. (Peace Boat; 5.2)

Kyoto University will adjust their programs based on the increasing needs of local schools and communities. The total project budget remains the same.

- A researcher of high caliber is required for the project, and the personnel budget is not enough to hire the person based on Kyoto University's regulation. Thus, the following adjustment is requested.
- Kyoto University has acquired additional small budget for conducting additional research in Tohoku, and therefore the adjustment of fund from the budget item [5.3.4] will not affect the project outputs.
- Similarly, Kyoto University also made additional efforts to raise fund for international workshop. A small budget is obtained for this purpose, and thus the budget adjustment will not affect the quality of outputs.

As most of the activities in Japan are based on financial year of April to March, especially in case of government activities, therefore, the project activities are extended to another 7 months without any additional cost implication. The current projects undertaken in Kamaishi and Kesenuma cities are expected to continue for two financial years. (Kyoto University; Activity 5.4)

Peace Boat has reviewed their programs to address some issues they have faced during current project period such as securing the number of participants, tasks of trained leaders undertake and targeted participants. Peace Boat is launching a new training program from September 2012 to strengthen and create more sustainable disaster recovery operations for both the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami as well as future disasters. The new training program is more focused on the capacity building of the local communities and offers 4 different programs, elementary training, online certification, leader training and advance course, depends on the level of the participants. The training will be also offered to the local youth to develop their capacity and leadership for revitalization of local communities in collaboration with local 9 high schools. Peace Boat intends to offer elementary training and certification towards local community to motivate them to be involved in disaster risk reduction scheme as a community collaborative effort gathered at Peace Boat Center Ishinomaki. The budget was also reviewed and deducted USD 200,000, which will be used for

Fukushima awareness raising campaign. The project period will be extended to September 2013. (Peace Boat; 5.5)

Duration of the appeal

With the adjustment of some programs that require longer term involvement as well as adjustments made to some components as per Japan's fiscal year (April-March), the duration of the appeal has been extended for 7 more months. With this, the new end date of the appeal has been revised to April 30, 2014.

CWS operation cost and budget

Accordingly, with additional needs for monitoring, coordination, and technical support, there was increase to CWS's operation capacity including international and local travel (including stays at project sites), increased involvement of managers to the appeal operation in Japan due to introduction of new direct implementation components, financial management cost, office operation cost, as well as for bank charges. Other Direct Cost plus Indirect Cost still remain at the level of 12.33% of total budget.

III. OVERALL ACHIEVEMENT SO FAR

Through its Japanese partners on the ground, CWS Asia-Pacific has been providing humanitarian assistance since the onset of the emergency on March 11, 2011.

During the initial phase of the disaster CWS provided static and mobile health services to thousands of evacuees, who were able to receive critical medical assistance in Natori and Iwanuma cities of Miyagi Prefecture, and in Rikuzentakata city of Iwate prefecture.

CWS's support to date, through its partner organizations on the ground in Japan, is outlined below:

Food distribution

CWS is assisting Peace Boat, who, since March 25, 2011, provided thousands of hot meals to survivors both within and outside evacuation shelters in Ishinomaki city. Peace Boat prepared and provided more than 110,000 hot meals to survivors in Ishinomaki.

From the end of August, 2011, the need for the provision of hot meals decreased as more people moved into temporary housing and are thus were able to cater for themselves. Peace Boat provided equipment and ingredients to community of survivors within 13 shelters to enable them to take back the initiative and responsibility for their own meal planning and preparation. By October 11, 2011, with the closure of the last evacuation shelter in the city, hot meal provision ended.

Peace Boat is a founding member and support coordinator of IDRAC (Ishinomaki Disaster Recovery Assistance Council). Through IDRAC, Peace Boat also helped to coordinate dozens of different groups

working in the city towards its recovery, including the provision of food. IDRAC's coordination with the Ishinomaki City Relief Headquarters, as well as the Self-Defense forces, enabled the provision of 130,000 hot meals in June 2012 alone, including those provided by Peace Boat.

The housing situation of residents changed as people moved out of shelters and into their old homes or temporary housing. Peace Boat responded to the situation as it changed and, with the help of community representatives, remains vigilant to ensure that the changing needs of the community are being met. As operations to provide hot meals have now ceased, Peace Boat increased the support it is providing to temporary housing sites, as outlined below.

Pest control & sanitation

NICCO, with support from CWS, provided pest control services in Rikuzentakata and other cities, trying to keep a persistent "fly problem" in check, in both residential and industrial areas. This was particularly important along the city's coastline where seafood processing plants were smashed by the tsunami, leaving tons of rotting fish strewn all over the place. NICCO, the only NGO to be working on pest control in this city, trained local government officials, who were aware of the problem and its potential hazards for health but lacking the capacity to act.

A referral system between evacuation centers and municipal governments regarding disinfestations was established. NICCO succeeded in building a coordination mechanism between the municipal governments, Iwate Prefecture Pest Control Association and NICCO. This has become the basis for fighting against potential pest prevalence, and can be utilized by the municipal governments in the future.

Thanks to the success of the original pest control project funded by CWS, NICCO was able to roll out and expand the emergency pest control project to cope with pest prevalence in larger scales, coordinating with the municipal governments of 13 cities and towns in 3 prefectures, acquiring more funds from other donors.

Mud & debris clearance

Peace Boat has mobilized thousands of volunteers to assist with clearing mud from houses, shops and public spaces in Ishinomaki city. To date, over 50,000 volunteer days have been dedicated to this end. To date, the number of individual volunteers has exceeded 11,800.

To date, Peace Boat volunteers have cleaned approximately 2,090 homes or shops of mud and debris. Contributing to the re-opening of many businesses and shops, to date, 95% of requests have been responded to and completed.

In the initial phase of tsunami mud clearance our efforts were mainly focused on individual houses, reflecting the needs at that time. However, thanks to the efforts of Peace Boat's volunteers and the many others deployed through the coordination efforts of IDRAC, the necessity for clearing individual homes dramatically reduced.

The requests Peace Boat became for the cleaning of factories and the harbors in fishing villages. These areas are much larger than residential properties and required a greater number of volunteers than previously mobilized, over a longer period of time.

Peace Boat has trained and deployed volunteer teams to salvage and clean fishing equipment for re-use by the city's fishermen, in order to boost the recovery of this crucial element of local livelihoods. Cleaning the port area of the city has also been prioritized for the same reason. Peace Boat volunteers are working closely with local fishermen to support oyster and seaweed farming to boost the recovery of the fishing industry.

Debris cleaning was scheduled to complete at the end of June, 2012. But since then, new needs have been identified through Peace Boat's local network, so additional cleaning will be undertaken as and when such needs arise.

Supporting volunteers

With CWS's assistance, Peace Boat has established a new volunteer training center to strengthen sustainable disaster recovery operations for the 'Great East Japan' earthquake and tsunami.

The Disaster Relief Volunteer Leader Training Center has begun training and maintaining a pool of ready-to-deploy volunteers and volunteer leaders. Its overall aim is to help mitigate the damage of future natural disasters in Japan and overseas.

Through the training program being provided at the new center, Peace Boat also plans to build capacity in the private sector towards effective corporate participation in the disaster management cycle.

Eighteen training programs have been completed to date to over 200 participants, who have come from all walks of life, including students, people with part time jobs, business owners and company employees. Despite the intensity of the training, the general response of the participants has been very positive. The programs have allowed people to learn how to take on the responsibility of a volunteer leader, and get active experience in the field.

Until July, 2012, the course focused on training future disaster volunteer leaders. Peace Boat has since then been shifting its focus towards the expansion of a disaster volunteer network by having the trained leaders act as regional focal points for a regional disaster volunteer network.

Psychosocial support

Providing psychosocial support is one of the key elements to CWS's program in Japan. Meeting the psychosocial needs of the survivors has become more important since their move from evacuation centers into temporary housing units. The psychosocial support that CWS has been providing includes a mix of informal and formal approaches.

CWS provided support for the initial phase of a program run by the Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development (NICCO), providing professional psychosocial services in Rikuzentakata city. Twice-weekly activities, some of which were aimed at the elderly, included

physical and occupational therapy in the form of lectures and workshops. NICCO also provided mental health screening.

Informal psychosocial support continues to be provided by Peace Boat volunteers to survivors during the ongoing clean-up operation in Ishinomaki city and during the NGO's increased support for residents at temporary housing sites. Peace Boat volunteers are reaching over 4,000 temporary housing units in Ishinomaki every week.

In communities where everyone has experienced tragic loss, people remain disinclined to share their grief with neighbors. But the presence of volunteers from outside the community often provides the opportunity for people to open up and share stories of loss, which, for many, is a necessary part of the process of grieving.

Whilst the psychosocial support Peace Boat volunteers have been providing is informal, this kind of support is what the majority of temporary housing residents need. And since they report to Peace Boat headquarters regarding the ongoing needs of the residents, so that professional assistance can be given if necessary, and new projects or tasks can be proposed.

Strengthening communities

Another of CWS's partners, SEEDS Asia, is providing valuable informal psychosocial support for the residents of temporary shelters by offering a café-style community space for relaxation and communication in the form of tea parties.

Called the Hamarain Café ("hamarain" means "come and join us" in a regional dialect in Kesenuma), this community space has become effective for sharing information to strengthen community resilience and for discussing problems in temporary housing sites.

As of March 2012, together with Kesenuma (city) Reconstruction Association (KRA), SEEDS Asia have held 455 tea parties at temporary housings in which 7,958 people participated. SEEDS Asia has helped to establish a network among leaders of temporary housings to discuss and solve common issues. Seven trainings have been held for the staff of KRA in which 119 people attended. On-the-job training was also provided for the staff of KRA.

SEEDS Asia and KRA have also been facilitating the production of community newsletter named "Idobata" for the purpose of sharing and providing useful information amongst temporary housing residents. "Idobata" means the side of a water well, and refers to Japanese society's history, when it was common to exchange various kinds of information at communal well sides.

The contents of the newsletter includes introductions of self-governing bodies in temporary housing sites; information on local events and festivals; public warnings, for instance on increasing cases of fraud dressed up as requests for relief donations; and lifestyle information.

Idobata has been distributed to 2,000 to 3,000 households in 84 temporary housing sites every month. Additionally, 4,000 copies of "Kurashi no Benri-cho – Living convenience book" were printed and distributed to temporary housing residents.

Peace Boat volunteers have also been producing and delivering a weekly newsletter with important information about the local area for residents in temporary houses in Ishinomaki. Since the beginning of October 2011, 5,000 households in 89 temporary housing complexes have had the newsletter hand delivered. Whilst time and efficiency are important for delivery, communication with the local residents is made an absolute priority. As such, if the person is not home, a different group will later on bring the newspaper to the household to directly hand them the newspaper.

Peace has facilitated more than 600 tea parties at the temporary housing to increase communication between the residents, with 3,885 people attending. Benches and planters were made by the residents and volunteers, and were put at 69 temporary housing blocks.

Support for women & children

CWS is assisting Caring for Young Refugees (CYR), a local organization dedicated to supporting children, mothers and child carers in post-disaster situations. Applying 31 years of experience of providing childcare in disaster situations, CYR has been supporting community day-care spaces for earthquake and tsunami survivors in evacuation sites and temporary housing.

CWS is enabling CYR provide learning kits to children's day care service centers in Miyagi prefecture, including Nobiru Kindergarten and Naruse-Chiku Nursery Center in Higashi-Matsushima city and Pinnocio Kindergarten in Ishinomaki city. These learning kits, including handmade toys, picture books, and drawing tools, have been carefully chosen by childcare professionals.

These kits have also been distributed to childcare facilities in temporary housing units in Fukushima prefecture for evacuees from Tomioka, a coastal town in the prefecture. Nursery teachers in the facilities have expressed how useful these kits are for the children's well-being.

CYR also assists a day care center for disaster victims from Futaba-machi, Fukushima prefecture, in Saitama, Tokyo.

More than 450 children and 91 childcare nurses in 18 childcare facilities have benefitted from CYR's work. The need for child education facilities is stronger than previously assumed, but assistance from the government is not sufficient to meet this need. As such, CYR will continue to monitor the situation and, with CWS, consider this issue during the development of the project.

Through Oxfam Japan, CWS helped the Single Mothers Forum (SMF), a Japanese NGO, to run a hotline for women seeking psychosocial support. Until the end of September 2011, when it ended, it received 555 calls. Prior to the closing of the evacuation centers, SMF provided relief items not provided by the government, such as women's hygiene items and underwear. It also initiated women-safe spaces in these centers to ensure women's privacy was respected.

Until September 30, 2011, almost 650 people received information and advice in face-to-face counseling sessions run by SMF; almost 100 children participated in after-school programs to catch up with school studies; and over 100 single mothers from Fukushima and their children participated in relaxation retreat days.

Since September, 2011, SMF has strengthened its psychosocial program in Shinonome and Kudan, Tokyo. It has also been organizing the “Hotto Café” in Tokyo for evacuees from Fukushima (“hotto” means “to feel relieved and/or secure” in Japanese). It offers aroma massage to single mothers and mother-child evacuees and is facilitating their access to counseling and individual support.

Also through Oxfam Japan, CWS also helped ShelterNet, another local NGO, to run a phone hotline for women suffering from sexual abuse and domestic violence. Reports of such cases increased since the March 11 disaster in the affected areas. CWS’s support for ShelterNet, which has been tackling gender-based violence in Japan for 20 years, was extended to March 31, 2012, when it ended. CWS funded one of three of ShelterNet’s telephone hotlines

Although this hotline ended in March 2012, the strength of the hotline was widely acknowledged by the Japanese government, which decided to open the hotline for Gender Based Violence survivors from this fiscal year (i.e. from April 2012) as a part of the government’s ‘Yorisoi (Nestling) Hotline Project’.

ShelterNet’s project targeted a total of 13,000 women for telephone counseling, and 260 women for accompaniment services. The project reached 13,625 women for telephone counseling, and 202 for direct support.

95.4% of calls were made by the persons themselves who were facing violence or other problems, while other calls were made by family members, friends and others. Most of calls were made by women. A few calls were made by boys and men who were abused. 44.6% of counseling issues were about domestic violence, 35.2% of cases were about concerns related to life in general and mental difficulties

CWS also supported women and children through the Polaris Project Japan, which distributed 55,000 “safety cards”, designed by medical professionals and other groups working on the ground to promote the provision of a safe environment for women and children. These cards were distributed to women and children with female supplies, including shampoo, soap, and skin care products in disaster affected areas.

Quality & accountability

CWS continually seeks to improve the quality and accountability of its programs. CWS’s Pakistan/Afghanistan office, its largest office in the Asia-Pacific region, is a certified member of the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP), which runs the leading global quality assurance scheme for humanitarian agencies.

In late September 2011, CWS organized and delivered a training course, aimed at regional non-governmental representatives, in HAP and Sphere standards. (The Sphere Project was set up in 1997 to improve quality and performance in humanitarian action.) Three members of our Japanese partner organizations, Peace Boat and the Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation (JANIC), attended.

Through its Pakistan/Afghanistan office, CWS trained local partners in Japan in the internationally-recognized standards of the Sphere Project and the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP).

To maximize sustainability, in February 2012 we trained NGO representatives to become officially recognized trainers of HAP and the Sphere Project.

CWS has prepared a Japanese translation of the 2010 HAP Standard in Accountability and Quality Management so that its Japanese partner organizations, and the humanitarian sector in Japan more broadly, can ensure greater accountability in the wake of the current and future disasters. The Japanese translation is now complete and has been printed. It has been distributed to the quality and accountability working group set up by CWS, including Japanese NGOs active in the post-March 11 rehabilitation effort, and the participants of the HAP training mentioned above, which was organized by these members.

CWS is participating as an observer in the steering committee meeting of the Japan Ecumenical Disaster Response Office (JEDRO), an ecumenical office for relief and recovery headed by the National Christian Council in Japan (NCCJ), which CWS helped to establish. CWS is also helping the capacity building of JEDRO staff as well as their partner agencies in Tohoku in terms of project management.

Advocacy and capacity building

As part of its plan to develop a communications system for the production and dissemination of “on the ground” information from Fukushima, JANIC is preparing for the production of information materials on radiation-related topics and for the establishment of a “Portal Website of Support Information of Fukushima”.

JANIC has held four mental health care workshops, involving a total of 63 participants, and was involved, along with Peace Boat, in the organization of *Earth Day Fukushima*, a highly successful global conference raising awareness of Japan’s nuclear and radiation issues, held in May, 2012. Media coverage is likely to have reached millions in Japan alone (the circulation of the *Asahi Shimbun* morning edition, for example, is by itself close to 8 million), providing information and encouragement to those who are concerned by the disaster.

JANIC also held a conference for children called “Child Earthday Fukushima in Inawashiro: Let’s play in the forests and fields” in June, 2012. The purpose of this event was to provide children from Fukushima with the seldom-enjoyed opportunity to play outside and enjoy nature in a big park (where the radioactive contamination is less than 0.2 µSv/h). Over 200 children and 100 adults participated, enjoying activities such as wall-climbing, tree-house building, survival cooking, and handicrafts using natural materials. This event was a successful case of collaboration among local organizations, local university students and NGOs from outside Fukushima.

Shalom/Kodomo Fukushima is coordinating with village and town offices for the implementation of its retreat program. So far, three retreat programs have been arranged and 200 children have joined in total. The retreats have given valuable respite to children who have suffered from radiation exposure and the process of organizing these retreats has established valuable links between radiation-affected communities and those not affected by the nuclear disaster.

IV. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Overall Objective:

To help identify and meet the humanitarian needs of survivors of the March 11 earthquake and tsunami in Japan, and hasten their physical and psychosocial recovery, as well as Japan's needs to improve local disaster response mechanisms.

Activities:

1. Coordination:

- 1.1 Support for Ishinomaki city's Disaster Recovery Support Council (Peace Boat) - COMPLETED

2. Food, Shelter and Pest Control:

- 2.1 Provision of hot meals to survivors (Peace Boat)
- 2.2 Debris clearance of tsunami-affected homes, businesses and public spaces (Peace Boat)
- 2.3 Pest control and sanitation (NICCO) - COMPLETED

3. Support for Women and Children:

- 3.1 Hotline for single mothers (OXFAM Japan) - COMPLETED
- 3.2 Hotline for violence against women (OXFAM Japan) - COMPLETED
- 3.3 Day-care spaces for children and livelihoods for nursery teachers (CYR) - COMPLETED
- 3.4 Fukushima children evacuation retreat program (Shalom) – REVISED

4. Psychosocial Support and Community Strengthening:

- 4.1 Community mobilization and livelihoods (SEEDS Asia) - REVISED
- 4.2 Psychosocial seminars (CWS) - COMPLETED

5. Advocacy and Capacity Building:

- 5.1 Enhancing public knowledge of radiation issues relating to Fukushima (JANIC) – REVISED
- 5.2 Fukushima Awareness Raising Campaign (Peace Boat) – REVISED
- 5.3 Capacity building for NGOs to improve service delivery to survivors (JANIC)
- 5.4 National / regional lessons learnt and advocacy for recovery (Kyoto University) – REVISED
- 5.5 Disaster relief volunteers and leaders' training (Peace Boat) – REVISED
- 5.6 Capacity building of NCCJ members and strengthening coordination mechanism (CWS) – NEW

6. Quality & Accountability / DRR

- 6.1 Promoting quality and accountability in humanitarian operations in Japan (CWS)
- 6.2 Promote enhanced DRR initiatives and knowledge dissemination with linking Japanese civil society to global DRR initiatives (CWS) - NEW

7. Protection from Radiation

- 7.1 Citizen-scientist international symposium on radiation protection (CRMS) - NEW

7.2 Project for Regeneration of Agriculture in Fukushima through Preparation of Radioactive Material Distribution map and data sharing (ICN, FU) - NEW

Breakdown of activities:

1. Coordination

1.1 *Support for Ishinomaki city's Disaster Recovery Support Council (Peace Boat)*

Objective:

- To ensure appropriate coordination scheme is in place for Ishinomaki city where over 200 humanitarian agencies are operating.

Activities:

While the Social Welfare Council's "Volunteer Center" deals with individual volunteers, the sheer scale of the 2011 disaster has necessitated a more comprehensive and wide-reaching coordination effort to facilitate the work of the many organizations (both domestic and international) offering their help in Ishinomaki City and surrounding area. Recognizing the need to harness such institutional offers of help in the most effective way possible to maximize support to survivors, Peace Boat and the Head of the Ishinomaki City Junior Chamber of Commerce founded the Ishinomaki Disaster Recovery Support Council (IDRAC) in the weeks following the earthquake.

IDRAC has facilitated the work of over 300 organizations, involving almost 50,000 volunteer participants and has enabled the delivery of thousands of hot meals. In August, 2011, alone, 49,919 hot meals were delivered to survivors. Through the Council's efforts and coordination, the immense input of support, energy, human resources and goodwill from civil society organizations has been effectively channeled in Ishinomaki City. Thanks in large part to the Disaster Recovery Support Council, Ishinomaki City is thus far a model of effective use of volunteer support, making it an exception in this post-disaster period where many areas of Tohoku have suffered from poorly coordinated relief efforts.

The coordination mechanisms include:

- Tsunami mud clearance coordination: Coordinating the work of organizations doing tsunami mud clearance and small debris clearance from homes, other buildings and streets etc. in Ishinomaki city.
- General coordination: Registration of organizations; exchange of information between organizations; holding coordination meetings; exchange and coordination with authorities and Self-Defense Forces.
- Event coordination and survivor needs research: Coordination of hot meal delivery and other events for survivors; visits, interviews and collection of needs of survivors living in their own homes (outside the shelters).

Duration:

June to end October 2011 (5 months)

Indicators:

- # of agencies coordinated
- Types and details of coordination activities

2. Food, Shelter and Pest Control

2.1 *Provision of hot meals to survivors (Peace Boat)*

Objectives:

- To establish a reliable system for making up the shortfall in hot food provision in the isolated areas outside of the city that can respond quickly to changing levels of need.
- To ensure that all such meals are cooked in a stable and hygienic environment, whatever the weather.
- To re-establish livelihoods by offering employment to local people and re-generate a local business by providing the investment to re-fit the destroyed kitchens of local restaurants.

Activities:

In order to supply people living outside the shelters in outlying areas of Ishinomaki with hot meals, Peace Boat is working to establish three “Central Kitchens” in Central Ishinomaki City to provide hot meals for the survivors. These are kitchens of large izakaya/restaurants that suffered damage in the tsunami and were forced to close. Peace Boat will restore, refurbish and re-fit these kitchens, making them fit for the preparation of up to 2000 meals a day (per kitchen). The kitchens will work with qualified food and hygiene staff, employing local people as cooks and drivers, to ensure that nutritious, varied meals are prepared and distributed in hygienic and safe conditions.

Until now, the food distribution in these remote areas has depended on ad hoc systems of setting-up tents, temporary gas heating stoves and collapsible tables, which is both time consuming and difficult in poor weather conditions. As Japan’s rainy season and hot summer approaches, the “Central Kitchen” system will enable Peace Boat to carry out the city’s request for food support in a way that provides maximum safety, flexibility and comfort for local residents still suffering emergency-type conditions.

Meals made in the “Central Kitchen” will be distributed, in general, in the following outlying locations of Ishinomaki, which are among the areas assessed by the City as still having a critical need for hot meal delivery as they are inhabited by people living outside shelters in often isolated situations:

- Koganehama: Up to two-thirds of the homes are in a state of half collapse, with the associated damage of utilities and appliances. The main supermarket in the town area is not yet open.

- Okaido: More than half the homes in this region are in a state of half collapse, with the associated damage of utilities and appliances.
- Watanoha: This is one of the areas of the city that is now prone to constant flooding due to land movements caused by the earthquake. Residents are periodically stranded and/or unable to use utilities and appliances in flood conditions.

Volunteers will play a critical role in the project operations, being responsible for most of the elements of food distribution and also assisting in preparation, where required.

Duration:

April to end September 2012 (17 months)

Indicators:

- “Central Kitchens” will provide a total of 6,000 meals daily, impacting at least 3000-4500 people living in outlying areas of Ishinomaki City.
- “Central Kitchens” will employ over 30 local people (cooks, drivers etc.), thereby supporting the recovery of 30 family incomes and the regeneration of three local restaurants (besides the food delivery, the investment in kitchen refurbishment and staffing will enable the local restaurant to re-open for general business in the mid-term)

2.2 *Debris clearance of tsunami-affected homes, businesses and public spaces (Peace Boat)*

Objectives:

- Support residents in cleaning public buildings (including clinics, schools etc.), homes, private businesses and other infrastructure of the tsunami-deposited mud and small debris to facilitate the early regeneration of daily life in Ishinomaki City.
- Support community-led efforts for the regeneration of Ishinomaki City through the provision of well-managed volunteers as an additional human resource.

Activities:

Peace Boat has been sending volunteers to Ishinomaki City for eight weeks, with up to 600 volunteers per week working on clearing mud. At current rates of work, 200 volunteers clear on average 20 buildings a day.

The mud and small debris clearance is in most cases directed by the local residents/organizers and often done together, with specific instructions from home and business owners, ensuring that what is done is what is actually required. Volunteer strength is critical in this work, because it is extremely labor intensive. More significantly, however, the act of removing sludge and debris from homes is a delicate and sensitive task since some families’ belongings (including photographs) are buried in the mud and such items must be recovered. Communication with the survivors is also critical, in order that their wishes can be followed in regards to the recovery or disposal of such items.

A plan of action for mud clearance in the City is being established by the City authorities to determine the order in which such clearance will take place, with vital public buildings such as

schools and retirement homes to be given priority, and particular attention to be paid to those who are the most vulnerable in the city. Peace Boat is receiving instructions/consulting with the Mayor's Office, Social Welfare Council (shakai fukushi kyogikai) and the City's Junior Chamber (seinen kaigisho – this is a volunteer network of young people, traditional in rural areas), on how they wish Peace Boat to proceed.

Duration:

April to end September 2012 (17 months)

Indicators:

- # of homes/building cleared
- # of people involved (including volunteers from within and outside of the community)
- # of businesses re-started

Over the seven month project period, with a base of 200 volunteers per week, the following outcomes are expected:

Projected clearance rate	=	140 homes/buildings per week
Over the duration of the project	=	Over 1800 homes/buildings
Approx. local people empowered	=	5,500 people / over 1,800 households*
No. of volunteers enabled	=	2,600 people

*Since the buildings cleared will also include public buildings (such as schools, clinics, nurseries, retirement homes) and small businesses (shops, family-owned factories etc.), the number of people/households/families impacted will actually be much larger, since the whole community benefits from the re-opening of shops and public facilities

2.3 Pest Control & Sanitation (NICCO)

Objective:

- Set up a disinfection/disinfestation operation as well as creating referral system between local authorities and Japan Pest Control Association in order to prevent urgent risk of pest prevalence and spread of infectious diseases by unwelcome pests.

Activities:

There are urgent requests from the municipal governments of the 5 coastal cities and towns, namely Ofunato City, Rikuzentakata City, Ohtsuchi-cho and Yamada-cho, Iwate Prefecture, and Kesenuma City, Miyagi Prefecture, to conduct a large-scale disinfestations operation. In cooperation with Japan Pest Control Association, NICCO will send teams of pest control specialists to the 5 cities and towns to conduct disinfestations operations. A team will consist of a team leader and 8 pest control specialists. By implementing the Emergency Pest Control project, the 5 cities and towns should become model practice areas, which would enable the establishment of a good model for the future dispatching of specialist teams to prevent pest prevalence in the earthquake affected areas. The disinfestations operations for Ofunato City, Ohtsuchi-cho and Kesenuma City where large-scale

operations are required should take 5 days. Operations in Rikuzentakata City and Yamada-cho where the pest prevalence is relatively low should take 1 to 2 days. As most of the local governments in the affected areas are overwhelmed and seem unable to make plans and take preventive actions for potential threats, the importance of establishing a good model for future natural disaster cannot be overstated.

Duration:

June 2011 (one month)

Indicators:

- # of areas (cities, wards, houses, other buildings, areas) disinfected.
- Record of building referral system / coordination mechanism with the government for future.

3. Support for Women and Children

3.1 *Hotline for single mothers (OXFAM Japan)*

Objective:

- To provide a telephone hotline for women and single parent evacuees where consultations are possible as well as for those who may have experienced gender-based violence in order to provide them with protection and necessary care so that women affected by the earthquake and tsunami can rebuild their lives free from violence.

Activities:

In the period between April 10 (when the hotline started) to June 30, 45,149 incoming calls were recorded, though most of them did not connect to counselors; many may have been repeated attempts to connect whilst the lines were busy. The number of actual calls that connected to counselors was 5,398. Among them, 40% of cases were related to women affected by the disaster. Most enquiries were about domestic violence and legal issues. In 20 cases of Gender Based Violence, women received further support in the form of visits from counselors.

Recognizing the importance of continuing such counseling and accompanying services to victims, this component will be scaled up between October 2011 to March 2012 with the following activities:

- Shelter Net will manage 3 toll-free telephone hotlines for women suffering from gender-based violence affected by the disaster, and publicize the hotline by disseminating flyers and advertisements in local media.
- Shelter Net will set up field offices in coordination with local women's organizations and dispatch staff to provide direct support to survivors, in order to accompany survivors to take them to safe places, as well as to support survivors to access to social security services of the government.

- Shelter Net will build the capacity of local women's organizations to respond to gender-based violence more efficiently by providing on-the-job training to local women's organizations and by conducting evaluation.

Duration:

April 2011 to March 2012 (1 year)

Indicators:

- # of calls made and types of enquiries: from October 2011 to March 2012, Shelter Net will provide telephone counseling to 8,000 women in total.
- # of cases resolved / pending: from October 2011 to March 2012, 180 women will be free from violence (30 women x 6 months).
- # of GBV victims accompanied: from October 2011 to March 2012, 180 individuals will be accompanied (30 individuals x 6 months).

3.2 Hotline for violence against women (additional, OXFAM Japan)

Objective:

- To provide hotline for female evacuees where consultations are possible as well as for those who may/have faced with gender based violence In order to provide them with protection and necessary care.

Activities:

- Shelter net provides toll-free hotline services.
- To publicize the hotline by disseminating flyers and advertisement on local media.
- To accompany survivors to take them to safe places.
- To support survivors to access to social security services of the government.
- To provide on-the-job training to local women's organizations.
- To conduct evaluation and document learning.

Outputs will above activities include:

- Shelter net manages 3 toll free hotlines on VAW for women affected by the earthquake.
- Shelter Net will set up field offices in coordination with local women's organizations and dispatch staff to provide direct support to survivors.
- Shelter-Net will build capacity of local women's organizations to respond VAW more efficiently.

Duration:

October 2011 to March 2012 (6 months)

Indicators:

- # of calls made and types of enquiries: from October 2011 to March 2012, Shelter Net will provide telephone counseling to 8,000 women in total.

- # of cases resolved / pending: from October 2011 to March 2012, 180 women will be free from violence (30 women x 6 months).
- # of GBV victims accompanied: from October 2011 to March 2012, 180 individuals will be accompanied (30 individuals x 6 months).

3.3 Day-care spaces for children and livelihoods for nursery teachers (CYR)

Objectives:

- To provide day-care spaces for children in evacuation sites as well as temporary housings where they can be away from stress, play safely and have enjoyable time.
- To provide livelihood opportunity for community people through working in day care spaces as nursery teachers.

Activities:

Many children in evacuation sites are still suffering from traumatic experiences of Tsunami and earthquake. They are also under stress in crowded evacuation sites where they can find only limited spaces to play. Their parents are often too busy with searching their missing family members, looking for new jobs, processing legal documents and so on. They have limited time to take care of their young children and need somebody takes care of their children so that they can go out from the evacuation sites without fearing their children's safety and security.

Recently the issue of unemployment in the disaster affected areas is often reported by media. There are limited livelihood opportunities, especially for women in those areas. This program can provide licensed nursery teachers as well as experienced mothers to have opportunity to earn some income. Most nursery teachers are female in Japan, so this program will benefit women a lot.

CYR helps community people to set up and manage day care spaces in evacuation sites as well as temporary housings where children's mental and physical conditions are carefully considered. The professional support team which is composed of experienced nursery teachers, psychologists, and social workers will provide technical support for community nursery teachers to assure quality care for children. This will target 10 evacuation sites and temporary housings in Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures.

Target group:	3 to 6 year-old children (300-400 children)
Schedule:	2 hours a day, 3 times a week
Personnel:	3 nursery teachers from the community per day care space (2 nursery teachers with license and 1 experienced mother)

Duration:

April 2011 to July 2012 (15 months)

Indicators:

- # of day-care spaces managed
- # of children attended day-care

- # of community people who worked as nursery teachers
- Amount of income gained by the nursery teachers
- Types of problems faced by children and the progress

3.4 Fukushima children evacuation retreat program (Shalom)

Objective:

- To improve internal environment of children's body by keeping them away from radiation affected area for certain period. As biological half-life period of radioactive particles (The period in which radioactive particles stay within human body) is much shorter than those particles' own half-life period, if children stay apart from the radiation affected area for certain period and do not inhale additional radioactive particles, the remained particles are eliminated from their bodies gradually. Thus, the dose of cumulative internal exposure of radiation of children will be decreased. Besides, the restriction of outdoor activities increases the anxiety on healthy development of children not only physically but also mentally. Studying, playing and staying in the environment which is not affected by radiation will increase the resistance and help healthy growth of children.
- To alleviate anxiety and stress of children who cannot evacuate from radiation affected area and are restricted playing outside.
- By using database with consolidated information about evacuees from 3.11 disaster-affected area (mainly Fukushima) to other areas all over Japan, evacuees and their supporters in their destination can share same information and effective evacuation and support are realized.

Activities:

- Send children from Fukushima prefecture to the area not affected by nuclear power plant accident for more than 1 week.
- Provide study support, medical and health consultation/care to the participants during retreat programs.
- Coordinate with local governments for the realization of rotation retreat programs.
- Conduct a retreat program(s) during the school term rather than during the summer holiday period like many others.
- Hold consultation meetings with (1) board of education and educators, (2) medical professionals, and (3) local government officials to improve retreat programs with reflection of our experiences.
- Develop feasible, improved retreat program plans including concrete rotation retreat programs based on review of pilot programs (i.e., regular retreat programs and weekend retreat camps) and outputs of consultation meetings with education and health professionals and local government officials.
- As member organization of "Citizens' Conference for Law on Relief of the Victims of Nuclear Power Plant Accident (<http://shiminkaigi.jimdo.com/>) ,," lobby the government towards actual implementation of this newly enacted law to ensure rights of children and other affected people by the nuclear accident.

- To bring children below 18 who live in high level radiation exposed area to the area where radiation level is low for less than 1 week and offer various outdoor programs for them to enjoy.
- To collect and consolidate information from local administration and NPOs which accept evacuees from Fukushima and other disaster affected area to build a database on various support programs for evacuees. The information is opened to the people who are considering evacuation and to support organizations. So far, we have completed constructing database system and collecting and organizing a major information regarding retreat programs currently carried out throughout the country. We are providing clear directions to organizers of retreat programs to ensure the quality of the program. On the web-based system, we will improve the database system to provide vital information from users' perspective (e.g., eligibility, time, duration, type of accommodation, facilities and shops nearby, and value-added services) in readily comprehensible format and powerful search functions. We are also initiating fax service to provide the same information to those who are not familiar with computer or has limited access to Internet.

Duration:

April 2012 to September 2013 (18 months)

Indicators:

- Three retreat programs (1 week or longer) are implemented.
- 175 children (girls and boys) participated in the retreat programs.
- Feedback from the participants of retreat programs.
- Qualitative analysis based on the feedback and recommendations from the participants of retreat program used to adapt mid-term and long-term retreat programs as well as to develop rotation retreat programs.
- Issues identified to realize the rotation retreat program.
- Qualitative analysis based on the feedback and recommendations from local governments used to adapt and to develop rotation retreat program.
- Network of education professionals and medical experts is established to improve rotation retreat program in provision of study support and health care during the program.
- Five plans are developed in cooperation with prospective local governments which accept participants in rotation retreat program.
- Five plans are developed in cooperation with prospective local governments which send participants in rotation retreat program.
- Rotation retreat program is conducted in Fukushima and neighboring prefectures starting from fall 2012.
- Participate in meeting to review progress and facilitate implementation of the newly enacted law on victim's rights on nuclear power plant accident.
- Twenty short-term (less than 1 week) retreat camps are coordinated.
- Five hundred children participated in the programs.
- Qualitative analysis based on the feedback from the participants of short-term retreat camp and recommendations used to adapt programs.
- The database of support programs for evacuees as well as retreat programs is available.

- Information about acceptance of evacuees, consultation services for evacuees, and lives of evacuees in all the prefectures where evacuees are staying is available.
- Information on records of organizations which offer retreat programs and their plans.
- Number of access to the database.
- Integrated and easy-to-use information system is made available to users who want to participate in retreat programs.

4. Psychosocial Support and Community Strengthening

4.1 *Community mobilization and livelihoods (SEEDS Asia)*

Objective:

- To support evacuees in their transition to temporary shelters and communities recovered through identification of clear needs, provision of information on government compensation schemes, community activities, and opportunities for income generation.

Activities:

The key activities in the proposal consist of providing support to the temporary shelter and community recovery in cooperation with city/town administration and community groups. The proposed interventions can be classified as follows:

School based experience sharing and exchange visits: This activity will be conducted among students of the affected area, Kobe, and overseas through Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) education in order to disseminate the lessons learnt from the Great East Japan Earthquake. The activities will be conducted in cooperation with Hyogo prefectural Maiko high school. The exchange program which includes a workshop regarding DRR education will be conducted 6 times by visits of Maiko high school students to students of the affected area, or, in contrast, visits of students of the affected area to Kobe city. This workshop gives opportunities for students of the affected area to envisage the way of recovery by sharing experiences of the disaster. It is planned that students will discuss current situation, issues in near future, and appropriate urban design after reconstruction with a view of the students who will have a key role in the reconstruction in the future. Maiko high school students will take part in the discussion as coordinator. Last session of the exchange activities will be held as an exhibition/workshop of their idea regarding reconstruction of the affected area. Participation from community members in the workshop will also be sought. In addition, some students and education officials who are involved in DRR in the developing country will be invited to the exhibition/workshop to exchange ideas on DRR education and ideal city planning by school children. Furthermore, based on the needs from local teachers, exchange study activities on DRR for the teachers will be conducted, as well. It is assumed that this exchange program helps and promotes mutual international understanding through DRR education, the idea of which is advanced in Japan. This program also contributes to disseminate the lessons learnt from the Great East Japan Earthquake to the world as well.

Support in temporary housing: Firstly, the support activities including hosting tea parties shall be conducted continuously with KRA. Activities for watching residents in temporary housing sites are required for prevention of isolation of the residents. For this purpose, SEEDS Asia and KRA has conducted tea parties so that the residents can easily talk with neighbors at temporary housing site. Because it is expected that the residents will hesitate to go outside during winter season, more attention should be given to residents living in temporary housing sites from now. Secondly, around five communities that are highly motivated for community activities for rehabilitation will be selected in cooperation with the city government, and will support for their activities. As mentioned earlier, problems are that many local communities have a shortage of knowledge on how to start and implement community activities. In addition a subsidy for the activities from the city government is little. It is expected that this support to five selected communities will enhance the motivation further among community members and also hope these activities to become a model for other communities.

Experiences sharing among affected people and region: Lessons learnt on disaster rehabilitation will be shared by those who have conducted similar activities during rehabilitation/reconstruction from the past disasters such as the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake and Niigata Earthquake. Sharing the lessons will help improve their current psychologically and physically stressful situation. Resource persons who have conducted similar activities of watching residents in temporary housing sites and community recovery in past disasters will be invited to Tohoku region. It also contributes to capacity building of the staff members in charge of community support activities for the recovery in Tohoku, such as KRA staff members. And these staff members will be invited to areas which were affected by past disasters, in order to study on community-based reconstruction and have exchange sessions with resource persons. In addition, it is planned to send specialists such as lawyers, consulting engineers, and city planner who are familiar with disaster rehabilitation to the affected areas in order to help the victims to find a solution of their problems during reconstruction phase, if needed. As mentioned earlier, people will soon be able to rebuild their permanent housing, and have high possibility to face various legal and technical issues. In this case support by such specialists is necessary.

Documentation and sharing: It is planned to gather useful information about rehabilitation, and disseminate the information to the affected area in Kesennuma by community papers or community radio. Moreover, the information will put on-line through our website so that it is attempted to reach to wider audiences on the situation of recovery and necessity of continuous support. In addition, SEEDS Asia will develop three publications which are linked to above three activities to share lessons more widely within Japan and to the world. These publication includes points as follows;

- a) School based experience sharing and exchange visits: The documentation will consist of contents of the discussion regarding reconstruction and lessons obtained by the exchange program. It will be made for DRR education materials.
- b) Support to temporary housing: Support activities for the establishment of CBOs or local communities and their recovery responses activities after the disaster can be great source of

knowledge for future disaster. Knowhow obtained through the activities will be documented and published.

c) Experiences sharing among affected people and region: Questions and Answers generated through the activities of sharing experiences among affected people and region are very useful. The documentation will provide appropriate tips for future activities of disaster responses as well as for preparation of the future disaster.

Duration:

June 2011 to April 2014 (34 months), Kesenuma City, Miyagi Prefecture

Indicators:

- # of exchange programs held
- Evaluation by teacher(s) about awareness of students on DRR
- Progress on temporary shelter management
- # of times and participants of community events including tea parties held
- # of times and participants of trainings or consultations held by resource persons
- # and cover area of information packages or radio programs provided
- Progress on making publications

4.2 *Psychosocial Seminars (CWS)*

Objective:

- To provide opportunity for psychosocial analysis and care for those involved in the relief and recovery work in earthquake and tsunami affected areas in Tohoku through 10 psychosocial seminars in order to overcome unattended psychological stress and depression at earliest occasion as possible.

Activities:

As a result of the March 11 disaster, many survivors are in need of professional psychiatric care and treatment. Other survivors – including helpers, volunteers, family members, and community members (e.g. school teachers) – do not require psychiatric treatment, but have experienced trauma, stress, depression, and burn-out, and as such require psychosocial support that appreciates the normative nature of such problems (such difficulties are not considered as psychiatric disorders).

CWS plans to organize ten seminars to be held in Miyagi, Iwate, Fukushima prefectures, as well as in Tokyo where the headquarters of aid agencies are mostly located. These will target the staff of organizations involved in the delivery of humanitarian relief and reconstruction, and aim to increase awareness of, alleviate and/or pre-empt trauma, stress and depression.

Some questions addressed by the seminars include:

1. What are the characteristics of effective volunteers and community support staff?
2. What are normal “stresses” of life and when does this become “too much.”

3. How can NGOs / NPOs as well as normal Japanese citizens prepare emotionally for potential natural disasters?
4. How can people deal with death of loved ones (bereavement)?
5. How can people deal with loss of jobs, homes, and community?
6. What causes depression and how can it be treated? Especially, what can be done to identify depression in the elderly and to assist them?
7. What is the root cause of suicide? How can suicidal tendencies be identified? What kind of counseling or intervention is most effective?
8. Are there ways of “self-care” where people can deal with some of these issues on their own?
9. Are there any “spiritual” or “religious” solutions which can be effective in dealing with these problems?
10. In the Japanese context where people do not want to admit emotional problems and where interpersonal communication on personal problems can result in shame, is there a counseling approach which can be effective with Japanese people?

Traditionally, the Japanese (and many other Asians) respond to traumas by what psychologists call, “repressing (pushing down) emotions,” an unhealthy response. For example, “*gaman*” or “to endure” encourages people to deny their true feelings. New ways of relating to one another – replacing traditional Japanese relational norms, which emphasize the group over the individual, with forgiveness, reconciliation, affirmation, acceptance, affection, etc. – can bring substantial emotional healing. Accepting that each person can be different and unique is an important part of the healing process.

A once popular Japanese song expressed the longing of many Japanese when it said Japanese are, “Crying out for love from the center of the world.” Another song popular with the young is, “*Kimi wa Aisareru Tame Umareta*” (“You Were Meant to be Loved”) by Yuuka Matusmoto. It asserts that humans were created to be loved, not rejected, controlled or dominated. In the aftermath of the Tohoku disaster, we can see that these early songs reflect the Japanese longing for a solution of true love and bonding. Not a mere cognitive solution, but a “*kokoro*” solution, one of the heart.

Duration:

September 2011 to September 2013

Indicators:

- # of attendees/organizations for the seminars
- Level of awareness/understanding on psychosocial analysis and care by the attendees
- Influence of increased awareness/knowledge to attendees’ daily work

5. Knowledge and Advocacy

5.1. *Enhancing public knowledge of radiation issues relating to Fukushima (JANIC)*

Objective:

- To develop network and infrastructure for constant and long-term dissemination of first-hand information from Fukushima to promote cooperative relationship among various stakeholders inside/outside Fukushima and bring together necessary resources and actors for long-term rehabilitation of Fukushima.

Activities:

a) To strengthen the function of Fukushima University's Fukushima Future Center for Regional Revitalization (FURE) *¹ and the Institute for Research of Disaster Area Reconstruction*² which also acts as secretariat of Fukushima Renkei Fukko Center (Center for Cooperation and Reconstruction in Fukushima)*³, one of the main network of NPOs/CBOs working in Fukushima after the March 11th.

- Set up a common working office space for NGOs in downtown Fukushima city area and liaison in Fukushima University Campus and place staff.
- The space and JANIC-staff stationed there aim to promote networking among various stakeholders inside/outside Fukushima who are engaged in supporting activities of the affected people
- To promote effective information/experience exchange between NGOs and local organizations, hold seminars/workshops targeting both NGOs and local organizations regularly in the common working space in downtown Fukushima city.

b) To build infrastructure to establish and maintain a portal website about first-hand information from Fukushima regarding people's livelihood and supporting activities conducted by NGOs/CBOs.

- Establish a network of media and individuals who are transmitting important information in Fukushima and organize their network as a constant information source.
- Set up a "Portal Website of Support Information of Fukushima (tentative)" in cooperation with FURE and operate and maintain the website.

c) To disseminate information about Fukushima to outside Japan

- Publish "Fukushima Situation Report (English)", which consists of basic and updated information on Fukushima, regularly

d) To hold mental care workshops for the affected people focusing on vulnerable population including mother and child (approx. 6 times per year)

e) To raise awareness of people in Fukushima on the effect of radiation and how to protect themselves

- Hold an event called "Earth Day Fukushima" on May 2012 followed by a series of event held until April 2013 for the purpose of awareness raising of public and networking of stakeholders. [Phase 1: preparation, Phase 2: implementation]
- "Child Conference on Reconstruction of Fukushima" is held with participation of children in Fukushima. The outcome of the conference is introduced widely both inside and outside Japan
- Publish information materials for the public taken up issues like; effect of radiation, decontamination of radiation, internal exposure, protection of children's health, safety of food, etc. [Phase 2 only]
- Ensure food safety participating radioactive food contamination monitoring activities, particularly within Fukushima University

Duration:

Phase 1: October 2011 to March 2012

Phase 2: April 2012 to September 2013

Indicators:

- A common working office space in downtown Fukushima city area is set up and utilized by at least 10 NGOs as their base of operation in Fukushima.
- A common working space is set up and used for the consultation of NGOs/NPOs and Fukushima University at least 10 times/month.
- “Portal Website of Support Information of Fukushima (Tentative)” is set up and maintained and get at least 1,000 visit per day.
- 6 issues of monthly situation report on Fukushima are issued.
- 9 mental care workshops are held for the affected people in various localities in Fukushima.
- “Earth Day Fukushima” is held in May 2012 followed by a series of events until April 2013 with at least 10,000 participants. [Phase 1: preparation; Phase 2: implementation]
- 30 children (students of high school and junior high school) participated in “Child Conference on reconstruction of Fukushima” on the 2nd day of “Earth Day in Fukushima” visit Germany to convey their appeal and to learn about sustainable energy.
- At least 5 information materials on radiation-related topics are issued to be distributed to more than 1,000 people in Fukushima. [Phase 2]
- 13 seminars/workshops targeting both NGOs and local organizations are held in the common working space attracting at least 200 participants in total.

Notes:

*1 Fukushima Future Center for Regional Revitalization of Fukushima University (FURE)

Fukushima University established FURE in April 13, 2012, which aims at (1) studying the mechanisms and adverse effects of tsunami and nuclear power plant disaster on people’s livelihood, and (2) utilizing findings and knowledge in reconstruction and revitalization process.

*2 The Institute for Research of Disaster Area Reconstruction in Fukushima University was established in April 2011 as a project institute of Fukushima University after the March 11th disaster. It aims to support the people affected by the disaster and to contribute to the reconstruction of Fukushima prefecture in various areas such as industry, public administration, and education. Though it is a separate entity from FURE, its core staff continue to play vital role in FURE and also takes a leading role of Fukushima Renkei Fukko Center as its chairperson of the board.

*3 Fukushima Renkei Fukko Center (Center for Cooperation and Reconstruction in Fukushima):

The “Center” is a network of NPOs/CBOs in Fukushima launched in July 2011 by initiative of the Institute for Research of Disaster Area Reconstruction in Fukushima University. The Center is promoting cooperation among NPOs/CBOs in Fukushima and other stakeholders who are working for reconstruction of Fukushima. Recently it conducted assessment of living condition of temporary houses in Fukushima for the people affected by the disaster.

Indicators:

- A common working office space in downtown Fukushima city area is set up and utilized by at least 10 NGOs as their base of operation in Fukushima.
- A common working space is set up and used for the consultation of NGOs/NPOs and Fukushima University at least 10 times/month.
- “Portal Website of Support Information of Fukushima (Tentative)” is set up and maintained and get at least 1,000 visit per day.
- 6 issues of monthly situation report on Fukushima are issued.
- 9 mental care workshops are held for the affected people in various localities in Fukushima.
- “Earth Day Fukushima” is held in May 2012 followed by a series of events until April 2013 with at least 10,000 participants. [Phase 1: preparation; Phase 2: implementation]
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- At least 5 information materials on radiation-related topics are issued to be distributed to more than 1,000 people in Fukushima. [Phase 2]
- 13 seminars/workshops targeting both NGOs and local organizations are held in the common working space attracting at least 200 participants in total.

5.2 Fukushima Awareness Raising Campaign (Peace Boat)

Objectives:

- Provide a platform for both national and international awareness-raising, with a view to generating solidarity and understanding for the Fukushima survivors and keeping their plight in the public eye. Such a goal will not only benefit the Fukushima survivors, but will also increase national and global awareness of the effects of nuclear disaster, both on people and the environment.
- Raise funds and generate concrete support for disaster-stricken communities in Fukushima. Events held in Japan and overseas, and associated outreach campaigns, will provide a focus for donors (both concerned individuals and institutions, companies, foundations etc.) to contribute to projects that will meet the needs of Fukushima survivors, such as evacuation programs, decontamination activities, the acquisition of radiation monitoring equipment (such as full body counters for measuring ingested radiation) and physical and mental health support activities.
- Build an informed community of supporters for Fukushima who can advocate for the survivors, both nationally and internationally, and also work from a position of knowledge and understanding on activities such as long-term research on health, environmental contamination etc. The project will facilitate Fukushima community leaders’ access to national and international experts, such as Chernobyl survivors, who can support and advise communities independently.
- To hold an international conference that communicates the risks and aftermath of nuclear power plant incident in Fukushima, Japan, to raise awareness to both domestic and international audience on the risks of nuclear power and alternative energy source.

Activities:

The modification to the previous version made are project activities as well as the duration; the first phase which was set between February-April 2012, focusing on speaking tours, aiming to bring the live testimonies of Fukushima survivors. Peace Boat is constantly in discussion with partners in Fukushima prefecture through post- Global Conference for a Nuclear Power Free World (held in Yokohama in January 2012) working group, organised by Peace Boat, attended by several Fukushima based NPOs as well as Fukushima University and interested individuals.

Although Prime Minister Noda has declared an “end” to the nuclear crises at Fukushima Dai-ichi and the residents returning home, many places are still contaminated with high level of radiation, and survivors are thus under tremendous pressure and stress: trauma, fear, separation from family and/or family breakdown, economic strains, community pressures, health concerns and above all a crippling anxiety as every aspect of their life is subject to uncertainty, coupled with the understanding that there are no ways to fix the situation, and that there may never be resolutions to their worries.

There still is a continued and increasing need to deliver the voice of Fukushima citizens to raise the awareness both nationally and internationally of the current situation, with a view to generating concrete offers of support as well as building up the large-scale local and global solidarity which is essential to overcoming this crisis that has not ended.

The below are a summary of Peace Boat's awareness-raising and survivors support campaign conducted between February – June 2012.

- Global Hibakusha Forum (participants: app 800 people): attended by Professor TANBA Fuminori (Fukushima University) in Havana, Cuba, hosted by Former President Fidel Castro (March 2012)
- Symposium at European Parliament “One year after 3/11: First anniversary of the Fukushima Catastrophe” (participants: app 200 people): attended by Mr and Mrs HASEGAWA Kenichi (dairy farmer of Iitate village), SATO Eisaku (Former governor), in Brussels, Belgium (March 2012)
- Global Conference for a Nuclear Power Free Africa: produced a film of HASEGAWA Kenichi, in South Africa (March 2012)
- Rio +20 conference: attended by HONMA Miyuki (Fukushima City), SATO Kenta (Iitate Village), SUDO Eiji (Minamisouma City) and TAKAMURA Miharu (Minamisouma City) to speak at UN Official Side Events and other events at People's Summit (June 2012). Organised 6 UN events such as “Voices from Fukushima: Sharing Lessons for Global Sustainability”, “Voices of Japan. Creating an Alternative Future after the Earthquake and Accident at Fukushima” as well as participated in 14 events such as “Sustainable Development Learning course on Policy making for renewable energy”, “Sustainable Development Learning Course on Natural Resources and Post-conflict Peace building” as Fukushima representatives.
- Press Conference “A message from Fukushima for a Nuclear-Free, Sustainable Future” (participants: app 50 people): attended by Ms HAYAKAWA giving a testimony as Fukushima citizen, joined by Mayor of Gothenburg, Swedish environmental and energy organisations as well as interested citizens and media, in Gothenburg, Sweden (June 2012)

Peace Boat, with its extensive disaster relief work since March 11 and engagement with both the domestic and international bodies in this field, in addition to its 28 years of experience in solidarity,

awareness raising and network-building activities around the world, is uniquely well-placed to ensure a wide-reaching and effective process. Peace Boat will combine its existing international networks and contacts with those of the large number of Fukushima community organisations we are cooperating with to ensure the greatest and most diverse outreach possible.

International Programme:

Five different groups of survivors are scheduled to be dispatched around the world as follows:

- Fukushima & Venezuela Music Youth Ambassadors: Radiation fear is an untenable situation for anybody, but especially cruel for youth and for their worried parents. To respond to the needs of the parents, teachers and local NPOs focused on temporary evacuation of youth and children, Peace Boat is sending a group of Fukushima TV Junior Orchestra members to Peace Boat's Global Voyage for a temporary evacuation and music exchange with the renowned Gustavo Dudamel's Youth Orchestra LA (YOLA) program as well as the world famous The Simón Bolívar Music Foundation (also known as "El Sistema"). Fukushima TV Junior Orchestra group is scheduled to depart Japan on 31 July 2012.
- Fukushima University student's testimony around the world: By inviting Fukushima University students to Peace Boat's Global Voyage regularly, Peace Boat and Professor TANBA Fuminori (Fukushima University) are planning to deliver the real voice of youth from Fukushima to the world, appealing for international understanding and support to the current reality. Students will not only gain the opportunity to give testimony and connect with the world, but expected also learn world innovative reusable energy efforts and bring back the knowledge and empowerment to the Fukushima community. This is scheduled to start from Peace Boat's 77th Global Voyage departing Japan on 24 August 2012.
- Ongoing information and solidarity campaign: In consultation with our Fukushima partners as part of the follow-up to the January 14-15 conference, Peace Boat continues to seek opportunities to engage national and international society in support for Fukushima's survivors, through such means as sending delegates to conferences and/or organizing exchange programs and speaking tours similar to those described above. As opportunities arise in the coming months, these will be discussed with the Fukushima partners, and decisions made about how / who to engage with such opportunities in order that local needs are met, and resources are used in the most effective ways.

National Programme:

In consultation with our Fukushima partners as part of the follow-up to the January 14-15 conference, Peace Boat continues to seek opportunities to engage national society in support for Fukushima's survivors, through such means as sending delegates to conferences and speaking tours similar to those described above domestically too. This may include pre-departure national campaign for the above international programme. As opportunities arise in the coming months, these will be discussed with the Fukushima partners, and decisions made about how / who to engage with such opportunities in order that local needs are met, and resources are used in the most effective ways.

In addition, the global conference on nuclear free world on January 14 and 15 2012 focused on below:

1. Comprehensive Scope: To deal comprehensively with the current and necessary issues regarding a nuclear power free world.

2. Persuasiveness (Understanding the potential/Nuclear free is possible): To provide tangible data including examples and knowledge from around the world to show that a nuclear free world is possible.
3. Global Perspective: To relay the message of Japan to the world by learning from global precedents and the situation in Fukushima.
4. Participation/Creativity/Action: To focus on the communication and exchange of ideas among participants beyond borders. Self-Organized Events will be conducted by participants, ideas and projects will be created and exchanged.
5. Perspectives from Fukushima and Tohoku:
To encourage the participation of people from the disaster-affected areas to take part in the conference to relay the reality of the Fukushima nuclear power plant accident and the entailing situation. The discussion will contribute to the recovery process of the disaster.
6. Impact upon Policy: To create a timely and effective impact on the nuclear power policies that is under governmental revision. Roles of regional leaders and local governments will be clarified in this process.

Conference Result Objectives:

- I. Global Declaration for a Nuclear Power Free World
A declaration to assert the danger of nuclear power and nuclear weapons to the world and to assert a collective agreement to build a society non-dependent on nuclear energy. The message relaying the reality and issues pointed out by Fukushima will also include the voices of Global Hibakusha.
- II. Action Plans to End Nuclear Power
We will demonstrate actions that can be taken by governments, local governments, business and economic sectors, international institutions and civilians in order to realize a nuclear power free world, including specific methods, timing and policies. These plans will focus on the situation in Japan but will also provide ideas that can be used in many of the other countries dependent on nuclear power.
- III. Examples of ideas and projects to be created through the conference
 - ⤴ Content and results of the conference to be circulated through the Internet, DVDs and books
 - ⤴ Promotion of exchange students from Japan and other Asian countries to learn about natural energy
 - ⤴ Establishment of new projects connecting local governments and businesses in Japan and around the world;
 - ⤴ Application of measures used at Chernobyl and around the world to the nuclear effects in Fukushima
 - ⤴ Actions that can be taken in daily life and ways to stimulate civil action
 - ⤴ A “Nuclear Free Award” (tentative) is also under consideration

Duration:

January 2012 to September 2013 (21 months)

Indicators:

- Number of participants in the Global Conference for a Nuclear Power Free World Conference
- Number of participants in the Fukushima / Children's Room and Tea Party sections of the conference
- Number of Fukushima-based organizations taking part in the conference
- Number of organizations from "hot-spots" taking part in the conference
- Number of Fukushima survivors taking part in speaking/advocacy tours
- Number of events / meetings / lobby occasions held as part of speaking/advocacy tours
- Number of local / national / international organizations taking part in organization of speaking/advocacy tours
- Number of participants attending events / meetings / lobby occasions held as part of speaking/advocacy tours
- Establishment of presence of program on social media sites
- Number of initiatives that started after the conference
- Establishment of relations/networks with international advocacy actors throughout the advocacy trip
- Media appearances (print / television / radio) following conference and speaking/advocacy tours
- Generation of "followers", "members", "likes" etc. through social media
- Number of initiatives started following the speaking/advocacy tours
- Funds raised following the advocacy tours
- Number of beneficiaries affected by initiatives and funds generated through a) conference and b) speaking/advocacy tours

5.3 Capacity building for NGOs to improve service delivery to survivors (JANIC)

Objective:

- Provide the target group (Japanese NGOs and local NPOs/CBOs engaged in disaster relief and reconstruction activities) with the opportunities (i.e., seminars, trainings and subsidiaries) to enhance the quality of their activities to better serve the disaster-hit regions and to empower the focal practitioners/NGOs.

Activities:

Implementation of seminar/training and sharing meetings under three pillars as below. Details are to be fixed through dialogue with local stakeholders. Due to the uniqueness and the complexity of the situation, the focus will be more on case studies and application rather than theories and lectures.

- Dissemination of knowledge of NGOs (e.g., the introduction of related international standards and tools, such as HAP),
- Dissemination of necessary knowledge for relief and reconstruction (e.g., practical knowledge and case studies on assisting residents of temporary housing),
- Facilitation of information sharing opportunities (e.g., the creation of informal sharing

opportunities to build networks among target group and other stakeholders).

- d) Delivering JANIC's capacity building program, composed of training and subsidiary to selected local NGOs/CBOs.

Duration:

October 2011 to September 2013 (Phase 1: October to end of March 2012, i.e., 6 months)

Indicators:

- Inclusion of relief and reconstruction assistance policy in target organizations' individual long term plan
- The degree of internal information sharing within each target organization, such as internal training on related standards or inclusion to staff guidelines
- Two to three local NGOs are empowered as focal organizations

5.4 National / regional lessons learnt and advocacy for recovery (Kyoto University)

Objectives:

- To analyze the community recovery process in cooperation with different stakeholders, including local governments, NGOs and local universities
- To provide policy inputs at the provincial levels in different phase of recovery process, drawing from the lessons of the Indian Ocean Tsunami and other major disasters of the Asian region
- To develop a co-learning system among different Asian countries with specific focus to disseminate the March 11 earthquake and tsunami recovery experience

Activities:

The project will be conducted in the affected regions of Iwate and Miyagi prefectures. Depending on the situation of the nuclear issue, Fukushima prefecture will also be targeted at a later stage. The activities in this project will be:

- a) Field surveys, questionnaire surveys and consultations with local governments on different Governance Education Technologies (GET) affecting disaster management. Focus will be placed upon:
- Challenges in the land use planning due to lack of appropriate flat land in the affected areas,
 - Location of temporary housing and the relationship among the neighbors in these temporary housing,
 - Early warning system and its effective use for evacuation in terms of risk communication,
 - Location and functional context of education facilities as evacuation place,
 - Information sharing among communities in the temporary housing and evacuation centers using community radio,
 - Livelihood recovery and its contrasting characters in agriculture, fishing and other primary sectors, and
 - Long term environmental recovery
- b) Mini-projects at community level in cooperation with local governments and/or local NGOs

- c) The development of customized information flows in temporary shelters with local community tools, like community FM radio involving local schools
- d) Workshops involving different stakeholders of the affected region
- e) Video conferences to share and learn from different recovery processes
- f) Exchange visits among different Asian countries
- g) Workshops and Fora
- h) Publications including websites

Duration:

October 2011 to April 2014 (31 months)

Indicators:

- Field survey reports and notes produced
- Recovery processes documented
- Community based risk communication system customized
- Policy input papers and recommendations produced
- Policy inputs formulated
- 1 year and 2 year “lessons learnt” report produced
- Research outreach - books and journal special volumes - published
- “March 2011 Earthquake and Tsunami Recovery Lessons Website” launched

5.5 Disaster relief volunteers and leaders’ training (Peace Boat)

Objectives:

- To provide capacity building and training for high numbers of disaster relief volunteers and volunteer leaders to mitigate the damage of future natural disasters, including both those who have an experience working as a disaster volunteer this time, those who do not, and those who are from Ishinomaki and its environs.
- To encourage community regeneration by involving local people in the Disaster Volunteer Training and Disaster Volunteer Certification.
- To encourage corporate participation in the disaster management cycle and build capacity to deploy disaster relief operation for future natural disasters.
- To ensure that the lessons learned in this disaster are used to strengthen and improve the existing disaster management framework for coping with disasters.

Activities:

Central need and agenda our project addresses:

With the belief that the training of volunteers and volunteer leaders would significantly strengthen the current relief activities and improve the current situation in areas affected by disasters both in Japan and around the world, Peace Boat Disaster Relief Volunteer Center (as hereinafter referred to as PBV) has trained 166 volunteer leaders through Peace Boat Disaster Relief Volunteer Leader Training Programme. This training programme has not only contributed to build the country's capacity to prepare for relief and recovery efforts for future natural disasters, but also strengthened

March 11 disaster affected areas' capacity to work on recovery efforts as trained leaders have worked significantly active as a volunteer leader after the programme.

However, this component addresses the issues below:

- Securing the number of participants: As the programme has been held both in Ishinomaki and Tokyo, it is increasingly becoming difficult to secure enough number of participants with the change of relief phase.
- Tasks trained leaders undertake: Though the programme motivates the trained leaders to work actively as a volunteer leader in current affected areas, it remains unclear what they can do towards future disaster risk reduction.
- Conditions of acceptance: The Leader Training Programme has only been offered to those who have an experience working in current affected areas as a disaster volunteer. There has been a need to make it more accessible to those who are new to the concept of disaster volunteer.
- Targeted participants: Since the Leader Training Programme was offered to those who have an experience working as a disaster volunteer, it was mostly targeted towards volunteers from outside the affected area. Ways to encourage community regeneration by involving local (Ishinomaki) people needs to be urged. Now with the change of phase for the relief effort, PBV would like to focus on how to strengthen and create more sustainable disaster recovery operations for both the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami as well as future disasters and start offering a new training programme from September 2012.

Proposed revised programme outline

The programme will be divided into 4 sections.

1. Half a day: Disaster Volunteer Elementary Training

Participants will undergo basic training in which they are briefed on the reality of the disaster area and safety as well as illness management, the volunteer conditions and tasks. This will enable participants to gain basic knowledge about disaster relief activity as well as roles and conditions of disaster volunteers. This new element will be also targeted at local people from Ishinomaki and its environs as well as those who do not have experience working as a disaster volunteer this time. Trained volunteers will be expected to be deployed as a disaster volunteer for future disasters.

2. 60 minutes: Disaster Volunteer Certification (applicable online)

This is scheduled to include 60 questions concerning basic roles and conditions of disaster volunteers (under construction as of 6 July). It will start as Peace Boat Disaster Volunteer Certification, in collaboration with Chukyo University. It is expected to be reviewed a couple of times a year, with feedback from participants, other organisations, Social Welfare Councils, corporates and professionals.

- General knowledge: natural disasters, players involved in disaster relief activities etc
- Occurrence of disaster: setting up volunteer centers, needs assessment etc
- Pre-departure: safety control, illness management, tools and equipment etc
- Transfer: route, tips for driving, tools and equipment etc
- Upon arrival: accommodation, evacuation route etc
- Life and infrastructure: tent, cooking, privacy, cooperation etc

- Volunteer activity: collaboration, communication, team work, meetings, emergency, illness and accident, psychological first aid etc
- Upon return: privacy, handover etc
- After return: psychological care, communication etc

3. 2 days: Disaster Volunteer Leader Training

A 2-day training in disaster relief and recovery activities from expert trainers, including volunteer coordination, safety training, illness management, psychological first aid. It will include 1.5 days of lecture as well as 0.5 days of TOT for Disaster Volunteer Elementary Training. Upon the completion of a training, trained leaders will be expected to work as PBV's regional disaster risk reduction volunteer network focal point by providing Disaster Volunteer Elementary Training in their own areas and create their own local network. PBV will therefore work to centralise these local networks and provide follow-up trainings to the leaders.

4. 1-10 days: Advance Course

This will include both skill-up programmes provided by PBV as well as other organisations.

The proposed contents will include but not limited to; setting up hot meal provision, outdoor v activity, Quality & Accountability / HAP & SPHERE, Advance Life-saving Training provided by Tokyo Fire Department, Disaster Relief trainings provided by Japanese Red Cross Society etc.

Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami has drawn strong attention and support from citizens and sectors such as Fire Department and local governments from the past affected areas, such as Kobe and Niigata. Kobe is known as a centre of Japan's disaster risk reduction activity since the Great Hanshin Earthquake and the awareness of affected population to work in a collaborative effort towards future disaster risk reduction is certainly proved.

Even before the Great East Japan Earthquake & Tsunami, Ishinomaki was suffering due to its aging population: the city was depopulating, and the shopping arcades were shut down. After the 11 March 2011, in addition to the many people who were killed or lost in the tsunami, approximately 7,000 people left the city. Under these circumstances, reconstruction cannot happen if external supporters only supply financial and material support. Capacity building for the local community is essential. PBV has opened "Peace Boat Center Ishinomaki" on 2 June for a purpose of developing local youth capacity and leadership, as vital stakeholders in the town's revitalization, to support the reconstruction of Ishinomaki and its environs by facilitating their engagement in volunteer and community activities. Peace Boat collaborates with local 9 high schools. Utilising existing Peace Boat's both domestic and international network, Peace Boat Center Ishinomaki has been organising community and social events and workshops to involve both the local young generation and senior generation of the town, through the medium of interaction with Peace Boat volunteers. PBV intends to offer Disaster Volunteer Elementary Training and Disaster Volunteer Certification actively towards local community to motivate them to be involved in disaster risk reduction scheme as a community collaborative effort gathered at Peace Boat Center Ishinomaki. By fostering mutual agreement and disaster volunteer network between different areas in Japan including tsunami affected areas in Tohoku, PBV aims at strengthening building the country's capacity to prepare for relief and recovery efforts for future natural disasters beyond stakeholders.

Duration:

August 2011 to September 2013 (26 months)

Indicators:

- Disaster Relief Volunteer Training Center established in Ishinomaki city, Miyagi prefecture, including a curriculum, and staffed
- # of disaster relief volunteer leaders trained: 480 persons
- Disaster Volunteer Elementary Training: 1,000
- Disaster Volunteer Certification: 3,000

5.6 Capacity building of NCCJ members and strengthening coordination mechanism (CWS)**Objectives:**

- To conduct capacity assessment of NCCJ and its members for further enhancement of their response to emergencies in Japan and beyond.
- To produce capacity building plan and implement the plan as per the specific needs identified.
- Strengthen coordination between CWS-Asia/Pacific, NCCJ, and ACT Alliance secretariat through formulation of ACT forum in Japan.

Activities:

NCCJ has formerly become a member of ACT Alliance from 2012, and it is commendable that NCCJ has gone through necessary process despite difficulties and busy period they faced in responding to disaster in 2011.

With NCCJ and CWS-Asia/Pacific in Japan, there is a discussion of formulating ACT forum for Japan, and it is expected that this formulation of the forum will contribute to enhanced coordination for both domestic and overseas emergency response as well as ecumenical relations.

ACT Alliance already possesses numerous policy documents and tools, which includes manual and tool for conducting Organizational Capacity Assessment (OCA) which specifically is for ACT Alliance members. CWS-Asia/Pacific and NCCJ will utilize this tool from ACT Alliance, to map out strength and area of improvement for NCCJ and its members, for both domestic and overseas emergency response.

Following the implementation of OCA tool, capacity building plan for NCCJ and its members will be produced, and the plan to be implemented utilizing resources for capacity building that CWS-Asia/Pacific possesses through its long involvement in this sector in the region.

Duration:

August 2012-April 2014 (21 months)

Indicators:

- ACT forum is formed (with MoU signed)
- OCA conducted for NCCJ and its members

- Capacity building plan based on OCA result produced
- The plan is implemented as per specific needs identified:
 - Number of trainings planned
 - Number of participants per each training
 - Number of participants followed up after the training
 - At least 80% of participants are able to implement what they have learnt in the training

6. Quality & Accountability / DRR

6.1 Promoting quality and accountability in humanitarian operations in Japan (CWS)

Objective:

- To create awareness and promote understanding of quality and accountability in humanitarian operations and demonstrate how it enhances the overall quality of humanitarian interventions.

Activities:

As Japan has not been faced with such a huge humanitarian crisis since the World War II, many NGOs in Japan who are providing humanitarian assistance have limited field operation experience in Japan. Usually, these NGOs work in partnership with local NGOs/CBOs in developing countries where their role gets limited to monitoring and reporting. Therefore, limited capacity in ensuring quality and accountability has been identified since the early days of the current relief activities.

However, Japan plays an important role in developing nations due to its significant amount of aid it provides. It is considered critical for the country's humanitarian sector to be equipped properly with awareness and understanding of quality and accountability measures in humanitarian operations.

CWS-Pakistan/Afghanistan (CWS-P/A) has been heading the quality and accountability team for the Asia/Pacific region called Strengthening Humanitarian Assistance (SHA). It is playing an important role in promoting Sphere³ and Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP)⁴ in the region, and furthermore, it has been equipping humanitarian workers in the region with necessary knowledge and skills in quality and accountability. SHA has been operational/deployed in Pakistan, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Laos, Thailand and Burma (Myanmar) in Asia/Pacific region so far.

The strategy for promoting quality and accountability in Japan will be in a three-phased approach:

- Awareness raising: seminars, resource/material development, media coverage
- Training: workshops (1 introduction and 1 ToT in English, and 5 trainings in Japanese)
- Advocacy: in-country conference, regional conference

³ <http://www.sphereproject.org/>

⁴ <http://www.hapinternational.org/>

In awareness raising phase, the focus will be on introduction seminars using existing coordination mechanism such as Japan Civil Network (JCN) coordination meetings, Japan NGO Centre for International Cooperation (JANIC), Japan Platform (JPF), as well as government's relief mechanism of Social Welfare Council. In addition, essential materials such as HAP 2010 Standard booklet as well as other materials will be translated into Japanese. As Japan is the world's biggest market for "manga" (Japanese word for comics), cartoon-based awareness raising material will be developed that targets the general public and affected population. Media will be used to further promote the understanding of why quality and accountability is important and what difference it makes in humanitarian operations. The goal of this phase is to create awareness both between the aid sector and general public (including the affected population) so that demand for quality and accountability will rise from two directions (from both service provider and receiver).

In the training phase, CWS-Asia/Pacific's partners along with other interested aid agencies will be trained on basics of quality and accountability. The first introductory training will be given in English, followed by training of trainers (ToT), also in English. Following the recent launch of Sphere Handbook 2011 coupled with its new role as Sphere Regional Partner, CWS-P/A continues its capacity building efforts with a long term approach. Through a Sphere Regional ToT, it aims to ensure that relevant and interested agencies in the region are given the opportunity to build their awareness and practice in relation to Sphere Minimum Standards, so that their work is a representation of the recognized "best quality service and accountable" in humanitarian work. The Sphere Regional ToT aims to have a pool of Sphere trainers at national level that will be able to conduct training within their organizations and their respective countries. The ToT will assist participants apply and promote Sphere learning as a tool for improving the quality and accountability of humanitarian actions by sharing, learning and practicing. The ToT will be designed to suit the regional context with at least one Trainer from the region using training material that is adapted to suit the regional context. Then trainings in Japanese will be provided by ToT graduates (5 trainings). Invitations will be given to CWS-Asia/Pacific partners along with national and international NGOs, and Social Welfare Council members along with other interested government authority staff.

In the advocacy phase, CWS-Asia/Pacific will further promote understanding by holding a high-visibility conference both in Japan (mainly targeting a Japanese audience including Japanese government and Japan International Cooperation Agency as well as Japanese media) as well as in Bangkok (targeting wider humanitarian actors including UN agencies and foreign media). The regional conference in Bangkok will also include lessons learnt on disaster risk reduction from Japan as well as New Zealand. Both countries are considered as the top most prepared countries in terms of disaster preparedness, and the conference will seek to draw critical lessons learnt for other countries in the region.

There will also be information flyers on how to protect oneself from potential threat and it will be distributed widely (at least 120,000 copies) as well as distribution of alarm bells for protection as requested from the local authority (at least 500). Distributions will be done via CWS-Asia/Pacific partners.

Duration:

June 2011 to September 2013 (27 months)

Indicators:

- # of awareness seminars held + # of participants + extent of improvement in awareness
- # and types of materials developed and translated
- # of workshops held + # of trainees + extent of improvement in technical knowledge
- # of conferences held + # of participants
- # of flyers distributed
- # of alarm bells distributed

6.2 Promote enhanced DRR initiatives and knowledge dissemination with linking Japanese civil society to global DRR initiatives (CWS)

Objectives:

- To have Global Network of CSOs for Disaster Reduction (GNDR) present global trend of CSO involvement in DRR discussion, policy environment, and lead to potential global CSO statement on post-HFA framework, utilizing Japan's own disaster experience from 2011.
- To engage Japanese civil society in this global trend, and seek a way for Japanese CSOs to be part of this process.
- To hold various thematic panels such as technology and DRR, research and DRR, post-HFA framework 2015 and beyond.

Activities:

In January 2005, in Kobe, Japan, 168 Member States of the United Nations adopted the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) which is a key framework for implementing disaster risk reduction within the overall goal of building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters. The HFA aims to achieve a substantial reduction of disaster losses by 2015 – both in lives, and in the social, economic, and environmental assets of communities and countries.

Following the first session of the Global Platform on DRR organised by the UN-ISDR in Geneva July 2007, the Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR) was officially launched. The goal of the Global Network is to increase the effectiveness of civil society to build the resilience of nations and communities to disasters. It aims to bring the concerns and interests of vulnerable people into the heart of global disaster risk reduction policy and practice.

In order to achieve the goals of GN, a project has been initiated called 'Views from the Frontline'. Views from the Frontline 2011 (VFL) is the second in a series of projects monitoring progress of the HFA through local level action research. The project mobilises over 500 civil society organisations in 70 countries, who consulted 20,000 people individually at local level based on a set of indicators. This work was complemented by case study gathering and led to local and national level consultations. The programme has been recognised as having considerable impact on influencing policy at international level, as well as in promoting dialogue and partnerships at national and local level.

Current HFA has its duration until 2015. As there is strong consensus among national and international bodies and agencies to continue with such international framework, the discussion on what should follow after 2015 has started. With GNDR experience and network, the workshop is organized by CWS-Asia/Pacific and Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation (JANIC) to share and link with Japanese civil society in order to create wider collective voice as part of global civil society on DRR policy framework from 2015 and beyond.

Japan's experience from 2011 earthquake and tsunami brought many lessons learnt, and we are trying hard to capture such lessons (e.g. component 5.4 with Kyoto University). However, it is also critical to link the agencies in Japan up with regional and global movement in DRR policy discussion so that experiences are properly reflected.

This component will link Japanese civil society with regional and global DRR actors for sharing of lessons learnt, and joint advocacy towards global DRR policy framework. This is expected to serve as enabling environment for Japanese civil society to share their vital lessons they have learnt from earthquake and tsunami of March 11th 2011.

Duration:

August 2012 to April 2014 (21 months)

Indicators:

- Conference report produced
- At least participation by 30 agencies to the workshop
- Setting up active Japanese CSO working group on post-HFA
- Participation from at least 10 Japanese CSOs to global movement of civil society position to post-HFA framework

7. Protection from Radiation

7.1 Citizen-scientist international symposium on radiation protection (CRMS)

Objectives:

- To realize the network to work together with citizens and scientists from Japan and the world.
- To distribute and share the information which is fading out from the media, both in Japan and the world.
- To review and to connect the various knowledge and perception to realize the total radiation protection.

Activities:

Even though the government has been taking various actions, complying with recommendation from the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP), those are considered questionable

whether they are truly appropriate and effective ways in order to minimize residents' exposure to radiation. Those questions are based on the fact that experts' opinions regarding risk assessment of low dose radiation exposure are different from each other, such as, "Are there health hazards with radiation exposure less than 100 mSv, or not", and, "How many health hazards actually happened after the Chernobyl nuclear plant accident?"

It is also related to the fact that there was not enough discussion regarding investigations of radioactive contamination and radiation exposure from this Fukushima accident, what sort of data should be recorded, how to interpret them, and how they should be applied.

After the Hiroshima and Nagasaki atomic bombs, looking back at the history of various radiation exposures by nuclear tests and nuclear facility accidents, there were always criticisms such as, "Data showing the fact of radiation exposure is likely to be concealed", and, "Official investigation is inclined to estimate health effects smaller than the actual facts."

Based on a conclusion of, "There is no proof of causality", there must be a great number of Hibakusha (radiation victims) who could not receive appropriate treatment or care. This minimization and concealment should never happen again for the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster.

It is strongly desired to have an approach of establishing the best measures, by cautiously separating matters which can be agreed to from matters which are pending, through open discussions, not magnifying distrust and dispute, when it comes to scientifically controversial matters.

Thus we have decided to organize the "Citizen-Scientist International Symposium on Radiation Protection, the 1st symposium was held in October 2011 and the 2nd symposium was held in June 2012 in order to search for the way of "science" and the way of its utilization, which should be consented by many people, envisioning those who were abandoned in the name of "science".

We will invite experts (radiobiology, epidemiology, and clinical medicine) from Japan, former republics of the Soviet Union, the United States European and Asian countries, and will have a series of intensive discussions with experts and people from government agencies and citizens' organizations who have strived to deal with the problems of radiation contamination and exposure after the Fukushima nuclear plant accident.

"Citizen-Scientist International Symposium on Radiation Protection" in 2013 is the third trial which the first one was held in October 2011. (<http://www.crms-jpn.com/cat/report.html>) The proceeding of the symposium in last October was published at the symposium of June 2012. The proceeding of the 2nd symposium of 2012 is now in process and expecting to publish by the end of 2012. (Documents and DVD). Also, English version is planning. The symposium were/will be broadcasted real time through internet. We suppose that there is a special necessity to continue "Citizen-Scientist International Symposium on Radiation Protection" to work citizen and scientist together to face the issues and the result of Radiation Protection and the Nuclear Power Plant Accident.

The outline of presentations for 2012 event was as follows:

Keynote lecture: Sebastian Pflugbeil

Physics, German Radiation Protection Committee, ECRR Science Committee

“Efforts by Citizens and Scientists, Health Damage during Normal Operation of a Nuclear Power Station”

Session 1-1: Florent de Vathaire

Epidemiology, Institut national de la sante et de la recherche medicale (INSERM), Institut Gustave-Roussy

“Thyroid cancer in French Polynesia. Role of nuclear tests and of other factors”

Session 1-2: Inge Schmitz-Feuerhake

Physics, ECRR Science Committee, Otto Hug Strahleninstituts

“The 100 Millisievert Threshold Lie: Accepted Knowledge about Radiation Effects after Chronical Low-Dose Exposure and Remaining Issues”

“How Reliable are the Risk Estimates Gained from the Japanese A-bomb Survivors in Cases of Chronical Low-Dose Exposures?”

Session 1-3: Keith Baverstock

Environmental science, Radiobiology, East Finland University IARC ARCH Project

“The health consequences of exposure to ionising radiation include cancer, circulatory and other somatic non-cancer disease and hereditary disease/effects”

Session 2-1 : Bruno Chareyron

Nuclear physics, CRIIRAD

“Consequences of the Fukushima Daiichi Accident in Japan : A substantial and long-lasting contamination”

Session 2-2: Masayuki Takigawa

Atmospheric chemistry, Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology

“Estimation of radioactive fallout over land and ocean after the accident at Fukushima Daiichi Power Plant”

Session 2-3: Hiroshi Hasegawa

Agronomics,

Fukushima Organic Agriculture Network

“What is going on with agriculture and produce of Fukushima after the nuclear accident?”

Session 2-4: Ryugo Hayano

Physics, Graduate School of Science, the University of Tokyo

“Internal contamination of Fukushima citizens - What we learned from the recent whole body counter measurements-”

Session 3-1: Isamu Takamatsu

Pediatrician

Iryo Mondai kenkyu Kai (Imonken) Medical Issues Study Group

“Considering Risks of Low Level Internal Radiation with Sufferers and Citizens”

A group of physicians in Kansai has created “a guidebook”, based on their studies of medical literature concerning risks from low-dose/internal exposure to radiation, which document is aimed at helping disaster victims and the public in general evaluate their own exposure level and use the knowledge in their daily life. This is a report on what should be done by medical-care workers in order to support people self-evacuated from hazards, based on their experiences providing health counseling for those who have evacuated to Kansai.

Session 3-2: Sadako Kamiya

Secretary general of Chernobyl-Japan Solidarity Fund (NGO)

“From Chernobyl to Japan – For protecting children”

From her standpoint as one involved in Chernobyl children support activities for these 20 years, she has been providing recuperation/resting opportunities as well as living assistance to children in Minami-Soma and other afflicted areas. Aiming to protect children, her organization started taking action toward the public administrative organs early. She will present her views on what kind of long-time support is required for children in Fukushima.

Session 3-3: Makoto Yamada,

Pediatrician

The Representative of the Pediatricians’ Network for Saving Children from Radiation (PNSCR)

“Action we have been able to take for children in Fukushima”

His report includes information obtained through his observation and hearings from health counseling activities for children in Fukushima over the year as well as medical care and examinations required in the future as so judged through counseling for mothers self-evacuated to the Kanto district.

Round-Table

Co-Chair:

Susumu Shimazono, Graduate School of Humanities and Sociology, the University of Tokyo
Sebastian Pflugbeil, German Society for Radiation Protection, ECRR Science Committee

Duration:

June 2012 – June 2013 (12 months)

Indicators:

Direct:

- Audiences: 400~500
- The numbers of viewers of U-stream: 1,500 (on live), 10,000 (total)
- Proceedings: 1,000 (on the paper), 1,000 (on DVD)

Indirect:

- Open and wide raised question to the public
- To contribute to the creation of the regulation and the criteria of the law (See 3.)
- To educate practical ways of radiation protection to the local doctors and citizens

With the past 2 symposium, we have received the citizens groups, doctors association, doctor course students and so on. One remarkable aspects of the last symposium is to have a participation of the doctors from the doctors association of Inawashiro, Fukushima while the local doctors of Fukushima cannot be raised the open question to the Fukushima Medical University, Prefectural Authority and the states. The questions raised in the symposium reflected into the discussion and the debate of the citizens groups, representatives of the autonomous government and the media. It is still hard to measure the impact of the symposium, yet those of discussion and the debate that are possible to be found on the mailing lists of couple different citizens groups, blogs, internet site, and media coverage.

7.2 Project for Regeneration of Agriculture in Fukushima through Preparation of Radioactive Material Distribution map and data sharing (ICN, FU)

Objectives:

- To contribute to regeneration of agriculture in Fukushima, with participation of local farmers and residents in the disaster-affected area by:
- Making plan concerning the preparation, by the participation of residents in the disaster-affected area of radioactive material distribution maps that will be useful for the revitalization of agriculture in Fukushima and also for decontamination and reconstruction;
- Producing radioactive material distribution maps that are detailed enough to address each individual plot for agricultural use in various areas of Fukushima Prefecture; and
- Demonstrating how to use the maps for policy making about decontamination with diversified bodies, and for coaching farmers to reduce radioactive material of agricultural products.

Activities:

The accident at the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Plant, triggered by the Great East Japan Earthquake of March 11, 2011, caused radioactive contamination to all regions around Fukushima Prefecture in the Eastern part of Japan. Radioactive contamination in Fukushima Prefecture is particularly serious, so habitation has been restricted in some parts of the prefecture. During fiscal 2011, restrictions were placed on the shipment of many types of food products from the prefecture because there were cases in which the radioactivity concentration measured on vegetables, fruit trees, rice and other products exceeded 500Bq/kg as the tentative guideline level for food products. Moreover, rumors seriously affected the sales of agricultural products from Fukushima Prefecture. As a result, farmers in Fukushima Prefectures have got economically impoverished and mentally exhausted.

However, with many of vegetables, fruit trees and rice produced in Fukushima prefecture, specimens were often found to be free of any contamination above the detection threshold for radioactive materials (10Bq/kg). In spite of the soil highly contaminated by radioactive materials, the agricultural products tended to grow without serious contamination. Therefore, the mechanism behind this phenomenon should be examined to regenerate agriculture in Fukushima.

To be able to deal with radioactive contamination by the pursuit of strategic farming, based on the careful choice of soil conditions and cultivated species, it is vitally required, first of all, to find out the real status of radioactive contamination at each plot of farmland and to make the collected information visible by making detailed maps showing the distribution of radioactive materials. Second, the information of the distribution of radioactive materials should be shared by government administrators, farmers and consumers.

As to rice, some specimens tested during the last fiscal year were found to be contaminated above 500Bm/kg. However, many of such specimens were of rice produced in a mountainous region surrounded by mountains and forests. Absorption, by the root, of radioactive materials in the soil is not the sole scenario of radioactive materials migrating to rice. As another migration scenario under study, radioactive materials may be transported by water, particularly when heavy rains fall in a region surrounded by mountains and forests, and are absorbed by rice plants by coming into direct contact with them before being seeping into the soil. In order to be able to take account of such environmental factors, it is necessary to plan strategies in consideration of topography and hydrology, for which it is again necessary to prepare maps showing the distribution of radioactive materials.

So far, however, there is little progress toward the preparation of radioactive material distribution maps that are detailed enough to address individual plots for agricultural use. At present, the maps produced by the national government address wide territories and use 2km meshes. Moreover, many local residents, who have suffered damages from the disaster, do not trust information made available by the national and regional governments. Therefore, there are arguments supporting the importance of having local residents participate in the preparation of radioactive material distribution maps. The preparation of radioactive material distribution maps is basic to planning activities in all areas including reconstruction, decontamination and agriculture. There is a high expectation, therefore, on the establishment of a plan concerning the preparation, by the participation of local residents, of local maps showing the distribution of radioactive materials.

The measurements on radioactive materials shall be done using AT6101DR from ATOMTEX, a company based in the Republic of Belarus that suffered serious contamination due to the Chernobyl accident. Being equipped with a NaI (sodium iodide) scintillation counter and a GPS (Global Positioning System) receiver, the instrument can perform survey on radioactive materials in a short period of time, linking measurement data with position data and making distinctions among different types of radioactive nuclides such as cesium 134, cesium 137 and potassium 40. The collected data can be imported to Google Earth. By doing so, it is possible to visually show the spatial distribution of contamination. This instrument, therefore, serves as an epoch-making system that enables the preparation of radioactive material distribution maps of high resolution covering wide areas.

However, compared with Belarus, Japan is more mountainous and the farmland is divided into smaller plots (particularly in the case of terrace paddy fields). Moreover, there are a great number of landowners as well as cultivated spaces. Besides, the land is used for diverse purposes. Therefore, the successful use of the proposed system in Japan requires additional procedures for linkage with maps and related information, such as finding out on the spot the relationships between agricultural plots and lot numbers and making references to the Register of Farmers when analyzing data, for

example. With Advanced Fusion Technology ,Co., Ltd., the importer of the proposed instrument, we share an outlook that a system for such linking will work more efficiently when a new database application is developed to facilitate the editing of files that are output by the existing software used with the instrument.

In partnership with the organizations below, a system will be created to measure radiation at each farm, and store know-how and information on issues. Measurements will be taken by three teams of two people each, for a total of six people. Those doing the measurements will primarily come from memberships of the organizations below, and the Institute for Cooperative Networks will provide direction to them.

1) JA Shin Fukushima	2) Oguni Community for Clean Lands	3) Towa Organic Farming Association
Rice paddies, orchards, etc. (Kawamata-cho, Fukushima City)	Rice paddies, fields, etc. (Ryozen-cho, Date City)	Rice paddies, fields, etc. (Towa-cho, Nihonmatsu City)
Approximately all 5,000 sites	Approximately all 1,000 sites	Approximately all 1,000 sites

A radiation distribution map will be created in partnership with other organizations in Fukushima prefecture.

Below summarizes the activities under this component:

- Choice of model areas for measurements.
- Orientation of the project to local famers and residents.
- Measurements on radioactive materials at model areas.
- Data analysis.
- Mapping with Geographic Information System.
- Discussion for how to use the maps for policy making about decontamination with diversified bodies, and for coaching farmers to reduce radioactive material of agricultural products.
- Documenting of the project with photo or movie.
- Discussion for production and next agenda.
- Proposal for regeneration of agriculture in Fukushima

Duration:

August 2012 to December 2013 (17 months)

Indicators:

- 7,000 sites are measured.
- 2,000 farmers are able to plan strategic farming.
- Producing radioactive material distribution maps of three-five areas.

The JA Shin Fukushima, Oguni Community for Clean Lands, and Towa Organic Farming Association are considering measuring radiation at approximately 7,000 sites. Assuming they measure two or three locations for a particular landholder, the number of landholders measured by this project will total 2,000-2,500.

It is impossible to accurately estimate the number of people that ingest food produced on these farms, but it is expected that the radiation distribution map will impact the region in many ways, from reputational damage measures to radiation reduction measures. If one includes the 290,000 residents of Fukushima City, the total number of beneficiaries will be very large.

V. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

CWS-Asia/Pacific

CWS-Asia/Pacific is a regional program of Church World Service Inc. Established in 1948, the aim of CWS-Asia/Pacific program in the region is to address poverty issues of the most vulnerable and strengthening CWS-Asia/Pacific relations in the region.

CWS-Asia/Pacific regional program works to assist communities in improving their quality of life by enhancing their access to basic human rights such as clean drinking water, food, health, shelter and education. Besides responding to small and large-scale emergencies in Asia and Pacific, it has also initiated microfinance programs, livelihoods assistance and education programs in different countries. It also encourages community participation in order to support a democratic civil society, social accountability and bridging the gap between policy makers and development implementers such as local bodies, NGOs and Community Based Organizations (CBOs). In addition, it provides grants and coordinates advocacy and capacity building efforts at national and international levels. CWS-Pakistan/Afghanistan has been member of HAP, Sphere and ICVA and has been actively involved in improving the humanitarian assistance quality by providing training and consulting to humanitarian workers for several years.

Peace Boat

Peace Boat is a Japan-based international non-governmental and non-profit organization that works to promote peace, human rights, equal and sustainable development and respect for the environment. Peace Boat seeks to create awareness and action based on effecting positive social and political change in the world. Peace Boat pursues this through the organization of global educational programs, responsible travel, cooperative projects and advocacy activities. These activities are carried out on a partnership basis with other civil society organizations and communities in Japan, Northeast Asia, and around the world. In this emergency, Peace Boat has been mobilizing their extensive network of volunteers for relief efforts in Ishinomaki City of Miyagi Prefecture.

Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development (NICCO)

NICCO is a non-governmental organization that was founded about 30 years ago in Kyoto. In the past three decades, NICCO has provided urgent disaster assistance, self-reliance support, rural environment protection and human resource development. Currently, NICCO runs missions in the Middle East, Africa, Japan and other parts of Asia. In Japan, NICCO manages a model farm using environmental conservation agriculture techniques, and offers internships in human resource development. NICCO is also a member of Japan Platform (JPF)⁵.

OXFAM Japan

Oxfam Japan began in December 2003, to bring the reality of poverty and injustice around the world to the Japanese by raising awareness of global issues and supporting Oxfam activities around the world. OXFAM Japan continues to seek areas in this current emergency response that are not being met by any other stakeholders, thereby offering critical support to those in need. OXFAM Japan is a member NGO of JPF.

Caring for Young Refugees (CYR)

CYR is a non-profit organization established in 1980. As CYR watched refugee children of Cambodia trying their hardest to survive, CYR was motivated to be formulated as a NGO. CYR spent 13 years in managing preschool centers in a refugee camp and continue activities for children and women in Cambodia. CYR's vision is that children all over the world will grow healthy and their parents will be able to lead independent and humane lives. This will lead to a stable society where no-one becomes a refugee. Using its extensive experience and expertise in child care, CYR will tackle the need of young children in affected communities.

Shalom

Now, Kodomo Fukushima's children evacuation retreat program is hosted (through administrative and legal assistance) by organization called Shalom who is one of the prominent NGO in Fukushima prefecture. Shalom envisions a society where people with disability and people without disability live together and was registered in 2001 as a Non-profit organization. It has supported people with disability based in "Machinaka Yumekobo", community salon of people with disability. It started disaster response activities after the earthquake by cooperating organizations which had supporting relations even before. Activities include distribution of relief goods, supporting of staff of affected local government, supporting of affected population in temporary housings as well as evacuation sites and so on.

Seeds Asia

SEEDS Asia rides on the more than 10-years of experience of its sister organization - SEEDS India. It is this experience that enables it to expand the concept to the Asia-Pacific region. Located in Kobe, Japan, SEEDS Asia also draws inspiration from the response mounted during the 1995 Kobe Earthquake, and the greater awareness and concentration of disaster-related organizations in Kobe. Members of SEEDS Asia Board played key roles during the World Conference on Disaster

⁵ JPF is an international emergency humanitarian aid organization made up of a consortium of 32 Japanese NGOs, the business community, and the Japan Ministry of Foreign Affairs. JPF has been responding to major emergencies since it was set up in 2001. Immediately after the North-East Earthquake and Tsunami, JPF started to gather information and decided to take action for emergency assistance.

Management (Kobe, January 2004), and the actions related to implementation of the Hyogo Framework of Action 2005-2015. SEEDS Asia was formally established in September 2006 to enhance safety and sustainability of people and communities in the Asia Pacific region to cope with natural disasters and environmental problems. Some of the keywords that define SEEDS Asia's work include, Human Security, Disaster management and development, Environmental management, community-based disaster management, Asia and the Pacific.

National Christian Council in Japan (NCCJ)

NCCJ is made up of 33 member and associate member churches and organizations. NCCJ member organizations include those related to international networks such as the YMCA and the Fellowship of Reconciliation, as well as others that are uniquely Japanese, such as the Christian Political League and the Japan Christian Medical Association. The networks to which NCCJ relates include the Christian Conference of Asia (CCA) and the World Council of Churches (WCC), enabling Christians in Japan to stand in solidarity with people and partner churches throughout Asia and other parts of the world. Consultations between the NCCJ and other councils of churches in other countries have emphasized issues of minority discrimination, human rights, peace, and justice. NCCJ continues to work ecumenically as well as with NGOs, citizens' groups, and people of other faiths in the area of peace. NCCJ is currently coordinating the emergency response on behalf of its members through the Japan Ecumenical Disaster Response Office (JEDRO), which it leads.

Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation (JANIC)

JANIC is a non-profit, non-partisan networking NGO founded in 1987 by a group of NGO leaders. JANIC's members are the NGOs who are working abroad for international cooperation. JANIC's main activities are: 1) To promote Partnership among NGOs 2) To strengthen capacity and social responsibility of NGOs 3) Policy advocacy and campaign 4) To promote support and participation by citizens with NGOs' activities 5) To promote dialogue and networking between NGOs and other sectors in the society. After 3.11, about 40 out of 98 member organizations of JANIC has been operating relief and rehabilitation work in the Earthquake and Tsunami affected area to support survivors. JANIC set up Taskforce for Disaster Response and provides information and various services to support these organization's effective operation and smooth handover of their activities to the local partners.

International Environment and Disaster Management Laboratory, Kyoto University (IDEM)

Kyoto University's International Environment and Disaster Management (IDEM) Laboratory, Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies targets to reduce the gap between knowledge and practice through pro-active field level, community based project implementation in the field of environment and disaster risk management. Key research areas are climate change adaptation, urban risk reduction, environment and disaster education. The school targets education and research excellence on Human Security Engineering in Asian cities, with focus on city governance, infrastructure management, health risk management, and disaster risk management.

Citizens' Radioactivity Measuring Station

CRMS started in 2011 to provide citizens with a “tool” with which they can access information on radiation protection, get know-how to measure the level of radiation in their daily lives, and decide what to do to protect themselves. Radiation measuring center of CRMS is located in Fukushima city. (<http://en.crms-jpn.com/>)

Institute for Cooperative Networks, Fukushima University (ICN, FU)

The Institute for Cooperative Networks is headquartered at Fukushima University and was launched April 2010 in partnership with industry, academia and government, with the purpose of conducting research and business pertaining to regionally sustainable development through collaboration among cooperatives. While aid from and rebuilding by cooperatives in the regions hit hard by The Great East Japan Earthquake brought home the importance of the roles of these organizations, the devastating damage sustained by the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries from the resulting nuclear accident calls for a revised look. The institute will conduct various research projects dealing with compensation for damages from nuclear power, and at the same time plan and move forward with other enterprises designed to create safe and secure production and distribution consumption policies for the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries through partnerships with cooperatives inside and out of Fukushima prefecture.

VI. COMMUNICATION

A situation report (now called newsletters) has been sent to donors and supporters on a periodic basis. The CWS-Asia/Pacific team will continue to send such reports. For the time being, this will be on quarterly basis in addition to special dispatch of communication materials occasionally.

Reporting will be provided to our donors according to the timeline below:

- I. 1st interim report: end July 2011 (covering the period March 2011 to June 2011) – submitted
- II. 2nd interim report: end December 2011 (covering the period July 2011 to November 2011) – submitted
- III. 3rd interim report: end June 2012 (covering the period December 2011 to May 2012) – submitted
- IV. 4th interim report: end January 2013 (covering June 2012 to December 2012)
- V. 5th interim report: end July 2013 (covering January 2013 to June 2013)
- VI. 6th interim report: end December 2013 (covering July 2013 to November 2013)
- VII. Final report: end May 2014 (covering December 2013 to April 2014 along with summary of assistance)

Furthermore, videos capturing footage from the field, as well as photographic slideshows will be shared with donors and supporters. So far, three field videos have been made, and photos are being shared on a regular basis. In addition, one documentary is already finalized and it is disseminated to the supporters. Another one, focusing on Fukushima nuclear issue, has been delayed, but should be finalized during August 2012. All are available on our website (<http://www.cwsasiapacific.org/>).

VII. COORDINATION

CWS-Asia/Pacific and its partners constantly review and coordinate planning, monitoring and evaluation in Tokyo, as well as in the field. CWS-Asia/Pacific team is in Tokyo to coordinate the response with partners, the Government of Japan, and other humanitarian agencies. CWS-Asia/Pacific's partners are coordinating with local government authorities (Prefectural Social Welfare Councils as well as Disaster Volunteer Centers) in terms of prioritized evacuation sites and distribution process.

CWS-Asia/Pacific is also participating in important coordination mechanisms, which includes coordination meetings and forums continually organized by JCN, JANIC, JPF, and NCCJ. Especially with NCCJ, CWS-Asia/Pacific has been assisting JEDRO under its partnership framework with NCCJ, and it will continue to do so. With new component introduced to strengthen ties between CWS-Asia/Pacific and NCCJ, and also ACT Alliance, it is expected that this relationship will be further strengthened.