



**BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)**

Japan – Earthquake and Tsunami

Fact Sheet #18, Fiscal Year (FY) 2011

June 15, 2011

Note: The last fact sheet was dated April 22, 2011. This will be the final Japan Earthquake and Tsunami fact sheet.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On May 16, the Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO) reported that Reactor 1 at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant had experienced a full meltdown within 16 hours of the March 11 earthquake and resulting tsunami. On May 24, TEPCO also confirmed the full meltdowns of reactors 2 and 3, on March 15 and 14, respectively. Based in part on the updated understanding of conditions at the reactors, on May 17, TEPCO issued a revised roadmap for stabilizing and shutting down the reactors, improving the plant working environment, and compensating disaster-affected families.
- As of June 11, the Government of Japan (GoJ) established an investigative committee to conduct an overall assessment of the countermeasures taken following the nuclear accidents at the Fukushima Daiichi and Daini nuclear power plants.
- The relocation of residents remaining in the 20-km evacuation zone surrounding the Fukushima Daiichi plant began on May 15, according to the GoJ Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency. The majority of residents had evacuated prior to April 22, when the GoJ upgraded the area’s designation from a voluntary to a mandatory exclusion zone; however, the Japan Self-Defense Forces were available to assist in evacuating those who remained.
- The GoJ Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare continues to restrict the distribution of unprocessed milk, turnips, bamboo shoots, and ostrich ferns, as well as other vegetables and fish in areas of Fukushima Prefecture due to higher-than-normal amounts of radiation detected in the food items.
- As of June 15, the earthquake and tsunami had resulted in more than 15,400 deaths and left nearly 7,800 people missing, according to the GoJ. The natural disasters also damaged or destroyed approximately 570,000 buildings and an estimated 3,600 roads.
- As of June 15, USAID/OFDA provided approximately \$6.3 million in response to the March 11 earthquake and resulting tsunami, including urban search and rescue (USAR) and nuclear assistance activities. In addition, the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) provided approximately \$88.6 million in response to the disasters in Japan.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE ¹		SOURCE
Confirmed Deaths	15,434	GoJ NPA ² – June 15, 2011
Missing Persons	7,742	GoJ NPA – June 15, 2011
Number of People in Evacuation Centers	83,951	GoJ NPA – June 14, 2011

FY 2011 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED TO JAPAN TO DATE

USAID/OFDA Assistance for the Japan Earthquake and Tsunami \$6,285,726
 DoD Humanitarian Assistance for the Japan Earthquake and Tsunami..... \$88,600,000
Total USAID and DoD Assistance for the Japan Earthquake and Tsunami \$94,885,726

CONTEXT

- On March 11 at 0046 hours Eastern Standard Time, or 1446 hours Japan Standard Time, a magnitude 9.0 earthquake occurred off the east coast of Honshu Island—approximately 231 miles northeast of Tokyo—at a depth of approximately 15 miles, generating a tsunami that struck the eastern coast of Japan and resulted in additional fatalities and damage, particularly in Miyagi, Fukushima, and Iwate prefectures. Furthermore, the tsunami significantly damaged the Fukushima Daiichi power plant located approximately 150 miles north of Tokyo, leading to a serious nuclear incident.
- USAID immediately activated a Response Management Team in Washington, D.C., and deployed a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART)—including USAR specialists and nuclear experts—to support Japanese emergency response efforts. On March 11, U.S. Ambassador John V. Roos declared a disaster due to the effects of the earthquake and tsunami in Japan.

¹ Figures are expected to change.

² National Police Agency (NPA)

Humanitarian Situation and Response

- The Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS) established the Great East Japan Earthquake Recovery Task Force on May 1 to coordinate earthquake and tsunami response and recovery efforts, particularly in Fukushima, Iwate, and Miyagi prefectures—the three prefectures most affected by the earthquake and tsunami.
- The JRCS plans to address the ongoing emergency and recovery needs of approximately 90,000 earthquake- and tsunami-affected families living in evacuation centers and temporary housing through an aid program valued at approximately \$370 million, according to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). The program, financed in part by funds raised by the IFRC in more than 50 countries, will distribute household appliances and provide support to medical facilities, as well as implement other activities to address the physical and psychosocial needs of earthquake- and tsunami-affected individuals.
- The GoJ Emergency Disaster Response Headquarters announced plans to complete debris removal in all residential and commercial areas, as well as the main roads connecting the affected areas, by the end of August.
- Japan had received offers of assistance from a total of 159 countries and regions and 43 international organizations as of May 26, according to the GoJ.

Cash Grant Assistance

- The GoJ, with support from JRCS, established a system for dispersing cash grant assistance whereby funds collected by JRCS from national and international donors are distributed to prefectural governments for onward distribution to affected individuals. A distribution committee determines local recipients based on established criteria, including the nature and extent of loss, and municipalities distribute the cash funds. As of May 20, the JRCS had distributed approximately \$870 million in cash grant assistance to 13 prefectures.

Shelter

- The construction of pre-fabricated houses near evacuation centers continues; however, many evacuation centers are located in schools, with houses being constructed on adjacent school grounds. While the GoJ plans to close all evacuation centers by the end of August, temporary houses will remain on many school yards, according to JRCS.
- The GoJ completed more than 11,100 pre-fabricated houses in Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima, Ibaragi, Tochigi, Chiba, and Nagano prefectures, as of May 16 and plans to provide approximately 44,320 pre-fabricated houses for earthquake- and tsunami-affected individuals. In addition, the GoJ plans to provide approximately 27,100 public housing units throughout Japan to meet additional shelter needs.
- To increase access to medical facilities and staff, the GoJ Ministry of Health plans to establish medical clinics in each temporary housing development. The GoJ also plans to build approximately 100 community centers near temporary housing to offer social welfare services to people affected by the earthquake and tsunami, particularly elderly persons, children, and other vulnerable groups.

Situation at Nuclear Power Plants

- The GoJ established a 30-km maritime radius around the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant, banning fishing or boat activity within the perimeter, effective May 7. Fishing is permitted in waters outside of the perimeter.
- On May 21, TEPCO announced that the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant inadvertently released 250 tons of water containing radioactive substances into the sea through a pit adjacent to Reactor 3 in early May. However, GoJ Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology (MEXT) sampling conducted from May 9 to 14 revealed low radioactive material levels in seawater off the coasts of Miyagi, Fukushima, and Ibaraki prefectures.
- MEXT has posted a radiation map online showing the estimated cumulative radiation exposure of individuals remaining outdoors for eight hours a day over the next year. MEXT plans to update the map twice per month.

U.S. Government (USG) Response

- In recognition of the transition of tsunami and nuclear crisis needs from critical, humanitarian requirements to long-term reconstruction concerns, the DART concluded operations on April 30, following seven weeks of emergency response activities. The DART team leader remained in Tokyo through May to facilitate a seamless continuation of USG nuclear assistance activities as the situation at Fukushima Daiichi transitioned from the acute phase to longer term reactor stabilization.
- DART members collaborated with colleagues at the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo to form a Bilateral Assistance Coordination Cell (BACC) to systematize the request for assistance process. The BACC allows a single entity within the GoJ to send requests to a distinct USG contact, through which the DART's U.S. Department of Energy and Nuclear Regulatory Commission experts could work with Japanese counterparts to prioritize needs,

develop a response timeframe, and determine whether the U.S. had a comparative advantage in providing the assistance. Through the BACC, the USG will continue to assemble resources from multiple agencies to efficiently and effectively respond to GoJ requests for nuclear assistance following the close down of the DART.

USAID AND DOD HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO JAPAN

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
DoD	USAR Operations (Transport of USAR cargo)	Affected Areas	\$1,000,000
L.A. County USAR Team	USAR Operations	Affected Areas	\$1,423,842
Fairfax County USAR Team	USAR Operations	Affected Areas	\$1,300,000
	USAID/DART Support Costs		\$1,618,240
	Administrative Support		\$943,644
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$6,285,726
DOD ASSISTANCE			
	Emergency Relief Support	Affected Areas	\$88,600,000
TOTAL DOD			\$88,600,000
TOTAL USAID AND DOD HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO JAPAN IN FY 2011			\$94,885,726

¹USAID/OFDA funding represents obligated amounts as of June 15, 2011.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for earthquake and tsunami response efforts in Japan can be found at www.usaid.gov/japanquake or www.interaction.org.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, warehouse space, etc.); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or (703) 276-1914
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int