

# East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster

## Japan Committee for UNICEF Emergency Relief and Reconstruction Support Four-Year Report

— Building Resilient Communities with Children



## Foreword

Nearly four years have passed since the disaster. The traditional mission of the Japan Committee for UNICEF (JCU) has been to communicate information about the situation of children in developing countries and UNICEF's various assistance programmes, and to fundraise to support those programmes. Unprecedented damage caused by the East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami, however, forced us to ask ourselves what we could do to help, and we wasted no time in contacting UNICEF Headquarters in New York.

UNICEF Headquarters decided to dispatch Japanese experts working at UNICEF offices all over the world to the affected areas in Japan, and JCU followed by launching a campaign to provide emergency relief supplies to shelters and other facilities in those areas. Thanks to the cooperation of countless companies, organizations, and JCU area associations, we succeeded in securing relief supplies and transportation for the affected areas, despite dire shortages of fuel and supplies that affected all of Japan, including the Tokyo Metropolitan region. We also received more than ¥4.8 billion in donations from across Japan and other countries. In the following half-year, we then expanded our programme to encompass six areas, including: 1) health and nutrition; 2) education; 3) psychosocial care; 4) child protection; 5) and child-friendly reconstruction plans.

JCU continues to focus its assistance on locally-led reconstruction efforts while working closely with domestic experts, specialist organizations and local governments. Moreover, the experience and lessons learned through these activities are already beginning to be incorporated into reconstruction work underway in the affected areas, as well as in preparation for the Nankai Trough Earthquake, which, according to forecasts, will very likely occur in the near future.

With this report I express my deep gratitude to our supporters both in Japan and overseas. Thank you for supporting the Japan Committee for UNICEF.

March 2015

赤松良子

Ryoko Akamatsu  
Chairperson  
Japan Committee for UNICEF

### Six Approaches to Emergency and Reconstruction Support

## Reconstruct, not Restore: Build Back Better

Reconstruct child-friendly communities; places that allow children to feel safe and at ease when they return

#### Education

**Goal:** Rebuild and reopen schools, preschools, and kindergartens as quickly as possible.

**Activities:** Distribute stationery and school supplies; provide new facilities, furniture, and equipment; support transportation services to and from schools and kindergartens; and other services.

#### Health and Nutrition

**Goal:** Resume and restore health care and nutritional services for mothers and their children.

**Activities:** Dispatch experts; distribute food, nutritional supplements, equipment, and supplies; and disseminate information.

#### Emergency Relief Supplies

**Goal:** Provide supplies to emergency shelters and other centers.

**Items supplied:** Water, food, School-in-a-Box Kits, Recreation Kits, and other supplies.

#### Psychosocial Support

**Goal:** Strengthen the psychosocial support system for children.

**Activities:** Donate books, furniture, and equipment to create Child-Friendly Spaces; dispatch experts to study provision of psychosocial care for preschool children; and other related services.

#### Child Protection

**Goal:** Comprehensively strengthen child protection systems to protect children in vulnerable situations, such as orphans, children who have lost a parent, or children in families suffering from poverty.

**Activities:** Dispatch experts; awareness-raising efforts; host training sessions; conduct advocacy activities at the national, prefectural, and municipal levels\*; and provide other related services.

#### Child-Friendly Reconstruction Plans

**Goal:** Ensure the opinions of children are reflected in municipal reconstruction plans, and expand the support for children and child-rearing.

**Activities:** Mobilize experts and conduct advocacy activities.\*

Our focus in 2014 centered on the above-mentioned initiatives 4-6.

\* Advocacy activities target specific objectives and include working with partner organizations, information dissemination, awareness raising, and making policy recommendations to local governments.

## Play, Participation and Safe Place

### Three keywords for social development illuminated by the JCU assistance programme



In December 2014, soccer star Makoto Hasebe visited Banda Aceh (Indonesia), one of the areas heaviest hit by the Indian Ocean Earthquake and Tsunami 10 years earlier. After his visit, Mr. Hasebe commented, “I was most impressed by how seriously the younger generation thought about disaster preparedness and reconstruction. It’s imperative that the experiences and lessons learned from a disaster be passed on to the next generation. I think that’s the most important component of disaster preparedness.”

.....

In an instant, the East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami stripped all sense of normalcy from the lives of many children. It is our duty to provide them a place where they feel safe and can spend time like children, as well as psychosocial assistance through playtime, which is an essential component in their everyday lives. Since the March 2011 disaster, JCU has continued to implement assistance focused on children’s futures. JCU’s assistance is based on UNICEF know-how accumulated over many years of experience in disaster-affected areas and conflict zones around the world.

Over the past four years implementing our assistance programme, JCU has uncovered three keywords: play, participation and safe place. To this day, JCU supports opportunities for children to learn, think about and communicate to their local communities the lessons learned from the disaster, ideas for local reconstruction and how to prepare for the next big disaster. These efforts take place at a wide array of venues, including play areas, schools and even within the local communities.

Play and participation are all about children freely utilizing their creative spirits and bodies to fully exercise their potential. These opportunities offer children emotional protection and promote vitality—their resilience as human beings. That is why it is imperative that we as adults secure safe places for children where they feel a sense of belonging.

This is essential for the areas affected by the East Japan Earthquake, as well as society as a whole.

Photo: Ground raising work in Kesenuma (November 2014)

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## Build Back Better: Building Resilient Communities In Japan and Overseas

Natural disasters are common all over the world, and 50% to 60% of their victims are children. But that does not mean that children should be viewed merely as vulnerable victims. In many of the areas affected by the East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami it was children who assisted disaster survivors at schools and other local facilities being used as shelters.

Natural disasters are increasing in number and frequency due to such factors as climate change. They are impossible to prevent. However, it is not impossible to enhance our resilience to natural disasters by making social and lifestyle changes that would limit the potential impact of disasters as much as possible. UNICEF advocates enhancing the resilience of children and society as a whole as an integral component for all forms of assistance, and not limited to only disaster-preparedness and response.

### From Survivor to Supporter

“Tsunami Tendenko”—this is a Japanese phrase that has been taught to the children of Kamaishi, Iwate for years. The phrase reminds children to run away, forgetting anything and anyone around them, in the event of a tsunami. Junior high school students, however, who are capable of physically helping others, are taught that they also have the responsibility to protect others. On 11 March four years ago, many children fled the disaster but not without making the conscious decision to take the hands of elderly neighbors and younger children and lead them to safety together. Kamaishi suffered widespread damage in the disaster, with over 1,000 people dead or missing, and nearly 4,700 houses (30% of all houses in Kamaishi) either completely or partially destroyed. Against this backdrop the trained response of the children saved 99.8% of elementary and junior high school student lives as well as those of many adults.

Following the disaster, many schools doubled as shelters, and children took the initiative to oversee their operations. With roads and communications severed, and minimal assistance arriving from external sources, children assisted disaster survivors with the care and professionalism of adults. The selfless efforts of these children undoubtedly empowered the many hopeless survivors residing at the shelters.

In November 2013, the island Leyte in the Philippines was hit by the largest typhoon in its history. Here, too, children helped other children and adults while themselves escaping.

Jericho is a 12-year-old boy who had lived together with his grandmother in her bamboo home since his parents divorced when he was little. That bamboo home was blown away by the typhoon, but Jericho participated in UNICEF activities put on at a Child-Friendly Space. While receiving psychosocial assistance himself, Jericho supported the operations of the Child-Friendly Space as a volunteer.

Jericho told us that: “There is a boy who lives nearby who hides in his home when a strong wind blows. His mom says he’s suffering from trauma. Of course, I’m scared too when a strong wind blows.”

Jericho listens to other children’s stories. By listening to the stories of other children in his neighborhood he helps them overcome the trauma of the typhoon. Jericho says, “What I like about this is the chance I get everyday to make the children around me stronger. Of course, this also gives me a great deal of strength, too, that I need to recover.”

### Reconstruct, not Restore

UNICEF is active in more than 150 countries and regions worldwide, where many children face dire situations that are not necessarily related to disaster or conflict. These include high mortality rates, widespread infectious disease among children, growth stunting, malnutrition and low school attendance rates. Meanwhile, in areas affected by the East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami, many areas have been slow to implement policies related to children and child-rearing due to the impacts of the declining birth rate and aging society. The challenge of going beyond “restoration” (building back to the previous state) to actually “reconstruct” (building a community that is better than before the disaster; “Build Back Better”) is a common challenge across many disaster-stricken areas regardless of country.

In Sabang, an island just 17 kilometers offshore of Banda Aceh (Sumatra, Indonesia), a large number of children once died of malaria. Then, ten years ago the Indian Ocean Earthquake and Tsunami robbed Sabang of almost everything. Efforts to rebuild the island started with emergency assistance, but resulted in improving the medical and health system to a level better than ever before. There have been no reported cases of malaria among children aged five and younger since 2011, when a 10-year-old girl named Adelia was treated for a high fever due to malaria. Adelia celebrated her



Jericho (far right) volunteers at a tented Child-Friendly Space  
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[http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/philippines\\_72734.html](http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/philippines_72734.html)

tenth birthday in 2014. In Aceh Besar, just a 30-minute drive from Banda Aceh, more than 90,000 people lost their lives in the disaster, but today malaria is also on the verge of being completely eradicated.



Adelia, the last malaria patient in Sabang, Indonesia  
 © UNICEF Video  
[http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/indonesia\\_72888.html](http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/indonesia_72888.html)

Sichuan Province in China suffered catastrophic damage in a major earthquake in 2008. Reconstruction assistance, however, improved and strengthened the local maternal and child health systems. In the four years after the disaster the maternal mortality rate dropped by 38 points, while infant mortality rate fell by 37 points. The UNICEF China Office reported that, “The improvement put both metrics greatly above national averages (18 and 7 points, respectively).”

As part of our reconstruction programme, JCU has provided training in three Tohoku prefectures for government staff and welfare workers aimed at enriching the support structure for single-parent households and foster families. A coordinator of these trainings from Rikuzentakata’s Community Welfare Section (Iwate) commented, “I hope to effectively implement trainings that build awareness about the importance of teaching the younger generation.” In the Kamaishi City Office (Iwate), where a Children Section was newly established following the disaster, in 2013 JCU provided training opportunities for child development test equipment and assistance providers, supporting the expansion of support structures for disaster-affected children and children with developmental disabilities.

In Ishinomaki (Miyagi), which suffered economic difficulties since before the disaster, JCU has supported the “Ishinomaki: A Children’s Town” since its first event in 2012. The event is an urban development learning effort put on by local residents at the town’s shopping district. They planned events where children learn to appreciate their communities and about different types of jobs while playing. Mr. Yuya Toda, from Ishinomaki Citizens Council for Children, stresses, “A town without children is a town without a future.”

### Resilient Communities Resilient Children

From constructing levees and tsunami evacuation towers, raising ground levels, moving homes to higher locations, to installing evacuation routes and early warning systems—

communities all over the world are preparing for the chance of a disaster. In Sumatra, which was devastated by a major earthquake 10 years ago, UNICEF supported the reconstruction of nearly 340 schools specially designed to also function as shelters and resistant against earthquakes. In Otsuchi (Iwate), where four primary schools and one junior high school were destroyed by the tsunami and fire, efforts are underway to build a joint primary and junior high school designed with ideas provided by children who actually lived at school shelters following the disaster.

However, in order to utilize these facilities and systems, and in order to ensure that these facilities and systems can respond to a disaster of a scale larger than expected, people—including children themselves—must become more “resilient.”

In Asia and South Pacific Ocean island nations, where there are strong concerns about the potential for heavy impact by major natural disasters in the near future due to global warming, children are beginning to sense their changing environment. In school, children learn about their natural surroundings and the gradual changes that are taking place in nature through environmental education. Through these classes children are beginning to consider countermeasures to flooding, typhoons, and other disasters that could potentially occur in their everyday living environment.

In the three Tohoku prefectures, JCU has held “adventure playground” activities, where children can naturally learn how to respond to various unanticipated circumstances while playing. At the urban development training and reconstruction education JCU supports in Otsuchi (Iwate), Sendai (Miyagi) and Soma (Fukushima), children research their communities’ history and risks and then develop ideas for overcoming the problems their communities face, while also brainstorming defenses against another major disaster. These are not only opportunities for children to consider the implications for their communities and own futures, but also to transmit that information to greater society.



A disaster risk map drawn by 11 and 12-year-old boys from Mongolia. The map incorporates flooding and various other potential risks that could occur at home or near local play areas

Children’s Vulnerability to Climate Change and Disaster Impacts in East Asia and the Pacific, UNICEF East Asia and Pacific Regional Office, 2011  
[http://www.unicef.org/eapro/Climate\\_Change\\_Regional\\_Report\\_15\\_Nov\\_final.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/eapro/Climate_Change_Regional_Report_15_Nov_final.pdf)

# Highlights of the Four Years

## Emergency Assistance

### Post-disaster Month 1

Provision of emergency supplies, health and hygiene assistance to mothers and children, and nutritional support.

- Procurement and distribution of supplies including drinking water, children's clothes, hygiene products, and shoes
- Health services for mothers and children including breast-feeding assistance
- Launch of psychosocial assistance by establishing Child-Friendly Spaces, and offering of Play Therapy Seminars / Psychosocial Care Trainings
- Advocacy for alternative care based on international standards targeting children orphaned as a result of the disaster



© JCU/R. Grehan

### Post-disaster Month 2

Expanded support for reopening schools, preschools, and kindergartens, and psychosocial support.

- Back-to-School Campaign Phase I
  - a. Provision of school supplies, such as school bags and stationery
  - b. Provision of desks, chairs, computers and other electronic devices, equipment, portable toilets, and other necessities to primary and junior high schools
- Provision of nutritional school lunches and snacks to schools, preschools, and kindergartens
- Provision of learning toys, desks, chairs, eating utensils, and other goods to preschools, kindergartens, and after-school care centers
- Psychosocial Support
  - a. UNICEF Children's Mini Library Project: Children's books received from all over the country are combined into sets and distributed to preschools, kindergartens, and homes
  - b. UNICEF Children's Bus Field Trips: Began offering bus field trips that give children a chance to play outside or enjoy various fun activities at safe locations
  - c. Expansion of support by clinical psychologists to Play Therapy Seminars / Psychosocial Care Trainings



### Post-disaster Months 3-6

Support for the resumption of basic government services for children.

- Back-to-School Campaign Phase II
 

Assistance for purchasing school goods for primary and junior high school students, including gym clothes, Japanese calligraphy tools, paints, and supplementary materials
- Assistance for opening junior high and high school interscholastic athletic meets
- Provision of materials for health checkups at schools
- Support for full-scale restart of mother and child health care services, such as health checkups for babies and vaccination programmes
- Support for rebuilding preschools, kindergartens, facilities for disabled children, and after-school care centers
- Support and advocacy for construction of child-rearing support centers on temporary housing and other sites
- Implementation of child abuse and domestic violence prevention campaigns



## Reconstruction Assistance

### Mid- to Long-term Assistance as the Foundation for Reconstruction

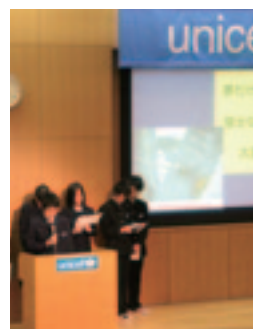
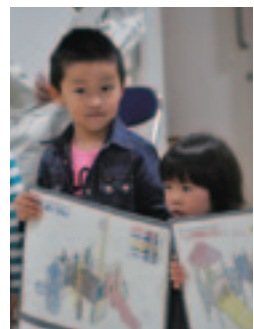
#### Post-disaster Months 6–12

- Health assistance, such as the dispatch of obstetricians and gynecologists, providing dental examinations, building temporary health centers, and subsidizing influenza vaccines
- Support for dispatching child caregivers
- Support for rebuilding preschools, kindergartens, and other childcare facilities. Focus of assistance transitioned from temporary facilities to permanent buildings
- Psychosocial Support
  - 1) Play Therapy Seminars / Psychosocial Care Trainings
  - 2) Dispatch of clinical psychologists
  - 3) Tegami Project
  - 4) Prayer Tree Project
- Child Protection
  - 1) Child Assault Prevention (CAP) Workshop
  - 2) Child abuse and domestic violence prevention campaigns (information distribution and awareness building using radio commercials, etc.)
  - 3) Single-Father Household and Fathering Assistance Project
- Child-Friendly Reconstruction Plans
  - 1) Otsuchi workshop and park construction
  - 2) Report on the East Japan Earthquake by the Children of Soma



#### Post-disaster Year 1–2

- Support for rebuilding preschools, kindergartens and other child care facilities
- Psychosocial Support
  - 1) Dispatch of psychologists and construction of consultation centers
  - 2) Fukushima Child Recuperation Project
  - 3) Tegami Project
  - 4) Prayer Tree Project
- Child protection
  - 1) Child Assault Prevention (CAP) Workshop
  - 2) Child abuse and domestic violence prevention campaigns (information sharing and awareness building using radio commercials, etc.)
  - 3) Single-Father Household and Fathering Assistance Project
  - 4) Training series on household risk and child protection
  - 5) Assistance for foster families
  - 6) After-school programme assistance
  - 7) Training for strengthening community networks for child abuse prevention
- Child-Friendly Reconstruction Plans
  - 1) Ishinomaki: A Children's Town
  - 2) Otsuchi's Future Classroom Workshop
  - 3) Furusato Soma Children's Reconstruction Council
  - 4) The Future of Shichigo Village – Vision for the community on my 20th birthday
- Support for children forced to evacuate Fukushima prefecture
- Assistance for dispatching child caregivers
- Subsidy assistance for influenza vaccines



#### Post-disaster Year 2–4

During the period of 6 to 24 months after the disaster, JCU worked with its area associations in Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima, as well as Japanese experts and specialist organizations to support various efforts launched in partnership with local governments, organizations, and residents. These efforts are focused in three areas: psychosocial support, child protection, and Child-Friendly Reconstruction Plans. Please see pages 6–15 for more information.



# Review of Programme: A Four-Year Look

Note: Expense figures include planned expenses.

## Emergency Relief Supplies

Expenses: ¥187,309,517

Water, underwear, clothes for children etc.

\* See the JCU One-Year Report for details.

## Health and Nutrition

Expenses: ¥948,672,502

- Number of municipal bodies that resumed infant health checkups: 18 (Iwate: 4; Miyagi: 14)
- Number of infants who underwent health checkups: Approx. 27,000 (Iwate: 4,000; Miyagi: 23,000)
- Number of children who received influenza vaccinations: Approx. 140,000 (2011–2012)  
Approx. 140,000 (2012–2013)
- Number of children able to receive complete prepared school lunches due to the provision of utensils and support for school lunch preparation centers: 15,216 (Miyagi)
- Number of children who received supplemental food (school snacks) support at preschools and kindergartens: Approx. 830 (Iwate: 25 facilities)

## Psychosocial Support

page 7

Expenses: ¥631,943,601

- Number of participants in Play Therapy Seminars/ Psychosocial Care Trainings: 3,534 (Iwate: 1,358; Miyagi: 1,918; Fukushima: 258)
- Number of parents and children receiving psychosocial care from Fukushima Society of Certified Clinical Psychologists and NPO Heart Full Heart: 20,424 (11,773 adults, 8,651 children)
- Number of books delivered by UNICEF Children's Mini Library Project: Approx. 330,000
- Number of children participated in UNICEF Children's Bus Field Trips: 4,485 (Iwate)
- Number of children participated in Let's Play! The Outdoors Playtime Project: 58,431 (Fukushima)
- Number of parents and children participated in Fukushima Child Recuperation Project\*: 8,976

\*JCU bears a portion of expenses for the project and arranges events for preschool children

## Child Protection

page 9

Expenses: ¥95,869,782

- Number of Child Assault Prevention (CAP) specialists: 117
- Number of participants in CAP Workshops: 19,129 (9,809 adults, 9,320 children)
- Number of trainees who took training for Father Supporters: 459 (Iwate: 208; Miyagi: 134; Fukushima: 117)
- Number of events held by Father Supporters: 36 (Iwate: 16; Miyagi: 18; Fukushima: 2)
- Number of Papa Stations: 107 (Iwate: 33; Miyagi: 31; Fukushima: 43)

## Child-Friendly Reconstruction Plans

page 10

Expenses: ¥225,800,187

- Number of children participating or living in project areas: 62,936 (Otsuchi, Iwate; Ishinomaki, Miyagi; Sendai, Miyagi; Soma, Fukushima)

## Education

page 13

Expenses: ¥2,615,530,198

### Back-to-School Campaign

- Number of children receiving essential back-to-school supplies: 26,376 (Iwate: 17,540; Miyagi: 6,906; Fukushima: 1,930)
- Number of students / schools receiving supplies and equipment: 33,461 / 642 (Iwate: 10,380; Miyagi: 21,621; Fukushima: 1,460) / (Iwate: 48; Miyagi: 488; Fukushima: 106)

### Back-to-Preschool and Kindergarten

- Number of children / preschools and kindergartens receiving supplies or equipment support: 4,284 / 73 (Iwate: 1,976; Miyagi: 2,214; Fukushima: 94) / (Iwate: 38; Miyagi: 34; Fukushima: 1)

### Preschool and Kindergarten Reconstruction Assistance Project

- Number of children and returning to preschools and kindergartens: 994\* (Iwate: 216; Miyagi: 673; Fukushima: 105)
- Number of preschools and kindergartens receiving reconstruction support: 14 (Iwate: 4; Miyagi: 9; Fukushima: 1)

\*As of the end of February 2013

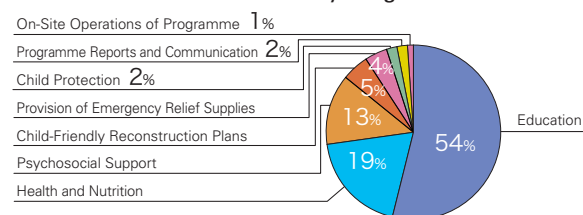
## Donations and Programme Areas (As of December 31, 2014)

### Emergency relief donations received by the Japan Committee for UNICEF

From within Japan: ¥3,537,950,474

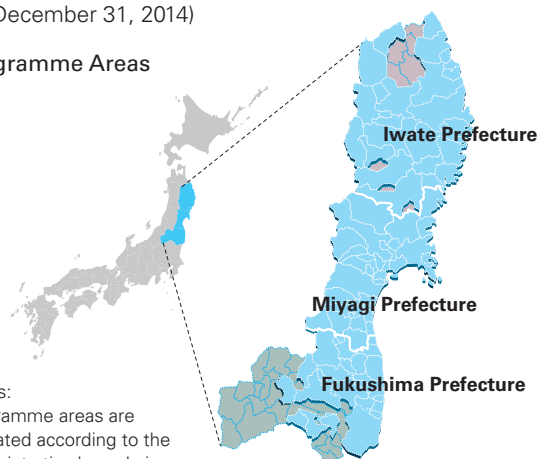
From outside Japan: ¥1,212,946,130

### Disbursement of Donations by Programme Pillars



Note: Donation disbursement percentages are calculated based on total amount received including the expected expenses. (See page 16 for the Income and Expenses Report.)

### Programme Areas



Notes:  
Programme areas are indicated according to the administrative boundaries of the local municipalities.



# Psychosocial Support

Many children who have witnessed the damage caused by a natural or other disaster develop anxiety caused by the shock of losing a loved one or a sudden change in their living environment. Even today, nearly four years since the East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami, there are numerous reports of children in the affected areas suffering from this type of anxiety. In order for children to heal psychological scars or overcome traumatic experiences they need the loving attention of adults and long-term, appropriate care. However, nearly four years have passed and many things in the affected areas are still “temporary.” This creates stress and anxiety among the adults who are best positioned to support these children.

Following the disaster, JCU launched a psychosocial support programme to support children who had instantly lost all sense of normalcy. The programme includes securing safe places for children to play (UNICEF “Child-Friendly Spaces,” page 8) as well as support for kindergarten and preschool teachers who continue to do their best to assist these children, while they themselves also suffer from the disaster. JCU continues to support the development of local assistance structures and extends direct assistance to psychosocial experts, building on efforts gradually started about one-half year following the programme’s launch. Further, last year initiatives aimed at utilizing expertise gained through the East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami were pushed into full swing in order to prepare for similar disasters in the future.

## Assistance for Building Local Systems

Effectively engaging and playing with children is essential to helping them recover emotionally. However, people who interact with children on a daily basis, such as at preschool or kindergarten, are not necessarily equipped with all of the necessary skills and knowledge to do so. JCU initially offered training opportunities to child caregivers and kindergarten teachers, and today we have expanded that training to parents as well as local government staff and community groups involved in child and child-rearing assistance in order to boost the fundamental capacity of communities to support their children. These trainings have been available since the disaster and offer immediately implementable skills and knowledge. They respond to direct requests for such training from local governments and are implemented in partnership with the Japan Association for Play Therapy. At each training JCU dispatches clinical psychologists to serve as instructors, where they introduce from an expert perspective ways to interact with children working to overcome difficult experiences, useful play methods for restoring a sense of comfort, and ways for adults to also take care of themselves. Participants have told JCU that through the trainings they have learned practical ways to interact with children that would be useful at their places of work, and that the self-care play methods offered refreshing insights. From 2012, advanced professional training has also been offered to psychologists at children consultation centers and at the Iwate Child Care Center.

In 2014, training workshops were held a total of 42 times in Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima for 301 participants (including children and parents at affected facilities).

## Direct Assistance

Since June 2011 in Fukushima, JCU has partnered with the Fukushima Society of Clinical Psychologists to dispatch clinical psychologists and child caregivers to locations frequented by parents and their children, such as healthcare check-ups, as well as to the Fukushima Child Recuperation Project (discussed below). At these locations, the clinical psychologists extended psychosocial support to children and their guardians. This programme continued until 2013, and in 2014 operations were taken over by NPO Heart Full Heart. Today, the programme extends support to individuals who have returned from outside of the prefecture, in addition to persons residing in Fukushima. Also, in Yamagata, where many people live after voluntarily evacuating Fukushima, JCU has provided continued support since 2011 in response to a request from the Fukushima Prefectural Government. Support in Yamagata has been for activities such as the Mama Café, which is operated by local NPO Yamagata Child and Family Care Circleland.

JCU continues to offer psychosocial support to teachers and child guardians at preschools and kindergartens in Miyagi and Iwate. Many schools restarted operations using borrowed space or temporary facilities following the disaster, and JCU launched its psychosocial support programme in parallel with other JCU assistance aimed at reconstructing school buildings and providing material support.

In Fukushima, following the nuclear power station accident, JCU launched the “Let’s Play! The Outdoors Playtime Project” for preschool and kindergarten students who no longer had the opportunity to play outside. This project was implemented in close collaboration with the JCU area association. Based on

## Support for Fukushima Evacuees in Kanagawa

The number of Fukushima residents residing outside of Fukushima because of the nuclear power station accident peaked at approximately 63,000 people. That number is declining but as of 26 December 2014 it still stands at nearly 46,000\* people.

In Kanagawa, the Kanagawa Association for UNICEF worked with volunteer organizations in October 2011 to launch the Child Future Protection Project in order to support residents who evacuated Fukushima, and particularly children. Under this project, a consultation center was created, an informational magazine published and social events organized. In Kanagawa, as nearly 90% of evacuees are Fukushima residents, the project continues to create opportunities for Fukushima residents that live spread out across various areas to meet and exchange information about Kanagawa and the affected areas, such as through the permanent Fukushima Café located in Naka Ward, Yokohama.

\*Source of evacuee numbers: Fukushima Prefecture website



Fukushima Café, a meeting space created in central Yokohama in February 2013. Visitors can acquire information about various administrative services available in Kanagawa, as well as Fukushima newspapers, advertisements and informational magazines

this successful experience, JCU continues to support the Fukushima Child Recuperation Project launched in 2012, in partnership with the Fukushima Association for UNICEF, the Fukushima Consumers' Cooperative Union and Fukushima University Institute of Disaster Recovery and Revitalization. In 2014, JCU started efforts to build sustainable structures, taking into account the mid- to long-term view of assistance. This included coupling adventure playground efforts (page 12) with assistance provided to create opportunities for children and their guardians to play on weekends and during long vacations where they would not have to worry about radiation.

### Utilizing Lessons Learned

JCU and the National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry (NCNP) are currently creating a training module based on the Japanese language Child-Friendly Spaces Guidebook, which was jointly published in 2013 (see box on right for more details).

In December 2014, some 20 staff, volunteers and others from JCU and area associations in Tohoku, Kanagawa and Saitama who have been involved in various aspects of JCU's assistance programme following the disaster gathered at the UNICEF House in Tokyo. Participants participated in a test training module and discussed changes and potential improvements to the training.

JCU aims to complete the training module in view of developing training leaders that will help the Child-Friendly Space model become the standard in Japan for disaster assistance.



The training provided participants a scenario where they were able to actually operate Child-Friendly Spaces. Participants actively provided concrete advice and suggestions based on their own experiences following the disaster

### Prayer Tree Project

The UNICEF Prayer Tree Project was launched in 2011 with the aim to make the holiday season for affected children one full of smiles and warmth. Since 2011, more than 3,000 designers, arts college students and others participate in the project by creating special ornaments. In 2014, JCU worked with children in Kesenuma to make ornaments that represented their prayers and hopes for the future.

On 23 November, children cheered as lights illuminated the "Big Prayer Tree," an eight-meter tree decorated with 350 ornaments. One child smiled and told JCU, "The lights help me relax." The lights from the tree, together with the ornaments carefully crafted from children's hopes and dreams, made for another warm holiday season rich with love and smiling faces.



Colorful ornaments that represent the children's dreams, prayers and hopes

### The Japanese Child-Friendly Spaces Guidebook

Many organizations participated in assistance programmes that incorporated Child-Friendly Spaces in areas affected by the East Japan Earthquake. Psychosocial care experts and others who were on the front lines of assistance communicated to JCU their desire to make Child-Friendly Spaces the standard for Japanese disaster relief, as well as the need for a standard policy to use on the ground. JCU has partnered with the National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry (NCNP) to create a Japanese version of the UNICEF guide *A Practical Guide for Developing Child-Friendly Spaces* (2010), including practical version examples from the Japanese experience. In November 2013, the Japanese version of the *Child-Friendly Spaces Guidebook* was released at the Japanese Diet Members' Office Building. The guidebook was distributed to organizations providing assistance to children mainly in the affected areas as well as local governments. The guidebooks are also being used at NCNP training seminars offered to first responders, doctors, and other relevant personnel.



The Japanese Child-Friendly Spaces Guidebook

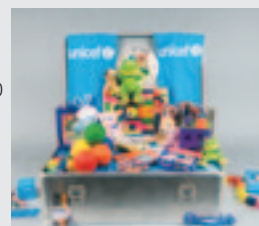
The guide book (Japanese only) can be downloaded from the following link:  
[http://www.unicef.or.jp/kinkyu/japan/2013\\_archive.html](http://www.unicef.or.jp/kinkyu/japan/2013_archive.html)

### What are Child-Friendly Spaces?

Natural disasters and armed conflict are an unfortunate frequent occurrence in the world in which we live. In light of this, UNICEF works to secure Child-Friendly Spaces for children in need. Child-Friendly Spaces are safe spaces where children can comfortably be themselves. These spaces aim at providing children who have instantly lost their everyday life and live in harsh conditions with opportunities to restore a normal daily routine and mend their psychological wounds.

The spaces provide children a place to play and learn, as well as a place to engage in, and learn about, activities that support healthy psychological and physical growth.

"ECD (Early Childhood Development) Kit" used at Child-Friendly Spaces across the world. Each case contains enough colorful educational toys for 50 children and can be used to transform any location into a kindergarten or preschool. These kits delivered much needed assistance to the affected areas following the East Japan Earthquake



©UNICEF/NH2009-1037/Markisz

### 6 Imperatives of Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS)

- 1 CFS are secure and safe environments for children.
- 2 CFS provide a stimulating and supportive environment for children.
- 3 CFS are built on existing structures and capacities within a community.
- 4 CFS use a fully participatory approach for the design and implementation.
- 5 CFS provide a diverse range of activities and support.
- 6 CFS are inclusive and non-discriminatory.

# Child Protection

The East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami instantaneously and drastically changed the environment surrounding children in the affected areas. Many children lost family members, relatives and friends, were forced to move away from their homes and communities, and even switched to new schools. Today, four years after the disaster, there are still few play areas and safe places for children. Moreover, the burden put on the guardians and assistance providers who support children who have lost their parents and need help is actually on the rise, not the decline. A gap is becoming apparent between children who are recovering after receiving various forms of assistance and children not showing signs of improvement.

Since 2011, JCU has partnered with specialist groups in Japan and local governments affected by the disaster to implement mid- to long-term assistance. This assistance is aimed at ensuring that the anxiety and stress endured by those people responsible for supporting children do not evolve into violence or other negative behavior at home or in child-rearing. Through this assistance JCU also strives to construct a child and child-rearing support structure rooted in local communities, which is important as birth rates have been declining and society aging since before the disaster.

## Support for Single-Father Household and Fathering Assistance

Many fathers assumed primary responsibility following the East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami due to a diversity of reasons. The need to provide new single parents with assis-

tance began to attract attention from various audiences, but assistance targeting single-father households and efforts aimed at supporting fathering roles were limited compared with that of single-mother households.

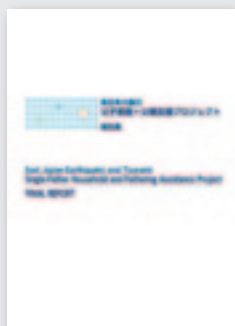
In response, in October 2011 JCU launched the Single-Father Household and Fathering Assistance Project together with the NPO Niiza Childcare Support Network. Responding to a request received from local governments, persons on the frontlines of support for local children—including child caregivers, health nurses, child counselors, municipal government staff and social workers—were trained as “Father Supporters”. The training taught the new Father Supporters skills, know-how and useful information about assisting single-father households and fathers. By March 2014, when the project officially ended, training tools were created that offered assistance hints and other information useful for helping fathers unaccustomed to child-rearing duties as well as an informational magazine used to maintain the bonds between fathers and their families after family members were forced to evacuate to outside of Fukushima prefecture, leaving fathers to live alone. Through these efforts, we were able to introduce much-needed child-rearing assistance for fathers, an issue that does not garner great attention in Japan. In November 2014, the Iwate Association for UNICEF implemented a programme dubbed the “One-Night Recuperation for Fathers Tour”. Also, individuals that received Father Supporter training continue to organize local events, such as planning soba (buckwheat noodles) making parties and “Papa Cafés”.

### Child-Rearing Support for Fathers Worldwide

Child-rearing assistance providers across Japan have been challenged with figuring out how to teach fathers the skills they need to properly fulfill their roles as fathers and how to best support them. The issues surrounding single-father households and fathering are not limited to the affected Tohoku regions. As such, JCU has created opportunities to share the knowledge and experience gained through symposiums, creation of assistance tools and other activities with child-rearing supporters across Japan.

The Single-Father Household and Fathering Assistance Project is based on a fundamental UNICEF principle: equity means prioritizing assistance to the people that need it the most. However, at UNICEF projects in developing countries few efforts focus on child-rearing for fathers. The know-how acquired during the first three years of this project was compiled into English and Japanese language reports produced by the Niiza Childcare Support Network in order to share the lessons learned with assistance providers in other countries as well as to expand child-rearing assistance measures in Japan.

[http://www.unicef.or.jp/kinkyu/japan/2013\\_archive.html](http://www.unicef.or.jp/kinkyu/japan/2013_archive.html)



### Child Assault Prevention (CAP)

The Child Assault Prevention (CAP) programme has been implemented at many primary and junior high schools across Japan. The CAP programme is a training programme aimed at protecting children from abuse, sexual violence, and other forms of violence such as abduction, and violence between children such as bullying. This is achieved by teaching both children and those who provide assistance to children the importance of people’s human rights as well as skills to encourage confidence and bravery. JCU has partnered with J-CAPTA, an organization promoting CAP programmes in East Japan, to hold CAP workshops at preschools, kindergartens, primary and junior high schools while developing CAP specialists who can provide workshops. Special training workshops have also been conducted for teachers and local government workers. In the coastal areas of Iwate and Miyagi as well as in Fukushima, based on the consultations with the prefectural governments, workshops are continuing free of charge until March 2016. Previously, the CAP programme was not well-known in the Tohoku region, but during 2014 the number of workshops implemented in Fukushima reached four times the number implemented before the disaster, and there are calls from the affected areas to continue to implement CAP efforts, as occurrences of attempted kidnapping and suicide resulting from bullying are on the rise nationwide. In addition, CAP Rias, an organization started along the Sanriku Coast in Iwate, continues to provide community-rooted assistance such as by dispatching J-CAPTA staff.

### Using a Local Bus to Prevent Abuse

JCU has supported local governments' efforts to prevent child abuse by providing educational tools and radio commercials. In 2014, in response to a request from the Iwate Prefecture Health and Welfare Division, JCU supported the production of awareness-raising banners for local buses that travel along the coastal areas.



Photo: Iwate Prefecture Child-Rearing Assistance Section

### Assistance for Foster Families

The affected areas have experienced a declining birth rate and aging society since before the disaster. Many households that received newly orphaned children were elderly households or households without child-rearing experience. Further, as the community struggles to fully recover from the disaster, many foster families that had already been supporting orphans, and the children themselves, continue to find themselves in a more trying environment than ever before.

In September 2012, JCU launched the Foster Family Support Programme in Kesen (Iwate) in cooperation with the Japan National Council of Child Family Support Center, local child and family support centers, and foster family support organizations. In 2013, JCU started awareness raising efforts targeting local community residents, as well as trainings targeting civil organization staff that lead local assistance efforts in Kesenuma. In August 2013, JCU also partnered with the Iwate Foster Parent Association to launch the Respite Exchange Camp. The camp provided opportunities for much needed rest to foster parents and was a place where children could meet other children as well as assistance providers. In 2014, camp activities continued under the new name Friendship Summer Camp.

A Foster Family Assistance Seminar held in November 2014 in Kesenuma brought together approximately 100 participants including local social workers, foster parents and staff from child and household support centers in other prefectures. The seminar was a valuable opportunity that underscored the importance of building frameworks that protect children in the communities, regardless of location or familial relationship.

### Training Assistance for After-School Care Workers

Policies and measures are being made at the national and local government levels to expand after-school care at primary schools. It is not widely understood that the roles of after-school care go beyond being places that look after children; they provide opportunities for children to enjoy a stable life-style and build relationships with familiar adults. However, in areas where various forms of support for children have not yet been fully recovered, such as in the affected Tohoku areas, there is greater anticipation for after-school care to fulfill that role.

Responding to requests from Kesenuma City (Miyagi)—where from 2011 to 2012 JCU supported the reconstruction of one of the after-school care facilities washed away in the tsunami—in April 2013 JCU partnered with Miyagi Prefecture's After-School Care Emergency Support Project to provide training opportunities for local after-school care workers to learn new skills. These trainings were made possible through the cooperation of the National After-School Care Council. The Kesenuma City Child and Household Section commented that: "JCU provided opportunities for after-school care workers to learn from their counterparts in other areas as well as researchers on the frontlines. Receiving lectures in person has greatly improved the skill sets of after-school care workers in Kesenuma. This is important because going forward we will need after-school care workers who meet the knowledge and quality standards set by the National Government. It was great that the trainings not only provided an opportunity for workers to learn how to provide psychosocial support to the children that they work with on a daily basis, but also ways that the workers can support their own wellbeing."

## Child-Friendly Reconstruction Plans

UNICEF provides assistances in more than 150 countries and regions worldwide. Children, however, are not only on the receiving end of UNICEF assistance; UNICEF emphasizes encouraging child participation in various processes and creating opportunities for children's opinions and views to be incorporated in policies that impact assistance and their growth.

One month after the disaster, as recovery assistance pushed into full swing, JCU supported the "International Competition for the Disaster Recovery Plan after the East Japan Earthquake: Support for Wisdom and Dreams." The international competition was hosted by the Association for Children's Environment and over 500 people from Japan and abroad, spanning children to area experts, submitted their reconstruction plan ideas in the form of drawings and models. The grand prize went to a submission that proposed exactly what JCU was looking for: a plan that positioned children from the affected areas as key actors in the reconstruction process.

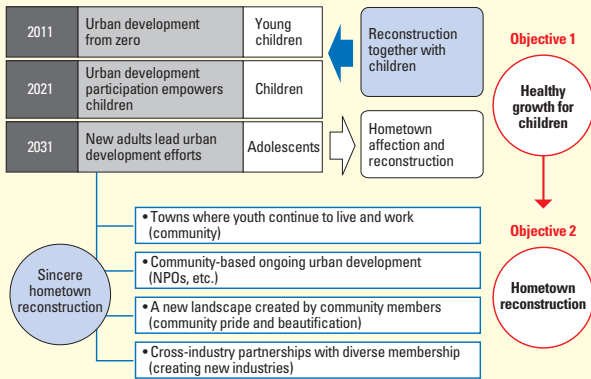
Meanwhile, in Soma, Fukushima, where JCU had been assisting the restart of school, schools began using class time to provide students with opportunities to think about reconstruction and disaster preparedness. Further, this concept was integrated into the city's reconstruction plan.

Since the second half of 2011, JCU has partnered with the grand prize winning Takenaka Corporation, urban development specialists from Yamagata University, the Soma City Government (Fukushima) and the Japan Adventure Playground Association to support the development of Child-Friendly Reconstruction Plans. Based on the framework outlined on the following page, JCU provides ongoing support for concrete activities that fall under three main pillars of assistance: 1) community reconstruction and study; 2) mini cities; and 3) adventure playgrounds. JCU continues to conduct activities where the opinions and ideas generated from the three programmes can be shared with local governments (Hometown Reconstruction Networks).

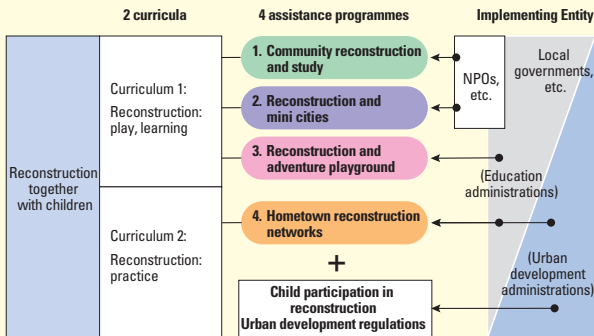
## Concept Diagram for Child-Friendly Reconstruction Plan Assistance

Reconstruction entails rebuilding from scratch, and is thus a long-term undertaking. Based on a sincere reconstruction philosophy that positions children as leaders of their towns' reconstruction, the framework includes two curricula and four assistance programmes that target two objectives: 1) healthy growth for children; and 2) hometown reconstruction.

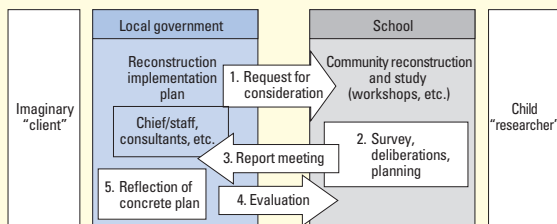
### Two assistance objectives: 1) healthy growth for children; 2) hometown reconstruction



### 2 curricula and 4 assistance programmes



#### 4. Hometown reconstruction networks



1. The local government assumes the role of the imaginary "client" and submits a request to each school for consideration of theme-based reconstruction plans.
2. Children assume the role of child "researchers"; receive the request for deliberations and conduct planning.
3. Children provide recommendations to the local government (chief/staff).
4. The local government evaluates the possibility of implementing the recommendations as well as other measures and then provides feedback.
5. The local government employs experts and others to reflect the children's recommendations in specific reconstruction projects.

Excerpt from materials produced by Takenaka Corporation and Yamagata University.

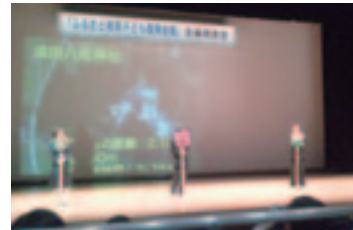
## (1) Community Reconstruction and Study

### Soma, Fukushima

Following the disaster the Soma City Board of Education in Fukushima proposed starting a new event: Children Considering the East Japan Earthquake. The idea was that having children themselves consider the future of their hometown Soma would reinforce what they learn in school and the meaning of life, and that the creativity and proactive drive of children would serve as a strong energy source in reconstruction efforts. Responding to a request received from Soma City, and after the event was included as an official activity in the city's reconstruction plan, JCU has supported these efforts since 2011 as well as since 2012 when it developed into the Furusato Soma Children's Reconstruction Council.

Based on the theme "Disaster and Recovery," all of Soma's primary and junior high schools (15 schools) used class time to share their experiences and thoughts having survived the disaster, and consider ideas for the future of their city by learning about the challenges faced by the post-disaster community. In 2014, the theme was changed to "Disaster prevention." Under the new theme, the students considered what they could do to prepare for a future worst-case scenario or what they could do once the disaster strikes. The students reviewed the numerous disasters suffered by Soma in the past, researched the city's disaster-preparedness facilities and validated the community's disaster-preparedness measures. Some students even walked multiple evacuation routes that connect schools to shelters, personally validating the evacuation plans created by adults.

The Soma City Mayor, attending the presentation held in November 2014, provided words of encouragement: "We are



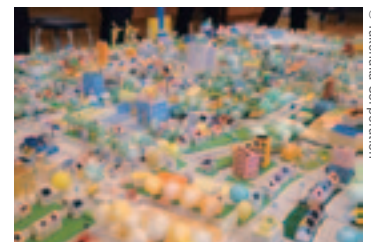
Presentations at the "Furusato Soma Children's Reconstruction Council"

now in the process of making reconstruction plans, and I plan to use what I heard here today as reference for those plans." The students' presentations were again compiled into a list of recommendations and submitted to the city.

### Sendai, Miyagi

The coastal Wakabayashi district of Sendai suffered catastrophic damage at the hands of the tsunami. However, the area surrounding Shichigo Primary School—which was located on the inside of a highway that served as a sort of "levee" against the water—evaded the heavy damage suffered by neighboring areas. This area is currently undergoing significant changes due to the construction of new permanent housing for affected residents and a new subway station.

Responding to a request from Shichigo Primary School to create an opportunity for the school's children to think about their hometown's future, at the end of 2012 JCU supported a workshop entitled "The Future



Children consider the future of their hometown, asking the question: "What should be preserved and what could be improved?"

© Takenaka Corporation

of Shichigo Village – Vision for the community on my 20th birthday.” JCU has continued to hold these workshops every year for the sixth-grade students of Shichigo Primary School to build models of what they want their town to look like in 10 to 15 years’ time. Before creating their models, students take to the town’s streets to survey the current conditions. Their models should not only include desired changes to the community, but also their ideas for heritage that should be preserved.

The students have presented their ideas, and in March 2015 these ideas will be presented at the 3rd World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai.

### Otsuchi, Iwate

In Otsuchi, efforts are underway to rebuild several affected primary and junior high schools into a single integrated structure. In 2012, JCU supported three “Future Classroom” workshops where children proposed ideas for their new school. In March 2013, JCU compiled and submitted a report on the initiative to the Otsuchi Town Government.

The Otsuchi Board of Education expressed their positive intent to realize the children’s ideas: “We really hope to reflect the children’s ideas in the design specification document.” When Otsuchi announced their public call for design contractors to design the integrated school in spring 2013, the report was included in the announcement as a reference document.

Later, JCU received requests for advice from the designers for how to best incorporate the children’s ideas. In response, JCU provided various advice through our contracted area experts. In September 2014, construction officially launched on the grounds of the new facility and the surrounding roads. The new school, designed with the ideas of its own children, is scheduled to complete construction in 2016.

### (2) Mini Cities

Since the first event in October 2012, every year between 1,000 and 1,700 children take part in an event called “Ishinomaki: A Children’s Town.” Held in Ishinomaki (Miyagi), the event draws on the ideas, dreams and energy of children to provide special play and learning stations where children interact within the framework of a mini city. The event is implemented by NPOs, civic organizations, local shopping areas, and other groups. JCU continued its support of the event’s implementation again in 2014.

During the two-day event, hospitals, banks, bakeries and even television stations appear at the corner of Ishinomaki’s shopping district. These businesses were planned entirely by the children, and represent what they want to be when they grow up. In their mock town, the children are able to earn “money” saved through doing “work” (the money is a special stone “maki,” taken from the city’s name Ishinomaki) that they can use to purchase goods and services made by other children. The event allows children to have fun while learning about social systems and the true meaning and importance of work.



Eighty percent of the “store managers” (children) in 2014 had participated before. Taking no cues from adults, the children offered lots of new ideas and individually proposed event improvements taking into consideration lessons learned from the previous year

In 2014, the third year the event was held, children who participated the last two years joined local high school students to hold meetings over their summer vacations to ensure active participation by local adults.

### (3) Adventure Playground

The lack of safe places for children to play became an increasingly serious problem following the disaster. As ground raising and other construction efforts push into full swing, JCU has partnered with the Japan Adventure Playground Association to provide children with opportunities to play, while also continuing to encourage local administrations to secure safe play areas in their respective reconstruction efforts.

JCU works together with the Japan Adventure Playground Association, an organization that works across Japan to create opportunities for children to play by “play parks” that children use to design their own play activities, as well as delivery of “play cars” loaded with tools that children use to create their own activities. Since 2012, JCU has continued to provide safe places to play to children in the affected areas of Iwate and other locations where children lost their permanent play spaces to the disaster.

In October 2013, the Reconstruction Agency selected activities conducted by the Japan Adventure Playground Association in the affected areas for its pilot project “A New Tohoku.” Accordingly, JCU has supported the training of “play leaders” (the staff who coordinate local play activities) so that a greater number of children have opportunities to play. Moreover, JCU provided two new play cars in order to ensure these activities take root in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima.

In Otsuchi (Iwate), where local residents had been actively working to construct playgrounds for children within temporary housing facility grounds since the disaster, JCU launched efforts in August 2014 to create the “Satoyama Outdoors Play Park.” This park is comprised of the rich, green outdoor area formed by the Otsuchi and Kozuchi rivers, which flow through the town.

#### Play Cars: Mobile Child-Friendly Spaces

To a child, playtime is not simply leisure time. Playtime is an essential activity through which children learn about their relationship with other people and society, which is a necessary part of their growth. The Child-Friendly Spaces introduced on page 8 of this report provide children with a safe place that restores a sense of normalcy in their lives, including playtime. In places such as Pakistan, which suffered widespread flood damage in 2010, UNICEF has provided mobile Child-Friendly Spaces; that is, cars loaded with toys and other play tools.

Three play cars that “deliver” playtime to children have turned vacant spaces and outdoor areas into safe places to play. These play cars can truly be considered Mobile Child-Friendly Spaces.



©Japan Adventure Playground Association

# Education

After a natural disaster or other major event that causes significant environmental changes, UNICEF's number-one priority is quickly returning children to school. The role of the educational environment—including schools, kindergartens, and preschools—goes beyond learning alone. It plays the important role of restoring a sense of normalcy in children's lives. Further, the return of students and teachers to schools and the start of a new semester communicate that normalcy to the greater community.

## Preschool and Kindergarten Reconstruction Assistance Project

Responding to requests from local governments in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima, JCU supported the reconstruction and large-scale refurbishment of preschool and kindergarten buildings, child welfare facilities and health-related facilities. JCU assistance went to the reconstruction of 14 permanent and temporary facilities based on a three-pronged philosophy: 1) child participation and creating environments centered on the child; 2) creating spaces that provide a sense of warmth and comfort; and 3) connecting spaces with nature and the community. Construction was completed for all facilities by the end of January 2013, and the recipients of JCU support relayed back that, while the 2014 winter was a cold one, they were thankful that the new facilities created a warm place for children.



A graduation ceremony held at Asahi Kindergarten's new building in Minamisanriku in March 2014

## Facilities Constructed Through the Preschool and Kindergarten Reconstruction Assistance Project

	Name of Facility	Completion Date
1	Otsuchi Preschool (Otsuchi, Iwate)	May 2011
2	Kirikiri Preschool (Otsuchi, Iwate)	August 2011
3	Himawari Preschool (Ishinomaki, Miyagi)	November 2011
4	Sanpo Preschool (Iwaki, Fukushima)	November 2011
5	Midori Kindergarten (Otsuchi, Iwate)	January 2012
6	Takekoma Preschool (Rikuzentakata, Iwate)	March 2012
7	Oshika Area Preschool (Ishinomaki, Miyagi)	June 2012
8	Inai Preschool (Ishinomaki, Miyagi)	July 2012
9	Asahi Kindergarten (Minamisanriku, Miyagi)	July 2012
10	Fuji Kindergarten (Yamamoto, Miyagi)	August 2012
11	Mother's Home (Kesenuma, Miyagi)	September 2012
12	Makisawa Kibou Preschool (Former Ikkeijima Preschool Kesenuma, Miyagi)	September 2012
13	Ashinome Kindergarten Child-Rearing Support Center (Kesenuma, Miyagi)	December 2012
14	Watari Child Care Center (Watari, Miyagi)	December 2012

## Reconstruction of Facilities for Children

Of the five prefabricated temporary school facilities provided by JCU, four main school buildings were reconstructed by 2014, allowing operations to restart in a comfortable, safe environment. The fifth and final facility is scheduled for completion during 2015.

### Rikuzentakata, Iwate

Rikuzentakata was heavily damaged by the tsunami. Takekoma Preschool, a school in Rikuzentakata, was forced to restart school operations at a borrowed space at another city preschool following the disaster. The preschool continued operations at another temporary facility built using JCU assistance from April 2012 until March 2013, when the new school building was completed at its new, elevated location. After fulfilling its initial purpose, the temporary, prefabricated structure today serves as an office space used by local government staff for child and family consultations as well as health consultations. It is a safe place for local residents to come to seek help.



A prefabricated structure previously used for a preschool is today used for child consultation services

### Otsuchi, Iwate

Kirikiri Preschool in Otsuchi, for which JCU had provided a temporary school building to facilitate continuing operations, completed its new school building in July 2014. The opening ceremony was an opportunity for the preschool staff to express their gratitude to JCU.



Kirikiri Preschool Director Azumaya commented, "I express my deepest gratitude to JCU for supporting us in setting up a temporary facility soon after the disaster"

JCU also supported Midori Kindergarten in Otsuchi, first with various relief supplies and a temporary prefabricated school facility. The new building was completed in October 2014. After two years and ten months overseeing the wellbeing of the kindergarten's children, the prefabricated facility had completed its duty. The chairs, cabinets and other furnishings provided through the generous donations of JCU's supporters are now being used at the new school building.



Donated supplies being used at Midori Kindergarten's new school building

### Minamisoma, Fukushima

After the disaster, four primary schools in the Odaka district, which was designated an evacuation area, were forced to move to temporary school buildings built on the grounds of two schools in Minamisoma. In spring 2013, the decision was made to integrate the four schools into a single temporary location at Kashima Junior High School while Minamisoma began the construction of laboratories and other special classrooms. Responding to a request from the Minamisoma City Government, JCU has subsidized the purchase of materials for use in these special classrooms.

# Supporting the Children / From Support Sites

## Public Relations and Advocacy

### UNICEF Executive Director and Goodwill Ambassador Agnes Chan visit Onagawa

In June 2011, UNICEF Executive Director Anthony Lake visited Onagawa, Miyagi, where a large amount of rubble still lined the streets and residents were forced to live in shelters. In February 2014, Executive Director Lake visited Onagawa again with JCU Goodwill Ambassador Agnes Chan. There, they met with junior high school students who collected donations under the banner “Protecting Lives for 1000 Years” to build a “Stone of Life” monument.



Students tell UNICEF Executive Director Lake: “There are disasters all over the world, and we want the people in those places to know about what we are doing”

### Symposium: “What I Want to Say as a Leader of Tomorrow”

In March 2014, one year before the third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, JCU invited children to Tokyo from the three prefectures where JCU implemented urban development training through Child-Friendly Reconstruction Plans assistance. At the symposium, the children voiced the importance of child participation as full partners in reconstruction and disaster preparedness efforts, a crucial message being disseminated by UNICEF in the lead-up to the 2015 UN conference.



The audience erupted in applause in response to a child’s request: “We as children have dreams and hopes—it’s important that you involve us more”

### Working with National and Local Governments

Since May 2011, JCU has supported the planning and operation of the Discussion on East Japan Earthquake Child Assistance, an event held at the Japanese House of Councilors Building. JCU participates as a member of the East Japan Earthquake Child Assistance Network, the steering body composed of NGOs, civil groups and academic experts involved in child assistance in the affected areas. The discussion—which has been held a total of 13 times as of November 2014—draws the participation of between 60 to 100 National Diet members, government and aid organization staff, staff from local governments and assistance providers in the affected areas, as well as the media. Each event is an opportunity for participants to report out and exchange information and views on a pre-set theme for their own perspective, such as child and child-rearing assistance, single and double orphan assistance, school assistance and child poverty.

In addition, in response to a proposal from the Miyagi Prefecture Assembly, from 2012 JCU has participated in a prefecture-level opinion exchange as the assembly makes earnest efforts toward establishing an ordinance related to children.



The 11th Discussion on East Japan Earthquake Child Assistance held in June 2014 at the First House of Councilors Building

### International Congress on Child Abuse and Neglect

The East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami was likely the first time Child-Friendly Spaces were widely deployed and used at a disaster in Japan. The disaster also imparted many experiences and lessons to think about for the future. In order to share our experience and lessons with experts from other countries, JCU partnered with the National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry to jointly host a symposium in September 2014 at the International Congress on Child Abuse and Neglect held in Nagoya. The symposium was an opportunity for UNICEF and other UNICEF partner NGOs implementing Child-Friendly Spaces at disaster-affected areas and conflict zones around the world to exchange information and their views.

### Three Photo Exhibitions

Three photo exhibitions continued a tour of fourteen destinations across Japan in 2014. These exhibitions were: 1) “Children and the 2011 Japan Earthquake and Tsunami – UNICEF at work”, an exhibition showcasing photographic records of the disaster taken by news agencies and photographers as well as photos of the JCU programme; 2) the “EYE SEE TOHOKU” exhibition, presenting photos of the affected areas taken by affected children; and 3) “Happy Birthday 3.11”, which presents photos of children born on the day of the disaster and their families.



## From the Affected Areas

### Words of Gratitude

In September 2014, third-year students from Kahoku Junior High School in Ishinomaki, Miyagi visited the UNICEF House in Tokyo to express their gratitude to JCU for the stationery and school lunches received through JCU assistance. Their message was delivered in the form of both words and a song. JCU continues to receive many similar thank-you gestures from prefectural and local governments, schools and other organizations.



Kahoku Junior High School students tell JCU, "Even the dishes used to serve our lunch every day were provided by UNICEF, so we always remember to be grateful to UNICEF"



A thank-you letter received in November 2014 from Kesenuma Yokocho in Fukko Yatai Mura (Reconstruction Village), a destination of the Prayer Tree project for four years in a row

### Iwate: Bringing Children Together

Ms. Ayako Fujiwara,

Secretary General, Iwate Association for UNICEF

We have continued to conduct exchanges following the disaster so that we—so that everyone—will never forget. At pre-schools and kindergartens in Otsuchi, every year we plant tulip bulbs received from the Hyogo Association for UNICEF with the schools' children. We also hold children's film screenings during summer break and board game events, which are very popular among children, as well as one-night sleepovers for fathers and their children. These programmes are implemented with the objective of allowing families to take a break from child-rearing and household duties for a while and just relax.

We also provide assistance for exchanges with the Otsuchi Kid's Chorus and the Morioka City Kyara Hall Boys' and Girls' Choir. After an exchange at the Yamada Town Youth Home, children told us: "Coming to the coast made me feel the actual danger of the tsunami. It was fun to make friends with the people of Otsuchi." Another child noted, "It was a lot of fun talking with the older kids of Kyara Hall."



Osanago Kindergarten students planting tulip bulbs (October 2014)

We will continue to support these and other exchanges in efforts to bring children closer together.

### Miyagi: Passing Down Lessons Learned

Ms. Eiko Igarashi,

Secretary General, Miyagi Association for UNICEF

We're now entering the fifth spring since the East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami. Efforts to raise land and build public housing are progressing in some coastal areas heavily damaged by the disaster, but there is still much to be done. I am concerned that as we return from the post-disaster living conditions to normal living conditions, we will forget the frightening experience of the disaster and the lessons learned we want to pass down to future generations. Against this backdrop, in March 2015, the third UN

World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction will be held in Sendai. UNICEF will host a public symposium at the conference, where we will share how UNICEF expertise has been utilized and what preparations are needed for the future. We don't know when the next big disaster will hit. It is essential that we remain vigilant and prepared, and that we put into practice the lessons we have learned.



Plans to remove the remains of the Minamisanriku Disaster Preparedness Agency building are being reconsidered

### Fukushima: Reducing Stress Among Children and Parents

Mr. Kazuo Sato,

Secretary General, Fukushima Association for UNICEF

Almost four years have passed since the 11 March 2011 East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami. However, regular Fukushima residents still suffer the daily consequences of radioactive materials emitted by TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station. There are particular concerns about the impacts on children, which are said to be more sensitive to radioactivity than adults, and as of January 2015 a total of 45,735 people (mostly mothers and children) had voluntarily evacuated to outside of Fukushima. What is more, that figure jumps to 120,000 people when including the number of evacuees remaining inside the prefecture.

Of that number, as of October 2014 the number of children evacuating outside of Fukushima totaled 12,436, while 12,437 had evacuated to a different location within Fukushima. That means 24,873 children have been forced to abandon their homes and communities to live in new, unfamiliar environments.

Against this backdrop, as of the end of 2014, events under the Fukushima Child Recuperation Project, which is implemented through assistance from JCU and local organizations across Japan, have been held a total of 1,423 times and participant numbers have totaled 71,425 people.

While stress among children and their guardians is decreasing with time, results of surveys conducted by a Fukushima University child stress assessment team make clear that stress levels are still high compared with other prefectures. Therefore, we will continue to support opportunities for children to play outside and to create a place for mothers in their lives. I extend my deepest gratitude to all of our generous supporters who make this assistance possible.



Children planting trees as part of a recuperation project in Numajiri Prefectural Forest. A play car also visited the project venue



### Japanese UNICEF Staff Dispatched to Provide Support

Noriko Izumi, Nigeria Office; Naoko Imoto, Haiti Office; Yuko Osawa, Yemen Office; Mariko Kagoshima, Honduras Office; Masahiro Kato, Afghanistan Office; Osamu Kunii, Somalia Office; Yoko Kobayashi, Sri Lanka Office; Yuji Taketomo, Afghanistan Office; Maki Noda, Iraq Office (formerly with the Cambodia Office); Miho Fukuhara, New York Headquarters; Suguru Mizunoya, Kenya Office; and Tadashi Yasuda, Vietnam Office.

\* Refers to activities undertaken within the half-year from March 2011

# Four-Year Income and Expenses Report

**[Income]** (March 14, 2011 to December 31, 2014) (Units: Yen)

	Income
From JCU's domestic operations expenses account	100,000,000
Donations received in Japan*1	3,537,950,474
Donations received from overseas*2	1,212,946,130
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,850,896,604</b>

\*1. Donations, including those directly contributed by overseas individuals, corporations, organizations, and other bodies.

\*2. UNICEF national committees exist in 36 developed countries and territories around the world and serve as pipelines for private contributions to UNICEF. Since March 2011, 16 of those committees (Australia, Austria, Canada, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, The Republic of Korea, Luxembourg, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States) have contributed donations to JCU.

**[Expenses]** (March 14, 2011 to December 31, 2014)

(Units: Yen)

Item / Details	Expenses (to Dec. 2014)	Planned Expenses*9 (to Dec. 2015)	Planned Expenses*9 (from Jan. 2016)	Total	
<b>A. Emergency Relief Programme Expenses</b>					
1. Emergency Relief Supplies	Supplies Procurement Support	180,300,028	0	0	<b>180,300,028</b>
Report P. 4	Technical Support*3	7,009,489	0	0	<b>7,009,489</b>
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>187,309,517</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>187,309,517</b>
2. Health and Nutrition	Restarting Health Checkups and Supplies Procurement Support	53,724,008	0	0	<b>53,724,008</b>
Report P. 4	Nutrition Support Project	26,942,676	0	0	<b>26,942,676</b>
	Mother and Child Health (Breast feeding and pregnancy support, vaccinations, facility building, etc.)	646,163,123	0	0	<b>646,163,123</b>
	School Feeds and Supplemental Food Support	128,695,355	0	0	<b>128,695,355</b>
	Technical Support*3	93,147,340	0	0	<b>93,147,340</b>
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>948,672,502</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>948,672,502*10</b>
3. Education	Back-to-School	538,129,795	0	0	<b>538,129,795</b>
Report P. 13	Back-to-Preschool and Kindergarten	102,329,213	0	0	<b>102,329,213</b>
	Reconstruction and Repair for Preschools and Kindergartens	1,866,000,175	54,600	0	<b>1,866,054,775</b>
	Junior High and High School Interscholastic Athletic Meets	67,528,498	0	0	<b>67,528,498</b>
	Technical Support*3	40,987,917	500,000	0	<b>41,487,917</b>
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,614,975,598</b>	<b>554,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,615,530,198</b>
4. Psychosocial Support	UNICEF Children's Bus Field Trips and Let's Play! The Outdoors Playtime and Fukushima Child Recuperation Projects	178,094,310	35,000,000	13,000,000	<b>226,094,310</b>
Report P. 7	UNICEF Children's Mini Library Project, Tegami Project and Prayer Tree Project	42,840,778	500,000	0	<b>43,340,778</b>
	Supplies Procurement	5,146,885	0	0	<b>5,146,885</b>
	IEC Materials, etc.*4	2,956,847	0	0	<b>2,956,847</b>
	Technical Support*3	244,223,981	78,120,800	32,060,000	<b>354,404,781</b>
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>473,262,801</b>	<b>113,620,800</b>	<b>45,060,000</b>	<b>631,943,601</b>
5. Child Protection	Advocacy*5	3,432,011	0	500,000	<b>3,932,011</b>
Report P. 9	IEC materials, etc.*4	2,021,302	0	0	<b>2,021,302</b>
	Technical Support*3	74,526,345	12,125,124	3,265,000	<b>89,916,469</b>
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>79,979,658</b>	<b>12,125,124</b>	<b>3,765,000</b>	<b>95,869,782</b>
6. Child-Friendly Reconstruction Plans	Advocacy*5	6,275,894	4,170,000	600,000	<b>11,045,894</b>
Report P. 10	Child-Friendly Reconstruction (creating play spaces and playgrounds)	67,610,301	10,240,000	4,240,000	<b>82,090,301</b>
	Technical Support*3	74,214,544	42,329,448	16,120,000	<b>132,663,992</b>
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>148,100,739</b>	<b>56,739,448</b>	<b>20,960,000</b>	<b>225,800,187*10</b>
7. Programme Reports and Communication	Reporting and Communication*6	84,393,316	2,100,000	2,100,000	<b>88,593,316</b>
Report P. 14					
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>84,393,316</b>	<b>2,100,000</b>	<b>2,100,000</b>	<b>88,593,316*10</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,536,694,131</b>	<b>185,139,972</b>	<b>71,885,000</b>	<b>4,793,719,103</b>
<b>B. On-Site Operations of Programme*7</b>					
	Local Offices Rental, Communications, Transportation Expenses, etc.	34,385,466	470,000	514,964	<b>35,370,430</b>
	Project Staff and Volunteers to Sites*8	21,563,391	90,640	153,040	<b>21,807,071</b>
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>55,948,857</b>	<b>560,640</b>	<b>668,004</b>	<b>57,177,501</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,592,642,988</b>	<b>185,700,612</b>	<b>72,553,004</b>	<b>4,850,896,604</b>

\*3. Technical Support includes outsourcing expenses for programme or experts arranged through JCU's partner organizations (including local public bodies) in the implementation of its operations.

\*4. IEC Materials, etc., comprises the production of information materials for the affected people.

\*5. Advocacy consists of collaborating, organizing, and information sharing with JCU's partner organization (including website creation, consultation, holding information meetings)

\*6. Reporting and Communication covers expenses for the production of reports and publications, photo exhibitions, English translation of websites, and film costs for videos and photographs.

\*7. On-Site Operations of Programme expenses are covered by the 100 million yen that was allocated by JCU for this purpose from its domestic operations expenses at the start of disaster-related activities. Based on

auditor direction, transportation expenses for emergency relief activities, which was included in On-Site Operations of All Activities on the six-month report, has been transferred to Emergency Relief Expenses.

\*8. Project Staff and Volunteers to Sites expenses include living expenses and volunteer insurance, but not salaries. Staff are considered employees of UNICEF or JCU.

\*9. Planned Expenses are amounts forecast as of January 31, 2015, and could change if there is a change in future conditions or the programme in the disaster-affected area.

\*10. Forecasted expenditures were marked down in light of figures until 2014.

Note: This Income and Expenses Report was compiled as an easy-to-understand summary of JCU's programme. The report covers a 46-month period from March 2011 (when the programme started) to December 2014. This is not JCU's normal accounting period.

## Programme Contributors

The East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Emergency Relief campaign marked the first time in nearly half a century that UNICEF extended assistance to Japan, and it would not have been possible without the kind cooperation of countless individuals, corporations, and organizations. With a wish to support children in need, people across Japan and around the world donated generously to our campaign. JCU also received material donations, logistical support, as well as advertising and advocacy support for our programme from numerous corporations, organizations, and specialists. We would like to extend our heartfelt gratitude to all of our generous supporters.

We ended our call for donations for East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Emergency Relief at the end of March 2013.

However, our programme continues, and will continue, through partnerships with various specialist organizations, JCU area associations, local government, and civil society. Please check our website frequently for progress reports about our various assistance activities. We are grateful for your ongoing understanding and support for JCU's programme in response to the East Japan Earthquake.

### Website

**East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Emergency Relief**  
<http://www.unicef.or.jp/kinkyu/japan/en/2011.htm>

## List of Supporters and Partners (At December 31, 2014)

### Organization, Corporations, and Other Bodies Cooperating in the Implementation and Operation of Support Activities

#### [Health and Nutrition]

Aomori University of Health and Welfare, Special Committee for Supporting Mothers and Children Under the Stress of Natural Disasters, Humanitarian Medical Assistance (HuMA), Genero Technologies, DENTSU, The Japan Dietetic Association, Japanese Midwives' Association, Japan Primary Care Association, Hakuhoodo, HANDS, Japan Liaison Council of Breastfeeding Organizations

#### [Education]

The Japan Overseas Cooperative Association, DENTSU, Tokyo Council of Social Welfare Child Caregiver of the Committee, Hakuhoodo

#### [Psychosocial Support]

Iwate Kenpoku Kanko, Iwate Kenpoku Bus, National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry, JTB Business World Tokyo, Japan National Council of Child Family Support Center, DENTSU, Japanese Board on

Books for Young People (JBBY), Japan Association for Play Therapy, Heart Full Heart, Fukushima Society of Certified Clinical Psychologists, Fukushima Transportation, Fukushima Kotsu Kanko, Fukushima Junior Chamber, Fukushima Design, Fukushima Child Recuperation Project, YAMAGATA CHILD AND FAMILY SUPPORT CIRCLELAND

#### [Child Protection]

Kids' Door, J-CAPTA, Child Family Support Center Taiyo, Japan National Council of Social Welfare, Japan National Council of Child Family Support Center, Niiza Childcare Support Network, Hakuhoodo, Miyagi After-School Care Center Emergency Assistance Project, MIYAGI Child and Family Support Center

#### [Child-Friendly Reconstruction Plans]

Association of Children's Environment, General Research Institute of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Takenaka Corporation, Japan Adventure Playground Association, Yamagata University

### Cooperating Corporations and Organizations (In no particular order)

#### Companies and Groups Contributing ¥10,000,000 or More

AEON MALL Co., Ltd.; AEON RETAIL Co., Ltd.; ITOHAM FOODS INC.; FNS Charity Campaign (Fuji Television Network, Inc. and its 28 affiliated stations including Kansai Telecasting Corporation); MPS17; CROSS COMPANY CO., LTD.; SAGANO REAL ESTATE CO., LTD.; Sharp Corporation, Sugarlady Cosmetic Inc.; Sugarlady Inc.; START TODAY CO., LTD.; Sony Corporation; DANONE S.A.; Danone Japan Co., Ltd.; The 27th Annual Meeting of Japanese Society for Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition; Thomas & Agnes Inc.; Nichi-Iko Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.; NIPPONKOA Insurance Company, Limited; Noble Japan K.K.; B-R 31 ICE CREAM CO., LTD.; Plenus Co., Ltd.; Sumitomo Mitsui Asset Management Company, Limited; MITSUBOSHI BELTING LTD.; YAOKO CO., LTD.; JAPAN POST BANK Co., Ltd.; Words & Music; WABCO Holdings Inc.

#### Material and Logistical Support

Cooperation was received from a wide range of corporations and organizations. Please refer to the One-Year Report for more details. [http://www.unicef.or.jp/kinkyu/japan/en/pdf/1year\\_report\\_en.pdf](http://www.unicef.or.jp/kinkyu/japan/en/pdf/1year_report_en.pdf)

#### Grants Received for Fundraising

American Express International, Inc.; Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation

Cover Photographs (from top left)



Soccer star Makoto Hasebe visits the children of Asahi Kindergarten in their new school building



Satoyama Play Park, an initiative to turn all "satoyama" areas in Otsuchi (Iwate) into play areas for children



UNICEF Executive Director Anthony Lake visits the Onagawa Stone of Life constructed by students of Onagawa Junior High School (Miyagi)



Children painting tops at Satoyama Play Park in Otsuchi (Iwate)

\*Unless indicated otherwise, all photos in this report are © Japan Committee for UNICEF.

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