

# East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster

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

— Building Resilient Communities with Children



## Foreword

The Japan Committee for UNICEF (JCU) has for years endeavored to disseminate important information about children in developing countries and UNICEF's various assistance programmes there, as well as to fundraise to support those programmes. Unprecedented damage caused by the East Japan Earthquake, 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, groups, and three prefectural JCU associations, we were able to successfully secure relief supplies and transportation despite a dire situation, where much needed supplies and fuel were in short supply across the country. We also received more than ¥4.7 billion in donations from across Japan and other countries. Over the next six months, we then expanded our response campaign beyond just the provision of emergency relief supplies to encompass six areas, including the implementation of: 1) health and nutrition; 2) education; 3) psychosocial support; 4) child protection; 5) and child-friendly reconstruction plans.

Three years have now passed since that unforgettable day. As a member of the UNICEF family, we are dedicated to fulfilling our obligation to support children in developing countries—our traditional mission. As you will read in this report, in the affected areas we continue to support local reconstruction efforts with the cooperation of domestic experts, specialist organizations, and local governments.

I would again like to extend my sincere gratitude to our friends both in Japan and overseas for your continued support.

March 2014

赤松良子

Ryoko Akamatsu  
Chairperson  
Japan Committee for UNICEF

## Six Approaches to Emergency and Reconstruction Support

### Build Back Better

Rebuild areas to be child-friendly; 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 2013 centered on the above-mentioned initiatives 4–6.

\* Advocacy activities include working with partner organizations, conducting surveys, providing information, raising awareness, and making policy recommendations to municipal governments.

## Our Goals and Approach

**Under the banner “Build Back Better”, JCU continues to assist the affected areas build resilient communities.**



Since JCU launched its emergency assistance campaign in March 2011, a single principle has constituted the foundation of our efforts: Build Back Better. Through reconstruction efforts we strive to build an environment for children that is superior to what existed before the disaster.

In 2013, ground leveling work and other construction efforts shifted into full swing. However, the pounding hammers and heavy machinery are not the sole drivers of reconstruction; children play an integral role in many ways. As we promote Child-Friendly Reconstruction Plans, we have noticed that children who once followed the lead of their adult role models have grown to take ownership of their own future. Today, the same children proactively and passionately voice concrete ideas for their communities.

Meanwhile, children continue to live in an environment that is very much still “temporary”. News reports continue to indicate an increasing number of child abuse consultations. The adults whom are relied on to support and protect these children are reaching the point of exhaustion. New kinds of assistance are needed to support psychosocial support and child protection.

In March 2015, the 3rd World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction will be held in Sendai, Miyagi. The conference will focus on building a resilient society in order to minimize damage incurred by natural disasters. As UNICEF Headquarters engages in disaster preparedness and reconstruction efforts in preparation of this conference, we will continue to strongly advocate incorporating efforts to protect children—who account for over half of the victims of the world’s natural disasters—and the importance of giving them a major role in the building process.

JCU will continue its assistance campaign in the affected areas so that the Build Back Better concept becomes a reality for the children there, and so that the towns where children live, and the children themselves, are more resilient to future natural disasters.

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## Review of Programme: A Three-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: ¥949,672,502

- 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: ¥576,100,471

- Number of participants in Play Therapy Seminars/ Psychosocial Care Trainings: 3,233 (Iwate: 1,209; Miyagi: 1,860; Fukushima: 164)
- Number of parents and children receiving psychosocial care from Fukushima Society of Certified Clinical Psychologists: 14,579 (8,444 adults, 6,135 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: 53,463 (Fukushima)
- Number of parents and children participated in Fukushima Child Recuperation Project\*: 6,710

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

### Child Protection

page 9

Expenses: ¥92,498,577

- Number of Child Assault Prevention (CAP) specialists: 117
- Number of participants in CAP Workshops: 13,540 (7,286 adults, 6,254 children)
- Number of trainees who took training for Father Supporters: 459 (Iwate: 208; Miyagi: 134; Fukushima: 117)
- Number of events held by Father Supporters: 33 (Iwate: 13; Miyagi: 17; Fukushima: 3)
- Number of Papa Stations: 107 (Iwate: 33; Miyagi: 31; Fukushima: 43)

## Regional Casualty and Damage Report

### Iwate Prefecture

[Population before the earthquake]\*1

- Children between 0 to 15 years old: 36,103 (between 0 to 6 years old: 13,217)
- Mothers with children under 6 years old: 7,431

Note: 12 municipalities in coastal Iwate

[Regional Casualty and Damage Report]\*2

- Deceased: 5,086
- Missing: 1,145
- Completely destroyed homes: 18,460
- Partially destroyed homes: 6,563

[JCU Programme Areas]

1. Morioka, 2. Oshu, 3. Ichinoseki, 4. Hanamaki, 5. Kitakami, 6. Miyako, 7. Takizawa, 8. Ofunato, 9. Kamaishi, 10. Kuji, 11. Shiwa, 12. Ninohe, 13. Tono, 14. Hachimantai, 15. Yahaba, 16. Rikuzentakata, 17. Yamada, 18. Shizukuishi, 19. Hirono, 20. Otsuchi, 21. Iwaizumi, 22. Nishiwaga, 23. Sumita, 24. Noda, 25. Tanohata, 26. Fudai

### Miyagi Prefecture

[Population before the earthquake]\*1

- Children between 0 to 15 years old: 141,059 (between 0 to 6 years old: 57,936)
- Mothers with children under 6 years old: 35,770

Note: 16 municipalities in coastal Miyagi

[Regional Casualty and Damage Report]\*2

- Deceased: 10,449
- Missing: 1,299
- Completely destroyed homes: 82,889
- Partially destroyed homes: 155,099

[JCU Programme Areas]

1. Sendai, 2. Ishinomaki, 3. Osaki, 4. Tome, 5. Kurihara, 6. Kesenuma, 7. Natori, 8. Tagajyo, 9. Shiogama, 10. Tomiya, 11. Iwanuma, 12. Higashimatsushima, 13. Shibata, 14. Shiroishi, 15. Watari, 16. Rifu, 17. Kakuda, 18. Kami, 19. Misato, 20. Taiwa, 21. Ogawara, 22. Shichigahama, 23. Wakuya, 24. Minamisanriku, 25. Yamamoto, 26. Marumori, 27. Matsushima, 28. Zao, 29. Murata, 30. Onagawa, 31. Kawasaki, 32. Osato, 33. Shikama, 34. Ohira, 35. Shichikashuku

## Child-Friendly Reconstruction Plans page 10

Expenses: ¥264,680,902

- Number of children participating or living in project areas: 41,765 (Iwate, Iwate; Ishinomaki, Miyagi; Sendai, Miyagi; Soma, Fukushima)

## Education page 13

Expenses: ¥2,624,964,835

### 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)

### Rebuilding Preschools and Kindergartens 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

## Fukushima Prefecture

[Population before the earthquake]\*1

- Children between 0 to 15 years old: 77,906 (between 0 to 6 years old: 30,901)
- Mothers with children under 6 years old: 18,144

Note: 10 municipalities in coastal Fukushima

[Regional Casualty and Damage Report]\*\*2

- Deceased: 3,057
- Missing: 226
- Completely destroyed homes: 21,190
- Partially destroyed homes: 73,021

[JCU Programme Areas]

1. Iwaki, 2. Koriyama, 3. Fukushima, 4. Minamisoma, 5. Date, 6. Shirakawa, 7. Nihonmatsu, 8. Soma, 9. Motomiya, 10. Nishigo, 11. Yabuki, 12. Miharu, 13. Ishikawa, 14. Inawashiro, 15. Kawamata, 16. Tomioka, 17. Kori, 18. Kunimi, 19. Otama, 20. Shinchi, 21. Futaba, 22. Hirono, 23. Tamura, 24. Iitate, 25. Naraha, 26. Kawauchi, 27. Okuma, 28. Namie, 29. Katsurao, 30. Aizuwakamatsu

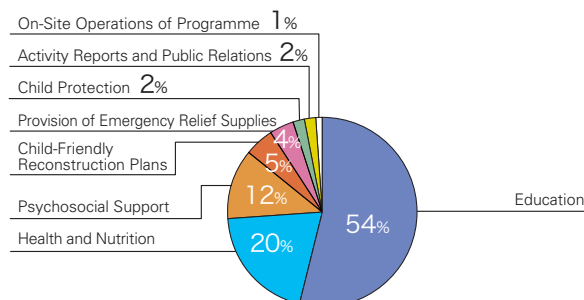
## Donations and Programme Areas

(As of December 31, 2013)

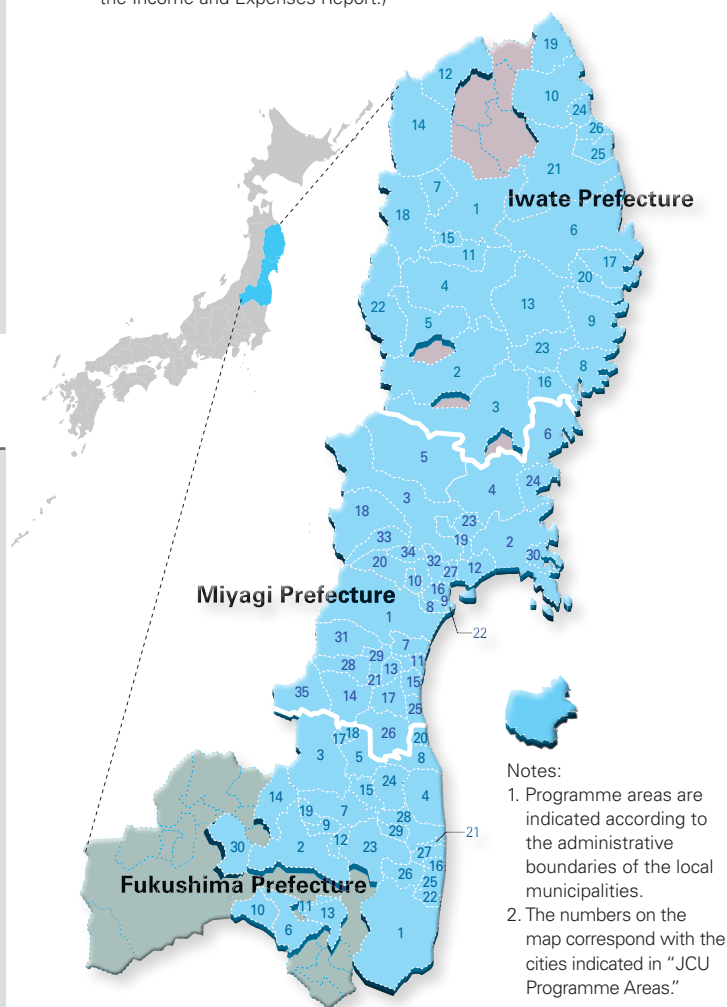
Emergency relief donations received by the Japan Committee for UNICEF

From within Japan: ¥3,532,545,738  
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.)



\*1. FY2010 Population Census of Japan (Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications)

\*\*2. The Fire and Disaster Management Agency's (FDMA) report on the Great East Japan Earthquake (No. 148) (September 9, 2013)

# Highlights of the Three 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



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### 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 interschool 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 Great East Japan Earthquake by the Children of Soma



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#### 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 2–3

During the period of 6 to 24 months after the disaster, JCU worked with its prefectural 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 7–15 for more information.



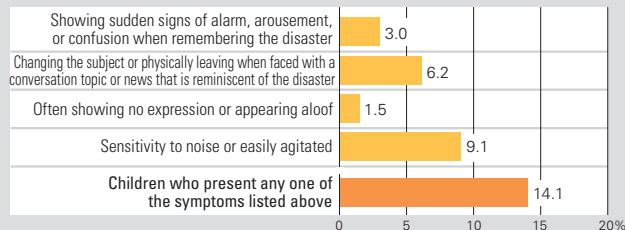
# A Quantitative Look at Tohoku in 2013

## Psychosocial Support

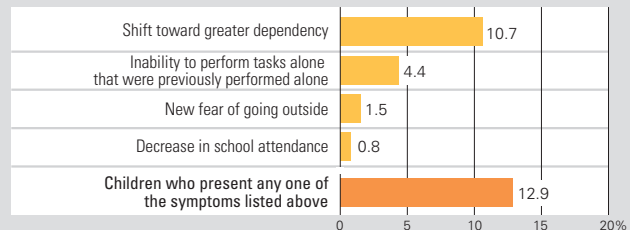
### A survey of child guardians: The state of children before and after the disaster\*1

More than 10% of children in affected areas#1 present symptoms that suggest post-traumatic stress syndrome (PTSD). A similar survey of symptoms related to PTSD also presented comparative figures, and when the two surveys are combined the ratio of affected children surpasses 20%.

#### ● Symptoms suggesting PTSD (child guardian survey)



#### ● Symptoms related to PTSD (child guardian survey)



#1 Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima, Ibaraki, Tochigi, and Chiba

## Child Protection

In the three affected prefectures, a total of 1,571 children lost one of their parents to the disaster and 254 children lost both parents and were orphaned. In Miyagi and Fukushima, large increases have also been observed in the number of child abuse consultations at child consultation centers and the number of consultation requests on domestic violence.

	Iwate	Miyagi	Fukushima	Total
Children who lost a parent (as of January 2014)*2	488	921	162	1,571
Children orphaned (as of January 2014)*2	94	136	24	254
Number of child abuse cases responded by child consultation centers*3 Compared with last year	376 -16	1,199 +34	311 +52	1,886 —
Number of domestic violence cases responded by prefectural consultation centers*4 Compared with last year	1,504 -259	701 +84	1,444 +83	3,649 —

## Child-Friendly Reconstruction Plans

More than 160,000 people still live in temporary housing or have evacuated outside of their home prefecture. Moreover, many temporary facilities are still used to accommodate children's needs.

#### ● No. of evacuees

Post-disaster Day 3*5 (March 14, 2011)	Currently*6 (As of January 16, 2014)	Evacuees outside of the prefecture*6 (As of January 16, 2014)	Evacuees in temporary housing*7 (As of October 2013)
Approx. 470,000 #2	270,306 #3	<b>Three prefecture total: 56,944</b> Iwate: 1,486 Miyagi: 7,094 Fukushima: 48,364	No. of residents: 102,650 #4 No. of temporary units: 46,275 #4

#2: Total evacuees confirmed in Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima, Ibaraki, and Tochigi (as reported by prefectural disaster response divisions).

#3: National total.

#4: Cabinet Office.

Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Chiba, and Nagano.

#### ● Percentage of public housing units being constructed (as of the end of November 2013)\*7

Total number of public housing units indicated as required by prefectures: 21,811

- No. of public housing units completed: 509 (2%)
- No. of public housing units being constructed (land has been secured): 13,231 (61%)

#### ● Percentage of public school facilities restored (as of the end of November 2013)\*7

Total number of schools that have requested, or plan to request, public school facility recovery assistance: 2,310

No. of schools that have completed recovery projects: 2,161 (94%)

#### ● Percentage of child care facilities that have completed recovery (as of the end of February 2013)\*5

Total number of child care facilities that have implemented, or plan to implement, disaster assessments: 701

No. of child care facilities that have completed recovery project construction work indicated in disaster assessments: 580 (83%)

\*1: FY2012 Survey Report on Psychosocial Care for Children During Disasters (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology) (July 2013)

\*2: Iwate Prefecture Children and Families Division, Miyagi Prefecture Child-Rearing Support Division, and Fukushima Prefecture Children and Families Division (as of January 2014)

\*3: Number of Child Abuse Consultations at Child Consultation Centers in FY2012 (preliminary figures) (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare) (July 2013)

\*4: FY2012/FY2011 Number of Consultations relating to Spousal Violence at Spouse Violence Consultation Support Centers (Gender Equality Bureau, Cabinet Office) (July 24, 2013 / July 2, 2012)

\*5: Reconstruction: Current Status and Initiatives (Reconstruction Agency) (November 29, 2013)

\*6: Number of Evacuees Nationwide (Reconstruction Agency) (January 28, 2014)

\*7: Current State of Reconstruction (Reconstruction Agency) (January 17, 2014)



# Psychosocial Support

Children who have experienced natural or other disasters normally suffer from a significant degree of anxiety as a result of the shock of losing something precious or sudden environmental changes. The affected areas of the Tohoku region are no exception, where even today, three years after the disaster, there are many reports of such anxiety and shock. In order to heal psychological wounds and overcome difficult memories, children must receive love and assistance from adults as well as appropriate long-term care. However, although nearly three years have passed since the disaster, many of the facilities and services available in the affected areas are still temporary. Moreover, there are growing levels of stress and anxiety that differ from the challenges faced directly following the disaster. The adults looked on to support children have become visibly impacted by the situation.

JCU launched a psychosocial support campaign directly after the disaster in order to restore a sense of normalcy in children's lives, which had been instantly taken away by the disaster. The campaign includes providing children with safe places to play (UNICEF Child-Friendly Spaces) and extending assistance to teachers at preschools and kindergartens who give their everything to support the children. Today, JCU continues psychosocial support through: 1) assistance for establishing local systems; and 2) direct psychosocial assistance provided by psychosocial care experts.

## Assistance for Establishing Local Systems

There are proven methods to engage and play with children that effectively facilitate recovery from traumatic stress. However, adults who interact with children on a daily basis, such as at preschool or kindergarten, have not always been trained in such skills or knowledge. Initially provided to child caregivers and kindergarten teachers, today JCU provides training opportunities for 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 incorporate easily implementable skills and knowledge. They respond to direct requests from local governments and are implemented in partnership with the Japan Association for Play Therapy. Clinical psychologists are dispatched to serve as instructors at each of the trainings, 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



Using toys to express feelings

themselves. Participants have commended the trainings on the practicality of its contents immediately usable in their own interactions with children, and on the refreshing insights offered through



Many participants positively voiced their intent to incorporate the training into their daily work

the self-care play methods. From 2012, higher-level professional training has also been offered to psychologists at children consultation centers and at the Iwate Child Care Center.

In 2013, training workshops were held a total of 78 times in Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima for 820 participants (including children and parents at affected facilities).

## Direct Assistance

### For Children in Fukushima

In Fukushima, since June 2011 JCU has partnered with the Fukushima Society of Certified Clinical Psychologists to dispatch clinical psychologists and child caregivers to places where families gather, such as regular infant checkups, and to the Child Recuperation Project. These clinical psychologists provide psychosocial care for parents and children. In response to a request from the Fukushima Prefectural Government, JCU has also partnered with NPO YAMAGATA CHILD AND FAMILY SUPPORT CIRCLELAND in Yamagata, where more than 5,000 Fukushima residents have chosen to live due to radiation concerns. Here, JCU and its partner work together to create places for mothers and children to meet and provide consultative support through clinical psychologists.

Working together with the Fukushima Association for UNICEF, JCU also implemented the "Let's Play! The Outdoors Playtime Project," a bus fieldtrip project that provided 47,000 preschool and kindergarten children the opportunity to play outside at safe locations right after the nuclear power plant disaster. In 2013, JCU continued support for the Fukushima Child Recuperation Project, which is implemented in partnership with the Fukushima Association for UNICEF, the Fukushima Consumers' Cooperative Union and Fukushima University Institute of Disaster Recovery and Revitalization.



Children fishing for rainbow trout

In this way, JCU continues to provide children opportunities to play with their friends and caretakers in a safe setting, without radiation concerns, during weekends and vacations.

### For Children in Iwate and Miyagi

In Iwate and Miyagi, JCU has provided much needed supplies, psychological care, and assistance in reconstruction of affected preschools and kindergartens, many using borrowed spaces and temporary facilities, since the disaster. In addition to children, a large number of adults at these locations were also in need of psychological care. As such, JCU has partnered with the Japan Association for Play Therapy in a continued effort to extend psychological care to teachers, guardians, and households with children who have lost their parents in certain areas of Iwate and Miyagi.

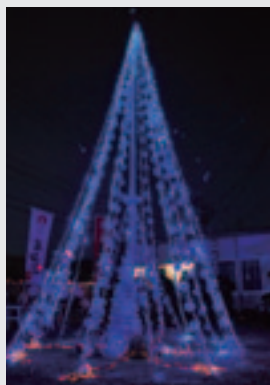
Meanwhile, while the Kamaishi City Government established a Child Section at their offices in April 2011, the disaster made funding an ongoing problem, leaving them unable to provide a variety of services. In 2013, JCU provided a full range of assistance, including screening kits needed to provide children with psychological care, training on the usage of the kits, other necessities such as personal files and cabinets, and a vehicle to use for outreach.



A new K-type development test tools provided to Kamaishi Child Section

### Prayer Tree Project

The UNICEF Prayer Tree Project has been ongoing since 2011 and is a part of JCU's psychosocial care programme. During the past three years, more than 3,000 designers, arts college students, and others have participated in the creation of special ornaments used to decorate trees in the affected areas. In 2013, JCU worked with the Kanagawa Association for UNICEF and volunteers to hold workshops and set up trees in Reconstruction Village in Kesenuma, Miyagi. At the center of Reconstruction Village stands the eight-meter "Kizuna-no-To" Tower—representing the height of the tsunami. On the occasion of the third Christmas since the disaster, ornaments created by designers, art college students and local children were used to decorate the tower. One mother who brought her children to Reconstruction Village to participate in the ornament making workshop told JCU, "This year I thought it might be okay to start celebrating Christmas again." Workshops were also held in Iwate and Yamagata with the cooperation of generous local volunteers. Building on previous years, 2013 also proved to be a year where many children and parents were able to enjoy a memorable winter holiday season.



The completed Prayer Tree at Reconstruction Village

### Child-Friendly Spaces: Creating a new Japanese Standard for Disaster Relief

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 guidebook cover was designed by clay artist Fujii Kakuho, who was selected from among many entrants in the cover design competition

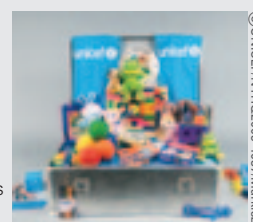
The guide book (Japanese only) can be downloaded from the following link: [http://www.unicef.or.jp/kinkyu/japan/2013\\_archive.html](http://www.unicef.or.jp/kinkyu/japan/2013_archive.html)

### 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/NYHQ2009-1037/Mar/13

### 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 completely changed the living environment of children in the affected areas. Children lost family, relatives, and friends. Many children were forced to live away from their houses and communities and attend other schools. Play areas were scarce. It has also become difficult for people to actively involve themselves in child-rearing. This is particularly true for middle-age adults, who face the challenge of trying to rebuild the foundation of their families' livelihood, but also for grandparents and community members who once played an active role in child-rearing. This year, the third year after the disaster, adults and those who support children who have lost one or both of their parents face an ever-growing burden.

JCU provides assistance aimed at preventing violence and other potential negative impacts on life at home and child-rearing caused by the growing anxiety and stress among adults supporting children. JCU assistance also aims at strengthening child-rearing support in the affected communities, many of which have experienced a falling birth rate and aging society prior to the disaster. Since 2011, JCU has continued assistance with a mid- to long-term view while working together with Japanese expert groups and local governments in the affected areas.

## Support for Single Father Household and Fathering Assistance

Following the East Japan Earthquake, various factors led to many fathers assuming a greater child-rearing role in the family. However, limited assistance appears to be available for fathers in this role.

The Single-Father Household and Fathering Assistance Project was launched in October 2011 in partnership with the Niiza Childcare Support Network. Through this project, fathering assistance training that imparts techniques, knowledge, and information relating to supporting single-father households and fathers is provided to individuals working on the frontlines of child assistance, including child caregivers, health nurses, child instructors, local government staff, and social workers. During the third year of the project's implementation, JCU utilized the experience and tools accumulated over the previous two years in Miyagi and Iwate to officially expand the project to Fukushima. The number of training workshops held in 2013 mainly in response to local government requests totaled 4, and attendance totaled 117 people.



Training workshops in Soma and other cities focused on explaining the challenges unique to Fukushima in addition to those common among all affected areas

## Child Assault Prevention (CAP)

The Child Assault Prevention (CAP) training programme provides opportunities for children and adults who are in supporting roles for children to understand the significance and importance of others' human rights. The CAP programme also helps build confidence and courage, and is implemented with the objective of preventing violence toward children. The CAP programme was developed in the United States in the late 1970s and today is in place at primary and junior high schools throughout Japan. JCU has introduced the CAP programme as a pillar of its assistance in areas affected by the East Japan Earthquake. JCU has partnered with Japan CAP Training & Action (J-CAPTA), an organization promoting the CAP programme in Japan, to host CAP workshops for local children and adults at preschools, kindergartens, primary and junior high schools, child welfare facilities, and public halls.

## Child-Rearing Support for Fathers

The number of fathers taking enjoyment in child-rearing is steadily increasing. However, workers involved in child-rearing support still struggle to answer important questions such as how to empower fathers to carry out a stronger parental role and how support should be provided to that end. Currently, there is no sufficient social assistance scheme in place for single-father households or fathers, making this a challenge that surpasses the boundaries of the affected areas alone. JCU creates opportunities to share its knowledge and experience gained from assistance activities with individuals involved in child-rearing support across Japan, such as by holding symposia and making its assistance tools and materials public.



## Fathers Left Alone in Fukushima

In Fukushima, there are many fathers living alone, as their children and spouse have moved to areas within and outside of Fukushima where radiation levels are lower. To support those fathers left alone, an informational magazine called "Empowering Fukushima Fathers" has been released. The magazine contains information relating to child-rearing and is distributed to fathers facing the unique circumstances of Fukushima. Fukushima-born actor Toshiyuki Nishida voiced a message of encouragement to Fukushima fathers through JCU: "The circumstances are difficult for parents and children alike, but it is important that the feelings of parents who are concerned with protecting their children are communicated." Fathering assistance tools used in the three affected prefectures, including "Empowering Fukushima Fathers (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)



Another outcome of this partnership is to train new CAP specialists. CAP specialist training is provided for teachers, local government staff, and other individuals working and interested in working for children. Between April and December 2013, a total of 227 CAP workshops were held in Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima for 5,320 people (2,509 children and 2,811 adults).

### Speak to Someone: A Radio Commercial by Ogi Mama

In August 2011, as many people still suffered the hardships of long-term life at shelters, JCU released a series of radio commercials raising awareness on the importance of notifications to child consultation centers in order to prevent the mounting stress of that situation from leading to violence and abuse to children. These commercials were provided to FM stations in the affected areas. In 2013, amidst continuous reports of increasing cases of child abuse in the affected areas, a radio message recorded by special guest Ogi Mama (a character played by education critic Naoki Ogi) was broadcasted by FM stations in the affected areas in the Tohoku region.

### Assistance for Foster Families

Areas affected by the East Japan Earthquake had experienced a declining birth rate and aging population since before the disaster. Many families taking care of children orphaned by the disaster were either elderly or individuals without child-rearing experience. Moreover, while communities had not yet fully recovered from the damage incurred by the disaster, many foster families that had supported orphan children since before the disaster—and the children



On September 15, 2013, reports on foster family assistance and other initiatives were delivered by JCU partners from Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima at the International Foster Care Organization (IFCO) World Conference in Osaka

themselves—faced an increasingly difficult situation.

In September 2012 in Kesen, Iwate, JCU launched the Foster Family Support Project in cooperation with the Japan National Council of Family Support Center, its local family support center Taiyo, foster family support organizations, and other partners. Through the project, awareness raising and training are provided to social workers and other local assistance providers. In 2013, the programme was also launched in Kesenuma, Miyagi. In August 2013, JCU partnered with the Iwate Foster Family Association to provide foster parents with a much-needed opportunity to rest and recuperate as well as an opportunity for foster children to get together.

### Training Assistance for After-School Care Staff

During the third year following the disaster, a stable lifestyle and close relationship with adults become important components of child assistance. In light of this, after-school care centers are looked on to fulfill a major role. Since April 2013, JCU has supported training opportunities for Kesenuma's after-school care staff to improve their skills in response to the request of the Kesenuma City Government (Miyagi). This programme was implemented in partnership with the Miyagi After-School Care Emergency Assistance Project and with the cooperation of the National Association for After-School Care. In 2013, trainings were held seven times, and shuttle busses were provided for training workshops in Sendai and other locations to facilitate staff attendance.



Participants attempting to punch through a newspaper page. This is a light-hearted exercise incorporated into the training agenda to allow participants to relieve stress and pent up frustration

## Child-Friendly Reconstruction Plans

UNICEF is active in more than 190 countries and territories throughout the world. UNICEF support goes beyond traditional assistance where children are only aid recipients by creating opportunities for children to participate in various processes and incorporating their opinions and ideas in assistance schemes and policy.

As assistance programmes pushed into full swing in the areas affected by the East Japan Earthquake, based on this concept of assistance, in May 2011 JCU supported the "International Competition for the Disaster Recovery Plan after the Great 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. The grand prize went to a submission by Takenaka Corporation that proposed exactly what JCU was looking for: a plan that positioned children from the affected areas as key actors in the reconstruction

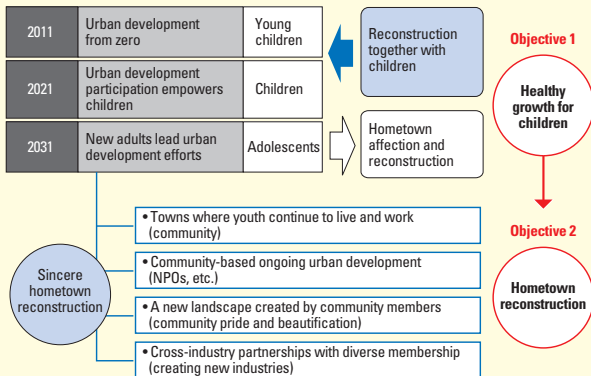
process. Meanwhile, in Soma, Fukushima, where JCU had been assisting the restart of school, schools began using class time to provide students with opportunities to think about reconstruction and disaster preparedness. Further, this concept was integrated into the city's reconstruction plan.

Since the second half of 2011, JCU has partnered with grand prize winners Takenaka Corporation, urban development specialists from Yamagata University, the Soma City Government (Fukushima) and the Japan Adventure Playground Association to assist 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) reconstruction and mini cities; and 3) reconstruction and adventure playground. JCU continues to implement activities to share the opinions and ideas generated from the three programmes with local governments (Hometown reconstruction networks).

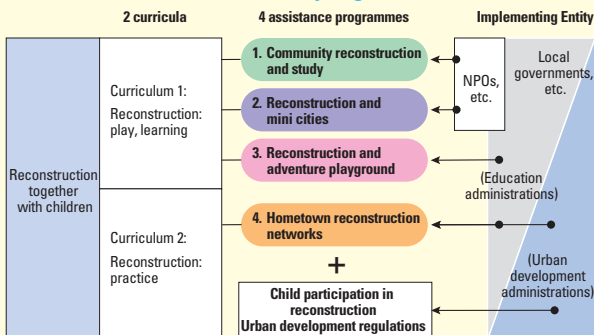
## Concept Diagram for Child-Friendly Reconstruction Plan Assistance

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.

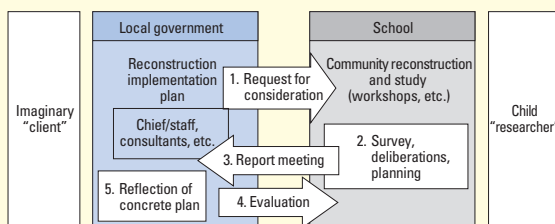
### Two assistance objectives: 1) healthy growth for children; 2) hometown reconstruction



### 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

The Soma Board of Education (Fukushima) believes that providing children the opportunity to consider the future of their hometown will contribute to reinforcing what they learn in school and deepening their appreciation for life, as well as allow for the imagination and energy of the children to fuel reconstruction efforts. As such, the Soma Board of Education announced a new initiative: "Children Considering the East Japan Earthquake." JCU has supported this initiative since 2011 upon request from the city of Soma. The initiative is positioned as an official reconstruction activity within the city's reconstruction plan.

For the initiative, the city's entire community of 15 primary and junior high schools have used class time to encourage children to share their experiences and ideas from the disaster and to learn about the challenges their community faces since the disaster. This is a process that allows them to consider the future of their hometown. On November 22, 2013, a total of approximately 800 children—all 30 classes from all applicable grades—attended the third annual report meeting along with the Soma City Mayor and community residents. Many presentations by children at the past two years' events focused on current concerns, hopes for reconstruction, and words of gratitude. This year, however, the students presented with a stronger confidence and their presentations included concrete recommendations for reconstruction.

Some student groups learned about schools and community disaster-preparedness facilities and then presented designs for disaster-resilient spaces. Others visited fishery and agricultural associations and then presented on the importance of countermeasures to harmful rumors and public relations ideas that target consumers. All presentations were original and imaginative and highlighted the children's appreciation for their nature-rich hometown as well as their determination to take hold of their own futures.



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

### Sendai, Miyagi

The coastal Wakabayashi district of Sendai was catastrophically damaged by the tsunami. However, the area surrounding Shichigo Primary School 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 of Shichigo Village – Vision for the community on my 20th birthday." Additional workshops were held for sixth-year students from the same school where they built models of what they hoped their towns would look like in 10 to 15 years time.

The 2013 presentations showed a level of concreteness nonexistent in the city plans they presented just a year

before. Their proposed initiatives were also more concrete and realistic. Before the workshop, students took to the town's streets to survey the current conditions. Their models not only included their desired changes to their community, but their ideas for heritage that should be preserved and not changed as well.



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

### Otsuchi, Iwate

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

The report includes a record of the three workshops and a subsequent opinion exchange held between the children. It also presents a list of reconstruction recommendations based on a suggested design policy crafted with technical and expert input to incorporate the children's ideas. A separate version of the report was also drafted for the children that includes commentary by experts on their proposed model and feedback to each idea.

The Otsuchi Board of Education expressed their positive intent to realize the children's ideas: "We really hoped to reflect the children's ideas in the design specification document, but we had trouble incorporating them 'as is'. We were delighted to see that their ideas have been compiled submitted in the form of a design policy proposal." When Otsuchi opened their public search for contractors for construction of the integrated school in spring 2013, the report was included in the announcement as a reference document. JCU-delegated experts continue to support this construction project as advisors in order to realize the construction of a school that reflects the opinions of its children.

### (2) Mini Cities

In 2012, nearly 1,700 children took part in an event called "Ishinomaki: A Children's Town". The event drew on the ideas, dreams, and energy of children to provide special play and learning stations where children interacted 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 2013.

Despite the rainy weather, the 2013 event attracted more than 1,000 children during its two days. Children were able to try their hand at jobs they want to do in the future at mock offices and stores, including hospitals, banks, bakeries, and television stations. At the event, children searched for mock job vacancies and then used the money saved through doing that "work" (stone "makis" served as the special currency) to



A UNICEF House makes an appearance in 2013. Children worked on public relations and as shop staff "selling" UNICEF greeting cards

purchase products or services produced by other children. Children had fun while learning about social systems and the true meaning and importance of work.

In 2012, the children tended to rely on adults for support and guidance. In 2013, however, even during the preparatory stages that took place during summer vacation when children visited stores and held meetings, a change became apparent in their approach to the process. Many children presented greater autonomy in proactively leading the initiative. The momentum will not cease with this event alone; preparations are underway for a 2014 event so that the initiative becomes a contributing process to the growth of children and reconstruction of their town.

### (3) Adventure Playground

The lack of safe places for children to play has become an increasingly serious problem following the disaster. In many affected areas, locations of new housing and businesses have yet to be identified even today as Japan approaches the three-year mark since the disaster, leaving few places for children to safely play. The affected areas continue to face difficult conditions. JCU has partnered with the Japan Adventure Playground Association to extend assistance that provides children with opportunities to engage in normal play activities. This is achieved not through parks and other facilities made available by adults, but through "play parks" that children use to create play activities, as well as delivery of "play cars" loaded with tools that children can use to create their own activities. Since 2012, JCU has dispatched "play leaders" to facilitate opportunities for children to play. Meanwhile, in affected areas of Iwate, JCU works together with local residents to secure play parks and other safe play spaces in reconstruction plans.

In October 2013, the Reconstruction Agency selected activities using play leaders and play cars conducted by the Japan Adventure Playground Association in the affected areas as a pilot project for "A New Tohoku". JCU will continue to work to increase the number of available play cars and train new play leaders so that play opportunities can be extended to children in a wider range of communities in the future.

### Night Lighting Returns to Minamisanriku

The Shizugawa district of Minamisanriku, Miyagi was severely affected by the East Japan Earthquake. Before the disaster, children from youth sports associations in the area practiced after school at Matsubara Field, a facility with night lighting. That field was destroyed by the tsunami, and as many schools currently utilize temporary facilities, the children have been forced to commute to fields located far away for practice. This creates an immense burden for children's parents, who must drive the children to the faraway locations. This has also forced some children to quit or give up joining teams. Minamisanriku residents are sincere in their wish to provide a place for their town's children to enjoy sports, which are an important community pastime. In response to strong requests from the town's residents, JCU decided to support the installation of night lighting at the field of Shizugawa Primary School. At 6:00 p.m. on July 31, the town once again enjoyed hearing the energetic cheers of their town's children as they played on the school's newly lit field.



# Education

After a natural disaster or other major event that causes significant changes to the environment, 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 has extended assistance for the reconstruction and large-scale refurbishments to preschool and kindergarten buildings, child welfare facilities, and health-related facilities. JCU has supported the reconstruction of 14 permanent and temporary facilities based on three fundamental principles: 1) creating child-focused environments as well as child participation; 2) building spaces that provide a sense of warmth and comfort; and 3) connecting communities with nature. All of these facilities were completed by the end of January 2013. In 2013, architects visited each of the facilities they helped design and confirmed how they were being used. In Iwate, Otsuchi Preschool and Takekoma Preschool both received new temporary school buildings in 2013 and were able to restart classes in their new, comfortable facilities.



A graduation ceremony held at Asahi Kindergarten's new building in Minamisanriku in March 2013

	Name of Facility	Number of Children	Completion Date
1	Otsuchi Preschool (Otsuchi, Iwate)	77	May 2011
2	Kirikiri Preschool (Otsuchi, Iwate)	43	August 2011
3	Himawari Preschool (Ishinomaki, Miyagi)	91	November 2011
4	Sanpo Preschool (Iwaki, Fukushima)	105	November 2011
5	Midori Kindergarten (Otsuchi, Iwate)	56	January 2012
6	Takekoma Preschool (Rikuzentakata, Iwate)	40	March 2012
7	Oshika Area Preschool (Ishinomaki, Miyagi)	31	June 2012
8	Inai Preschool (Ishinomaki, Miyagi)	81	July 2012
9	Asahi Kindergarten (Minamisanriku, Miyagi)	51	July 2012
10	Fuji Kindergarten (Yamamoto, Miyagi)	110	August 2012
11	Mother's Home (Kesenuma, Miyagi)	33	September 2012
12	Makisawa Kibou Preschool (Former Ikkejijima Preschool Kesenuma, Miyagi)	26	September 2012
13	Ashinome Kindergarten Child-Rearing Support Center (Kesenuma, Miyagi)	179	December 2012
14	Watari Child Care Center (Watari, Miyagi)	71	December 2012

As of the end of February 2013

## Facilities to Support Children and the Greater Community

### Onagawa, Miyagi

Onagawa, Miyagi suffered tremendous damage from the East Japan Earthquake, with nearly 70% of its buildings being washed away by the tsunami. The few remaining areas were used for temporary housing and other essential facilities, depriving children of safe places to play. JCU supported the construction of after-school care centers in order to secure places to play for children after school. These trailer house facilities have been dubbed "Orange Houses", and as of 2013 three were available (one was donated by actor Masatoshi Nakamura to Onagawa) for targeted purposes: 1) legal consultations for local residents; 2) child-rearing related assistance activities; and 3) school counselor consultations. In this way, the facilities are being used to provide vital services to both the children and adult community. Onagawa Town staff told JCU, "We really needed space to conduct individual consultations, so these facilities are tremendously appreciated."



Residents are very grateful for the precious space provided by Onagawa Orange Houses

### Futaba, Fukushima

Futaba, Fukushima was forced to evacuate as a town to the former school building of Kisai High School in Kazo, Saitama. There, in August 2011 JCU supported the creation of the "Futaba Hiroba", a special space where children can play. The evacuation shelter closed in December 2013; however, the Futaba Government plans to utilize the equipment and materials provided by JCU at a new child facility planned for construction in Iwaki, Fukushima in accordance with the transition of the town's administrative functions to Iwaki.



Futaba Hiroba takes up a corner of former Kisai High School's gymnasium

### Minamisoma, Fukushima

After the disaster, four primary schools in the Odaka district, which was designated as 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

### Advocating Policy at the National Level

As a member of the Great East Japan Earthquake Child Assistance Network, JCU organizes child assistance opinion exchanges at the National Diet Members' Building. As of November 2013, JCU has held the "Discussion on Great East Japan Earthquake Child Assistance" a total of 10 times since the meeting started in May 2011. On these occasions, JCU has taken the opportunity to report on its activities in the region, and in doing so discuss and coordinate with affected local government and civil society organizations active in the affected areas.

### Soccer star Makoto Hasebe visiting the newly completed Asahi Kindergarten

Soccer star Makoto Hasebe supported the reconstruction of Asahi Kindergarten in Minamisanriku, Miyagi using among others, the royalties from his book "Kokoro o totonoeru: Shori o taguriyoseru tame no 56 no shukan" (Train Your Spirit: 56 Practices to Becoming a Winner). He had visited the school twice, once in 2011 and again in 2012, before visiting again in June 2013 to meet the children at their newly completed school, where he was greeted with an immensely energetic, "Welcome back!"



©JCU2013/satoru matsui

"Seeing the wonderful new school building and its rich natural environment was profound because it was the realization of the support from so many people who had graciously purchased my book" (Makoto Hasebe)

### United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF Goodwill Ambassadors Manchester United meet with children who have evacuated their hometowns in Fukushima

On July 22, 2013, players from famous English soccer team Manchester United—a team that supports children around the world together with UNICEF—visited Fukushima children temporarily living in Kanagawa prefecture. They were received at Fukushima Café (Yokohama) by the children, who presented the players with a song and traditional Japanese tea. The players returned the gesture with free tickets to their upcoming exhibition match along with a strong message about the importance of dreams.



©JCU2013/M.Mura

Children presented the players with tea and traditional Fukushima sweets

### The Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, a UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador, extends a musical message of encouragement to children from Soma, Fukushima

The Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra has provided immense support since the East Japan Earthquake through activities such as charity concerts. A quintet that visited Miyagi in 2011 returned for two days between September 21–22, 2013 to visit Soma, Fukushima. There, they toured primary schools heavily damaged by the disaster to attend reopening ceremonies and teach music classes as guest instructors, using their world-renowned music talents to bring smiles to the faces of children.



©JCU2013/G.Bando

120 junior high and high school students from Soma who participate in school wind instrument clubs were invited to attend the concert

### Three UNICEF Photo Exhibitions

Three photo exhibitions continued a tour of fourteen locations across Japan in 2013. These exhibitions were: 1) "Children and the 2011 Japan Earthquake and Tsunami – UNICEF at work," an exhibition comprised of 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

### Children Reaching Out to Say "Thank You"

In 2013, the UNICEF House in Tokyo received visits from large number of children, including from Daiichi Junior High School and Akasaki Junior High School in Ofunato, Iwate, Hebata Junior High School in Ishinomaki, Miyagi, as well as Onagawa Junior High School in Onagawa, Miyagi. At the UNICEF House, the children extended messages of gratitude for JCU's assistance and expressed their strong determination to use their youth and energy to revitalize their communities.



Third-year students representing Hebata Junior High School present a song about their local community



A traditional fisherman's flag presented to JCU by Daiichi Junior High School, Ofunato



## Iwate: Making New Friends

Ms. Ayako Fujiwara,

Secretary General, Iwate Association for UNICEF

In 2013, the Iwate Association for UNICEF has continued its assistance programme in close cooperation with JCU. This year, a large number of children participated in summer vacation film screenings, board game events, flower planting, the Prayer Tree Project, and other activities.

Exchanges were held for the third time with the Otsuchi Agudomame Kids' Chorus and the Morioka City Kyara Hall Boys' and Girls' Choir. On July 27 an interactive concert was held at Otsuchi Shiroyama Gymnasium. Each event provided an opportunity for guests to sing together, reinforcing their connection and solidarity, and making for both a fun and meaningful concert. At the Morioka City Kyara Hall Boys' and Girls' Choir 20th anniversary concert scheduled for February 2014, children will attend a presentation of the children opera "Gauche the Cellist." In the effort to provide full support for psychosocial support and child protection programmes, we will continue partnerships with CAP Iwate and CAP



Morioka City Kyara Hall Boys' and Girls' Choir July 2013 Concert

Ria (created after the disaster) in order to do everything possible to restore smiles to the faces of affected children in Iwate.

## Miyagi: Communicating Children's Ideas

Ms. Eiko Igarashi,

Secretary General, Miyagi Association for UNICEF

We are now at the point where we must speak of the East Japan Earthquake as something that happened three years ago. While we are making progress toward recovery, many of the affected areas are still just cleared, empty spaces. It is vital that we communicate the success stories of those overcoming adversity in the affected areas before what happened nearly three years ago is forgotten as a thing of the past. The road to recovery should be traveled while taking special care to remember, not forget, the importance of life, kindness, and warm-heartedness that we have all learned as a result of experiencing the earthquake and tsunami. We will continue to implement JCU's programmes together with the various partners we have worked with since the disaster. We will also be making efforts at disseminating and implementing the Convention on the Rights of the Child in accordance with the event "Toward Practicing and Disseminating the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child: 20 years since ratification, calling on Japan 2013-2015."



Children learning about society through play at "Ishinomaki: A Children's Town"

## Fukushima: Supporting Children through Outside Play Opportunities

Mr. Kazuo Sato,

Secretary General, Fukushima Association for UNICEF

The Fukushima Child Recuperation Project continued to be implemented in 2013. Between April and December 2013: weekend events were held a total of 86 times for 2,918 individuals; recuperation events were implemented 6 times for 489 preschool-age children; 29 plans were implemented to facilitate the reception of 827 Fukushima residents in other prefectures; and 5,290 individuals at 118 schools participated in the outside

play programme. As such, in 2013, 239 events were held for 9,524 people. Since activities started in 2011, the total number of people participating in these events totals 63,385.

With immense backing from our supporters, we have been able to assist the recuperation of a great number of children and parents. Our account balance for the period beginning April 2013 and ending December 2013 indicates total revenues of ¥69,069,395 and expenses of ¥52,069,246.

In Fukushima, JCU supports the Fukushima Society of Certified Clinical Psychologists and CAP Fukushima. Together with these organizations, we are conducting deliberations with the Child-Rearing Section of the Fukushima Prefectural Government in order to strengthen ties with the prefecture.

At present, children are unable to enjoy playing outside on a regular basis, which has led to a growing obesity problem. I am hoping to create facilities in the Fukushima suburbs where radiation levels are low, where we can regularly monitor levels and ensure children always have a place to play outside freely.



Children smiling as they play with animals during an event of the Fukushima Child Recuperation Project

### 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

## Iwate in the Third Year

UNICEF Tanzania Office, Health Manager,  
Mr. Tadashi Yasuda

At the time of the East Japan Earthquake, I was working at the UNICEF Vietnam Office. As news about the disaster grew clearer, I felt a strong calling to return to Japan to help. I can still remember that feeling even today. Then, I received orders from UNICEF Headquarters to



Today, Mr. Tadashi Yasuda works to protect children in Tanzania

travel to Iwate as an expert to provide emergency assistance. The activities I conducted together with JCU prioritized speed and, as a result, we were able to meet the needs of local governments as they gradually restored their capacity to provide assistance. Participating in emergency relief in my own country made me realize the strength of Japan in terms of its response to affected survivors and local governments. This was a tremendous relief and made me very proud.

I used my summer vacation in 2013 to revisit the affected areas with my family, as I wanted to teach my children about the disaster. Standing in contrast to the breathtaking natural beauty of Iwate, the mountains of debris that had crowded the area after the disaster had since been replaced with grassy vacant lots. That was a painful indicator of the long path to reconstruction. It was also a reminder of the small number of children in the affected areas. I have now been transferred to the UNICEF Tanzania Office to work again on assistance for developing countries. I pray from the bottom of my heart for the rapid reconstruction of the Tohoku region and have great expectations for the programmes of JCU.

# Three-Year Income and Expenses Report

**[Income]** (March 14, 2011 to December 31, 2013) (Units: Yen)

	Income
From JCU's domestic operations expenses account	100,000,000
Donations received in Japan*1	3,532,545,738
Donations received from overseas*2	1,212,946,130
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,845,491,868</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, 2013)

(Units: Yen)

Item / Details	Expenses (to Dec. 2013)	Planned Expenses*9 (to Dec. 2014)	Planned Expenses*9 (from Jan. 2015)	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	500,000	500,000	<b>94,147,340</b>
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>948,672,502</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>949,672,502</b> *10
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	1,857,343,975	17,886,200	0	<b>1,875,230,175</b>
	Junior High and High School Interscholastic Athletic Meets	67,528,498	0	0	<b>67,528,498</b>
	Technical Support*3	40,747,354	499,800	500,000	<b>41,747,154</b>
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,606,078,835</b>	<b>18,386,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>2,624,964,835</b>
4. Psychosocial Support	UNICEF Children's Bus Field Trips and Let's Play! The Outdoors Playtime and Fukushima Child Recuperation Projects	153,672,936	39,500,000	39,500,000	<b>232,672,936</b>
Report P. 7	UNICEF Children's Mini Library Project, Tegami Project and Prayer Tree Project	41,972,464	200,000	0	<b>42,172,464</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	179,531,339	57,590,000	56,030,000	<b>293,151,339</b>
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>383,280,471</b>	<b>97,290,000</b>	<b>95,530,000</b>	<b>576,100,471</b>
5. Child Protection	Advocacy*5	2,295,319	1,000,000	500,000	<b>3,795,319</b>
Report P. 9	IEC materials, etc.*4	2,021,302	0	0	<b>2,021,302</b>
	Technical Support*3	61,966,956	12,520,000	12,195,000	<b>86,681,956</b>
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>66,283,577</b>	<b>13,520,000</b>	<b>12,695,000</b>	<b>92,498,577</b> *11
6. Child-Friendly Reconstruction Plans	Advocacy*5	3,942,405	1,400,000	1,400,000	<b>6,742,405</b>
Report P. 10	Child-Friendly Reconstruction (creating play spaces and playgrounds)	67,610,301	10,240,000	9,240,000	<b>87,090,301</b>
	Technical Support*3	26,799,270	76,236,000	67,812,926	<b>170,848,196</b>
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>98,351,976</b>	<b>87,876,000</b>	<b>78,452,926</b>	<b>264,680,902</b>
7. Programme Reports and Communication	Reporting and Communication*6	82,313,641	2,100,000	8,600,000	<b>93,013,641</b>
Report P. 14					
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>82,313,641</b>	<b>2,100,000</b>	<b>8,600,000</b>	<b>93,013,641</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,372,290,519</b>	<b>219,672,000</b>	<b>196,277,926</b>	<b>4,788,240,445</b>
<b>B. On-Site Operations of Programme*7</b>					
	Local Offices Rental, Communications, Transportation Expenses, etc.	33,777,596	930,000	930,000	<b>35,637,596</b>
	Project Staff and Volunteers to Sites*8	21,385,827	114,000	114,000	<b>21,613,827</b>
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>55,163,423</b>	<b>1,044,000</b>	<b>1,044,000</b>	<b>57,251,423</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,427,453,942</b>	<b>220,716,000</b>	<b>197,321,926</b>	<b>4,845,491,868</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 period, 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, 2014, and could change if there is a change in future conditions or the programme in the disaster-affected area.

\*10. Reduced as a result of influenza vaccination subsidies falling below initial forecasted costs.

\*11. Forecasted expenditures were marked down in light of figures until 2013.

Note: This Income and Expenses Report was compiled as an easy-to-understand summary of JCU's programme. The report covers a 34-month period from March 2011 (when the programme started) to December 2013. 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 and organizations. 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, prefectural JCU 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 March 31, 2013)

### 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.

#### Grants Received for Fundraising

American Express International, Inc.; Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation

#### 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, Hakuodo, HANDS, Japan Liaison Council of Breastfeeding Organizations

##### [Education]

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

##### [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, 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, Hakuodo, 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

Cover Photographs (from top left)



Soccer star Makoto Hasebe visiting children at the newly constructed Asahi Kindergarten building



Children trying out various professions at the "Ishinomaki: A Children's Town" event



A model of an ideal town built by a class of sixth graders from Shichigo Primary School



Onagawa Junior High School students presenting about urban planning that saves lives during a disaster

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

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