

The Great East Japan Earthquake

Assistance from around the world

The Great East Japan Earthquake struck on March 11, 2011. Emergency rescue teams from 23 countries or regions raced to the disaster zone, assistance was offered by 163 countries or regions and by 43 international organizations, and emergency supplies and donations were received from 126 of these countries, regions and international organizations.

Source: Data by Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

Emergency rescue teams dispatched to the disaster zone
From **23** countries or regions

As of January 30, 2012

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Australia	Period: March 16 to 19 / Rescue team / Rescue dogs / Location: Minamisanriku, Miyagi Prefecture
China	Period: March 14 to 20 / Rescue team / Location: Ofunato, Iwate Prefecture
France	Period: March 16 to 23 / Rescue workers / Location: Natori, Miyagi Prefecture and Hachinohe, Aomori Prefecture
Germany	Period: March 14 to 15 / Rescue team / Rescue dogs / Location: Minamisanriku, Miyagi Prefecture
India	Period: March 29 to April 6 / Relief team / Location: Onagawa, Miyagi Prefecture
Indonesia	Period: March 19 to 23 / Rescue team / Clerical and medical staff / Location: Kesenuma, Shiogama, Ishinomaki and other locations in Miyagi Prefecture
Israel	Period: March 29 to April 10 / Medical assistance team / Location: Minamisanriku, Miyagi Prefecture
Jordan	Period: April 25 to May 12 / Medical team / Location: Fukushima Prefecture
Korea, Rep.	Period: March 12 to 23 / Rescue team / Rescue dogs / Location: Sendai, Miyagi Prefecture
Mexico	Period: March 15 to 17 / Rescue team / Rescue dogs / Location: Natori, Miyagi Prefecture
Mongolia	Period: March 17 to 19 / Rescue team / Location: Natori and Iwanuma, Miyagi Prefecture
New Zealand	Period: March 16 to 18 / Rescue team / Location: Minamisanriku, Miyagi Prefecture
Philippines	Period: June 28 to July 11 / Medical assistance team / Location: Iwate Prefecture and Miyagi Prefecture
Russia	Period: March 16 to 18 / Rescue team / Location: Ishinomaki, Miyagi Prefecture
Singapore	Period: March 13 to 15 / Rescue team / Rescue dogs / Location: Soma, Fukushima Prefecture
South Africa	Period: March 19 to 25 / Rescue team / Location: Iwanuma, Natori, Tagajo and Ishinomaki, Miyagi Prefecture
Sri Lanka	Period: May 12 to June 1 / Recovery assistance team / Location: Ishinomaki, Miyagi Prefecture
Switzerland	Period: March 14 to 16 / Rescue team / Rescue dogs / Location: Minamisanriku, Miyagi Prefecture
Thailand	Period: May 8 to June 3 / Medical team / Location: Fukushima Prefecture
Turkey	Period: March 20 to April 8 / Rescue team / Location: Tagajo, Ishinomaki and Shichigahama, Miyagi Prefecture
UK	Period: March 15 to 17 / Rescue team / Rescue dogs / Location: Ofunato and Kamaishi, Iwate Prefecture
USA	Period: March 15 to 19 / Rescue team / Rescue dogs / Location: Ofunato and Kamaishi, Iwate Prefecture
Taiwan	Period: March 16 to 18 / Rescue team / Location: Natori and Iwanuma, Miyagi Prefecture



Declarations of assistance, including personnel, supplies and donations
From **163** countries or regions and **43** international organizations

As of February 6, 2012

Provision of relief supplies and donations
126 countries, regions and international organizations
Totalling more than **17.5** billion yen*

As of February 6, 2012

Donations sent to diplomatic offices overseas
Approx. **8.7** billion yen

As of December 31, 2011

163 countries or regions are...

Asia

Bangladesh
Bhutan
Brunei Darussalam
Cambodia
China
Hong Kong
India
Indonesia
Korea, Rep.
Lao PDR
Malaysia
Maldives
Mongolia
Myanmar
Nepal
Pakistan
Philippines
Singapore
Sri Lanka
Taiwan
Thailand
Timor-Leste
Viet Nam

South and Central America

Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Grenada
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
St. Lucia
St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Suriname
Trinidad and Tobago
Uruguay
Venezuela

Middle East

Afghanistan
Bahrain
Iran
Iraq
Israel
Jordan
Kuwait
Oman
Palestine
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Turkey
UAE

Africa

Algeria
Botswana
Cameroon
Chad
Congo, Rep.
Djibouti
Egypt
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Kenya
Madagascar
Mali
Mauritania
Morocco
Namibia
Niger
Nigeria
Rwanda
Senegal
South Africa
Sudan
Tanzania
Togo
Tunisia
Uganda
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Oceania

Australia
Fiji
Kiribati
Marshall Islands
Micronesia
New Zealand
Palau
Papua New Guinea
Samoa
Solomon Islands
Tonga
Tuvalu
Vanuatu

Europe

Albania
Andorra
Armenia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Belgium
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Georgia
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Kazakhstan
Kosovo
Kyrgyz Republic
Latvia
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Macedonia
Malta
Moldova
Monaco
Montenegro
Netherlands
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Russia
Serbia
Slovak Republic
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Tajikistan
Turkmenistan
Ukraine
UK
Uzbekistan
Vatican

* Donations from NGOs or private individuals are not included.

Japanese ODA, a way to repay the sympathy and the belief in us

In the wake of the March 2011 earthquake Japan received many emergency supplies, financial aid or donations, and messages from international organizations, countries and regions around the globe, reminding us anew of the deep bonds that the country has established with the international community. The way to repay that sympathy and belief in us is to make the process of reconstruction

from the Great East Japan Earthquake into "a powerful model for survival" for the people of the world. It is needed to use our ODA to help countries prepare infrastructure and systems to withstand natural disasters, to support research into disaster prevention, and to turn the lessons that Japan has learned into a "global asset" that is shared by every country in the world.



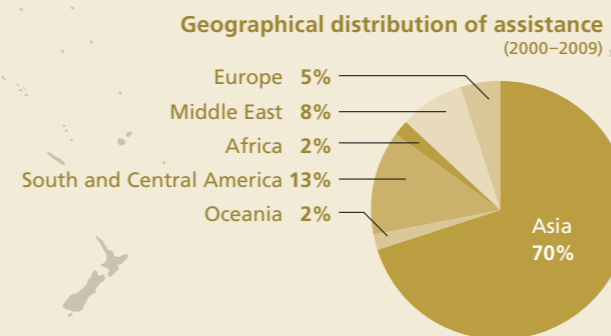
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Reconstruction and Disaster Management Support: JICA Case Studies

Japan has been visited by many large-scale natural disasters, including earthquakes, tsunamis, typhoons and floods, and has drawn upon the lessons learned from them to improve disaster management in terms of both equipment and services. Based on this expertise, JICA is providing support to boost the ability of developing countries, where such damage is concentrated, to respond to natural disasters.



It is difficult to stave off natural disasters, but it is possible to control risks and reduce damage. Based on a "disaster management cycle" consisting of the three stages of "prevention", "emergency response" and "recovery and reconstruction", JICA is working to provide comprehensive support with the aim of improving the way in which society deals with disasters.



Chile



Chile Earthquake and Tsunami

Occurred in February 2010
Caused approximately 800 deaths

- E** Dispatched an expert team to assess structural damage, provided 30 million yen's worth of emergency supplies.
- TCP** Boosted the capability of the relevant government offices in Japan and Chile to deal with earthquakes and tsunamis, covering a wide range of fields, including tsunami alerts, earthquake resistant design for bridges and buildings, and psychological care.
- S** Drawing upon Japanese and Chilean experience of tsunamis, it is aimed to strengthen the defences of regions around the world that are vulnerable to tsunamis. In the wake of the Great East Japan Earthquake JICA is also studying such topics as the improvement of offshore tsunami measurements, and the speedy recovery of ports and municipalities in the disaster zone.

Turkey

Northwest Turkey Earthquakes

Occurred in August and November, 1999
Caused approximately 20,000 deaths

- E** Dispatched Japan Disaster Relief teams (rescue teams, medical teams, expert teams and JSDF units), provided 170 million yen's worth of emergency supplies.

- TCP**
 - In addition to disaster prevention measures applied to constructions, an integral measure was to improve the capabilities of elementary and junior high school teachers involved in education on disaster prevention.
 - Provided support for coordination between the government offices and research institutes who perform seismic observations and improved the monitoring system by establishing a nationwide seismic observation network.

LA Reinforcement work to make structures like the First and Second Bosphorus Bridges resistant to earthquakes.

* Emergency supplies such as tents were provided after the October 2011 Van Earthquake.



Indonesia



Sumatra-Andaman Earthquake and Indian Ocean Tsunami

Occurred in December 2004
Caused approximately 130,000 deaths

- E** Dispatched Japan Disaster Relief teams (medical teams and JSDF units), provided 25 million yen's worth of emergency supplies.

DS Drew up the plan to restore and reconstruct the city of Banda Aceh.

- TCP** Rebuilt damaged schools with an anti-earthquake design based on Japanese earthquake resistance standards, and suggested that the design be made the standard for school construction.

T Technical training, such as in metalwork, to revive local industry. Training of human resources to rebuild local government.

* JICA also dispatched Japan Disaster Relief teams and provided technical cooperation for the construction of earthquake resistant housing after the 2006 Java Earthquake and 2009 West Sumatra Padang Earthquake.

Maldives

Sumatra-Andaman Earthquake and Indian Ocean Tsunami

Occurred in December 2004
Caused approximately 100 deaths

- E** Dispatched Japan Disaster Relief teams (medical teams and expert teams), provided 12 million yen's worth of emergency supplies.

GA Cyclone damage in 1987 paralyzed the Malé Island capital, so breakwaters were constructed in the south, east and west of Malé Island between that year and 2002. Two-thirds of the islands suffered flooding in the Sumatra-Andaman Earthquake and Indian Ocean Tsunami. However, thanks to these breakwaters, Malé Island escaped serious damage and suffered no fatalities.



Bangladesh



Cyclone Sidr

Occurred in November 2007
Caused approximately 4,300 deaths

- E** Provided 35 million yen's worth of emergency supplies.

TCP Assisted the improvement of precise meteorological observations and forecasts that make effective use of weather radar data.

GA Constructed cyclone shelters to serve as evacuation sites in 119 locations. Also installed early evacuation alarms based on weather radar. More than 300,000 people perished in the cyclone of 1970 when there were no shelters, however fatalities caused by Cyclone Sidr in 2007, which followed the same route as the 1970 one, were reduced since people were able to evacuate to the shelters.

China

Great Sichuan Earthquake

Occurred in May 2008
Caused approximately 70,000 deaths

- E** Dispatched Japan Disaster Relief teams (rescue and medical teams), provided 60 million yen's worth of emergency supplies.

TCP

- Trained people involved in healthcare and education to provide psychological, medical and educational care for people suffering from stress disorders in the wake of the earthquake.

- Trained the instructors at the National Earthquake Response Support Service in rescue techniques such as how to secure ropes, and on how to liaise with the administration after a disaster has struck.
- Coached architectural design engineers in technology to make structures earthquake resistant.



Haiti



Haiti Earthquake

Occurred in January 2010
Caused approximately 222,000 deaths

- E** Dispatched Japan Disaster Relief teams (medical teams and JSDF units), provided 30 million yen's worth of emergency supplies.

DS Drew up reconstruction plans for Léogâne, did work to restore the water supply in urban areas, etc.

T Provided officials and NGO staff with lessons learned from the Great Hanshin Earthquake to strengthen the community links so important in times of disaster.

DE Under the trilateral cooperation between Haiti, Japan and Mexico, dispatched a team of Mexican experts to provide instruction in earthquake-proofing technology.

Recovery and Reconstruction

Haiti



Helping to **rebuild the country** after the disaster by drawing up a national development plan

A huge magnitude 7.0 earthquake struck the Caribbean island nation of Haiti in January 2010, devastating its capital of Port-au-Prince and the surrounding areas. However, the frailty of its governmental organizations means that no progress is being made in recovery and reconstruction.

Assistance in drawing up reconstruction plans with a mid- and long-term perspective

Three days after the earthquake, JICA dispatched the Japan Disaster Relief team to provide medical assistance in Léogâne, the town closest to the epicenter. In February we participated in a survey of needs held jointly by international organizations and focusing on mid- and long-term recovery and reconstruction.

Based on the data produced by the survey, the "Urgent Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Support Project for Haiti" was launched, assisting in the drawing up of a reconstruction plan that would form the foundation of post-reconstruction nation building. JICA also set up 12 communal taps located at schools in Léogâne as a measure to restore emergency infrastructure aimed at putting people's daily lives back in order, and worked with JEN, a Japanese NGO active in the same area, in health education activities to prevent the spread of infectious diseases such as cholera.

JICA Hyogo and the Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution collaborated in running training courses. Administrators, local government officials and NGO staff came to Japan and,

based in Kobe with its experience of the Great Hanshin Earthquake, learned about local cooperation in the wake of a disaster. With further grant aid, we now plan to start work on roads and a water supply network in Léogâne.



JICA experts discuss the installation of communal taps at schools in Léogâne

Prevention

Indonesia



The most important disaster control measure is to **curb and reduce damage**

Indonesia is made up of roughly 18,000 islands and is located on the Pacific Rim of Fire. It has been visited by countless natural disasters, including earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. The past decade alone has seen a series of large-scale natural disasters, such as the 2004 Sumatra-Andaman Earthquake and Indian Ocean Tsunami, the 2006 Java Earthquake, the 2009 West Sumatra Padang Earthquake, and the 2010 Merapi Eruption. These have caused tremendous damage to people's lives. The Indonesian government has responded by launching measures

to swiftly improve disaster prevention measures in recent years, including the enactment of the Disaster Management Law in 2007.

Geographical conditions mean that natural disasters are unavoidable, so for Indonesia it is essential to adopt appropriate precautionary measures before disasters occur, and to plan to curb and reduce damage. Japan has experienced many natural disasters and JICA is sharing Japanese know-how with the Central Indonesian government and at the regional and local community level to promote improvements in their disaster prevention capabilities.

Strengthening the community to withstand disasters

Most of the houses in Jogjakarta, the epicenter of the 2006 Java Earthquake, were simple brick constructions so more than 100,000 homes collapsed and as many as 400 schools and public health centers were completely or partially destroyed. As part of the reconstruction work, JICA has been supporting the spread of small one-storey dwellings that take earthquake resistance into account. In several locations within the area damaged by the West Sumatra Padang Earthquake JICA also rebuilt schools based on an earthquake-resistant design as well as working on projects such as the drawing up

of hazard maps in conjunction with the local people.

Since the late 1970s JICA's assistance has been provided for the drawing up of a basic disaster prevention plan with regard to Mount Merapi, one of the world's most active volcanoes, as well as the construction of sediment control dams and training dikes*. These employ a technique also used at Mount Unzen in Nagasaki, Japan, for example, to not only capture and control river sediment generated by the eruption but also to guide it to safe open spaces outside of the rivers by constructing training dikes in their lower reaches.

JICA has also been providing assistance for measures to build a country that can withstand natural disasters at the national level, such as the drawing up of a national disaster prevention plan and disaster prevention plans for areas that are vulnerable to disaster, boosting the capabilities of administrative officials, building early warning systems for specific disasters such as landslides and tsunamis, and improving monitoring capabilities. Via Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS), JICA is currently working on creating comprehensive disaster prevention measures to cover earthquakes, tsunamis and volcanic eruptions.

* Dikes to control the flow of volcanic debris



The local government plays the main role in drawing up a hazard map



A sediment dam constructed on Mount Merapi

Emergency Response

Thailand



"Saving lives" with a swift and effective response to disasters

Starting in July 2011, Thailand experienced the kind of heavy rainfall that only comes once in every 50 years or so. From October there was large-scale flooding in Northern and Central Thailand, and 62 of the country's provinces, including its capi-

tal of Bangkok and Ayutthaya with its many industrial estates, suffered damage. JICA responded by sending emergency supplies such as tents and water purifiers on October 14. JICA also later provided emergency supplies such as life-jackets, temporary toilets and outboard motors in accordance with local needs.

Japanese drainage pump cars deployed to lower water levels in industrial estates

On October 26 JICA sent a team of Japanese experts specializing in disaster prevention measures at waterworks, subways and airports to advise on how to protect the infrastructure of such facilities from floodwater. They took with them 10 drainage pump cars that had also been used after the Great East Japan

Earthquake, and the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism and Japanese companies worked with local engineers to drain away floodwater. This has contributed to the lowering of the water level in disaster areas such as the Ayutthaya industrial estates where more than 400 Japanese companies are based. Since October 19 a JICA survey team has been holding a series of discussions with Thai government officials to consider revisions to the master plan of the "Comprehensive Chao Phraya River Basin Flood Control Plan Survey" drawn up by JICA between 1996 and 1999. A survey was launched in December to draw up new countermeasures against floods that takes into account such factors as rapid urbanization and industrialization, and changing weather patterns.

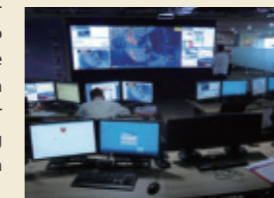


Pumping operations guided by Japanese engineers and using drainage pump cars

ASEAN

Birth of a regional disaster prevention base

As the experience of the Sumatra-Andaman Earthquake and Indian Ocean Tsunami taught, "natural disasters are not limited by national boundaries when they occur". Thus the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (known as the AHA Centre) was set up in November 2011 as a way to plan countermeasures for the ASEAN region. This centre acts to facilitate coordination on disaster prevention measures in the ASEAN region and, as the host country, Indonesia is cooperating in such initiatives as disaster control measures, responses to disasters and reconstruction. Japan has dispatched experts to the AHA Center secretariat to provide know-how about disaster prevention measures in Japan and assistance for disaster prevention in developing countries, and to share information about disaster prevention.



Philippines

Disaster control measures drawing upon the lessons of the Great East Japan Earthquake

Philippines has been struck by many natural disasters, such as the 1991 eruption of Mount Pinatubo, and JICA is providing aid to boost the capabilities of the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology, which monitors earthquakes and volcanoes. In order to make good use in this project of the lessons learned in the Great East Japan Earthquake, JICA interviewed earthquake victims who are Philippine nationals living in East Japan, and videoed 51 Filipinos talking about their experiences of the earthquake and tsunami, and will make the recordings into a disaster prevention training DVD. It is planned to use it in our projects as an educational tool to teach about disaster prevention.



Message



Sri Mulyani Indrawati

Managing Director
World Bank Group

Sri Mulyani Indrawati, Managing Director, joined the World Bank in June 2010. Prior to the position, she has served as Indonesia's Minister of Finance. Her earlier positions include Coordinating Minister of Economic Affairs, Executive Director at the International Monetary Fund, and faculty member at the University of Indonesia. She obtained her Ph.D. in Economics from the University of Illinois.

The global economic recovery today remains fragile and uncertain, and as pressures from high energy and food prices show us, it is the poorest that are hurting most. The World Bank estimates that since June 2010, food price hikes have pushed an extra 44 million people into extreme poverty, with global food prices remaining 33 percent higher than a year ago.

This is why there is no room for complacency and why, now more than ever, international leadership is so important. Japan historically has been and continues to be such a leader.

The World Bank has renewed its focus on helping the most vulnerable people, creating opportunities for growth, promoting global collective action on public goods issues, strengthening governance as well as managing and preparing for crises. At the same time, Japan has renewed its commitment to the multi-lateral approach and the positive results it brings to so many people of the world.

The response to the devastating earthquake and tsunami of March 11 provided inspiration to us all. The resilience and strength of the Japanese people under such trying circumstances led to an outpouring of goodwill not just from developed countries, but from developing countries as well, in appreciation of Japan's contribution in their time of need.

These events serve as a stark reminder of unpredictable dangers posed by natural disasters, and the need to mitigate and plan for these risks clearly indicating Japan's role in leading the way on disaster prevention. The disaster risk reduction agenda has been a priority for the World Bank and its partners, and we are currently working with Japanese counterparts to learn from and share Japan's experience.

Japan has been an influential and reliable partner for the World Bank in these efforts with a common commitment to poverty reduction. Japan stresses the importance of working collaboratively with others to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by strongly supporting critical issues such as health and climate change.

As the second largest shareholder and one of the largest contributors to trust funds at the World Bank, Japan's own development experience in the post-war period has been an inspiration to member countries wishing to emulate its success.

In 2012, Japan will host the Annual Meetings for the World Bank Group and International Monetary Fund. We are grateful and encouraged that Japan has not lost its enthusiasm to help the world, and look forward to further enhancing our partnership on important global issues.