

Emergency Disaster Relief

Providing Timely Support and Dedication to Disaster Victims

Disaster Relief Activities by Team Dispatch and Relief Supplies

JICA is responsible for administering Japan's disaster relief operations as determined by the Japanese government in response to requests from affected governments or international organizations when major disasters occur overseas. Search and rescue teams, medical teams, expert teams or Self-Defense Force units are dispatched as Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) teams. JICA also provides emergency relief supplies to disaster-affected areas.



Search activities at collapsed building



Rescue workers transport an injured person during UN-led team capacity assessment, INSARAG External Classification

* In March 2010, Japan Disaster Relief team members underwent an assessment (capability assessment of international urban-type search-and-rescue teams held by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs) and earned the Heavy-class qualification, the highest-level classification

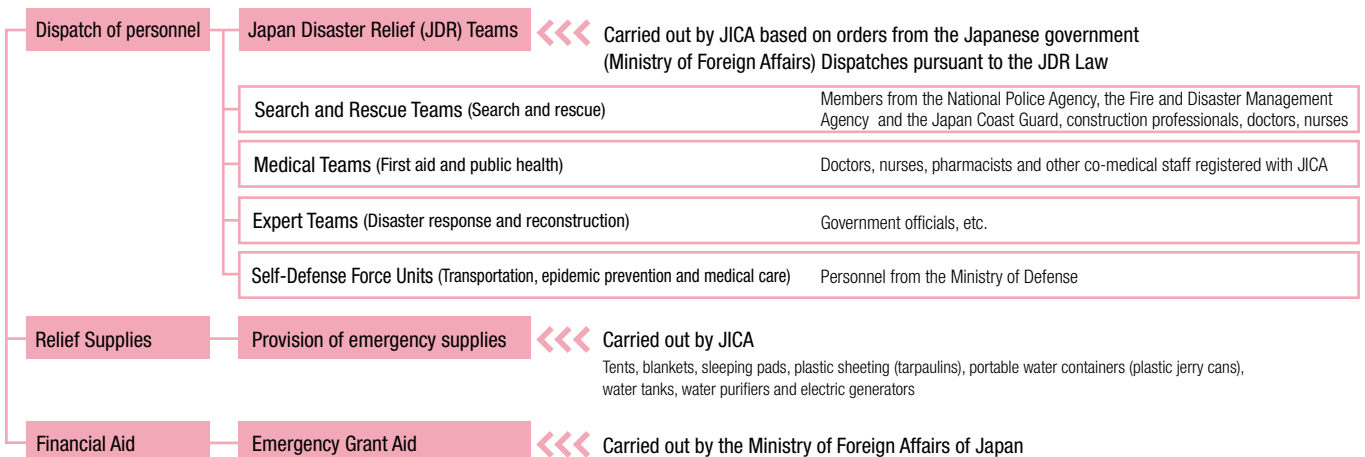
Stockpiling Supplies at Four Bases around the World for Rapid Responses

To facilitate the rapid and reliable supply of the large-volume of relief items, reserve supplies must be procured and appropriately stockpiled in advance at locations as close as possible to disaster areas. Accordingly, JICA has warehouses in four locations worldwide, namely Germany (Frankfurt), Singapore, the United States (Miami) and South Africa (Johannesburg). Eight priority goods are stockpiled at these four locations—tents, sleeping pads, plastic sheeting (tarpaulins), blankets, portable water containers (plastic jerry cans), water tanks, water purifiers and electric generators. In cases where other types of supplies are required, JICA takes emergency action, including procurement in affected or neighboring countries. When requested, emergency medical supplies are procured from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Supply Division in Denmark or the International Dispensary Association (IDA) in the Netherlands and are rapidly shipped to affected countries.



Handing over emergency relief supplies

Japan's International Disaster Relief



Provision of Disaster Relief Supplies in Fiscal 2009 (April 2009-March 2010 14 cases)

Disaster occurrence date	Country	Type of disaster	Type of relief	Value of material aid/ No. of persons
April 2009	Mexico	New influenza virus (H1N1)	Provision of materials	Approx. ¥21 million
August 2009	Taiwan	Typhoon	Assessment team	2
			Expert team	5
			Provision of materials	Approx. ¥40 million
September 2009	Burkina Faso	Flood	Provision of materials	Approx. ¥14 million
September 2009	Papua New Guinea	Cholera, dysentery	Provision of materials	Approx. ¥ 8 million
September 2009	Philippines	Cyclone	Provision of materials	Approx. ¥20 million
September 2009	Indonesia	Earthquake	Rescue team	65
			Medical team	23
			Self-Defense Force Units	37
			Provision of materials	Approx. ¥25 million
September 2009	Viet Nam	Typhoon	Provision of materials	Approx. ¥20 million
September 2009	Samoa	Earthquake, tsunami	Provision of materials	Approx. ¥20 million
September 2009	Bhutan	Earthquake	Provision of materials	Approx. ¥10 million
September 2009	Laos	Typhoon, flood	Provision of materials	Approx. ¥10 million
November 2009	El Salvador	Heavy rain	Provision of materials	Approx. ¥20 million
January 2010	Haiti	Earthquake	Assessment team	3
			Medical team	26
			Self-Defense Force Units	183
			Provision of materials	Approx. ¥30 million
February 2010	Chile	Earthquake	Assessment team	2
			Medical team	3
			Provision of materials	Approx. ¥31 million
March 2010	Fiji	Typhoon	Provision of materials	Approx. ¥10 million

Case Study

Japan Disaster Relief Team First to Arrive at the Affected Area

Disaster from Earthquake Off the Coast of Padang in West Sumatra, Indonesia

At 5:16 pm (local time) on September 30, 2009, a major 7.6 magnitude earthquake struck 45km west-southwest of the city of Padang, in West Sumatra, Indonesia. The earthquake caused the collapse of more than 110,000 buildings in Padang and the surrounding areas and claimed the lives of 1,117 people and left approximately 2,900 people injured. Immediately after the earthquake, JICA dispatched staff from its Indonesia Office to the affected area to collect information on the disaster.

The following day, October 1, at 11:30 am the Japanese government decided to dispatch a Japan Disaster Relief Team. Approximately 11 hours later, at 11:05 pm, a total of 75 persons making up a rescue team and a medical team departed Japan on a chartered flight. The Japanese rescue team was the first to arrive at the affected area among the international search and rescue teams.

While making joint assessments with the UN and the Swiss Rescue team, the Japanese team carried out search activities for disaster victims at six sites. Although 21 international rescue teams, including the Japanese team, continued to make intense around-the-clock search efforts, the teams were unable to find a single survivor. Nevertheless, these dedicated rescue activities provided residents of the stricken area with encouragement.

The Japanese medical team, which was dispatched for the first time together with the rescue team, provided medical treatment to a total of 1,477 people over a 10-day period in Pariaman City, West Sumatra.

The Japan Disaster Relief Team earned high acclaim for its extremely quick arrival at the disaster area as well as for coordinating initial rescue

operations with Indonesia and the United Nations. There are also expectations for rescue activities that respond quickly to large-scale disasters in the future.



The line of people at the disaster area waiting to receive medical treatment continued without interruption from early morning until late at night.