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JAPAN PLATFORM

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JAPAN PLATFORM

Aid to Victims of the Kumamoto Earthquakes

(Emergency Response to Earthquake in Kumamoto)

FY 2016 Report



About the Kumamoto Earthquakes

The Kumamoto earthquakes are a series of earthquakes including a magnitude 7.3 main shock which struck at 1:25 on April 16, 2016 beneath Kumamoto City of Kumamoto Prefecture in the Kyushu Region, and a foreshock earthquake with a magnitude 6.5 at 21:26 on April 14, 2016, and thousands of aftershocks. The 2016 Kumamoto Earthquakes were the first time in the history of its measurements that the Japanese Meteorological Agency recorded two earthquakes of seismic intensity 7 at almost the same place and time*. The earthquakes caused enormous damage to people and property. As aftershocks continued over a long period of time, the maximum number of evacuees exceeded 180,000, with a particularly large number of evacuees staying in their cars or in other places outside the designated evacuation centers.

In response to this situation, JAPAN PLATFORM (JPF) mobilized on April 16, and since then, it has carried out aid projects through 15 of its member NGOs. The JPF secretariat has also worked to coordinate aid workers and monitor aid projects. Now that the initial response and emergency aid phase have passed, we are shifting to aid that will lead to self-recovery by the people of the disaster-affected area, and that will increase their ability to support one another locally to overcome the damage from the disaster.

In providing this aid to the disaster victims, we have received the support of many businesses and individuals, and have collected donations totaling over 500 million yen. Thanks to your support, for which we are deeply grateful, we have been able to continue our aid activities through to the present time.

JPF will continue its work to aid disaster victims, and in this report, published one year after the earthquake occurred, we provide a summary of our activities and their results.

* Information taken from "Overview of the Heisei 28 (2016) Kumamoto Earthquakes: Research and Information—ISSUE BRIEF—NUMBER 910 (May 26, 2016)," National Diet Library Research and Legislative Reference Bureau

Summary of the Extent of Damage and of Aid Program

The Extent of Damage



- ▶ **Loss of Life: 225 deaths***
 - Number of deaths confirmed by police investigations: **50**
 - Number of deaths due to the worsening of injuries sustained in the disaster or due to the physical stress of living as an evacuee: **170**
 - Number of deaths which occurred during the torrential rains from June 19-June 25 and which were determined to be related to the Kumamoto Earthquakes: **5**



- ▶ **The Evacuation Situation (maximum extent of evacuations observed on April 17)****
 - **855** evacuation centers
 - **183,882** evacuees



- ▶ **Damage to housing: 191,216 buildings damaged****
 - Structures which were completely or partially destroyed, or partially damaged, including destruction or damage which occurred during the torrential rains in June and which was determined to be related to the Kumamoto Earthquakes.



- ▶ **Occupation of temporary emergency housing: 20,209 units (both within and outside the prefecture)****
 - Constructed temporary housing: **4,157** units
 - Leased temporary housing: **14,895** units
 - Public housing, etc.: **1,157** units

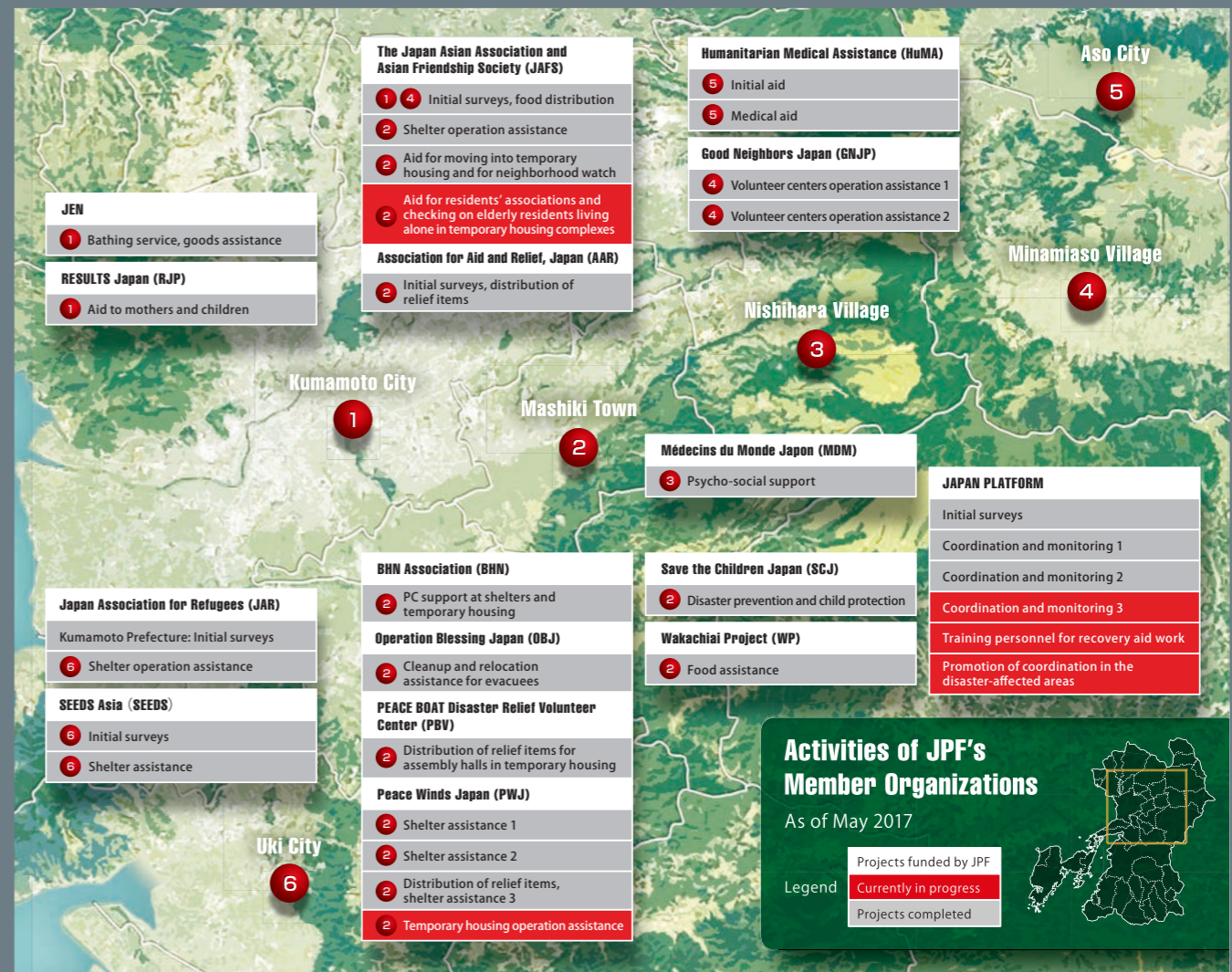
Existing housing designated as "temporary emergency housing" was counted as "constructed temporary housing," and housing designated as "equivalent temporary housing" was counted as "leased temporary housing." "Public housing, etc." means public housing, apartments for national and local public servants, Urban Renaissance Agency rental housing, etc.

Sources

- *1 "Regarding the Extent of Damage Related to the 2016 Kumamoto Earthquakes (Report No. 237)," published May 2, 2017 by the Kumamoto Prefectural Disaster Response Office
- *2 "Materials for the Fifth Meeting of the On-Site Government Response Office and the Eighth Meeting of the Disaster Response Office," published April 17, 2016
- *3 "Occupation of Temporary Emergency Housing (as of April 30, 2017)" published May 23, 2017 by Kumamoto Prefecture

Program Summary	Response period	April 16, 2016 to August 31, 2018 (projected)
	Total aid projects	31 (of which 5 are currently in progress)
	Total organizations mobilized	16 (including the JPF secretariat)
	Total amount of donations	¥521,207,980
	Total amount of subsidies (including for projects operated by the JPF secretariat)	¥440,332,491

Note: All figures as of May 2017



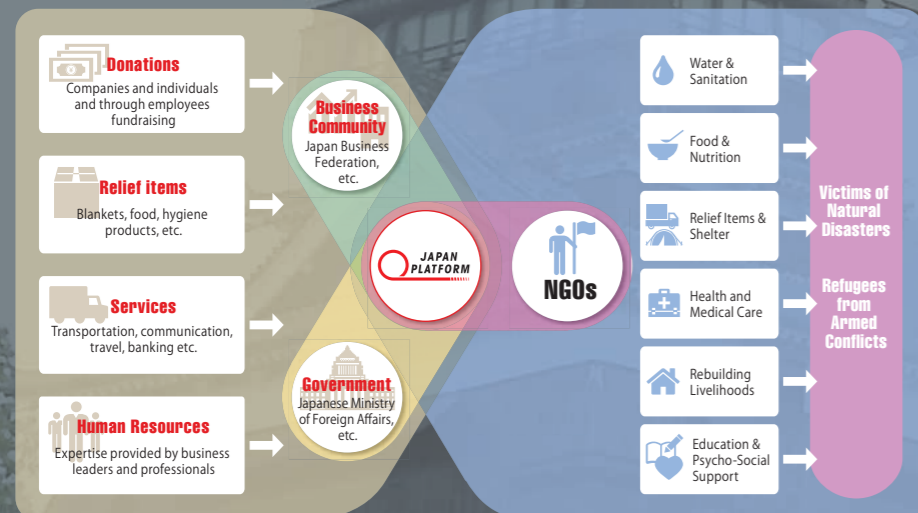
Activities of JPF's Member Organizations

As of May 2017

Legend: Projects funded by JPF, Currently in progress, Projects completed

The Function of JPF

JAPAN PLATFORM is an organization providing humanitarian aid from Japan, in cooperation with NGOs, the business community, and the government as equal partners.



Timeline of Aid to Victims of the Kumamoto Earthquakes



Phase 1

(Swift and large-scale emergency humanitarian aid utilizing the expertise of JPF's member organizations)

Right after the 6.5 foreshock on April 14, JPF began collecting information, and immediately following the main quake on April 16, it decided to mobilize "Aid to Wider-Area Disaster Victims in the Kyushu Region." Since then, JPF has been deploying aid to victims of the disaster.

By coordinating through local networks and grant-funding for member NGOs, JPF has carried out aid work that responds to local needs. Based on its wide experiences in domestic and international emergency response, and on the Sphere Standards (a humanitarian charter and international standards for humanitarian response), it has paid particular attention to gender issues and to socially disadvantaged disaster victims such as the elderly, women, children, and people with disabilities.

In the affected areas, JPF provided detailed support corresponding to the needs of the victims: real time assessment of evacuation centers based on international standards, mobile medical care; nutritionally balanced meals; mobile bathing facilities; securing the privacy at evacuation centers, and assistance in operating disaster volunteer centers, and assistance in operating disaster volunteer centers.



A destroyed house in Mashiki



JPF staff carrying out a survey in Mashiki



Counseling for mothers and children



Distribution of relief items to people who were unable to receive official support



Doctors and nurses providing medical aid

Selected aid activities

Characteristics of the Evacuation Following the Kumamoto Earthquakes

The evacuation after the Kumamoto Earthquakes was characterized by the diversity of methods involved. Along with those forced to live in evacuation centers, many people pitched tents in their gardens or slept in their cars. The challenge was how to contact and confirm the safety of the people who were scattered in places other than evacuation centers. This situation made it difficult to deliver necessary aid to the people who needed it, which led to gaps in aid. To address this, Humanitarian Medical Assistance (HuMA), a JPF member organization, sent a traveling clinic to treat people staying in their cars. Among other activities, the clinic's work included providing medication for patients with suspected infections.

April 2016



Evacuation

June 2016 Relocation to temporary housing



Temporary housing

October 2016

Running a traveling clinic in evacuation centers and mountainous areas where voluntary evacuees live

Humanitarian Medical Assistance (HuMA)



Offering advice to local governments and relevant supporters on how to make evacuation centers gender and diversity friendly

Japan Association for Refugees (JAR)



Sustaining psychological health for children and parents/caregivers through a family café

Médecins du Monde Japon (MDM)



Assistance in operating disaster volunteer centers to make up for staff shortage

Good Neighbors Japan (GNJP)

volunteer centers to



Neighborhood watch activities among elderly people who had designated temporary housing

Japan Asian Association and Asian Friendship Society (JAAS)

to ease loneliness to move to



Setting up and running a tent-center where people can bring their pets

Peace Winds Japan (PWJ)

village evacuation



Activities of the JPF secretariat in Phase 1

Directly after the main quake, two JPF staff entered the disaster area and began working to assess the extent of the disaster and to facilitate coordination between JPF's member NGOs. The staff inspected evacuation centers throughout the region and collected information by attending the "Hinokuni Meetings" held daily in Kumamoto City. They shared this information with JPF's member NGOs, making it possible for JPF as a whole to provide efficient and effective aid. The second and the third assessment teams engaged in monitoring activities of the member NGOs to check progress and to provide advice for improvement.



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Messages from Organizations Engaged in Aid Work in Phase 1

JPF's member NGOs have carried out aid activities in Kumamoto making use of their wide experiences in domestic and international emergency response. Here, we present three illustrative cases.

Aid for Management of Disaster Volunteer Centers



Good Neighbors Japan (GNJP)

Based on our experiences providing aid in the disaster affected areas after the Great East Japan Earthquake, we predicted that there would be a staff shortage to manage volunteer centers. Accordingly, we visited volunteer centers and social welfare councils as soon as we arrived in the disaster area, searching for partners while assessing needs. Soon afterward, we received a request from the Minamiaso Social Welfare Council for assisting operation of the volunteer center, and decided to carry out this project.

The Minamiaso Volunteer Center was being operated by transient assistants dispatched by social welfare councils in Oita and other prefectures throughout Kyushu. The constant turnover among these staff created a need for long-term personnel dedicated to operating the volunteer center. We supported the center's operation by sending two long-term resident staff. As a result, the operation of the volunteer center was stabilized, and we were able to maintain high standards, with an almost 100% match between the supply of and the demand for volunteers every day. We are grateful to everyone who supported our activities.

Yukiko Isayama (left)
Project Manager
Akane Kataoka (right)
Project Officer



Matching volunteers to support activities requested by disaster victims



A meeting at the end of a shift at the volunteer center

Aid for Operation of Evacuation Centers



Japan Association for Refugees (JAR)

The purpose of our activities was delivering support to people who are left out of aid delivery. In doing this, we took advantage of our prior experiences providing aid in disaster areas and to refugees who have fled to Japan.

In order to create evacuation centers that take diversity into account, we consulted with the government and with managers of evacuation centers to create designated zones to meet the needs of various evacuees, such as families with children, elderly people, and families in need of nursing care. We also worked to ensure that there would be spaces for pregnant women, people with young children, people with disabilities, and the families of these people. Furthermore, we added diapers and feminine hygiene products and cards with the telephone number for a sexual violence counseling service in restrooms, in order to direct attention to elderly people and women who are often overlooked in evacuation center management. We worked with a philosophy of minimizing the number of people left behind in aid activities at each evacuation center.

In addition, we collaborated with the government and with local NPOs in sharing what we learned so that we all can make ourselves prepared for the next disaster.

Tsuruki Yumiko
Integration Unit Coordinator



An evacuation center set up with as much consideration for diversity as existing resources allow



Asking evacuees at an evacuation center about their situation and about the changes they would like to see

Aid for Parents and Children (Psycho-Social Support)



Médecins du Monde Japon (MDM)

When we sent in our survey team of doctors and coordinators immediately after the disaster, we saw that in Nishihara, the situation did not allow adults to provide adequate care for their children.

In response, we worked with the Nishihara Board of Education to set up a "Café for Parents and Children." The purpose of the café was to provide a safe and secure place for children to play, and to reduce the adverse effects on children's growth and psyches due to the earthquake, the disaster, and the evacuation. We stationed pediatric psychiatrists and specialists in child psychology in the play area to carry out programs promoting psychological support under the supervision of pediatricians. For parents and educators, we also held lectures on how to interact with children and how to understand changes in their mental states.

We are deeply grateful to the many people whose support made the implementation of our project possible.

Shohei Sonoda
Project Coordinator



A scene from the Café for Parents and Children



A lecture on interacting with children given by a pediatric psychiatrist and a pediatrician

Comments from Beneficiaries



It was a great shock to us to lose our house, our greenhouses and our farm machinery all at once, but with the help of the people from JAFS, we did our best to rescue the things we could still use.



After we moved into temporary housing, we didn't have much chance to talk with our neighbors beyond just saying hello, but through these tea parties, we've been able to relax and speak to one another.



The evacuation center where people can move in with their pets which was provided in Mashiki has made it possible for us to live comfortably. I'm so grateful. Thanks to the support of PWJ, I feel ready to do my best so that I can stand on my feet.



As my husband had finally gotten out of the hospital, we'd just moved into temporary housing. We were not acquainted with most of the people at the temporary housing, and our house is still a mess. I'm glad that the people from JAFS were here to support us.



I go back to my house during the day, and come back to the evacuation center in the evening. I felt reassured because the doctors from HuMA provide medical patrol at night.



Solitary death is not a problem limited to temporary housing. We have to take another look at how we interact with our families and in neighborhoods.



At first, public health nurses dispatched to the disaster areas were simply beyond their capacity even to get information about disaster victims. Thanks to the HuMA Disaster Medical Coordinator who coordinated their work in an organized way, now public health nurses were able to return to their regular duties, such as performing timely health checks for infants.

Phase 2

(Working to Strengthen Community Power for Self Recovery in the Disaster-Affected Areas)

In September 2016, Kumamoto entered a new phase, as disaster victims who have begun to move from evacuation centers to new places, such as temporary housing. Based on its wide experiences accumulated from domestic and international disaster support, JPF set forth a new course of support to strengthen local power with an aim that the disaster victims would acquire power to reconstruct livelihoods by themselves.

JPF implemented two projects to strengthen local power: training local personnel to empower community (strengthening the ability of people to help one another within their communities, and also the ability to accept outside aid), and networking of intermediary aid organizations to increase resilience (the capacity to recover quickly from difficulties). JPF will continue these activities into fiscal year 2017.



"The Future of Resident-Led Community-Building for Recovery," a project related to the symposium to pray for recovery



A training session for organizations engaged in aid work in the disaster areas

Aid Strategy in Phase 2

"Community Empowerment"

Implemented by two JPF's member NGOs, local NPOs, and organizations cooperating with JPF

Aid for Activities in Temporary Housing During the Recovery Period

P.8~9

- Aid for operation and activities of residents' associations in temporary housing complexes
- Watching over elderly people living alone



Training staff to support locally-led work to rebuild livelihoods

P.10

- Small grants to local NPOs
- Individualized strengthening of capabilities
- Building networks



Developing infrastructure to support personnel

P.11

- Identifying intermediary aid organizations that can bring together people involved in aid
- Providing fund for the activities of intermediary aid organizations
- Strengthening organizational foundations (providing know-how)



A Debriefing on JPF's Activities "The Kumamoto Earthquakes: What Is Needed Next? JPF's Policy for Aid to Disaster Victims: From Emergency Response to Training Local Personnel"

In September 2016, as the change to a new phase of disaster response began in earnest in the affected areas, JPF held a debriefing on its activities and presented its policy for response to the Kumamoto Earthquakes. While keeping in mind the changing phase of needs, the debriefing also provided a venue to consider what kind of preparation will be necessary to face the large-scale domestic disasters that may occur in the future. The debriefing provided a chance for presenters and attendees from every sphere including business, the media, and NGOs, to share information and to engage in active debate.



Specifics of Aid in Phase 2

Aid for Activities in Temporary Housing

As life in temporary housing begins in earnest, two JPF's member NGOs, the specified non-profit corporation Peace Winds Japan (PWJ) and the public interest incorporated association Japan Asian Association and Asian Friendship Society (JAIFS), are providing aid for the activities of residents' associations in temporary housing complexes.

Strengthening the Capabilities of Residents' Associations



Twice a month, PWJ holds "Residents' Association Liaison Meetings" that bring together aid organizations and officers of residents' associations in temporary housing complexes in Mashiki. At these meetings, we work to strengthen the capabilities of residents' associations by holding training sessions. In addition, we have officers of local residents' associations observe similar organizations in other areas, and utilize the insights they gain there as they lead efforts to strengthen their own local communities.

Peace Winds Japan (PWJ)



Leaders of residents' associations visited public disaster housing in Iwanuma, Miyagi

Strengthening neighborhood watch activities



So that neighborhood watch activities can continue independently in the various temporary housing complexes in Mashiki, we have formed the Local Watch Group to check on elderly people living alone. In addition, in order to prevent elderly people who live by themselves from becoming lonely and socially withdrawn, we support independently-led activities such as radio calisthenics, cafés, chorus groups, and men's cooking classes.

Japan Asian Association and Asian Friendship Society (JAIFS)



Distributing craft sets to a group that works toward recovery by encouraging handicrafts

Specifics of Aid in Phase 2

Training Local Personnel

Transferring experiences and insights from the past recovery process to local organizations in Kumamoto

In order to materialize locally-led recovery in Kumamoto, JPF believes that increasing the number of aid actors in every sector who have multifaceted knowledge about recovery work is essential. In line with this belief, JPF has provided local actors in Kumamoto with training sessions by more than twenty aid workers and experts who have wide experiences in the past disaster recovery. Their insights and experiences were of great use for aid workers of private NPOs, residents' associations, volunteer organizations, government offices, medical and welfare workers, and social welfare councils in Kumamoto to learn the challenges that are expected to arise during the recovery process. JPF keeps records of the content of each training session and work to share the insights gained for future use.

Schedule

2017 February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November
Group lecture and briefing on grants		Public offering of organization to fund grants	Screening panels and planning of on-site training sessions		On-site training at past disaster stricken areas				Post-training group session

List of lectures

Lecture content
① What is "Recovery"?
② Financial and Legal Systems That Support Recovery
③ Community- and Consensus-Building for Recovery
④ Full Picture of Recovery Aid
⑤ Job Creation and Reasons for Living
⑥ Role of Intermediary Aid Organizations in Recovery
⑦ Aid for Community-Building in Temporary Housing
⑧ Aid and Challenges for Women and the Child-Rearing Generation
⑨ Facilitating Meetings
⑩ Recovery Aid Work for University Students: How to Be Involved While in School and After Graduation
⑪ Basics of Fundraising
⑫ Design for Participation in Community-Building
⑬ Fundraising in the Community
⑭ Supporting Community-Building through Coordination and Collaboration
⑮ Examples and Philosophy of Memorial Projects
⑯ Aid to Disaster Victims from the Perspective of the Health and Welfare Fields
⑰ Setting Tasks and Goals
⑱ Issues in Aid Work in Light of International Standards
⑲ Case Studies in Community-Building for Recovery
⑳ Aid to Children and Young People Living Through Recovery
㉑ Presentation of Results and Advertising Strategies
㉒ Creating Jobs and Reviving Industries in Local Communities
㉓ Supplementary Lecture and General Remarks ①
㉔ Supplementary Lecture and General Remarks ②
㉕ Basics of Interpersonal Support
㉖ Basics of Personnel Management

Comments from Participants

There were a total of 349 participants in the group lectures that began on February 17, including people affiliated with government, people involved in aid who belong to NPOs and NGOs, and college students. Here, we present a selection of comments from the participants.

I had been involved in activities without understanding the position of NGOs from an overall perspective. Now I see NGOs play an important role.

I was inspired to draw a roadmap to recovery, and to continue my work into the future.

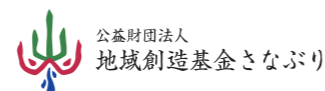
This gave me a lot to think about, since I had usually been fulfilling my duties without looking at the whole picture.

Hearing about past experiences in disaster recovery aid helped me understand where to we should be heading.

I learned that the issues that we confront in aid have existed from the time of the Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake.

I felt how important it is to look at our situation objectively, with reference to precedents like the Tohoku disaster.

JPF has contracted with the Sanaburi Foundation to provide consultation and administrative services for this project.



The Sanaburi Foundation is a public interest incorporated association founded on private donations to promote recovery aid and revitalization of communities after the Great East Japan Earthquake occurred on March 11, 2011. We collaborate with JPF in our work to further locally-led recovery in the areas hit by the Great East Japan Earthquake.

Specifics of Aid in Phase 2

Developing Infrastructure

Strengthening Intermediary Aid Organizations in Their Role as "Uniting Agent" of Disaster Victims, Aid Organizations, and Governments

In April 2017, in cooperation with Kumamoto Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (KVOAD), JPF began its project to promote collaboration among disaster victims, aid organizations and governments. At the same time, it has been providing grants to fund the activities of organizations which promote collaboration and engage in "uniting" activities in the 15 municipalities* affected by the Kumamoto Earthquakes.

* Kumamoto City, Mashiki Town, Aso City, Minamiaso Village, Nishihara Village, Ozu Town, Kashima Town, Mifune Town, Kosa town, Misato Town, Yamato Town, Uki City, Uto City, Kikuyo Town, and HikawaTown



The Importance of "Organizations Promoting Collaboration" in Drawing Communities' Strengths and Connecting relevant organizations

Kumamoto has entered a new phase in which people have begun to move into temporary housing on a full scale. New challenges have emerged, such as forming residents' associations in the new communities and watching over elderly people. In order to cope with these challenges, efforts are being made with regard to information exchange between aid organizations, pursuit of collaboration, and hosting meetings between governments and residents' associations, to work on building community. So that these efforts can function properly, disaster victims and aid organizations and governments must take advantage of their strengths to synergize effectively. The "organizations promoting collaboration" which drive this work are indispensable.

Aid for Activities of Local "Organizations Promoting Collaboration"

JPF cooperates with the local organization KVOAD, taking on the role of identifying and supporting "organizations promoting collaboration" in the 15 municipalities. After the Kumamoto Earthquakes, KVOAD took the lead in organizing "Hinokuni Meetings" where businesses, governments, academia, aid organizations, and private citizens came together to exchange information about the disaster-affected area. Based on this achievement, KVOAD has worked closely with local communities to lead efforts to collect information and assess needs in the disaster-affected areas, and to provide planning support for aid projects.

Additionally, JPF has conducted strict screenings of the "organizations promoting coordination" endorsed by KVOAD's Prefectural Joint Meeting. JPF provides up to three million yen in funding for the activities of up to 12 selected organizations.

By working together to support local "organizations promoting coordination," KVOAD and JPF have gained an accurate understanding of ever-changing needs in the disaster-affected areas and of the gaps in aid. We hope to continue working together toward locally-led, carefully-crafted recovery.



Companies and Organizations Which Have Supported JPF

We are grateful for your warm support.



Support through monetary donations

Aichi Steel Corporation
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Asahi Kouyu Kabushikikaisha
Ajinomoto Group
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Koyo Electronics Industries Co., Ltd.
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Sakai Moving Service Co., Ltd.
CNK Co. Ltd.
CKD Corporation
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JTEKT Corporation
J. P. Morgan

Shiseido Camellia Fund Employees donation for Kumamoto Earthquake
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Toyota Industries Corporation
Toyota Motor Kyushu, Inc.
Toyota Motor East Japan, Inc.
Toyota Steel Center Co., Ltd.
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Toyota Boshoku Corporation
Toyota Boshoku Kyoryokukai SUNSHINE
Toyota Boshoku Tohoku Corporation
Toyotsu Machinery Corporation
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Nisshin Flour Milling Inc. Okayama Plant
Nisshin Flour Milling Inc. Chita Plant
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Nihon Vacuum Science Laboratory Inc.
Microsoft Japan Co., Ltd.
NYK Line
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Nameless Production inc.
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Hino Motors, Ltd.
Hino Motors, Ltd. Sanwa-kai
Hino Motors, Ltd. Shinwa-kai
Hino Motors, Ltd. Yuuwa-kai
Human Forum Co., Ltd.
Pfizer Inc.
Whomor Inc.
Fukushima Cooperative Reconstruction Center
Fuji Oil Holdings Inc.
Fuji Xerox Co., Ltd.
Fuji Xerox InterField Co., Ltd.
Officers and Employees of Fuji Xerox Co., Ltd. and Affiliated Companies
Fuji Xerox Kyushu Co., Ltd.
Fuji Xerox Fukuoka Co., Ltd.
Primearth EV Energy Co., Ltd.
Brother Group
Prima Meat Packers, Ltd.
Prudential Holdings of Japan, Inc.
Boehringer Ingelheim Japan, Inc.
Honsyo-Tekko-kai
Kabushikikaisha Honsyo-Tekko-Kaikun
Mercuria Investment Co., Ltd.
Donation from Officers and Employees of Mitsui & Co., Ltd.
Mitsui & Co., Ltd. Showa 61nen Nyuusha Yushi Ishidou
Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation Kakehashi-Shintaku Ai-no-Kikin Fund
Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group Inc.

Officers and Employees of Mitsubishi UFJ Lease & Finance Group
Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.
Mitsubishi Research Institute DCS Co., Ltd.
Mitsubishi Research Institute, Inc.
Mitsubishi Electric Corporation
The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.
The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Social Contribution Fund
Mitsui & Co., Ltd.
Mitsui & Co. Plastics Ltd.
Employees of Mitsubishi Materials Group
Miracle Linux Corporation
Yahoo Japan Corporation
Yamanaka & Co., Ltd.
Yamanobe Tax Accountant Real Estate Appraisers Office
UMC Electronics Co., Ltd.
UKC Holdings Corporation
NYK Cruises Co., Ltd.
Kabushikikaisha Youland
Euromonitor International
Yokosoh Company Ltd.
LAPIS Semiconductor Miyazaki Co., Ltd.
LIXIL Group Corporation
Ricoh Co., Ltd.
Risona Group Re:Heart Club
Ryohin Keikaku Co., Ltd.
Lincrea Corporation
ROHM Co., Ltd.
ROHM Apollo Co., Ltd.
Wasurenai 400km Relay Marathon no Kai

Support through material donations

Takeda Pharmaceutical Company Limited
Vitamin drinks for NGO staff
TOSHIBA Corporation
Drum-type combination washing machines and dryers for evacuation centers
Panasonic Corporation
Humidifiers for evacuation centers
Fuji Xerox Co., Ltd.
Photocopy machines loaned to the JVOAD office in Kumamoto City
Mitsubishi Electric Corporation
Refrigerators for evacuation centers

Support through donations of services

ANA Holdings Inc.
Travel support for NGO staff and transport of relief items
Saga Prefecture Department of Regional Exchange Airport Division
Support for NGO staff in accessing the disaster-affected areas
Jetstar Japan Co., Ltd.
Travel support for NGO staff
Solaseed Air Inc.
Travel support for NGO staff
Nissan Car Rental Solutions Co., Ltd.
Discounted card rentals to NGOs
Nissan Motor Co., Ltd.
Electric cars loaned to NGOs
Japan Airlines Co., Ltd.
Travel support for NGO staff and transport of relief items
The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.
Bank transfer fees waived for donations
Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation
Bank transfer fees waived for donations

Support through solicitation of donations

American Express International Inc.
Public Resources Foundation
Yahoo Japan Corporation
Ryohin Keikaku Co., Ltd.

Notes:
 * The names of companies and organizations which did not wish this information to be public, or from which we did not receive donation consent forms, are not listed.
 * Company names are listed in order according to the Japanese orthography; honorifics are omitted.
 * Companies and organizations name in English is referred to their respective website. For the names that were not found on the website, JPF has translated it from the Japanese name.

