



*2011.3.11*

# Tohoku Earthquake and Tsunami Report

Japan Lutheran Emergency Relief

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Three years have passed since the Great East Japan Earthquake. However, in the disaster areas, many people lost their loved ones and still have no prospect for their future life. They are in pain and grief with their hearts still unhealed. We would like to remember them and pray from our heart that the love and comfort of Jesus Christ will especially reach them .

In order to carry out support activities in the disaster affected areas, the Japan Evangelical Lutheran Churches (JELC) established the Relief Countermeasures Headquarters in JELC Ichigaya Office with a help of Higashi Diocese on March 14th 2011, and appealed to congregations and related institutions for their assistance in collecting in-kind and monetary donations . After that, in response to a large amount of donations from Lutheran churches and organizations abroad, we formed the Japan Lutheran Emergency Relief (JLER) under presidents of four Lutheran Churches in Japan to build cooperation among the four churches and related institutions (corporations/college). For a full-scale and diverse operation especially in Miyagi Prefecture, JLER dispatched two full-time staff members and set up an office called the Lutheran Neighbors (Tonaribito) in Sendai Church (JELC), which was to serve as a base of support activities on the ground .

Rev. Yoshitaka Ishida (ELCA Asian Secretary) and Mr. Roland Kilian Schlott (Program Officer Asia & Humanitarian Affairs, LWF) gave us advice to assist us in appropriately handling the large amount of donations from the world. Moreover, LWF seconded an Indian expert, Mr. K. G. Mathaikutty to JLER as a special adviser on international relief operation for three months. His contribution enabled us to

establish our method of disaster assistance and make arrangements for evaluation, activity report and audit report in accordance with the international standard . We believe, in the name of Jesus Christ, that in the past three years with a guidance and blessing of the God, JLER was able to be of some help for people in the disaster areas and bring new hope to their future. We also would like to express our heartfelt gratitude to the presidents of the four Lutheran Churches and committee members of the headquarters, pastors all over Japan, local staff members, many volunteers, Japanese Lutheran churches and institutions, church members , and Lutheran churches and organizations all over the world for their support .



Rev. Isamu Aota  
Executive Director of  
Japan Lutheran Emergency Relief

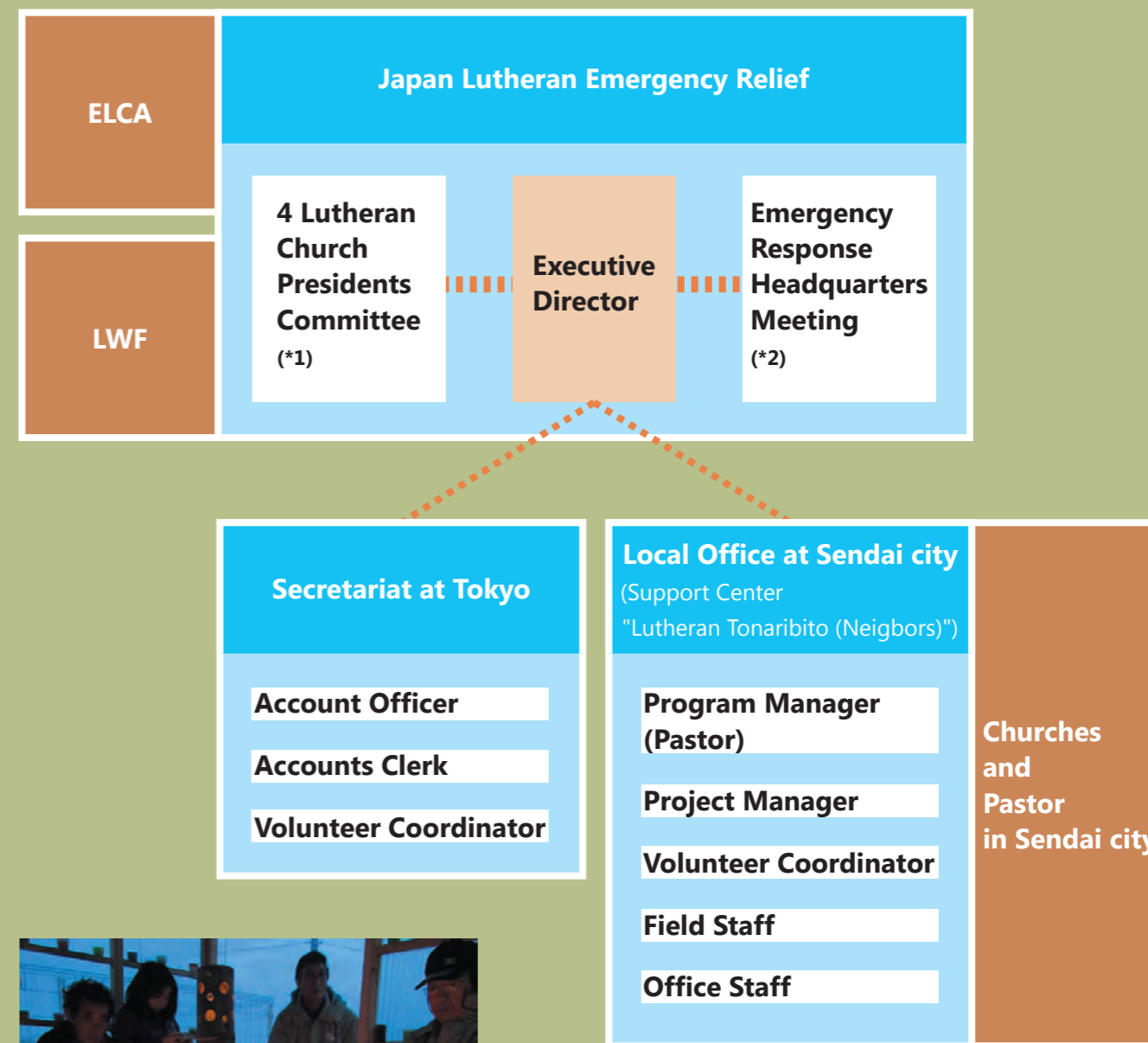


On March 11th, 2011, a huge earthquake of magnitude 9.0 brought a tsunami, which reached heights of over twenty meters in some locations, to the coastal areas in Kanto (Eastern) and Tohoku (Northeastern), Japan. Meanwhile in Tokyo, three hundred kilometers away from the epicenter, big shocks caused explosion of gas tanks and liquefaction, plunging the city into confusion. On March 12th and 14th, two nuclear reactors at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant exploded and spread radioactive substances over the wide areas of Eastern Japan. Because the Japan Evangelical Lutheran Church (JELC), one of the churches that consists JLER, has two churches in Sendai City, Miyagi Prefecture near the epicenter, it was able to send an advance team there

a week after the earthquake. While investigating damages to their churches, they tried to seek what they can do as a church at the time of this horrible disaster. Immediately after that, presidents of four Japanese Lutheran Churches gathered and had a series of discussion in Ichigaya, Tokyo. With support and prayer from LWF and other Lutheran churches around the world, on March 24th, they formed the Japan Lutheran Emergency Relief (JLER) in order to cooperate in relief efforts. From then on, the four churches began collecting and delivering emergency relief goods, and dispatched the local staff members to Sendai City to develop various relief activities.

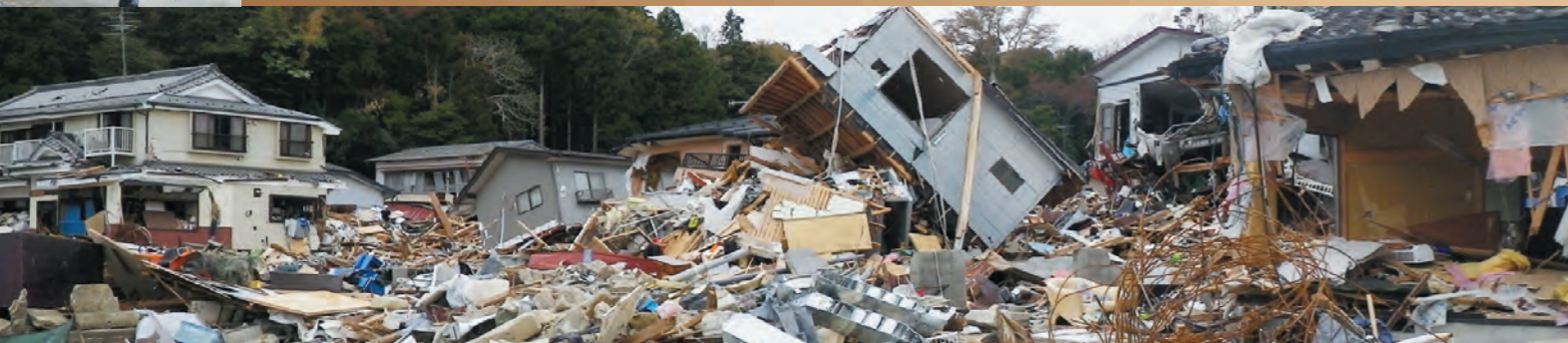
## "Lutheran Church Relief Operation Plan" Objectives

1. Based on the Mission of "Service of love in Christ", JLER was established as a joint undertaking of four Lutheran Churches in Japan. The group members are cooperatively engaged in various relief projects which are focused on the restoration and reconstruction of the lives of people and communities that were devastated by the Great East Japan Earthquake.
2. JLER closely relates to the victims of the disaster who suffer spiritually, psychologically, and physically. Our mission includes that of listening and deeply caring to provide necessary support so that they may find a future life of "Hope and Joy." Our objective is to respond to God's call to reach out and help people by showing sincere compassion.
3. "Lutheran Church Relief Operation" of JLER is a support project that helps to facilitate the cooperation among Japanese Lutheran Churches. We seek to build strong partnerships with Lutheran churches and related organizations in Japan and throughout the world - including Lutheran World Federation (LWF). Through these relationships, we have received valuable advice, technical support and funding.



\*1) 4 Lutheran Church are Japan Evangelical Lutheran Church, Japan Lutheran Church, Kinki Evangelical Lutheran Church and West Japan Evangelical Lutheran Church.  
 \*2) It consists of 2 persons from each of the 4 churches and 4 persons from JELC Relief Headquarter. Japan Evangelical Lutheran Association and Japan Lutheran College also participate as associate members.





**Earthquakes**

**Date and Time:** 11 March 2011 14:46  
**Magnitude:** 9.0 (interim value; the largest earthquake recorded in Japan)  
**Epicenter:** N38.1, E142.9 (130km ESE off Oshika Peninsula) Depth 24km (interim value)

Phreatic explosion occurred at Ractor No.1.  
 Date and Time: 14 March 2011 11:01  
 Phreatic explosion occurred at Ractor No.3.  
 Station blackout occurred at Ractor No. 1, 2, and 3, leading to core meltdown.

**Casualties**

- o Dead : 15,884
- o Missing: 2,640
- o Injured: 6,150

(Jan 10, 2014, National Police Agency)

**Buildings**

- o Fully-destroyed: 126,631
- o Half-destroyed: 272,653
- o Partial damage: 743,492

(Jan 10, 2014, National Police Agency)

**Evacuees**

- o 274,088
- o MAX: approx. 470,000

(Dec31, 2013, Reconstruction Agency)  
 (As of March 14, 2011)

The huge earthquake of a magnitude 9.0 affected the wide areas stretching over five hundred kilometers from north to south, causing devastation in the Pacific coast in Eastern Japan, especially the Tohoku Area (Northeastern Japan). The population of the tsunami submerged zones in Tohoku and Kanto alone amounts to some 400,000. In addition, on March 12th, the reactor No.1 at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant exploded, followed by another explosion of the reactor No.3 on March 14th. This forced many people, who were otherwise not affected by the tsunami and the earthquake, to evacuate. On March 14th, the number of evacuees was estimated as 470,000. Many more people were affected by the breakdown of infrastructures such as electricity and water service.

Facing the vast disaster areas, we had to decide where we were going to carry out our operation as JLER. We found it difficult to secure a base in areas where many buildings had been washed away by the tsunami. Finally, we established our office in Sendai Church in Sendai, Miyagi Prefecture, which was not damaged by the tsunami nor the earthquake. We visited many places in the disaster areas through various Lutheran networks, and decided to work mainly in three cities in Miyagi and one city in Fukushima. The map and the table below show their locations and the extent of their damages.



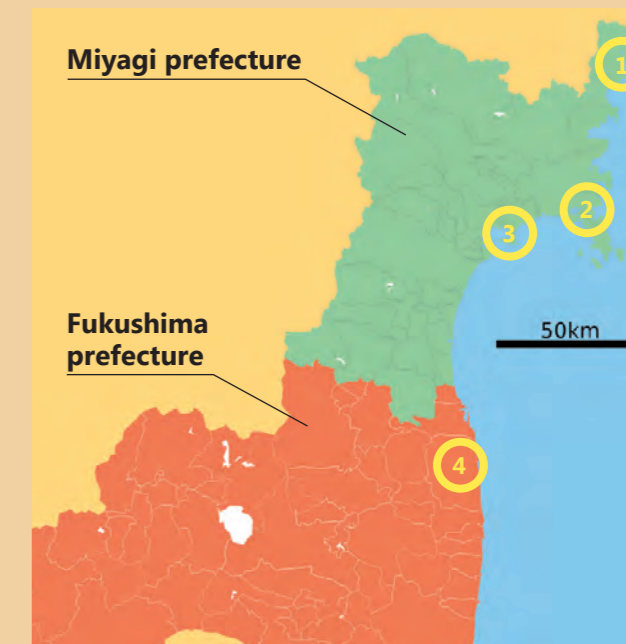
**Fukushima Nuclear Disaster**

Date and Time: 12 March 2011 15:36

**Estimated Economic Damage of the Great East Japan Earthquake  
 — Damaged Stocks in Disaster Areas**

Particulars	Amount
Buildings, etc.(housing, offices, plants, etc.)	appr ox. 10.4 trillion yen
Lifeline utilities(water service, gas, electricity,etc)	appr ox. 1.3 trillion yen
Social infrastructure(river, road, harbors, etc)	appr ox. 2.2 trillion yen
Others(including agriculture, fisheries, etc)	appr ox. 3.0 trillion yen
<b>Total</b>	<b>appr ox. 16.9 trillion yen</b>

\*estimated by the Cabinet Office of Japan (June 24,2011)



1: Kesenuma-city, 2: Ishinomaki-city  
 3: Higashimatsushima-city, 4: Minamisouma-city





Are we able to deliver relief goods to all evacuees, estimated to be as many as 470,000? This was the first challenge the Japanese Government and various relief agencies faced. The disaster affected areas stretch over five hundred kilometers from north to south, and small fishing villages are scattered along the rias coastline. The government and relief agencies immediately started delivering foods and water to the disaster areas, but the number of victims was outrageous. In addition, as various infrastructures had been destroyed, reaching those areas was very difficult. At one point, there was even fear among people that some of the victims might die from starvation. Amid such a situation, JLER acted in cooperation with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) which had already been established at the site since immediately after the earthquake, and quickly started delivering requested relief goods. On April 11th, local staff members were dispatched to Sendai, and started directly responding to the needs of the victims. Consequently, foods and water were

delivered to almost all the victims within April, thus nobody died from starvation. However, some victims received abundant relief items while others did not, and this created a sense of inequality among them. Especially, under the Japanese law, relief goods gathered in local governments must be distributed to the evacuation centers designated by the government. This system prevents relief goods collected by the local government from reaching the evacuees outside the designated evacuation centers. However, the number of victims was so huge that the designated public evacuation centers were inadequate to accommodate all of them. Some victims were staying on the second floor of their house whose first floor had been destroyed by the tsunami. Therefore, while supporting public evacuation centers, many relief organizations including JLER searched for those who were not able to stay in the public evacuation centers and delivered needed items to them by directly communicating with them.



The tsunami caused by the magnitude 9 earthquake returned sludge that had accumulated at the bottom of the sea to humans, who created it, and swept away many buildings and cars. Even if a house was not destroyed by the tsunami, mud and various kinds of debris flew into the house, making it unlivable without major cleaning. However, residents of those houses alone were not enough to finish this work, and they needed volunteers to help them. Therefore, many volunteers rushed to the disaster areas.



Upon the request from the Disaster Volunteer Center (DVC), in April, 2011 one of the local staff members of JLER started assisting their operation. In Japan, since the 1995 Great Hanshin Awaji Earthquake, the Social Welfare Councils in each municipality have been responsible for setting up a volunteer center in case of a disaster. Miyagi Prefecture DVC was in charge of grasping the situation of volunteer centers in each municipality in Miyagi, and providing backup support to them. It found that DVC in Ishinomaki City, which was devastated most severely by the tsunami, lacked manpower, and requested JLER for its support. In Ishinomaki, the central urban district was almost totally submerged, and over three thousand people were dead or missing, and fifty

thousand people (one third of its population) had become evacuees. JLER immediately decided to regularly dispatch one to three persons as a staff member to help operate the volunteer center. They took up a task of receiving volunteers from all over Japan. At the same time, they led Lutheran church volunteers in mud and debris clearing activities in Ishinomaki. Mud and debris clearing was nearly finished by the fall of 2011. The dispatch of staff members to DVC continued until its closing in October 2011. Besides this, JLER also sent volunteers to support the operation of evacuation centers, and initiated debris clearing in paddy and vegetable fields as well as cleaning and restoration of photo albums damaged by the tsunami. In 2011, many Lutheran church members and students from Lutheran related schools came to the disaster area. In summer, the fish which flew out of livestock feed storages and large commercial freezers became rotten, emitting a bad odor and causing a plague of flies. Despite such a condition, the volunteers broke into a sweat and dedicatedly worked for the sake of the disaster areas. Many of those church volunteers repeatedly came to the disaster areas and worked.





While every public facility such as school gyms and community centers was used as an evacuation center, the construction of some temporary houses started as early as two months after the earthquake. In June, though it was still slow, some evacuees started moving into temporary houses. In August, more than half of the temporary houses had been constructed, and most evacuation centers had closed. Since some 400,000 people lost their house to the disaster, the government constructed not only prefabricated temporary houses but also requisitioned private apartments as presumptive temporary housing for the victims. About 55,000 prefabricated temporary houses were constructed, and the similar number of the presumptive temporary housings was provided. As most evacuees settled in these temporary houses, the nature of assistance also shifted from emergency volunteer activities such as mud/debris clearing to a more long-term activity to support temporary housing. One of the major problems in temporary housing was that elderly persons who lost their house and meaning for life were becoming socially withdrawn. Since they always stayed in their room, they did not have enough exercise or fell into depression accompanied by dementia and other diseases. Particularly in many disaster areas, the population of the aged was over thirty percent. In some temporary housings, the majority of the residents were over sixty-five years old.

In October, 2011, JLER started sending a group of volunteers, which mainly consisted of pastors and church members, to five temporary housings in two areas in Ishinomaki to organize an exercise meeting and a women's handicraft club.



In 2012, as one of the main activities, JLER started regularly visiting six temporary housings (total 800 households). At three of them, in cooperation with a local volunteer organization that was not directly affected by the tsunami, we carried out an activity to make a traditional doll decoration called "Tsurushi-bina" with the residents. Lutheran churches all over Japan held an exhibition to display the dolls, which we spent about one year to make, and people remembered and prayed for the victims who were still displaced.



"I was affected by the disaster, but there are people who were affected more severely. I want to do something for them." This was the motivation that pushed some women to take an action in the disaster areas. However, they needed human and material assistance to carry out their activities.

Two months after the earthquake, JLER started supporting such women's initiatives. The Swan International Cooperation Association (SWAN) in Ishinomaki was organizing a tea ceremony club to relax woman victims who had been tense since the disaster, and also a flower planting activity to bring back colors to the town which became colorless because of the mud brought by the tsunami. Likewise, a woman who had lost her house in Kitakamicho, northern Ishinomaki City

initiated a handicraft group with women in temporary housing for making a micangas, good-luck rings worn around the wrist. This activity was intended to bring meaning for life and healing to the members. JLER offered consultation to them on various issues that emerged occasionally to prevent them from burning out as well as provided them with materials for their products. Additionally, in Kesenuma City, we supported another women's group by providing materials to help them resume their handicraft making which had been interrupted by the disaster. JLER's support helped these groups to start up and establish their initiatives, and up to now they have been continuing their activities, standing on their own feet.

These activities developed as they were





supported by woman church members all over Japan who live far away from the disaster areas. For instance, responding to the appeal from JLER, they collected and sent waste pieces to the groups. They also sold micangas and Christmas cards at a church bazaar to support the people in the disaster areas from afar. The relationship between the disaster areas and the churches which was nurtured by such activities is expected to continue in future.



**Dear Overseas Supporters,**

Naomi Chiba (Ishinomaki City)  
The Swan International Cooperation Association (SWAN)

\*JLER supported SWAN's activity for woman victims.



Starting right after the earthquake on March 11th, 2011, JLER has been giving us great support. Our city was isolated, and so many people lost their house, loved ones, and other invaluable things to the disaster, feeling a great sense of loss. I had never imagined that my hometown would

be destroyed like this. We were terrified and anxious about our future. However, warm hands were extended to us quickly from all over Japan and the world. This was a surprise to us, but we are very grateful.

Volunteers came to the disaster areas, crossing national borders. We received in-kind and monetary donations, and messages filled with encouragement and kindness. People in distant countries were worried about us as if our problems were their own, and shared sorrow and pain with us to overcome this time of hardship together. I was reminded that one country cannot exist on its own, and a man cannot live alone. I pray that the world will be united as one family.



The magnitude 9.0 earthquake hit Fukushima nuclear power plant which stands on the coast, and the subsequent tsunami swallowed it. The power plant lost all electric power to the tsunami. On the following day, a hydrogen explosion occurred in the first reactor building at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant, followed by an explosion of the third reactor and release of radioactive substances into the atmosphere.

The Japanese Government designated the areas within thirty kilometers radius from the power plant as an evacuation zone, and took a measure to forcibly relocate the residents there. However, people who live literally just one step out of the designated evacuation zone were not subject to the official evacuation. Therefore, those who had no means to evacuate had no choice, but to remain in their place.



Because JLER had no direct contact with these communities in Fukushima, and the situation of the nuclear power plant was unstable, it was not able to immediately start a support activity for them. However, in early April, 2011, a representative of the Michinoku Ouentai, which had started supporting people in Minamisoma City, Fukushima, contacted JLER and requested its assistance. Because the southern half of Minamisoma City was within the designated thirty kilometers radius, many citizens already left the city immediately after the explosion. The population of the city used to be about seventy thousand before the earthquake, but it decreased to about ten thousand. Because all

supermarkets and other stores had closed, these ten thousand people were not able to buy any foods nor water even though they had money. JLER started supporting such people by assisting the activity of the Michinoku Ouentai. This group was collecting farm produce and drinking water from adjacent areas and delivering them directly to a local residents' group which had remained in Minamisoma and begun helping the people there. Through

this network, JLER also started delivering relief items such as drinking water, foods and other daily necessities.

Additionally in the spring of 2012, JLER supported a construction of plastic greenhouses for residents of temporary houses. This support activity was requested by the residents' group which was the recipient of our relief items.

The residents' group was delivering relief goods from outside to local temporary houses, and they identified that especially the elderly people were becoming weaker. Because they stay in a small room without doing anything, they lost their physical strength and some even were not able to walk any more. In order to create an opportunity for them to move their body, we decided to build plastic greenhouses and lend them to anybody who liked to do home gardening. This activity suited well to the needs of the temporary housing residents. As a result, over one hundred residents started home gardening in the greenhouses and outdoors, and little by little, they started restoring their willpower to live and enjoy life.



Since the beginning, JLER had been planning to utilize Lutheran networks with a college with social welfare and related departments as well as various social welfare institutions for its operation. For example, we conducted a needs survey at Disabled Persons Welfare Division, the Miyagi Prefectural Government one month after the earthquake in order to provide welfare support to the people in need. Amid this, a hospital in Kesenuma City, which was heavily damaged by the tsunami and subsequent fire, requested our assistance. Because the staff members' cars had been swept away by the tsunami, transportation of the patients and commuting of the staff had been very difficult though they were somehow managing their services. Therefore, JLER offered rental cars to them. Being introduced by this hospital, the Riverside Shunpo, a long-term care facility for the aged in Kesenuma City, also requested JLER's support. As this institution stands near the sea, the tsunami reached to its second floor and totally destroyed the building. Fifty-nine residents were killed by the tsunami. In

addition to providing vehicles, JLER also sent volunteers from JLER related care facilities for the aged there. One volunteer was placed at a time, and they took turn for three months. Moreover, we donated them office supplies such as computers and printers, and foods for their residents.



In Higashimatsushima City, we supported a non-profit organization (NPO) that has nursing care activities. At the group home run by the NPO, the tsunami reached the ceiling of its first floor. However, they had been working hard to resume their activities and needed more volunteers. Lutheran church volunteers from all over Japan joined mud clearing in the building and cleaning of photos destroyed by the tsunami.

In 2012-2013, as we heard from people on the ground that stress of workers at care facilities for the aged was building up, we invited experts from Japan Lutheran College to hold a seminar on self-care for caregivers.



JLER implemented about twenty psychosocial programs mainly in Ishinomaki City and Higashi Matsushima City in cooperation with experts from Japan Lutheran College to mitigate psychological stress of the disaster victims. The program targeted the staff of social welfare institutions, the staff of Social Welfare Councils who were working in temporary housings, and self-help groups of mentally handicapped people.

Some of the disaster-stricken nursing care offices were damaged by the tsunami so greatly that their reconstruction costs were expected to be enormous, and they were not able to afford to care and train their staff members. Because of the effort of each individual, they had managed to operate for about one year since the disaster. However, later on fatigue and psychological stress gradually became an issue.



JLER learned about such a situation from social welfare offices in Ishinomaki City and Higashimatsushima City and conducted a series of programs particularly for social workers in 2013. The programs included color therapy seminars to help them understand their situation and psychological skill seminar which would be useful for their social work. One participant commented "(through the seminar) I was able to put my ideas about my work and what had happened since the disaster in order. I feel like I can go to work again with refreshed mind."

Especially, the staff of some social welfare institutions had been working tirelessly since the earthquake to protect the daily lives of the elderly people who are staying in the facilities though they themselves were also affected by the earthquake and tsunami, and had shortage of manpower.





Rebuilding of Canteen

The Asian Rural Institute (ARI) is situated in Nasushiobara City, Tochigi Prefecture. Since it is located inland, it was not affected by the tsunami. However, its canteen building, classrooms and dormitories were damaged by the earthquake.

Established in 1973, ARI invites rural leaders from Asia, Africa and the Pacific and offers practical training in order to realize more peaceful and just society.

Since ARI already had a relationship with

Lutheran churches even before the disaster, JLER decided to support their reconstruction after learning about their damages. In addition to the damages by the earthquake, ARI was also affected by radiation contamination caused by the nuclear power plant accident. In April, 2011, when JLER decided to support ARI, it had no concrete reconstruction plan yet as the damages were so enormous. However, JLER supported their first step toward restoration, and it led to a reconstruction of the whole campus later on. By March 2014, all the heavily damaged buildings have been built and reconstruction of other buildings is currently in progress. Now ARI receives trainees and conducts training as it used to do before the disaster.



The great earthquake disaster brought devastation to many fishing communities scattered along the Sanriku Coast. Those people lost not only their houses, but also their fishing boats, fishing equipments, machineries and storages for fishing. Some of them lost their family, and to make the situation worse, faced the crisis of losing their community, the home which they belong to, that dates back to hundreds years ago.

Seeing the land covered with destroyed houses and ships and finishing nets tangled up with many objects, few of them thought that they would be able to resume fishing anytime soon. One fisherman was swept away by the tsunami

and hit various things while drawing. He happened to be caught by a roof of a house and survived, but after a few days his legs turned dark-red and swell. Another fisherman was stranded on a fishing boat while trying to escape from the tsunami. He survived somehow, but was not able to speak for three months because of his extreme trauma. It was the many volunteers who brought willpower for restoration to those people. JLER volunteers also joined cleaning of the tsunami-affected finishing ports and marine processing factories, and contributed to the resumption of fishery. When clearing of debris was nearly finished, another problem emerged. There was no storage for fishing machineries and equipments which were newly purchased for resuming fishing. Through the introduction by a local person whom we had met in the disaster area, JLER concentrated its support to fisherman's cooperatives in two places in Ishinomaki and one place in Higashimatsushima. In the northern and eastern peninsulas of Ishinomaki, we built storages that fishermen can use collectively with an assistance from Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH) of Germany. Furthermore, we introduced their products such as wakame and nori seaweeds to churches around Japan to mediate a system in which people can support the fishermen from afar through shopping.





"In the disaster area, a place where everybody can gather will definitely become needed." This was the advice from the expert seconded from LWF. Taking his advice, we started researching whether there was such need or not in April 2011. In the community where everything was literally swept away, it was too early to talk about building a community center. However, in some of the other less damaged communities, people were already feeling the need for a community center. Through a local resident, whom we got to know by chance, we learned that people in Maehama, Motoyoshicho, Kesenuma City were in such need.



JLER had been delivering relief goods in the Maehama area already, but when we asked the local people, they told us that they want to discuss their future plan but their community center had been swept away and they had no place to hold a meeting. In this community, before the disaster, people used to be very active in community work, and utilize the community center for more than fifty times a year for various activities. The unity nurtured by these activities was demonstrated fully at the time of the disaster. They were even running an evacuation center by themselves. Because of such history, many people were hoping for early reconstruction of a community center. On July 7th, 2011, JLER officially

announced to the Maehama Community Development Association that it was ready to support the reconstruction of a community center, and this marked as a beginning of the project. At that time, temporary houses were not yet built, and some said it was too early to build a community center. Therefore, we did not immediately start the project in full-scale, but waited until the construction of temporary houses was completed in September.

In October 2011, we formed a construction committee, which consisted of nineteen local residents, and started discussing a concrete plan for the reconstruction. JLER believed that not only reconstructing a building was important, but also the process of reconstruction would help regenerate the community that was hurt by the disaster. For this reason, we encouraged local residents to join the discussion on design of the building. Some residents said that the new building should be designed based on the lessons we learned from the earthquake disaster.

JLER alone did not have enough budget for the reconstruction. However, the architect and other aid organizations sympathized with the reconstruction plan initiated not by JLER but by the local residents, and gave their support. Thanks to them, we were able to have a prospect for the project. At the same time, we visited Kesenuma City Hall many times, and had a meeting directly with a mayor to negotiate and ask for their support in legal procedures. For the city office, building temporary houses and reconstructing houses were their top priority, and reconstruction of community center was supposed to be discussed a few years later. However, they understood

the project initiated by the residents, and supported it.

Furthermore, on June 7th - 13th, 2012, Mr. Roland Schlott came from LWF in Geneva, Switzerland, and made an inspection of the situation on the ground in the disaster areas. In addition, a lay missionary Dr. Lowell Gretebeck assisted JLER to submit a project proposal dated June 29th for construction of the Maehama Community Center and storages/workshops for the Ishinomaki Fisherman's Cooperative to Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH) of Germany, a relief organization under Protestant Evangelical Church in Germany. DKH approved the proposal and agreed to fund the construction costs including expense for purchasing land.



Nevertheless, the legal procedure required for starting an actual construction took a long time. We purchased land in July, 2012 and the preparation of the construction site began in the end of August 2012. Meanwhile, construction workshops were held by the residents. In the workshops, they constructed a storage for keeping

building materials and made burned sugi (Japanese cedar) boards to be used for making an external wall.



Finally, in December 2012, foundation work began. On May 3rd 2013, we held a framework raising ceremony, inviting over two hundred local people and supporters. The construction was successfully completed and we celebrated an inauguration ceremony on September 13th, 2012.

Since the following day, the new community center has been utilized for various purposes such as small gatherings of elderly people, study meetings about reconstruction and events for children.

In the end, the project turned out to be so participatory that almost sixty supporters/organizations were involved. It is the first case of community center reconstruction in Kesenuma City.







## List of Main Support Activities



## List of Main Support Activities

no.	Date	Beneficiary	Content of Activity	no.	Overview of Activity	Amount (Yen)
1	Apr 25, 2011	Medical Corporation Kusanomi Kai, Hikarigaoka Recuperation Center (Kesenuma City)	3 rental cars for the staff use for 4 months, a vehicle for transporting dishes	1	The staff members lost 50 personal cars and 3 official cars. The project provided rentals cars to support the staff members' commuting.	2,000,000
2	Apr. 28, 2011	Former Arato Elementary School Evacuation Center etc.	Automatic washing machines and driers	2	Donated 20 washing machines and driers each for common use to several evacuation centers in Fukushima and Miyagi.	1,500,000
3	Apr. 28, 2011- Mar. 30, 2012	Michinoku Ouentai (Minamisoma City)	Provided radiation-free vegetables through Michinoku Ouentai from April 2011 to March 2012	3	Upon the request from Michinoku Ouentai, the project donated vegetables and other foods to Minamisoma citizens who remained within 20-30km radius from the Fukushima nuclear power plant, where supermarkets and other stores were closed.	6,000,000
4	May 6, 2011	NPO E International Volunteer Center Yamagata (IVY)	Self-reliance Support Project	4	The project funded IVY's Cash for Work Project, in which the victims of the disaster were hired for cleaning debris.	2,000,000
5	May 13, 2011	Educational Corporation E Asian Rural Institute (ARI) (Nasushiobara City, Tochigi)	Funding the reconstruction of buildings and subsurface investigation.	5	The project supported the reconstruction of ARI, whose buildings were damaged by the earthquake.	20,670,000
6	May 20, 2011	Japanese Association of Certified Social Workers Inc.	Provided vehicles to support the activities of the association	6	The project provided 3 rental cars for 4 months to social workers who were working for evacuation centers in Ishinomaki City.	1,060,000
7	May 25, 2011	Long-term Care Facility for the Aged Riverside Shunpo (Kesenuma City)	Provided a fund for purchasing 3 cars	7	Fifty-nine people were killed by the tsunami at this facility. The project funded the purchase of their official cars.	1,000,000
8	June 20, 2011	Japan Lutheran College	Supported the distribution of "Self-care Cards after Earthquake Disaster"(5,000 copies)	8	The project provided a fund for making cards used for psychiatric care.	1,370,000
9	July 10, 2011	Residents of Temporary Housing Hibiki Industrial Estate (Higashimatsushima City)	Improving the living condition in the temporary housing	9	Donated flower seedlings, planters, soil etc. to the temporary housing residents upon the request from Higashimatsushima City Council of Social Welfare.	330,000
10	July 30, 2011	NPO ESakuranbo Club (Nursing care office, Tome City)	Donated an air conditioner to temporary pre-fabricated nursing care office	10	The NPO was affected by the earthquake and continued its nursing care activities in a prefabricated building. In order to prevent heat stroke, the project donated an air conditioner to their office.	300,000
11	Aug. 16 2011	Maehama District, Motoyoshicho, Kesenuma City	Funding the relocation and construction of prefabricated buildings	11	The project supported relocation and setting up of two prefabricated buildings as an office of an evacuation center headquarters and an accommodation for volunteers.	2,540,000
12	Aug. 30, 2011	Japan Lutheran College	Supporting trainings for the staff members of relief agencies	12	Funding the trainings of the staff members of an organization which works for grief care of children.	270,000
13	Aug. 30, 2011	Temporary housing (Amagasawa, Kesenuma City)	Installing storage shelves	13	Installing a storage shelf in 37 households at the temporary housing	710,000
14	Oct. 4 2011	Maehama Community Development Association (Motoyoshicho, Kesenuma City)	Donating happi-coats for a festival	14	The community lost their happi-coats for festivals to the tsunami. New happi-coats were donated.	180,000
15	Nov. 14, 2011	Fishermen (Jusanhama, Kitakamicho, Ishinomaki City)	Donating sugi (Japanese cedar) boards for making 100 water glasses	15	Upon the request from the chairperson of Fisherman's cooperative steering committee, materials for making water glasses were donated. The water glasses were important for restarting abalone gathering.	300,000
16	Nov. 28, 2011	Miyagi Prefecture Fisherman's Cooperative, Miyato Seibu Branch (Higashimatsushima City)	Donating a Karcher pressure washer for cleaning the bottom of ships	16	Being requested by a branch office of the fisherman's cooperative, the project donated a Karcher pressuer washer for cleaning the ships covered by sludge brought by the tsunami.	460,000
17	Nov. 28, 2011	Fishermen (Maehama District, Motoyoshicho, Kesenuma City)	Donated fiberglass-reinforced plastic (FRP) materials such as glass cloths and mattresses for the Ship Repair Project	17	The project donated materials for repairing ships. The materials were enough for repairing 20 ships which were destroyed by the tsunami.	490,000
18	Dec 5, 2011	Elementary Girls' Basketball Team (Kitakamicho, Ishinomaki)	Donated uniforms (shirts and pants with a team logo printed) for a match, and basket balls	18	The team lost their balls and uniforms for a match to the tsunami. Upon the request from the children and parents, we donated new uniforms and balls.	410,000
19	Dec 29, 2011	Community Development Association (Maehama, Motoyoshicho, Kesenuma City)	Donating an oil pressing machine for extracting camellia oil	19	The association had a pressing machine for extracting camellia oil, but it was swept away by the tsunami. The project donated a new pressing machine.	970,000
20	March 28, 2012	Association for Protecting Life and Environment from the Nuclear Power Plant Accident (Minamisoma City)	Building plastic greenhouses for the residents of a temporary housing	20	The project built plastic greenhouses for the senior residents of the temporary housing, who had to evacuate because of the nuclear power plant accident. The greenhouses were intended for growing vegetables for home consumption and give the elderly enjoyment and meaning to life.	800,000
21	March 28, 2012	D Project (Parents' Association) (Kitakamicho, Ishinomaki City)	Supporting Disney Land Tour for Kitakami Elementary/Junior High School Students (April 13th-15th)	21	The Disney Land Tour was held for 40-80 elementary and junior high students who were affected by the disaster in Kitakamicho. The project funded their transportation cost.	100,000
22	Apr. 18, 2012	Miyagi Prefecture Fisherman's Cooperative Jusanhama Branch (Kitakamicho, Ishinomaki City)	Supporting the reconstruction of Marine Products Storage Facility (common facility) in collaboration with NPO PARCIC	22	The project provided a part of construction cost for building storage facilities (tent storages), which was supposed be shouldered by fishermen.	2,930,000
23	July 13, 2012	Miyagi Prefecture Fisherman's Cooperative Jusanhama Branch (Kitakamicho, Ishinomaki City)	Supporting the reconstruction of Marine Products Storage Facility (common facility)	23	The project funded a part of construction cost of a large-scale storage facility, which was supposed be shouldered by fishermen to help them restart their fishing activity.	5,640,000
24	July 27, 2012	Oomori Temporary Housing Complex (Ishinomaki City)	Donating benches to the Residents' Association of the temporary housing	24	The project donated benches to improve living condition in the temporary housing.	150,000
25	July 30, 2012	Kesenuma City Office & Maehama District, Motoyoshicho, Kesenuma City	Providing a fund to purchase a lot for Maehama Community Center	25	As a part of support for the reconstruction of the center, the project donated Kesenuma City a fund especially reserved for purchasing a lot.	9,950,000
26	Nov. 26, 2012	Religious Network for Protecting Children from Radiation	Supporting a summer children's camp in Hokkaido	26	The project funded a part of transportation cost, accommodation fees, and personnel cost for the camps in 2011 and 2012. The number of participants for each camp was 266 and 189 respectively.	500,000
27	Apr. 25, 2013	Ohya Tairyo Utaikomi Preservation Association (Kesenuma City)	Donating long undergarments (nagajuban) to Tairyo Utaikomi (traditional fishermen's song for good catch) Preservation Association	27	The project supported the conservation association to make new Japanese long undergarments (nagajuban) because they lost their old ones to the tsunami.	500,000
28	May 31, 2013	Miyagi Prefecture Fisherman's Cooperative, Ishinomaki District Office	Ishinomaki Fishery Workshop/Storage Support Project	28	The project funded the reconstruction of 10 common storages that were washed away by the tsunami in 10 areas.	26,000,000
29	Aug. 1, 2013	Community Development Association (Maehama, Motoyoshicho, Kesenuma City)	Supporting the reconstruction of Maehama Community Center	29	The project funded the reconstruction of the community center that was swept away by the tsunami.	64,000,000
30	July 26, 2013	Tenohira ni Taiyo no Ie (Tome City)	Supporting Fukushima Children's Retreat Program	30	The project provided the program with a fund for hiring a bus between Koriyama and Tome back and forth.	100,000
31	Sep. 20, 2013	Miyagi Elderly's Home Liaison Association	Supporting care giving seminars using Japanese traditional marshal art techniques for caregivers (3 times)	31	Supporting care giving seminars based on Japanese marshal art for caregivers in order to brush up their skills and reduce their stress. The fund was used mainly as an honorarium for the instructor.	300,000
32	Oct. 2, 2013	Parents and child care workers (Ofunato City, Iwate Prefecture)	Supporting the activities of the Clinical Psychology Center, Japan Lutheran College	32	Fund was given to the center to conduct individual interviews with parents and workers of Ofunato Nursery School, and training for the workers.	300,000
33	Jan. 14, 2014	Miyagi Elderly's Home Liaison Association	Supporting seminars for care workers (3 times)	33	The project held seminars for care workers in order to reduce their stress and improve their skills in cooperation with Comprehensive Clinical Thanatology Research Center, Japan Lutheran College. The fund was mainly utilized for an honorarium of lecturers.	350,000
34	Jan. 24, 2014	Long-term Care Facility for the Aged Riverside Shunpo (Kesenuma City)	Supporting care giving seminars using Japanese traditional marshal art techniques for caregivers	34	Supporting care giving seminars based on Japanese marshal art for caregivers. The fund was used mainly as an honorarium of the instructor.	100,000
35	Feb. 28, 2014	Ishinomaki City, Kahoku District Ishinomaki Council of Social Welfare Kahoku Branch	Supporting Color Therapy Seminar for temporary housing support workers (5 times)	35	Color Therapy Seminar was held for temporary housing support workers in order to improve their skills and reduce their stress. The fund was used mainly for as an honorarium of the lecturers.	150,000
36	Feb. 28, 2014	Woman victims in Ishinomaki City	Conducting Care Seminar for Woman Victims for 3 times (organized by JLER)	36	Holding Care Seminar for women affected by the disaster. The fund was used mainly for transportation of lectures.	100,000
37	Mar. 16, 2014	Residents' Association (Shirahama, Kitakamicho, Ishinomaki City)	Supporting the revival of Shishimai (traditional lion dance) in Shirahama district.	37	Provided funds for making and purchasing of a wooden lion head.	500,000





## List of Overseas Donors

Country	Name
Australia	Australian Lutheran World Service
Austria	Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe, Austria
Brazil	Igreja Evangélica de Confissão Luterana no Brasil
Brazil	Paróquia Evangélica Luterana Nipo-Brasileira Comunidade Igreja Sul Americana
Brazil	Paróquia Evangélica Luterana Nipo-Brasileira Comunidade São Paul
Canada	Canadian Lutheran World Relief
Canada	Evangelical Lutheran Church in Canada
China	Lutheran Church in Hong Kong
China	The Chinese Rhenish Church Hong Kong Synod
China	The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Hong Kong
Czechoslovakia	Evangelical Church of Czech Brethren
Finland	The Lutheran Evangelical Association of Finland
Germany	Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe, Germany
Germany	Evangelical Church in Germany
Germany	Evangelisch-lutherischen Landeskirche in Braunschweig, Germany
Germany	The United Evangelical Lutheran Church of Germany (VELKD)
Iceland	Icelandic Church Aid
Malaysia	Lutheran Church in Malaysia
Netherlands	Evangelical Lutheran Church in Ede, The Netherlands
Norway	Det Norske Diakonhem
Norway	Norwegian Church Aid
Poland	The Diaconia of the Evangelical Augsburg Church in Poland
Singapore	Lutheran Church in Singapore
Switzerland	The Lutheran World Federation
Taiwan	International Japanese Church (The Presbyterian Church in Taiwan)
Taiwan	Lu Kang Senior High School, Taiwan
Taiwan	Taiwan Lutheran Church
USA	Chinese Life Lutheran Church ,USA
USA	Evangelical Lutheran Church in America
USA	Immanuel Lutheran Church ,USA
USA	Lutheran Church of the Resurrection, USA
USA	Martin Luther Lutheran Church, USA
USA	Saint John's Lutheran Church ,USA
USA	San Paul Lutheran Church ,USA
USA	South Carolina Synod, ELCA, USA
USA	St. John Lutheran Church New Germany MN
USA	Word of Peace Lutheran Church, USA
—	Church World Service
Others	Individuals



## JLER Balance sheet as of the end of February 2013

Income	
<Overseas>	JPY
ELCA, USA	47,475,968
CLWR, Canada	5,716,400
Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe of Germany	131,515,48
Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe of Austria	5,903,827
Shanti Volunteer Association	2,307,504
NCA	14,461,203
ALWS	1,536,379
LUTH.LANDESKIRCHE IN BRAUNSCHEWEG	1,461,530
CESKOBRATRSKA CIRKEV EVANGELICKA	10,000,000
Others	36,646,798
<b>Total</b>	<b>257,025,093</b>
<JAPAN>	JPY
Japan Evangelical Lutheran Church	38,330,737
Japan Lutheran Church	15,500,000
Kinki Evangelical Lutheran Church	7,510,000
West Japan Evangelical Lutheran Church	2,400,000
Others	2,194,954
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,935,691</b>
<b>Income Total</b>	<b>322,960,784</b>

Expense	
	JPY
Foods Support	22,886,745
Non-Food Support	31,599,022
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,485,767</b>
Help improve the lives	7,872,677
Local Support	3,729,329
Spiritual care support program	4,539,944
Kesennuma Community Center Reconstruction Support	79,147,508
Fishery Cooperatives Support (Jusanhama)	8,571,500
Ishinomaki Fishery Warehouse Project	25,980,150
Improvement of Living Conditions Support	2,552,770
Regional cost of reconstruction activities	4,910,180
Asian Rural Institute Reconstruction Support	20,668,693
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>157,972,751</b>
Local office costs	15,723,140
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>15,723,140</b>
Staff Expenses	49,507,922
Housing Costs	13,275,080
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>62,783,002</b>
Public Relation, PR materials	2,470,810
Web site and maintenance	284,282
Documentation	275,000
Domestic & International Travel	8,230,022
Head Office Equipment	5,155,371
Head Staff Costs	9,999,706
<b>TOTAL DIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>26,415,191</b>
Education/Training	535,498
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>535,498</b>
Audit Costs	595,980
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>595,980</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>318,511,329</b>
<b>Underwriting balance</b>	<b>4,449,455</b>







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