



**BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)**

Japan – Earthquake and Tsunami

Fact Sheet #15, Fiscal Year (FY) 2011

April 8, 2011

Note: The last fact sheet was dated March 31, 2011.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On April 7 at 1032 hours Eastern Daylight Time, or 2332 hours Japan Standard Time (JST), a magnitude 7.1 aftershock occurred off the east coast of Honshu Island—approximately 41 miles east of Sendai, Miyagi Prefecture, and 205 miles northeast of Tokyo—at a depth of 30 miles. The Japan Meteorological Agency issued a tsunami warning shortly after the event but cancelled the warning within 90 minutes. Non-governmental organizations operating locally reported that the earthquake temporarily affected electricity in some areas but resulted in limited damage. The Government of Japan (GoJ) National Police Agency (NPA) reported two deaths and 132 people injured as a result of the April 7 aftershock, which was the largest to occur since the March 11 earthquake. NPA also reported moderate road damage resulting from the aftershock.
- The March 11 earthquake and tsunami have resulted in nearly 13,000 deaths and left nearly 15,000 people missing, the GoJ reported on April 8. The natural disasters also damaged or destroyed more than 217,000 buildings and 2,100 roads.
- The number of people staying in evacuation centers continues to decrease, with approximately 154,000 people remaining in centers as of April 8. More than 18,000 people have left evacuation centers since March 31.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE¹		SOURCE
Confirmed Deaths	12,787	GoJ NPA – April 8, 2011
Missing Persons	14,991	GoJ NPA – April 8, 2011
Number of People in Evacuation Centers	154,264	GoJ NPA – April 8, 2011

FY 2011 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED TO JAPAN TO DATE

USAID/OFDA Assistance for the Japan Earthquake and Tsunami \$6,914,369
DoD² Humanitarian Assistance for the Japan Earthquake and Tsunami \$70,754,829
Total USAID and DoD Assistance for the Japan Earthquake and Tsunami \$77,669,198

CONTEXT

- On March 11 at 0046 hours Eastern Standard Time, or 1446 hours JST, a magnitude 9.0 earthquake occurred off the east coast of Honshu Island—approximately 231 miles northeast of Tokyo—at a depth of approximately 15 miles, generating a tsunami that struck the eastern coast of Japan and resulted in additional fatalities and damage, particularly in Miyagi, Fukushima, and Iwate prefectures. Furthermore, the tsunami significantly damaged the Fukushima Daiichi power plant located approximately 150 miles north of Tokyo, leading to a serious nuclear incident.
- USAID immediately activated a Response Management Team in Washington, D.C., and deployed a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART)—including urban search and rescue (USAR) specialists and nuclear experts—to support Japanese emergency response efforts. On March 11, U.S. Ambassador John V. Roos declared a disaster due to the effects of the earthquake and tsunami in Japan.

Humanitarian Situation and Response

- On April 7, NPA mobilized approximately 250 members of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police mobile unit to begin searching for missing persons within the GoJ-established 20-km exclusion zone surrounding the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant. The officers joined approximately 50 local police who had been searching the area for four days for the more than 2,400 residents of the exclusion zone who remain missing.
- From April 1 to 3, Japan Self-Defense Force, U.S. Military, NPA, Japanese Coast Guard, and GoJ Fire and Disaster Management Agency personnel conducted an intensive search for human remains along the coastlines of Fukushima, Iwate, and Miyagi prefectures. The search resulted in a decreased number of persons listed as

¹ Figures remain preliminary and are expected to change.

² U.S. Department of Defense (DoD)

missing as remains were recovered. As many as 120 aircraft and 65 naval vessels participated in the search, according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

- The GoJ Ministry of the Environment has estimated that the tsunami generated approximately 24.9 million tons of debris in Miyagi, Iwate, and Fukushima prefectures, representing 1.7 times the amount of debris that resulted from the 1995 Kobe earthquake. Cars and ships that washed away during the disaster are not included in this estimate.

Logistics and Relief Supplies

- On April 7, the GoJ Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (METI) announced that the Petroleum Association of Japan (PAJ) has commenced shipments of petroleum for heating and lighting to affected areas. PAJ plans to ship 650 drums of petroleum per prefecture to Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima. Since March 27, METI has installed temporary gas stations in nine towns in the three prefectures and provided gasoline to 5,600 vehicles.
- On April 7, the Tohoku Region Bureau of Economy, Trade, and Industry announced that the gasoline supply in Miyagi Prefecture has nearly returned to pre-March 11 levels, noting that local officials continue to work to restore roads and fuel stations in tsunami-affected coastal areas.
- Supermarkets and convenience stores in affected areas are replenishing supplies with increasing frequency as distribution networks return to normal, according to Japanese media reports. In several instances, companies have opened alternate distribution centers or leased new warehouses to enhance distribution chains and restore service to stores in affected prefectures.

Situation at Nuclear Power Plants

- The April 7 aftershock did not affect conditions at the Fukushima Daiichi and Fukushima Daini power plants. The aftershock affected electrical power at three other nuclear facilities in northern Japan, according to the DART. The Higashi-Dori power plant and Rokkasho spent fuel reprocessing plant, both in Aomori Prefecture, are currently operating on emergency diesel generators, and one of three primary power lines remains operational for cooling at the Onagawa power plant in Miyagi Prefecture.
- Staff from the U.S. Department of Energy, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo, and the DART continue to actively monitor and analyze information on radiation levels in Tokyo. The NRC also continues to provide technical assistance to the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo and GoJ officials in support of assessment and mitigation efforts at the Fukushima Daiichi site.

USAID AND DOD HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO JAPAN

Implementing Partner	Activity	Location	Amount
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
DoD	USAR Operations (Transport of USAR cargo)	Affected Areas	\$1,000,000
L.A. County USAR Team	USAR Operations	Affected Areas	\$1,423,842
Fairfax County USAR Team	USAR Operations	Affected Areas	\$2,058,000
	USAID/DART Support Costs		\$1,618,240
	Administrative Support		\$814,287
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$6,914,369
DOD ASSISTANCE			
	Emergency Relief Support	Affected Areas	\$70,754,829
TOTAL DOD			\$70,754,829
TOTAL USAID AND DOD HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO JAPAN IN FY 2011			\$77,669,198

¹USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of April 8, 2011. Amounts are subject to change.

²Estimated expenditure as of April 7, 2011.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for earthquake and tsunami response efforts in Japan can be found at www.usaid.gov/japanquake or www.interaction.org.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, warehouse space, etc.); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or (703) 276-1914
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int