



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

Japan – Earthquake and Tsunami

Fact Sheet #14, Fiscal Year (FY) 2011

March 31, 2011

Note: The last fact sheet was dated March 24, 2011.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- The earthquake and tsunami have resulted in more than 11,500 deaths and left approximately 16,400 people missing, the Government of Japan (GoJ) reported on March 31. The natural disasters also damaged or destroyed nearly 160,000 buildings and 2,100 roads.
- The number of people staying in evacuation centers continues to decrease, with approximately 172,000 people remaining in centers as of March 31. Nearly 73,000 people—30 percent of the population in evacuation centers—have left since March 24; however, a portion of this decrease was due to a correction for double counting, according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).
- GoJ authorities are working to consolidate displaced populations and reduce the number of evacuation centers to increase the sustainability and efficiency of assistance delivery, according to OCHA. GoJ officials seek to vacate schools currently serving as evacuation centers prior to the beginning of the academic year in April.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE¹		SOURCE
Confirmed Deaths	11,532	GoJ NPA ² – March 31, 2011
Missing Persons	16,441	GoJ NPA – March 31, 2011
Number of People in Evacuation Centers	172,472	GoJ NPA – March 31, 2011

FY 2011 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED TO JAPAN TO DATE

USAID/OFDA Assistance for the Japan Earthquake and Tsunami	\$6,825,286
DoD³ Humanitarian Assistance for the Japan Earthquake and Tsunami	\$63,051,000
Total USAID and DoD Assistance for the Japan Earthquake and Tsunami	\$69,876,286

CONTEXT

- On March 11 at 0046 hours Eastern Standard Time, or 1446 hours Japan Standard Time, 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 March 27, DART staff participated in an assessment of Miyagi Prefecture, with staff from OCHA, the U.N. World Food Program, and the GoJ. DART staff noted concerns regarding adequate access to sanitation facilities in evacuation centers; however, local officials reported plans to improve sanitation conditions, such as setting up additional portable toilets. Private businesses and wholesalers reported that sufficient relief commodities exist within Japan to meet needs and requirement for aid from outside of Japan is minimal.
- Despite restoration of 88 percent of gasoline, diesel, and kerosene shipments to northeastern Japan, fuel remains in short supply as demand has increased due to disrupted public transportation and additional emergency vehicles in operation, according to OCHA. Fuel shortages and continued station closures have led to fuel rations for the public and long lines for fuel purchases.

¹ Figures remain preliminary and are expected to change.

² National Police Agency (NPA)

³ U.S. Department of Defense (DoD)

- Approximately 190,000 households remain without electrical services, 372,000 households remain without access to water, and 330,000 households remain without gas supply, according to OCHA.
- As of March 30, construction was underway for approximately 2,200 of the 30,000 planned temporary houses, according to OCHA. A landlords association has established a system to discount rental prices of vacant apartments to provide housing for tsunami-affected households, with 418,000 apartments offered as of March 30.
- The Tokyo Metropolitan Government plans to deploy approximately 1,000 officials to support the Iwate and Miyagi prefecture governments in managing evacuation centers and providing non-emergency services.

Logistics and Relief Supplies

- More than 90 percent of northeastern Japan's primary land, sea, and air routes are currently operational, with all 15 ports and most airports in the region open, according to the GoJ. However, debris continues to block roads in some affected towns, restricting access to some evacuation centers, according to OCHA.
- The GoJ delivered an estimated 12.5 million meals to evacuation centers and hospitals in affected areas as of March 30. The Japanese private sector, Japan Self-Defense Forces, and non-governmental organizations are also working to supplement GoJ food distribution efforts.
- To date, DoD has delivered approximately 200 tons of food, 2 million gallons of water, 16,000 gallons of fuel, and 186,000 tons of other relief commodities to affected populations. More than 15,600 DoD personnel remain involved in humanitarian response efforts in Japan.

Situation at Nuclear Power Plants

- The situation at the Fukushima Daiichi facility remains serious, according to the International Atomic Energy Agency. 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

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
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		\$725,204
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$6,825,286
DOD ASSISTANCE²			
	Emergency Relief Support	Affected Areas	\$63,051,000
TOTAL DOD			\$63,051,000
TOTAL USAID AND DOD HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO JAPAN IN FY 2011			\$69,876,286

¹USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of March 31, 2011. Amounts are subject to change.

²Estimated expenditure as of March 31, 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