

Income and Expenditure

From April 1, 2014 to September 30, 2015

■ Remaining Balance as of March 31, 2014

(JPY)

Remaining balance of the funds collected within Japan	392,177,471
Remaining balance of the funds sent through Caritas Internationalis	769,939
Total	392,947,410

■ Funds received

(JPY)

	April 2014 to March 2015	April to September 2015
Funds collected within Japan	36,435,905	19,783,455
Funds sent from Overseas	120,846,393	215,420,986
Total	157,282,298	235,204,441

■ Breakdown of Disbursements

(JPY)

【Project Costs】	April 2014 to March 2015	April to September 2015
Needs assessment, Evaluation		1,023,966
Volunteer base activities (psychosocial activities, events etc.)	160,472,513	69,925,778
Other projects	4,374,756	250,000
Subtotal	164,847,269	71,199,744
【Project Operating Costs】		
Project vehicles and office costs, project staff travel	10,643,783	5,519,231
SDSC & base staff salary, staff support	23,709,772	9,593,194
Public relations	1,112,734	0
Others (staff meetings, bank fees, external audit etc.)	2,255,417	2,734,837
Subtotal	37,721,706	17,847,262
Total	202,568,975	89,047,006

The Great East Japan Earthquake & Tsunami Activity Report of Caritas Japan
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The Great East Japan Earthquake & Tsunami Activity Report of Caritas Japan

March 2016

Five Years after the Great East Japan Earthquake

Five years have passed since March 11, 2011, when one of the most massive earthquakes and tsunamis in history struck Japan's Tohoku region. We continue to pray for those who lost their lives in that catastrophe as well as for those who have died during the long period of recovery and reconstruction since then.

Though slow progress continues to be made in reconstruction in most areas struck by the disaster, in the parts of Fukushima prefecture affected by the nuclear power plant accident the future remains unclear. According to the Reconstruction Agency, as of the end of last year 180,000 people continued to live as refugees, down from 240,000 a year earlier. Clearly, many people are still unable to resume a normal life.

Caritas Japan continues to cooperate in recovery activities along with the Sendai diocese and the Catholic Church throughout the country, relying upon contributions from within Japan and from abroad. People in the disaster zone continue to call upon Caritas Japan to assist the ongoing efforts, and we intend to be a part of those efforts for as long as they are needed.

Since the disaster, the word *kizuna* (bonds or ties) has become common. Those bonds remain essential to people who continue to live as evacuees. More than "programs," they need bonds with people who are "ready to walk with them."

Caritas Japan's activities are built upon the Catholic Church rooted in the local communities. So, wherever the Catholic Church is, Caritas Japan is there to serve. Our aim is to always walk with the people affected by the disaster, answering their plea to not be forgotten.

Caritas Japan does not have the huge financial resources available to government agencies. However, that encourages us to engage in small-scale programs that make Caritas an integral part of the local community. We are committed to continuing that grassroots involvement.

All of us at Caritas Japan want to thank everyone who has supported our efforts by their understanding and financial support. Asking for your continued assistance, I take this opportunity to present this report on the fifth year of our activities.

Bishop Tarcisius Isao Kikuchi, SVD
President, Caritas Japan



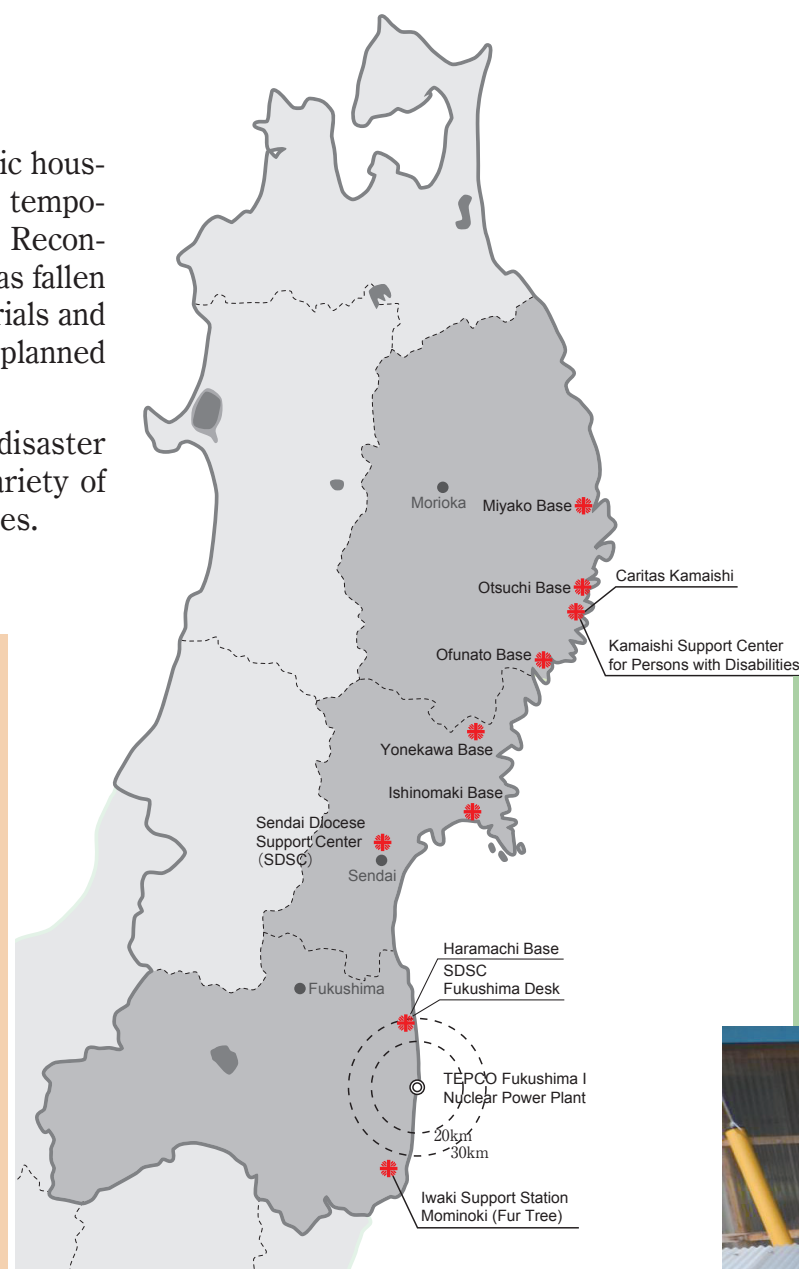
With the Diocese of Sendai as the center of activity, Caritas Japan, supported by the whole Catholic Church in Japan, has cooperated in reconstruction activities following the Great East Japan Earthquake disaster

In the past year, planned construction of permanent public housing continued, and many people were able to move from temporary housing. However, a September 2015 report by the Reconstruction Agency admits that because land reclamation has fallen behind schedule, and rising prices for construction materials and a labor shortage have caused delays, only 43 percent of planned reconstruction has been completed.

Staff and volunteers at the eight Caritas Bases in the disaster zone continue to work closely with local people in a variety of activities aimed at supporting them in rebuilding their lives.

People who have been forced to live in temporary shelter for four years are suffering from uncertainty. They still cannot plan the rebuilding of their lives. Impatience and anxiety cause stress that leads to physical problems as well as a loss of energy and depression. Some of people isolate themselves in their rooms. Part of Caritas Japan's activities is aimed at drawing people out of their isolation through salons and special events, creating an environment where people can experience community.

A ventriloquist and her dummy entertain residents in temporary housing.



Children decorate for the Tanabata festival at a base's "Children's Salon."

Children, too, need assistance. The constraints of living in temporary housing and memories of the disaster cause stress. Children show signs of irritability and unease as well as behavioral problems. Each Caritas Base conducts play programs and other events to foster the healthy growth of the children who are the future of the region.

At the end of last year, 100,000 of the 180,000 evacuees from the disaster zone were from parts of Fukushima affected by the nuclear power plant accident. The Reconstruction Agency reported that 59,000 of them were living in other parts of the prefecture, while another 43,000 were outside. In some districts, evacuation orders that were issued after the accident have been lifted, and people are beginning to return to their homes. However, their return means the end of compensation that has been provided until now. After their long wait to once again

resume their old lives, they are faced with many hurdles, including the restoration of social infrastructure, the rebuilding or repairing of their homes and finding some way to make a living. In those areas where residents are finally returning after more than four years away, recovery work is only beginning. Debris must be cleared. Houses must be made livable. All this requires the help of volunteers.



Helping residents move from temporary housing.