

Project Completion Report

COMMUNITY MOBILISATION SUPPORT FOR THE AFFECTED POPULATION LIVING IN THE TEMPORARY SHELTERS

2013/5/31

Period	Original: from Nov 1, 2011 to Oct 31, 2012 Modified: from Nov 1, 2011 to Feb 28, 2013
Budget	200,693.00 USD
Beneficiary	7,297 families living in 131 temporary shelters in Ishinomaki city
Person in charge	Sakae Shishikura/Director of Tohoku Program Department
Project Outline	<p>Due to the Tohoku Earthquake on March 11th 2011, around 4,000 people were dead or missing, 110,000 people were affected and 28,000 houses were destroyed in Ishinomaki city. To cope with this vast scale of damage, Japanese Government built temporary shelters for people who lost their houses by the tsunami and are not able to afford moving to other housing.</p> <p>JEN has managed “community space” by utilizing the meeting place in temporary shelters. It provides a space for gathering as a community, an opportunity for sharing the experience of earthquake and tsunami and provides a psychosocial care for people there. In addition, JEN has given the support by providing the information of law and other required to rebuild their living.</p> <p>From the experience of Niigata Earthquake in 2005 and Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake in 1995, JEN fully recognizes the importance of psychosocial care for people living in temporary shelters. In case of Tohoku Earthquake, many people living in temporary shelters were under huge stress due to loss and drastic change in their living environment. Many communities were also divided as the residents moved out to various temporary shelters.</p>

(1) Project description

Higher objective: To make residents in temporary shelters capable of living in new conditions and able to build/improve the community once they leave the facility

Project goal: Organizations (self-governing bodies, specific community/groups for varying demographics such as women/youth) increasing activity

*Outcome: Living conditions in temporary houses become more comfortable
Residential communities set up in each area of temporary homes*

Tenants for temporary shelters in Ishimonaki city were mostly chosen by the drawing. It is concerned that having people from different areas living in the same shelter may cause them to keep the distance each other and get isolated.

In addition, areas affected by the tsunami will not be restored to the same residential district as in the time before the earthquake. These residential areas will be moved to higher ground or newly formed residential district. That means the affected people will face the division of their community again.

JEN supports people in temporary shelters of Ishiomaki city to have their mental stress caused by the earthquake alleviated. JEN also support people in temporary shelters who try to improve their living by forming self-governing bodies.

1. Mental care (including counseling, yoga, art therapy, massage)

Expert team for mental care holds the consultation. They provide residents an advice for the mental issues through various activities including massage therapy.

2. Consultation for legal and living issues

There are lots of procedures which the victims should follow such as dismantling / repair of the house, disposal of vehicles, application to temporary housing, resuming the business and application to a loan. JEN hold the consultation for local community while receiving cooperation from lawyers and other experts.

3. Facilitating the discussion among residents

JEN facilitate the discussion and workshops as a mediator in order to motivate people, to have consensus for the formation of self-governing bodies, and to support residents to tackle with their problems s and to find the resolution of issues in

temporary housing.

4. Training and education

Due to the subsidence of the ground and delay in the restoration of infrastructure, vulnerable situation against natural disaster such as aftershock remains. It is important for residents to learn a disaster prevention drill and the basis of lifesaving, so that they can respond against next disaster by themselves without anxiety. JEN provides the training and education by working with stakeholders such as fire department.

5. Support for voluntary activities

Forming self-governing bodies only is not enough for the smooth operation, especially in the temporary housing where residents are from various living foundation. JEN assist them to manage various activities and seasonal festival and various leisure activities.

Fig.1 Map showing the location of project sites



Ishinomaki City (The green symbol shows the location of temporary compounds)

(2) Achievements

2.1 Locations

JEN has chosen 3 housing districts out of 131 temporary housing groups in Ishinomaki city and carry out the support activities. The following table list the name of each housing complex, the number of constructed houses and number of houses with families. Location of each housing complex is shown in the map below.

Table 1

Housing district	Housing compound	Housing constructed	Housing with residents	Residents	Availability of meeting place or lounge
1	Tohoku Denshi	82	81	171	meeting place
	Machikita 1st	25	23	54	lounge
	Machikita 2nd	16	16	41	lounge
	Machikita 3rd	11	11	22	lounge
	Machikita 4th	14	14	35	None
	Shinden	15	14	39	lounge
2	Shirasagidai	54	53	97	lounge
3	Oppagawa Kasen	91	89	222	meeting place
	Total	308	301	681	

(As of April 1st, 2013)

Conditions for selecting 3 districts were 1) self-governing body has not been formed, 2) activities in temporary housing is inactive, 3) many residents were from the seriously affected areas by the tsunami, 4) inconvenient to access public facilities. As a result, support activities were provided to Tohoku Denshi, Machikita 1-4 District, Shinden District, Shirasagidai and Oppagawa Kasen.

However, during the latter half of the project period, JEN provided support activities to districts other than above 3 to alleviate the unfairness, if there is a request for support. Support request came from the network meetings formed by the leaders of self-governing bodies in temporary shelters.

2.2 Sort of activities and the frequency

The sort of activities, the frequency and the participants at three main districts are as below Table 2. During the period between November, 2011 and February, 2013, JEN provided support activities of 196 days and total number of participants was 1,918 people on man-day basis.

Table 2

Compound	Activity	Days	participants (man-day)
Machikita 1st	mental care	8	53
	gathering (tea / karaoke)	5	41
	manufacturing	10	49

	legal advice	2	8
	others	1	5
	<i>Sub total</i>	<u>26</u>	<u>156</u>
Machikita 3rd	mental care	11	98
	gathering (tea / karaoke)	4	37
	manufacturing	3	17
	<i>Sub total</i>	<u>18</u>	<u>152</u>
Machikita 2nd & 4th	gathering (tea / karaoke)	6	13
	manufacturing	2	3
	legal advice	1	10
	<i>Sub total</i>	<u>9</u>	<u>26</u>
Shinden	gathering (tea / karaoke)	12	76
	manufacturing	6	19
	legal advice	1	1
	others	2	17
	<i>Sub total</i>	<u>21</u>	<u>113</u>
Tohoku Denshi	mental care	9	113
	gathering (tea / karaoke)	7	58
	gathering (local)	2	21
	manufacturing	5	58
	legal advice	1	9
	others	2	9
	<i>Sub total</i>	<u>26</u>	<u>268</u>
Oppagawa Kasen	mental care	19	395
	gathering (tea / karaoke)	17	283
	manufacturing	24	224
	manufacturing (local)	2	6
	disaster prevention drill	1	3
	legal advice	1	8
	others	8	133
	<i>Sub total</i>	<u>72</u>	<u>1,052</u>
Shirasagidai	mental care	1	15
	gathering (tea / karaoke)	17	104
	manufacturing	6	32
	<i>Sub total</i>	<u>24</u>	<u>151</u>
<i>Total</i>		<u>196</u>	<u>1,918</u>

(3) Measurement of support activities

Effectiveness of this project has been monitored on monthly basis and informed in the monthly report. Upon the completion of the project, JEN conducted an interview to leaders of self-governing bodies, residents in temporary housing and stakeholders related to this project. Total of 15 people were interviewed, a) the chiefs of self-governing bodies of temporary housing, b) residents in temporary housing, c) fire department, d) an official of Ishinomaki municipal government who manage temporary housing, e) Ishinomaki social welfare association “Mimamorita”, f) clinical psychologist giving mental care, g) JEN staff in charge of this project.

Please refer to (7) Details of interviewing to stakeholders.

(4) Assessment

4.1 About forming self-governing bodies

Among Tohoku Denshi, Machikita 1-4 Districts, Shinden, Shirasagidai and Oppagawa Kasen, key manager was chosen at the district where the meeting place exists and self-governing bodies was formed at every district except Machikita 2nd and 4th districts. The formation of self-governing bodies was successful at 21 districts.

Judging from the interview with residents' association leaders and residents in temporary housing, many people were puzzled by living together with strangers at the early time of temporary housing. Living with strangers brought issues such as the violation of rule or less social activities among people. These circumstances lead to the necessity of having a self-governing organization. JEN carried out effectively the support for forming residents' associations in temporary housing and they were integrated where self-governing organization is required. By means of this, the process was created for residents to discuss and resolve issues in temporary housing.

4.2 Mental care

Experience from the disaster has been accumulated in victims' mind as a huge stress. This stress is roused easily by the frequent aftershock and troubles during the restoration of their living, and brings further apprehension and depression. During the support activities, many people expressed loneliness and sorrow by losing their families.

Victim appealing for a sign of alcoholism by the stress, domestic violence, depression and sleeplessness is reported by a clinical psychologist collaborating in this project.

However, sorrowing people found a place to unburden their troubles by the mental

care from experts in this project and are beginning to show a smile.

4.3 Disaster prevention drill

After the main earthquake on March 11 2011, an intermittent aftershock has been continuing even in April 2013. We must prepare the counterplan against natural disaster in the affected regions in future. People in temporary housing are not familiar with the geography of those areas because these locations are very far from affected area where they used to live. Disaster prevention drill provided them the emergency life-saving, the confirmation of the evacuation site around temporary housing and the better evacuation route. With this drill, the importance of disaster prevention / mitigation was acknowledged. People felt a sense of security by performing the preparations for urgent matter in the same community, and consciousness of helping each other not only in emergent time but also in normal time has been developed.

The goal of this project, "Form community groups and support the recovery from stress after a trauma through activity in the community space", was almost accomplished as planned initially. Also self-governing bodies were established, and through the activity of association, living environment in temporary housing got gradually improved with the creation of a good environment and setting up the rule. The activity of self-governing bodies is becoming more active comparing with the time association was just founded. At first, they depended on the event by an outside supporter, but currently they plan and carry out festival, potato-stew gathering (Imoni-kai) and tea party. Also independent units other than self-governing bodies such as group for manufacturing products by mothers have been formed in meeting place of temporary housing as a base and maintaining the activity on a regular basis. Places for these activities provide people a chance for getting together, time for fun and joy of living. Leaders of self-governing organizations are becoming the leader in new community after graduating from temporary housing, and is forming the basis of activities aiming for a better living environment.

However, new challenges are becoming clear. For instance, by the construction of restored housing where people are moving, it is expected that they may face issues: 1) if it is possible to maintain residents' association while number of people in temporary housing become less, 2) an uneasy feeling due to the uncertainty of new life. It is necessary to continue supporting people in temporary housing who would face such issues.

(5) Analysis for present condition

5.1 Temporary housing as of today

It has been one year and half to two years, since people moved in temporary housings. In the beginning, at many of the compounds, the residents were strangers each other. As time passes, through the various activities carried out by volunteers and by the residents themselves, the residents got accustomed to be associated each other and are also enjoying the interaction with people from outside, the volunteers, who visit the compounds to hold events etc. there.

So, all in all, the atmospheres of the temporary housings are improving if compared to the initial stage. In fact, the experts of psycho-therapy, whom JEN collaborates for implementing psycho care activities, report that the expression and physical conditions of the residents have shown great improvement, as the result of the continuous counseling and support activities, while the experts had seen lots of deeply depressed people there before.

In the meantime, a new phenomenon is appearing where some residents of the temporary housings, who have repaired their own houses or have built new ones, are gradually moving out. Many residents say that they want to return to their own houses. However, there are discrepancies among them in which some have the capacities of moving out and settled in new houses and others do not. The houses for such refugees are being built by the municipality as disaster restoration house, yet, the progress is not so much as expected where the construction shall be completed only towards the year 2016. As such, people bear the anxiety about their future living. The municipality therefore recently announced the extension by one year, of the term for temporary shelters. The residents can stay the housing till mid to end the year 2014.

5.2 Affected area as of today

Ishinomaki city in Miyagi prefecture was struck the hardest among cities affected by Tohoku earthquake and tsunami. The population was 162,822 in February 2011, but the disaster provoked 3,263 people dead, 453 people missing and 243 people dead by the chronic aggravation. The population in March 2013 is 151,263, indicating the reduction by 11,599 if compared to the figure in February 2011.

4,000 public housings are planned to be built in Ishinomaki city. Development of 1,309 housings started by April 2013. 40 houses in 2 districts were open for living and people moving in between February to April 2013. Ishinomaki city is aiming to provide 2,000 housing by March 2015, but this is only 50% of the final goal. Time period for completing all 4,000 housing is not certain.

Under this circumstance, female group, which manufactured products in temporary housing with the support from this project, started business by utilizing the grant from the government in 2012. The members of the group were initially mere the participants of activities held in temporary houses such as handy-crafts making, which has been developed as the united group later. In the course of developing the activities, JEN was well involved in the group as a facilitator who supported the group to set goals and to share the visions among members when holding workshops, also to apply grants and to start the businesses.

In other cases, primary industry workers established company which handles production, distribution and sales to get emerged from the previous type of sales.

It seems that movement for creating new community is becoming active not just by restoring from the disaster in critical period. On the other hand, there are people who need more time for the revival of their living due to the stress from the disaster, so the motivation towards the restoration has been divided in two groups. It is necessary to continue the support activities in temporary housing by carefully watching the trend in the society in future.

We could complete the project for 16 months because of the support from your organization.

We sincerely would like to give our gratitude for your support.

We earnestly hope for the continuation of current partnerships in future.

(6) Financial report

(a) Summary

\$1.00 = ¥77.03

Discription or Classification	USD			
	budget	actual	difference	%
Space Establishment Fees	\$18,144.00	\$17,386.10	\$757.90	95.8%
Programme Fees	\$55,989.00	\$55,962.94	\$26.06	100.0%
Project Cost	\$74,133.00	\$73,349.03	\$783.97	98.9%
Direct Project Staff	\$77,545.00	\$87,868.09	\$10,323.09	113.3%
PR Material Fees	\$54.00	\$47.02	\$6.98	87.1%
Vehicle Fuel/Maintenance	\$4,408.00	\$3,393.75	\$1,014.25	77.0%
Visibilities	\$951.00	\$597.82	\$353.18	62.9%
Office Rent	\$8,888.00	\$8,868.79	\$19.21	99.8%
Communication	\$3,546.00	\$2,931.19	\$614.81	82.7%
Office Supplies	\$1,458.00	\$1,912.77	\$454.77	131.2%
Staff Dispatch Fees	\$1,784.00	\$1,051.41	\$732.59	58.9%
DSA	\$648.00	\$600.56	\$47.44	92.7%
Accommodation	\$4,628.00	\$4,242.89	\$385.11	91.7%
HQ Staff Salary	\$14,621.00	\$7,727.83	\$6,893.17	52.9%
HQ Communication and Bank charges	\$1,458.00	\$1,844.80	\$386.80	126.5%
HQ Office Supplies	\$726.00	\$713.09	\$12.91	98.2%
Administrative Cost	\$5,845.00	\$5,538.87	\$306.13	94.8%
Admin Cost	\$126,560.00	\$127,338.88	\$778.88	100.6%
Total	\$200,693.00	\$200,687.91	\$5.09	100.0%

(b) In detail-1/2

			\$1.00 = \77.03
code	No	Description	USD
Space Establishment Fees			
1.1.2	1	Refrigerator	\$17,123.20
1.1.2	2	Community space equipment	\$262.90
Total			\$17,386.10
Programme Fees			
1.1.3	1	Psycho-Social Specialist Group	\$55,962.94
Total			\$55,962.94
Direct Project Staff			
1.1.1	1	Direct Project Staff	\$87,868.09
Total			\$87,868.09
PR Material Fees			
1.1.6	1	Supplies	\$47.02
Total			\$47.02
Vehicle Fuel/Maintenance			
1.1.8	1	Car Maintenance	\$1,544.72
1.1.8	2	Car Fuel	\$1,849.03
Total			\$3,393.75
Visibilities			
1.1.9	1	Flyer	\$584.19
1.1.9	2	Supplies	\$13.63
Total			\$597.82
Office Rent			
2.1.1	1	Office Rent	\$8,035.83
2.1.1	2	Utilities	\$478.55
2.1.1	3	Office Maintenance	\$354.41
Total			\$8,868.79
Communication			
2.1.2	1	Communication	\$2,823.50
2.1.2	2	Bank charge	\$107.69
Total			\$2,931.19
Office Supplies			
2.1.3	1	Office Supplies	\$1,912.77
Total			\$1,912.77

(b) In detail-2/2

Staff Dispatch Fees			
2.2.1	1	Staff Dispatch Fees	\$1,051.41
			Total
			\$1,051.41
DSA			
2.2.2	1	DSA	\$600.56
			Total
			\$600.56
Accommodation			
2.2.3	1	Accommodations	\$3,745.29
2.2.3	2	Business trip	\$84.38
2.2.3	3	Utilities	\$413.22
			Total
			\$4,242.89
HQ Staff Salary			
2.3.1	1	HQ Staff Salary	\$7,727.83
			Total
			\$7,727.83
HQ Communication and Bank charges			
2.3.2	1	Communication	\$1,761.52
2.3.2	2	Mail	\$24.28
2.3.2	3	Bank charge	\$59.00
			Total
			\$1,844.80
HQ Office Supplies			
2.3.3	1	HQ Office Supplies	\$713.09
			Total
			\$713.09
Administrative Cost			
3.1.1	1	Office Rent	\$4,232.12
3.1.1	2	Office Maintenance	\$177.20
3.1.1	3	Utilities	\$1,129.55
			Total
			\$5,538.87
			Total
			\$200,687.92

(Difference of total amount by USD 0.01 between (a)Summary and (b)In detail is due to the exchange conversion)

(7) Details of interviewing to stakeholders-1/2

The interviewees are as following and the details are presented in the following pages.

- a) Chairperson of self-governing body of temporary housing complexes
 - (1) Mr. Seijirou Kano (60 years old), chairperson of the self-governing body of Machi Kita 1st temporary housing complex
 - (2) Mr. Takao Sato (81 years old), chairperson of the self-governing body of Tohoku Denshi temporary housing complex
 - (3) Ms. Akiko Konno (66 years old), chairperson of the self-governing body of, Machi Kita 3rd temporary housing complex
- b) Residents of temporary housing complexes
 - (1) Ms. Matsuko Abe (69 years old), Ms. Ihoko Chiba (77 years old), residents in Machi Kita 3rd temporary housing complex
 - (2) Ms. Setsuko Abe (64 years old), Ms. Toyoko Shibata (58 years old), residents in Machi Kita 1st temporary housing complex
 - (3) Ms. Etsuko Kumagai, Haruko Abe, Akiko Takiguchi, residents in Machi Kita 3rd temporary housing complex
 - (4) Ms. Teruko Sanjo (64 years old), Mr. Sachiko Takeyama (60 years old), Toyoko Ito (65 years old), representatives of Nagomi Club, Oppagawa Kasen Temporary Housing Complex
 - (5) Hatsuko Sugiyama (64 years old), Keiko Watanabe (69 years old), Katsuko Wagatsuma (80 years old), residents of Tohoku Denshi temporary housing complex
- c) Fire Department 1-1
 - (1) Shota Watanabe (and two other), a firefighter of Kanan Local Office of Yamoto Fire Department, Ishinomaki Wide Area Administrative Organization
 - (2) Takatoshi Abe, general manager & in charge of crisis management, Yoshihiro Endo, chief & assistant manager, at Fire Defense Headquarters, Ishinomaki Wide Area Administrative Organization
- d) Officials of Ishinomaki City, administrating the temporary shelters
 - (1) Mr. Koichi Awano (48 years old), the administration office of temporary shelters, Ishinomaki City
 - (2) Mr. Koji Takamatsu (40 years old), Kanan Branch of Ishinomaki city
- e) 'Watching Group' of social welfare council in Ishinomaki city: 1-1
 - (1) Ms. Chika Hoshi (42 years old)
- f) Psycho therapist, commissioned to implement psycho cares
 - (1) Mr. Shigeya Tominaga in his forties
- g) JEN staff engaged to this project
 - (1) Mr. Eiji Arai (41 years old), local staff
 - (2) Mr. Hiroaki Chiba (30 years old), local staff

(7) Details of interviewing to stakeholders -2/2-Photos of interviewees



a)-(1)



a)-(2)



a)-(3)(mid)



b)-(1)(left&right)



b)-(2)



b)-(3)



b)-(4)



b)-(5)

(a) Chairperson of self-governing body of temporary housing complexes: 1-2

<i>Questions</i>	(1) Mr. Seijiro Kano (60 year old), chairperson of the self-governing body of Machi-Kita 1st temporary housing complex	(2) Mr. Takao Sato (81 years old), chairperson of the self-governing body of Tohoku Denshi temporary housing complex.
<i>How has the atmosphere in the complex improved since residents first moved in?</i>	At first, we were all strangers each other from different areas, however, we became acquaintances through various activities.	I live in this temporary housing complex from around May, 2011. In the beginning, I was confused with everything. I gradually felt better through talking to various people about my problems. At first, the trouble was, I didn't know who's living where. So, I circulated notices around and asked the residents to write down their names. I don't pass a notice around anymore. I use flyers to announce events. In light of the lessons learned from various failures along the way, the residents of the temporary housing complex became well-organized.
<i>What kind of cooperation/associations/bonds (inside/outside) have been created by the establishment of the self-governing body?</i>	There are some people who want to cooperate with the self-governing body, however, they are fixed members. We once did a barbeque party, there were many people who went home without tidying up after the event.	Seasonal events such as Christmas party in the meeting place made the residents united much stronger. More residents bit by bit started to participate in the activities of the self-governing body. 90% of them are female, the atmosphere has been developed up to the level in which the participants could talk freely.
<i>Do you have any amusement in your daily life?</i>	I'm looking forward to meeting people who come to the meeting place for various activities. I'm enjoying interacting with various people.	I'm looking forward to attending to the upcoming "regular meeting". I get excited when I think of what kind of opinions and ideas will be heard from the participants. Until now, lots of support groups carried out activities. Especially I enjoyed is the gardening events such as flower plantings.
<i>The average way to spend a day in the temporary housing complex</i>	I usually stay almost whole day in my room. I often receive phone calls since I am the chairperson of self-governing body. I'd like to walk around when it gets a little bit warmer.	I'm always thinking about the self-governing body as the chairperson. I'm working with issues related to the activities of the self-governing body every day. I used to enjoy taking photos in my spare time. But I didn't have time to take photos since I was so busy working for the self-governing body.
<i>How have your lives changed after started living in the temporary housing complex?</i>	I didn't have any experience as a chief in an area like chairperson of self-governing body. Now, I became able to interact with various people through gatherings and regular meetings in the region of West Branch every month.	Being affected by the quake, I moved to my relative's home, with only having clothes I was wearing. I feel strongly that people around me helped me a lot and I survived mere by luck. So, my feeling changed a lot that it's my turn to repay them.
<i>What is your aim in your daily life from now on?</i>	I suffered cerebral infarction when I was 55 years old and that made me quit my job. All the more, I'd like to make personal progress as much as possible.	I'd like to meet my neighbors and friends before long in my home-area I used to live before the disaster. So I'd like to move to a restoration house soon.
<i>What kind of things are you thinking about disaster prevention privately/in the complex?</i>	I take part in the disaster drill held at a local school every year and am learning from it. I think it will be good for us to execute disaster drills in the temporary housing complex.	It's a little different from disaster prevention; I'm trying to be careful always to prevent traffic accident. A football ground was made nearby and a road to it was improved, but there was no road sign at first. We asked the government to set road signs and they were set eventually. Still, there is a lot of traffic around here. Disaster prevention and crime prevention activities are carried out by vice-chairperson. Last year, I didn't have time to take part in them. This year, I'd like to join them, too.

(a) Chairperson of self-governing body of temporary housing complexes: 2-2

<i>Questions</i>	(3) Ms. Akiko Konno (66 years old), chairperson of the self-governing body of Machi Kita 3rd temporary housing complex
<i>How has the atmosphere in the complex improved since residents first moved in?</i>	It was so tough that we had no privacy at all when we were at an evacuation center. I felt relieved when I started living in the temporary housing complex since I became able to recover privacy.
<i>What kind of cooperation/associations/bonds (inside/outside) have been created by the establishment of the self-governing body?</i>	We became able to get outside information other than about our complex. I attend joint associations and I immediately share information collected there with the residents.
<i>Do you have any amusement in your daily life?</i>	I enjoy chatting with everyone. They are all nice people.
<i>The average way to spend a day in the temporary housing complex</i>	I make myself at home naturally. There's no hurry.
<i>How have your lives changed after started living in the temporary housing complex?</i>	I'm originally from Minato District 1-chome, the neighbors were all friendly. We always called to each other and we did just as the same when we evacuated. I always tried to be nice to my neighbors and my stance remains unchanged.
<i>What is your aim in your daily life from now on?</i>	I can't think of any unless my final home is found. I feel uneasy because I cannot see what lies ahead. I don't want to die in a temporary house.
<i>What kind of things are you thinking about disaster prevention privately/in the complex?</i>	I check whether I turned off the stove again and again when I go out.

(b) Residents of temporary housing complexes: 1-3

<i>Questions</i>	(1) Ms. Matsuko Abe (69 years old), Ms. Inoko Chiba (77 years old), residents in Machi Kita 3rd temporary housing complex	(2) Ms. Setsuko Abe (64 years old), Toyoko Shibata (58 years old), Residents of Machi Kita 1st temporary housing complex
<i>How has the atmosphere in the complex improved since residents first moved in?</i>	Ms. Abe :At first, when I came here, I felt uneasy because we were all strangers each other. We came to call to our neighbors and all became friendly. Ms. Chiba :I feel happy that I came here. Everyone is nice and there is no trouble. Whenever someone calls for the residents to get together, everyone turns out immediately.	Since we started gathering at the meeting place, we became to know each other and I think the atmosphere of the complex got better. At first, we were all strangers and we didn't know who was living where. We didn't even say hello to each other. At first, it was inconvenient to go shopping. Several months after we started living here, food vans selling vegetables and fish started to come and that made our life more convenient.
<i>What kind of cooperation/associations/bonds (inside/outside) have been created by the establishment of the self-governing body?</i>	Ms. Abe :Whenever someone calls for the residents to get together, all of us turn out; that makes us easy to chat. We are all getting along well. Ms. Chiba :All the residents help each other. We share same feelings and we understand each other's heartache.	When we started living here, we didn't know each other at all. We gradually became friendly with our neighbors. Now, they are friendly enough to play with my grandson when he visits their places alone. Various support groups used to visit us, but they don't come recently. We were looking forward to receiving their visit, so we feel really sad.
<i>Do you have any amusement in your daily life?</i>	Ms. Abe :I want to plant some flowers when it gets a little warmer. Ms. Chiba :We can enjoy shopping while out walking nearby. It's tough when the weather is bad though.	A group which provides health consulting service comes from Hirosaki in Aomori, and I'm looking forward to their next visit. They measure our blood pressure and consult us for advice on health matters. Talking with them makes me feel better. I used to sew, but I don't sew recently. My grandson starts going to a nursery center, I'm looking forward to riding my bike around when I drop and pick him up.
<i>The average way to spend a day in the temporary housing complex</i>	Ms. Abe :I live in ordinary way. I try to wake up at the same hour every morning. Ms. Chiba :We all live on our pension. We talk to each other when we have some time. I became able to enjoy my own time relaxing.	After completing all the household chores, I watch TV in my spare time. I walk around nearby.
<i>How have your lives changed after started living in the temporary housing complex?</i>	Ms. Abe :I used to live behind Minato Junior High School and I often got together with my brothers and sisters. We now live apart, but still I feel OK because present neighbors are nice to me. Ms. Chiba :Before the disaster, I knew little about neighbors.	All things in my daily life such as shopping, seeing a doctor became inconvenient. I can't drive and that makes them more inconvenient. Bus services are not often, taxis are too expensive. When I want to do some shopping or see something, actually, it is difficult to do so. It is really difficult to see a doctor. There used to be a clinic in my neighborhood and it was easy to go there. I get on a bus around 8 o'clock in the morning, it's almost noon by the time I reach at a clinic. Then, I can consult a doctor only in the afternoon. When I finish seeing a doctor, It's already evening. It takes me a whole day just to see a doctor.
<i>What is your aim in your daily life from now on?</i>	Ms. Abe :I'd like to live in a place in which the transportation availability is convenient. I don't drive myself in my daily life, so I'd like to live in a place as convenient as possible. Ms. Chiba :Since my son hasn't got married yet, I hope someone to marry him. That's my biggest dream.	I'd like to move to a restoration house with an easy mind.
<i>What kind of things are you thinking about disaster prevention privately/in the complex?</i>	Ms. Abe :The temporary housing complex isn't made up of a single household, so we take utmost precaution against fires. Ms. Chiba :When I light an incense stick, I bear in mind to put off it right.	I'm careful not to break out a fire. I make sure to check the gas valve. I try to speak to my next doors in case a fire breaks out. I put disaster supplies by my pillow.

(b) Residents of temporary housing complexes: 2-3

<i>Questions</i>	(3) Ms. Etsuko Kumagai, Ms. Haruko Abe, Ms. Akiko Takiguchi, residents in Machi Kita 3rd temporary housing complex	(4) Ms. Teruko Sanjo (64 years old), Mr. Sachiko Takeyama (60 years old), Toyoko Ito (65 years old), representatives of Nagomi Club, Oppagawa Kasen temporary housing complex
<i>How has the atmosphere in the complex improved since residents first moved in?</i>	At first, when we started living here, we were all strangers. While we were chatting at the meeting place, we shared our feelings and we gradually got friendly. When we started living here, stress was constantly growing inside us because we were not used to the environment, the rooms were too small, and it was inconvenient to go shopping, and so on. Various support groups visited us and provided several activities that made our mental and physical conditions better.	Ms. Sanjo: Most of the residents here are originally from Nagatsura. We originally have relationships with each other. Ms. Takeyama: I'm also originally from Nagatsura. People around me are all my acquaintances. There are only a few people from other area, so we all accept them at once. Ms. Ito: I'm originally from Ogatsu. But all people around me are nice to me so I became friends with them soon. Now, I share things with them like I did in my original hometown.
<i>What kind of cooperation/associations/bonds (inside/outside) have been created by the establishment of the self-governing body?</i>	Support groups provided activities twice a month or so. We always try to help the chairperson with about 4 people so that there is no need for the chairperson to do everything only by himself. Self-governing body has built relations of trust that the residents can always work together.	Ms. Sanjo: The self-governing body is not of this complex but of Nagatsura district. At gatherings at the meeting place, we accept residents from other districts and we all work together Ms. Takeyama: The original settlement had moved bodily to this complex, so nothing has changed. Ms. Ito: 80 % of the residents here are originally from Nagatsura. But when there are some meetings, they let me join them, so I have no trouble.
<i>Do you have any amusement in your daily life?</i>	I have a hobby. I'm taking care of my husband who is challenged. We are too old to go out by ourselves. The bus service is not so good here, so it's difficult for me to have fun. I sometimes enjoy chatting with people at the meeting place. I'm worried that we fall apart again, still I'd like to move to a restoration house from this temporary house. If I won't be able to move to a restoration house, I'd like to move to a place convenient for shopping and going out. Before the disaster, I used to enjoy planting flowers in my garden. It's impossible to plant plants here in the temporary housing complex, so I enjoy planting flowers in pots.	Ms. Sanjo: Now, I'm making products like this. My leading pleasure is that my products sell well. Ms. Takeyama: It's tough when we accept bulk orders at a time. It's the best time for me when I'm making products together over chatting like this. Ms. Ito: We are developing new products by thinking for ourselves referring to books.
<i>The average way to spend a day in the temporary housing complex</i>	When I have nothing in particular planned for the day, like there's no need to see a doctor, I just do some housekeeping works and go shopping. As for the rest, I watch TV all the day. These are the only things for an elderly person to do in the daily life in a temporary housing complex.	Ms. Sanjo: We have received large orders this month. You get misunderstood as the person in charge if you stay in the meeting place, so most people are making products at their own places. Ms. Takeyama: After finishing house works (cleaning, washing) in the morning, I work hard making products. Ms. Ito: Now, we get together once a week. Other than that, we are working hard making products at our own places. The time of delivery is set, so it's tough, to be honest.
<i>How have your lives changed after started living in the temporary</i>	Everything in my daily life has changed. The particular change was that I became to live only with my husband for the first time in my life. My children and grandchildren had been living with me before the disaster. Since it's inconvenient to go shopping, I became to stock up. That sometimes makes me curdle some food and buy unnecessary things. There were shops nearby	Ms. Sanjo: I got to buy rice and vegetables. I've never bought them before. I didn't even know the price of rice. Ms. Takeyama: I used to run a shop, but everything has washed away. Now, I have too much time to spare. Ms. Ito: I seldom have bought vegetables before, either. I had my

<i>housing complex?</i>	before the disaster, so I never stocked up.	own field and I used to share some of my crops with my neighbors.
<i>What is your aim in your daily life from now on?</i>	It's impossible to have an aim at this age!! (laugh) But to mention one, I wish for a long life of health. After all, I'd like to move soon.	Ms. Sanjo: I'd like to move to an ordinary house as quickly as possible. My main objective is a house. Ms. Takeyama: I hope the life in the temporary housing complex will come to an end as soon as possible. Nagatsura had been flooded, and it is not sure when we will be able to return there. It seems that there are a lot of people who don't want to return. Ms. Ito: It is not sure when we will be able to live again in Ogatsu, either. I hope I will be able to go back to my old life as early as possible.
<i>What kind of things are you thinking about disaster prevention privately/in the complex?</i>	Because of the structure of the temporary housing complex, more than one house are linked together in each line. So, we are most concerned about a fire. Every night, I make sure to check the gas valve before going to sleep. Perhaps I'm becoming too used to earthquakes, slightly strong quakes won't surprise me at all.	Ms. Sanjo: I just frequently turn out the lights and the gas. It's not only my house that is built around here. Ms. Takeyama: A fire occurred in one spot could spread to adjacent buildings one after another. So, I pay attention to gas valve. Ms. Ito: We should be most careful about a fire. I don't even light an incense stick in my room.

(b) Residents of temporary housing complexes: 3-3

<i>Questions</i>	(5) Hatsuko Sugiyama (64 years old), Keiko Watanabe (69 years old), Katsuko Wagatsuma (80 years old), residents of Tohoku Denshi temporary housing complex
<i>How has the atmosphere in the complex improved since residents first moved in?</i>	Ms. Sugiyama: When we started living here, we were all strangers. I got to know the only people gather here now through joining the various activities undertaken by volunteers. Ms. Watanabe: Few people gather at this meeting place. I often see 7 or 8 people here and they are only people that I know. Ms. Wagatsuma: At first, we were all strangers. I'm happy that I got friendly with these people that we see each other now. The number of volunteers is getting fewer. Seeing a doctor in Lela's car got to twice a week from three times a week.
<i>What kind of cooperation/associations/bonds (inside/outside) have been created by the establishment of the self-governing body?</i>	Ms. Sugiyama: I'm the vice chairperson of the self-governing body of the complex. There is a chairperson, two vice chairpersons, three other officers, and group leaders for each building. 6 or 7 people got to gather at the regular meeting on the 13th every month. Ms. Watanabe: The chairperson here is a nice person and he really works hard. But, still there are only few people who are willing to cooperate in the activities of the self-governing body. Most people leave troublesome things to others. Ms. Wagatsuma: I really appreciate it that the chairperson and the vice chairperson are hardworking people. I believe there are many people staying here during the daytime, but a lot of them don't appear. (Particularly men)
<i>Do you have any amusement in your daily life?</i>	Ms. Sugiyama: Letting my stress out by going shopping is the thing I like doing the most. But I don't have a car. It takes me half an hour by foot to the bus stop. It is not clear how long AEON's bus service will last, so I'm afraid the service would come to an end. Ms. Watanabe: When I'm staying in my room, I enjoy watching Korean TV dramas. Besides this, I enjoy coming to the meeting place. Anyway, it's the best to meet people and chat. Ms. Wagatsuma: After all, I love JEN's activities the most. I get very bad stiff shoulders after shopping, so it is very helpful to have my shoulders massaged.
<i>The average way to spend a day in the temporary housing complex</i>	Ms. Sugiyama: In the morning, I usually do the laundry after breakfast. After lunch, I go shopping and my day ends. I get stressed out if I stay in my room all day. Ms. Watanabe: My day is much the same as Ms. Sugiyama's. I'd like to do some exercise, but it's too windy now. Ms. Wagatsuma: The instructor of RFJ tells me to walk around and get some exercise if only a little. I'm trying to do so little by little depending on the weather.
<i>How have your lives changed after started living in the temporary housing complex?</i>	Ms. Sugiyama: All things have changed since I came here. It's inconvenient to go shopping and there is nothing around here. I shall go mad if I stay alone. Ms. Watanabe: I used to live in the city, so I wanted for nothing. Since I came here, all the people are strangers to me but these people I got to know here. My life became really inconvenient. Ms. Wagatsuma: My physical condition became worse since I came here. There's always something wrong with me.
<i>What is your aim in your daily life from now on?</i>	Ms. Sugiyama: I'd like to leave here as soon as possible. I don't know when that might be, because its period of use has been extended for another year. Ms. Watanabe: I'd like to live in a restoration house soon. I hope it's in the city. Ms. Wagatsuma: I'd like to leave here in my lifetime. The period of use of this complex has been extended for another year, but it is still unclear when we will be able to leave here.
<i>What kind of things are you thinking about disaster prevention privately/in the complex?</i>	Ms. Sugiyama: I make an effort to close the gas valve frequently. If there is a fire, not only our houses will suffer a great deal of damage. Ms. Watanabe: I make certain that the gas valve is closed again and again before I go out. Once, I began to worry after I had gone out and I returned home. Ms. Wagatsuma: I'm trying to attend meetings like this as much as possible. If you have some acquaintances if only a little, you will be encouraged in case something happens. About half of the people here are living alone. Most of us don't know how to use a fire extinguisher and the boxes of their extinguishers are still unopened.

(c) Fire Department: 1-1

<p><i>Questions</i></p>	<p>(1) Shota Watanabe (and two other), a firefighter of Kanan Local Office of Yamoto Fire Department, Ishinomaki Wide Area Administrative Organization</p>	<p>(2) Takatoshi Abe, general manager & in charge of crisis management Yoshihiro Endo, chief & assistant manager at Fire Defense Headquarters, Ishinomaki Wide Area Administrative Organization</p>
<p><i>What should residents be aware of while living in a temporary housing complex?</i></p>	<p>In case anything happens, we'd like them to call 119 without hesitation, regardless of a fire or an emergency. In case of emergency, it's a reality that there are many people who hesitate on the scene. Sufferers could reach the point of no return because of self-judgment, so we'd like them to call us without hesitation. There have been almost 10,000 119 calls since the disaster. But I believe there must have been many other cases. We'd like them to communicate with neighbors as much as possible. When we rush to rescue sufferers, it will make us easy to ask various things about them if there are people who know them. It might be difficult to communicate with neighbors in some temporary housing complexes, but still we'd like them to talk to many people.</p>	<p>It goes without saying that we'd like them to confirm that remaining fire has been properly extinguished every day, we'd like them to talk about cooperating each other in their daily life. Until now, there had been only two fires in temporary housing complexes. One was at the meeting place in Higashi Matsushima, the other one was a small fire at a temporary complex in the city. That is how much residents living in temporary housing complex are very conscious of desire preventing. The period of use of temporary housing complexes has been extended for another year; we'd like them to keep conscious of desire preventing.</p>
<p><i>What are the meaning / necessity / effect of fire drill in temporary housing complexes?</i></p>	<p>When we are requested to hold a fire drill, we accept it as much as we can. However, we need the minimum number of participants (10 people) because of the effectiveness. As extinguisher and equipment for cardiopulmonary resuscitation are available for lending, we can lend them to JEN if it can offer guidance to the participants. If necessary, one of our team members will be able to join hands. If you are thinking of fire drill held by temporary housing complex, we recommend you should ask the residents if they will participate or not. (with question items of firefighting training, life-saving training and lecture of disaster prevention to be chosen) We can go in with you if you show us annual or semi-annual schedule of fire drill program beforehand.</p>	<p>If there are requests from each complex, the fire department of each district will deal with them. If they are scheduled, we'll be able to deal with them at any time. It is important to be aware of the area for evacuation designated by the government, but there were a lot of people passed away at those areas in this disaster. What is import is that each person should talk about where to evacuate based on disasters. Example: If a tsunami comes, evacuate to a higher place.</p>

(d) Officials of Ishinomaki City, administrating the temporary shelters: 1-1

<i>Questions</i>	(1) Mr. Koichi Awano (48 years old), the administration office of temporary shelters, Ishinomaki City	(2) Mr. Koji Takamatsu (40 years old), Kanan Branch of Ishinomaki city
<i>How has the atmosphere in the complex improved since the residents first moved in?</i>	I do clerical work so I have little contact with residents in temporary housing complexes. When they first moved in, all of their requests were directed at the city offices so phones were ringing all the time and all contact windows were full. From New Year to the beginning of spring last year in 2012, there were extremely large numbers of requests regarding freezing water pipes so we set up a call center that could listen to the complaints and deal with them. The number of complaints has reduced recently but we don't know whether it's because the residents have given up, the problems were solved or that they've settled down.	After setting up self-governing body, residents became able to communicate each other and to hold events such as 'Imoni Party' (potato stew party).
<i>How have the wishes of the residents changed since they moved in, in 2011?</i>	Complaints used to be about facilities of the house, the hardware side but now there are more complaints about the soft side, problems with neighbors and consultation about moving out. The situation has changed where initially the residents just wanted a room to live with a hard roof over the head but now they request more.	At the beginning, there were lots of complaints about their temporary house, but now most complaints are about the manner, noise and pet of neighbors. It seems they have now room to breathe comparing to the days when they had their hands full with their life.
<i>Is there anything that have been requested by residents?</i>	There are numerous requests for street lights which we are complying with now. There are still many that say the houses themselves are too small. Also there are some that call us about troubles in the neighborhood but that isn't something we, the administration, can solve. We try to deal with problems as much as possible within the budget, in the sectors of hardware such as laying gravel in compounds.	We are now collecting requests for street lights because we have got the budget for the management of temporary housing complexes. We don't receive any other requests from residents.
<i>What kind of hope do you expect residents to have?</i>	We want people to move to permanent housing, only if they are fully content with it. In temporary housing outside the Oshika peninsula, people gather from many different areas. This meant there were very few people that you knew when moving in but the same will happen once you move out of temporary housing to municipal housing. I hope as many people as possible can move to places they really want to.	I wish they are hanging in to get their self-reliant life. Restoration houses should be built urgently of course, but I hope residents will also try to have their house rebuild.
<i>What kind of connections will be needed in the temporary housing complex in the future?</i>	I am grateful for non-bureaucratic supports which would be suitable to each resident in which NPO can provide with. For the future, support for setting up self-governing body in restoration housing (where certain residents will move) and care for the residents staying in temporary housing will be needed, although we doubt if it would be necessary for us to respond to all the requests. We also have to care for people who do not participate in the gatherings of self-governing body. I hope you will continue evacuation drills, which were held in the complex of Minamizakai No.4, even after the number of residents decreases. Participation in such drill will give residents the opportunity of thinking about their mutual help.	I think a close solidarity will be necessary in the housing complexes. Residents will have to organize events by themselves because the number of volunteer groups has been declining. I don't want some residents to call the common room their own, which has been seen in certain housing complexes. Maybe it would be difficult that all the residents participate in self-governing body or events, but I hope as many residents as possible will join them.

(e) 'Watching Group' of social welfare council in Ishinomaki city: 1-1

<i>Questions</i>	(1) Ms. Chika Hoshi (42 years old)
<i>What kinds of connection have been created by the establishment of the self-governing body?</i>	It depends on the temporary housing complex. After set-up of self-governing body, cooperative relationships among residents, such as organization of events by themselves, have been generated. They've got the mind of self-reliance. However, there are some housing complexes where residents have difficulty going forward even after the set-up of their self-governing body.
<i>Does it seem to you that residents in temporary housing complexes have now more opportunities than before to gather in the common room?</i>	It looks they have had more opportunities to meet together regularly, but there is a tendency that same people always come in. The frequencies of gatherings are different among complexes, as you see that some common rooms of complexes are not kept open.
<i>How have the lives of residents improved after the self-governing body was established?</i>	Residents have got to rely on the chairpersons and to have neighbors to speak to. They made leaflets to solve the troubles in car parks, to enable the emergency vehicles to come in and out. I heard that the residents to come to dispose housing garbage on fixed days while before some violated the rule.
<i>Do you think that residents have any amusement in the daily life?</i>	The events and interactions with/by volunteers. As for the events as tea-party planned by the residents themselves, the number of participants appear small.
<i>Is there something residents want in their temporary housing complex?</i>	I heard that some residents, who have illness and/or are the physically challenged, have difficulties of using bus services. Also heard frequently are that they want to move out from temporary shelters and going back to where they were before the disaster. Some chairpersons of self-governing bodies raised the issues that there are some residents who have difficulty of living in money, which requires support from the municipality. In these days (around 14th February 2013), depending on the types of complexes though, there are residents complaining about the noise of the air-conditioner with the machine set at the top of walls.
<i>What kind of hope do you expect residents to have?</i>	We want the residents to realize that they are not alone but everyone watches the residents, and want them to think of what they are to do and to stay positive.
<i>What kind of connections will be needed in the temporary housing complex in the future?</i>	It is important to associate with volunteers. But I want the residents to consider it important to have ties with the municipality not to have troubles with the city. This is because problems occurred when people moved from evacuation centers to temporary shelters.

I. (f) Psycho therapist, commissioned to implement psycho cares

<i>Questions</i>	(1) Mr. Shigeeya Tominaga in his forties
<i>How has the atmosphere in the complex improved since the residents first moved in?</i>	They talk their stories in calm now, while used to talk the same story over shedding tears before. The extent of recovery is different among individuals, yet, more people have lightened up.
<i>Tell us the signs of recovery of the residents who were in bottomless depression.</i>	What the affected people have lost was too big, thus, before they were just surviving and living. However, as they gathered in common rooms, the residents came to realize that they are not alone and that they have relations with others, to show more smiles now. The numbers of such residents grow more and it appears that the atmosphere of the complexes has become cheerful.
<i>What kind of hope do you expect residents to have?</i>	I want to see the circumstances where the affected people mention hopes and more smiles are naturally seen among the people, and I want people to consider the relations with others as important. I want them to live in strong mind despite that they lost too much.
<i>What kind of connections do you think will be needed in the temporary housing complex in the future?</i>	At first, it is aimed at creating spaces in common rooms to have women comfortably stay there. Now, self-governing bodies have been established, and men are to be more involved in assertive. What is required now, I think, are the system and tightened man-to-man relations that functions well even after the chairperson and/or vice-chairpersons of self-governing bodies, who play key roles of their activities, leave the complexes.

(g) JEN staff engaged to this project

<i>Questions</i>	(1) Mr. Eiji Arai (41 years old), local staff	(2) Mr. Hiroaki Chiba (30 years old), local staff
<i>What kinds of associations have been created by the establishment of the self-governing body?</i>	The base of community has been formed in the complexes in the circumstances where the residents come from different districts and started new lives. The associations among residents are not necessarily formed for all residents, and the extent of the association is different among the complexes, depending on its size.	The people moved in from different districts, so they were not united at all in the beginning. Yet, as the residents formed the unification bit by bit, they started to cooperate and pay attention each other, which lead to establish the base of the community.
<i>Do you think that residents have more opportunities than before to gather in the common room?</i>	I think that it could be said that the place for gathering is created rather than to say that people come to gather more. In the beginning, the common rooms kept close, yet, after the key-keepers were selected, people have got to realize that the common rooms are for the residents themselves. There are some variances among complexes in the extent of recognition above though.	When they came to administrate the common rooms by themselves, the residents started to hold tea-party and events carried out on their own, while the progress as community is different among complexes.
<i>How do you think have the lives of residents improved after the establishment of self-governing body?</i>	They became to communicate to the municipality and/or the relevant people/office for the issues in which the residents consider it as inconvenience and/or problems, such as the rules of garbage disposals and car-parking etc.	The residents came to discuss and make rules on their own like garbage-disposal, car-parking, and inform and communicate to the Association of self-governing bodies and the municipals about the issues there.
<i>Do you think that residents have any amusement in daily life?</i>	The residents appear to enjoy of meeting the people in complex and from outside during event and its result of interaction with them.	The residents appear to enjoy of meeting the people in complex and from outside during event and its result of interaction with them.
<i>Do you have anything feeling happy as the staff engaging to the support activities?</i>	I felt happy as the residents took part in the activities in cheerful smile. I would like to have them lightened up when going home after the events.	I felt happy if the residents express the smiles. I want them to be lightened up even just a bit more.
<i>What kind of hope do you expect residents to have?</i>	As we survived, I want the people to enjoy the lives. Each of people bears various background and minds, which could not be described in simple word. Plenty of things to think about such as the lives after moving out from the temporary shelters and the jobs, yet, you should have something happy as long as you live.	I understand that they bear various painful background and feelings. Yet, I want them to have something happy to live on and live happily even if it is just a little.

(8) Photos



Summer festival at Omori compounds



Psycho-care in cooperation with experts



Legal consulting by lawyers



Handy crafts activity by a women's group
(temporary house)



Planting activities



Yoriai Meeting at Nukazuka Mae Danchi 2