

At a Glance Japan's Emergency Assistance in Response to the Sumatran Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster in the Indian Ocean




“Japan will provide emergency assistance to the maximum extent possible in three ways: **financial resources**, **human resources**, and **knowledge and expertise**” (Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi, January 6, 2005)

Knowledge and Expertise
 Assistance for establishment of a Tsunami early-warning mechanism for Indian Ocean countries (bilateral and through UNESCO et. al):

- Training courses by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
- Financial contribution to the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR)

Financial Resources

- Japan will extend up to **\$500 million of grant money** as emergency assistance. (\$250 million through international organizations and \$250 million bilaterally.)
- Emergency Assistance in Kind (Indonesia, Sri Lanka, the Maldives, and Thailand, \$550,000 in total)
- Emergency Grant Aid (\$1.5 million to Indonesia, \$1 million to Sri Lanka, and \$0.5 million to the Maldives)
- Assistance through the World Food Programme (WFP) (2,400 tons of rice to Sri Lanka)

All the emergency assistance is disbursed between 19 and 21 January 2005.

Japan's \$250 million assistance makes up about a third of the amount pledged at the Geneva meeting and about a quarter of the amount called for in the flash appeal of the UN.



Others, 506 (million dollars) Japan, 250

Human Resources

- Japan Self Defense Forces: Ground, Maritime, and Air Self Defense Force are carrying out disaster relief operations. Maritime Self Defense Force conducted search and rescue operations.
- Disaster Relief Teams: Medical teams, a rescue team and expert teams for disaster management and DNA identification have been dispatched to the affected countries.

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

- 8 Japanese NGOs associated with Japan Platform provided emergency humanitarian assistance in Indonesia, India and Sri Lanka.

Initiative for Disaster Reduction through Official Development Assistance (ODA) -building a disaster-resilient society

Basic Policies:

- Raising the priority attached to disaster reduction
- Perspectives of human security and gender
- Importance of assistance regarding software
- Mobilization of Japan's experience, expertise and technology
- Mobilization and dissemination of locally available and suitable technology
- Promoting partnerships with various stakeholders

Cooperation corresponding to each phase of disaster:

1. Integration of disaster prevention into development policies
2. Rapid and appropriate assistance in the immediate aftermath of disaster
3. Cooperation that extend from reconstruction to sustainable development

Concrete measures:

1. Institution building
2. Human resources development
3. Development of economic and social infrastructure
4. Assistance for the reconstruction of livelihoods

- Moratorium of the debt payments of affected countries upon request

Apart from measures described here, assistance for reconstruction will follow.