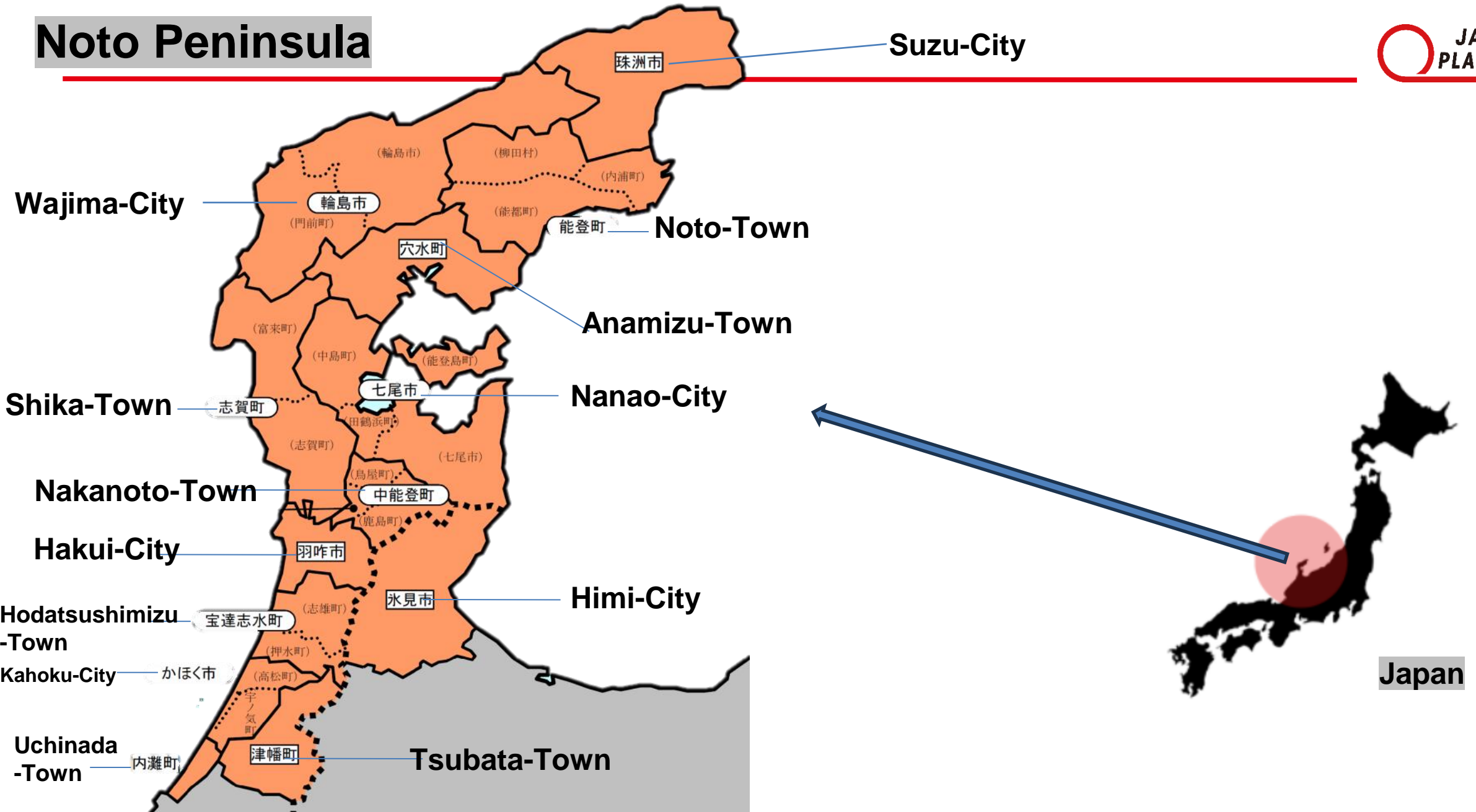


Emergency Response to Noto, Ishikawa Earthquake 2024

Activity Report vol.1

March.2024

Noto Peninsula



Disaster Situation Summary

- January 1st, 2024: 4:10 p.m., An earthquake of magnitude 7.6 occurred
 - Immediately after that, tsunami hit some areas
- A fire broke out in Wajima-City

As of Feb.28 th .2024	
Death tolls	241
Insured	1,299 (including 320 seriously injured)
Evacuees	11,625 people in 482 Evacuation centers (or in temporary housing, etc.)
Housing damages	77,703 (of which 7,737 were completely destroyed)



Jan.3 Nanao city



Jan.4 Wajima city

Data Source : Cabinet Office, Government of Japan HP:

令和6年能登半島地震による被害状況等について: 防災情報のページ - 内閣府 ([bousai.go.jp](https://www.bousai.go.jp))

Japanplatform's Activities (in red letter)

4 : 10 pm

- Earthquake with a seismic intensity of 6 or higher
- Tsunami Warning

4 : 24 pm

- Seismic intensity 7 earthquake
- Fire outbreak

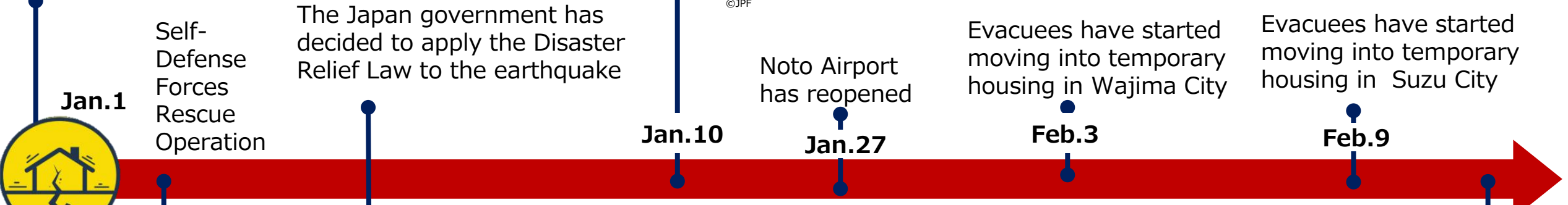
The death tolls reached 200



©JPF



Source : NHK



Emergency Initial Investigation by Peace Winds Japan (NGO)

- **Emergency response to Noto Earthquake launched**
- **Started fundraising appeal**

9 member NGOs are active in the field. Additional 15 NGOs are preparing to be dispatched for the next phase activities.



©PWJ



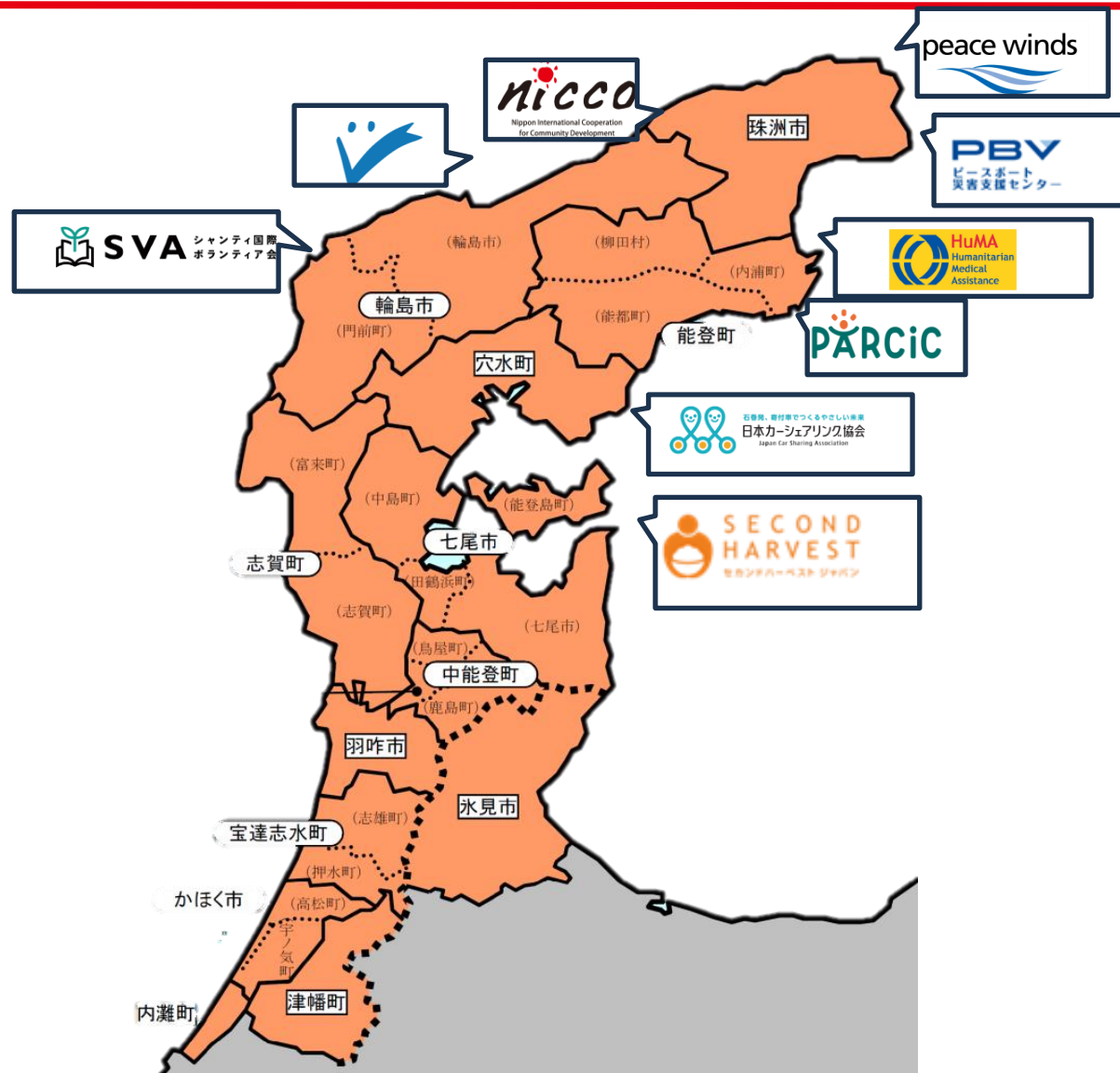
©PBV



Temporary Bathhouse ©V Net



NGO activity Fields



※ Many organizations are already working in the field outside of JPF projects. In the future, we plan to utilize subsidies from JPF and the information network to develop more efficient and effective support activities.

As of Feb.11

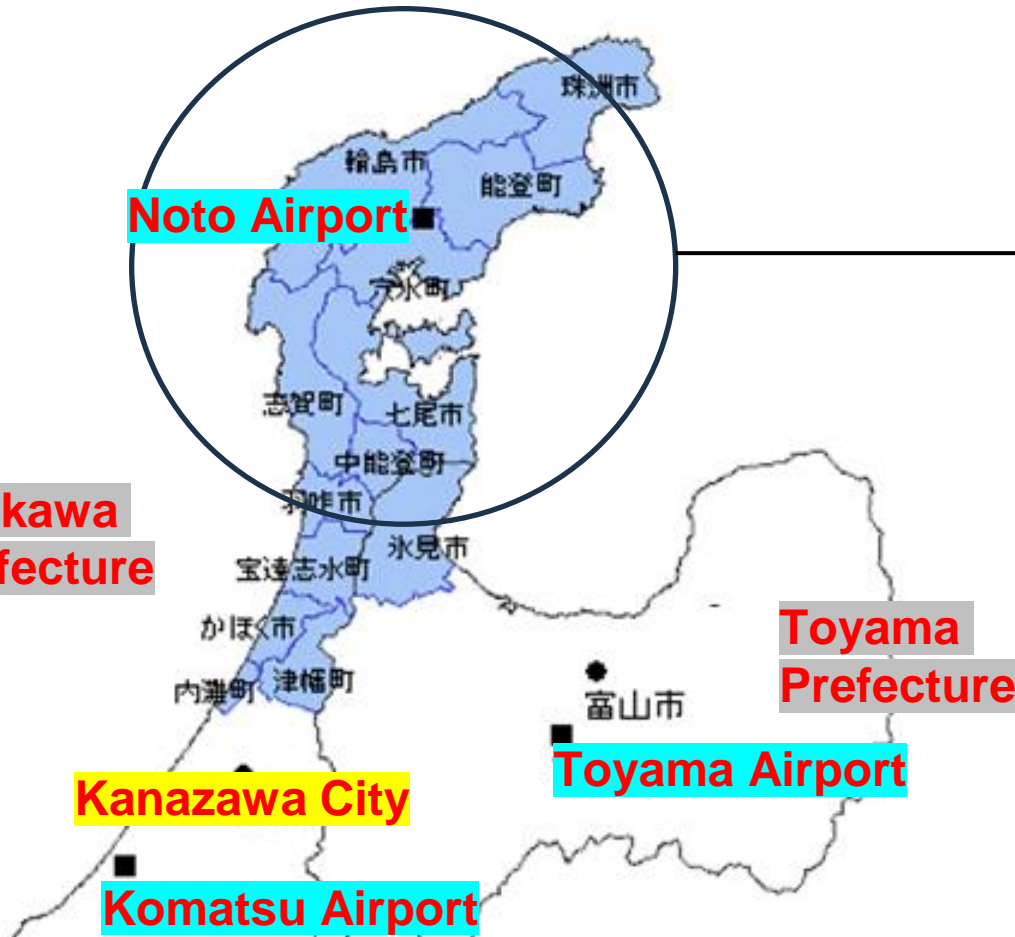
NGOs Scheduled to Participate in JPF Projects

Geographical Issues

Due to the destruction of the road, it took a considerable amount of time to get to Okunoto(deeper Noto areas) from the Kanazawa area(capital city of Ishikawa prefecture), making it difficult to deliver assistance.

Due to the uplift of the ground, roads, water and sewage pipes were also destroyed, and infrastructure malfunctions.

It is also difficult to build temporary housing. In addition, there were areas where ports were dysfunctional, making it difficult to provide material support from the sea routes.



High house collapse rate



Since there were many wooden houses and the earthquake resistance rate of houses was low, the rate of house collapse was high, leading to deaths. ©JPF

Aged community

% of 65 years of age or older population

- **Suzu-city 51.1%**
- **Wajima-city 46.9%**
- **Anamizu-town 50.0%**
- **Noto-town 51.1%**

Depopulation is progressing, and there are many areas where there are no shops in the neighborhood.

There were many elderly single people who had difficulty evacuating.

NGO Activities : Peace Winds Japan

	Health consultations, improvement of sanitary environment at evacuation centers, and livelihood support for disaster victims
Location	Suzu-City, Ishikawa Prefecture
Duration	Jan.15 th .2024 – March.14 th .2024
Budget	5,000,000 JPY



Heading to the Disaster Affected Areas
January 2, 2024 (C) Peace Winds

An emergency initial investigation was launched on the day of the disaster by this NGO, Peace Winds Japan (PWJ). The ARROWS Emergency Support Team, a flying search and search team operated by PWJ, departed from the headquarters in Jinishikogen Town, Hiroshima Prefecture in the evening of the day of the quake and arrived at the site. The emergency support team consists of doctors, nurses, rescue workers, and disaster rescue dogs.

Then, two weeks after the disaster, health consultations and environmental improvements are conducted at evacuation centers. It is an important activity to ensure that people's health is not compromised in a poor evacuation environment.

NGO Activities : V Net



	Noto Peninsula Earthquake in Northern Ishikawa Prefecture Support Activities
Location	Wajima-city, Ishikawa
Duration	Jan.13 th .2024 – April.12 th .2024
Budget	5,000,000 JPY



Temporary bathhouse ©V Net

From January 2nd, relief supplies have been delivered to Monzen Town, Wajima City.

On January 18, a large bathing facility was opened at the Urakami Community Center.

In preparation for operation in two areas, including the Urakami area, where water outages continue, we received a request from Monzen Town and considered suitable locations for installation. As for the water supply, which is the biggest challenge, the NGO solved it by setting up a water tanker themselves. Utilizing the organization's expertise, it quickly conducts negotiations with private companies and the government to deliver supports.



	Free rental service of vehicles to disaster victims and support groups
Location	Oku-Noto area
Duration	Jan.15 .2024 – April.14th
Budget	4,992,600 JPY



In many areas, transportation is limited to cars, and this activity supports daily mobility such as cleaning up the house and transporting daily necessities.

On January 15, JCSA began lending out the cars collected through donations to disaster victims and support groups.

Since the cold is severe on the Noto Peninsula, snow tires are installed, and the NGO also conducts vehicle inspections.

We rent out cars for short and long periods according to the demands of the users©JCSA

NGO Activities : Nicco

	Distribution of bento boxes and daily necessities, Soup kitchen
Location	Machino-machi, Wajima-City, Ishikawa
Duration	Feb.4 th .2024 – March.4th
Budget	9,990,000 JPY



Soup Kitchen at Toyo Highschool ©JPF



©JPF

In Machinomachi, Wajima-City, where the damage was severe, Nicco cooked at evacuation centers.

At Toyo Junior High School, which served as an evacuation center, two NICCO staff members cooked together with local chefs and volunteer chefs from Hiroshima.

In addition, for those who stay at home, they distribute meal boxes every other day.

NGO Activities : SVA

	Support for improving the living environment of evacuation centers and local communities in Wajima City, Ishikawa Prefecture
Location	Monzenmachi, Wajima-city, Ishikawa
Duration	Jan.20 th – April.19 th
Budget	4,994,320 JPY



Partition ©SVA



Cleaning the temporary toilets in evacuation centers ©SVA

SVA supports the operation of evacuation centers in the Monzen area of Wajima City, and its main activities are as follows.

1. Providing hot and nutritious meals at soup kitchens,
2. Improving living conditions such as evacuation centers
3. Salon activities to relieve anxiety

In the group life of the evacuation centers, there are concerns about hygiene and health, such as being forced to sleep on the floor due to the lack of individual space, and partitions and cardboard beds have been installed to create an environment where the people affected by the disaster can spend their time with peace of mind.

In addition, salon activities are also held as a place to relieve anxiety and to communicate with residents for the reconstruction of their lives in the future.

NGO Activities : Humanitarian Medical Assistance

	Emergency Health, Medical and Welfare Support Project
Location	Nanao City, Suzu City, Ishikawa Prefecture
Duration	Jan.30,2024 – March.1 st
Budget	9,513,442 JPY



Visiting the home of an elderly couple ©HuMA
Source : HuMA

HuMa provided comprehensive support in the field of health, medical and welfare, including medical treatment and mobile medical care, at evacuation centers and facilities for the elderly.

At the request of the local community, perinatal care was carried out,
In addition, they provided environmental maintenance and guidance from a professional perspective so that evacuees can live a hygienic life.

	Support for improving the living environment of disaster victims at evacuation centers and at home
Location	Noto-town, Ishikawa (Okunoto area)
Duration	Jan.25.2024 – March.31
Budget	5,000,000 JPY



Source: PARCIC Website ©PARCIC

PARCIC visited evacuation centers, voluntary evacuation centers, and the homes of disaster victims, mainly in the Oku-Noto area (especially Noto Town), where there is little private support, to listen to people's needs and provide support.

In addition, a small café serving coffee, tea and snacks has also opened at the shelter, providing a place of relaxation.

Challenges



Lack of Supporters on the field

- There are few places for supporters to sleep
- Lack of volunteers. Long hours on transportation.
- Exhaustion of local government administrative staff (many of them are disaster victims)



Prolongation of shelter life

- The rate of house collapse is high and it is impossible to return to the house.
- The population is small and there is no surplus of public housing and vacant houses.
- It takes time to restore infrastructure such as water supply and sewage systems, roads, etc.



Identification of evacuees at home

- There are many evacuees at home, but it is difficult to grasp them.
- We are checking all over the evacuees at home.
- Provision of necessary supplies and investigation of needs



Care for children and the elderly

- Since there are few children in the area, there is no emphasis on child support.
- Even if schools reopen, there is no school lunches
- There is a shortage of water, and additional care is required for those in need of nursing care.

Local Support Needs and Future Initiatives

Supplies to shelters



Provision of soup kitchens, daily necessities, and support for the operation of evacuation centers

Supplies for evacuees at home



Distribution of supplies and consultation

Hygiene issues



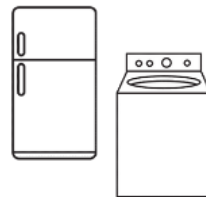
Since it takes time to restore the water supply, it is necessary to take care of infectious diseases.

Support for rebuilding livelihoods



Consultation on the national guarantee system by lawyers and architects

Temporary Housing



Provision of household appliances not provided by the national and local governments

Mental health care



Care for psychological burdens caused by family disasters and prolonged evacuation



We would like to express our sincere gratitude for your generous donations.