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Hello everybody. I'm Chizuko Yamaguchi, from the Japan Animal Welfare Society (JAWS), and I am acting as the moderator and chair presiding over Workshop 3 this afternoon.

As was just explained this afternoon, three of us will be reporting to you on our activities up until now. After that, there will be a panel discussion in which we will talk about issues we have uncovered and how we are going to try to deal with them. In addition, the Act on Welfare and Management of Animals will be revised this year. I have also been a member of a Ministry of the Environment subcommittee and I requested the Ministry that we press for the inclusion of animal-accompanied evacuation into the law during the current revision. The goal is that, as far as possible, animals are not left behind in times of disaster but evacuated together with their owners. Whether or not this will be included in the law has not yet been decided because discussions are only now beginning. With this in mind, after the panel discussion, I hope we can also have a discussion that takes in opinions and questions from the audience while looking towards the future. When it comes to disasters in Japan, we never know what will happen or when.

To begin with, I would like to talk to you about small animal rescue operations and shelter work following the Great East Japan Earthquake disaster. After that, Mr. Kazutoshi Arai, the Vice Chair of the Japanese Association of Zoos and Aquariums (JAZA) and the Director of Kamogawa Sea World, will talk about the holding facilities belonging to members of the Japanese Association of Zoos and Aquariums that were damaged in the Great East Japan Earthquake disaster.

And lastly today, Mr. Naoya Kawakami, Director of the Shibata Meat Inspection Center in Niigata Prefecture, will talk about animal rescue activities following the Mid-Niigata Prefecture Earthquake of 2004. When this earthquake struck, Mr. Kawakami was in charge of animal rescue on the front lines, and he will talk to us about what went on in Niigata at that time. As for the present situation following the recent Great East Japan Earthquake disaster, the keeping of animals is not allowed in some temporary housing facilities, while it is permitted at others. However, in the case of the Mid-Niigata Earthquake, it was tentatively decided that people could keep animals at all temporary housing units. I'm sure Mr. Kawakami experienced a great deal of hardship at that time. I believe he carried out his activities during the disaster with a focus on people on animals living together and on preserving ties between people and animals. So I expect he will tell us about these things as well.

But before that, let me speak about the Great East Japan Earthquake disaster, a disaster that is not yet over. Our memories of the initial events may be fading little by little, especially if we live far away from the disaster area, but we cannot yet say that the disaster is over. I will be speaking a little more about that later. But for now, let us look at the first slide.

Both the scale of the earthquake and overviews about the extent of damage were given overwhelming TV and newspaper coverage. As for the tsunami, it reportedly reached a height of more than 8 meters in Ofunato and more than 9.3m in Soma. I also heard that in many places the surge was higher still.

These pictures show parts of the coast in Iwate and Miyagi Prefectures. As you can see, there is still a great deal of rubble left all over the place. In some places, the landscape looks like a huge vacant plot, with literally nothing left standing. People here had a truly hellish time when the earthquake and tsunami struck. In many cases, they had no time to evacuate together with their pets. So, while I was initially focused squarely on animal-accompanied evacuation, I was forced to change my stance to one of pursuing animal-accompanied evacuation "in principle". This was because, subsequent to my arrival in the disaster area (which was a comparably short time after the quake and tsunami), I visited Miyako City where I heard the following story.

There was a dog-owner who kept a small dog in the house and another medium-sized dog tied up outside. The tsunami arrived just as the owner was preparing to evacuate carrying the small dog and letting the medium-sized dog off its lead. Fearing the tsunami, the owner fled in a great hurry without releasing the medium-sized dog. This dog was caught and killed by the wave, which the owner later regretted very much. I said that the owner should not be blamed because if he had not fled so quickly he would have died with both of his dogs. There were many similar cases in which other owners didn't have time to evacuate with their pets. Also, many animal owners did die together with their pets on that day.

In some places, the city or town office buildings were totally washed away by the tsunami and numerous account books and other records were lost. In Miyako, there are two private veterinarians who told me they estimate that about a quarter of the pet animals in the city died in the disaster based on their experience with their own animal patients. When the tsunami arrived, there was an owner who evacuated in a great hurry, leaving his cat behind. The owner went straight back home after the second wave of the tsunami had subsided. But as he was attempting to pick up the cat, a third wave arrived, struck the house, and killed both the owner and the cat. This impressed upon me just how dangerous a tsunami can be and how we should not return to the scene of a tsunami unless the warning

signs have abated completely.

Fukushima Prefecture was shaken hard by the earthquake and then hit hard by the tsunami. But on top of that, Fukushima suffered damage due to radiation. Initially this threat forced many people to remain inside their homes and they were not allowed to go outside. Now, conversely, they have been forced to evacuate. Everyone living within 20km of the nuclear power plant has been forced to leave and members of the public are not allowed to enter the 20km exclusion zone. In the past, people sometimes left their homes on one-day evacuations. For a one-day evacuation people had been able to leave behind lots of food and water, leave for a day, and later return home. It had never been a problem so, this time also, people left home leaving behind plentiful food and water. But this time, they were not allowed to go back home. Also, although they had brought along their pets, they were told that no pets were allowed on the buses. So they tied them up in front of the City Hall and then evacuated. Although owners tried to evacuate together with their pets, they were told they could not do so, either directly when they attempted to board evacuation buses or else by the local authorities.

Also, we are still at a stage where it is not possible to predict how and when the nuclear power incident will be resolved. Even today, approximately 3,000 households evacuated from Fukushima are living in Tokyo. These people evacuated at the beginning of the disaster, along with others who have since returned home. Yet still today over 3,000 households are living as evacuees in the capital. We are currently looking after pets for many of them. In many cases, these people's homes collapsed due to the earthquake or were washed away by the tsunami, or else they can't go back home because their home is inside the 20km exclusion zone. But when they do return they will be able to keep their pets again so that is why we are taking care of their pets until then. However, the government has yet to announce any policy about their return home, so I am wondering how the situation will play out in future.

This was a scene on March 26, when a large number

of dogs, separated from their owners, were walking in the falling snow. Of course, many owners brought their dogs along with them when they went to stay at the evacuation centers. In those places where it was a school building being used as an evacuation center, the classrooms and other areas were divided into small compartments. In some cases, these rooms were divided into those where pets were allowed and those where they were not. This happened in Miyagi Prefecture as well as in Iwate Prefecture.

Even so, quite a few evacuation sites did not allow people to be accompanied by their pets. Even in cases where pets were allowed in principle, there were only a few facilities that allowed pets to be kept in sleeping areas. In such cases, some owners kept their pets in their cars. At one evacuation center in Shibata City, Niigata Prefecture, a prefab was constructed in front of the building and filled with cages for housing evacuee pets. Each owner took care of their own pets there.

After the Niigata Prefecture earthquake, there was one well-publicized case of a dog owner who had evacuated in his car and then died of “economy class syndrome”. So living and sleeping in a car can be a very dangerous thing. Where dogs were not allowed into evacuation centers, there were cases where they were kept outside the centers, like this.

Here, cardboard boxes in corridors were used as houses for pets, and in this case tents were set up in a corner of the evacuation center and cages were placed inside the tents to accommodate pets.

This slide shows volunteers shampooing animals at an evacuation center. So many animals were brought to the evacuation centers that this many volunteers had to be sent out just for shampooing. This evacuation center in Fukushima Prefecture, which took in a large number of evacuees, was nicknamed the Big Pallet. As you can see, some people stayed in their cars. I asked some of the pet owners why they were keeping their animals in their cars, and they answered that other people were keeping pets in cages (in the bicycle park or in tents), but they didn't want their pets to be kept in cages. They

felt sorry for animals kept in that way and that it was better for their pets to stay in a car, where they could have more contact with their owners and enjoy more freedom of movement.

I have just mentioned about living inside a car. By the time May comes around car interiors can become hot. So at the Emergency Disaster Animal Relief Headquarters, we produced a heat stroke warning that can be downloaded in order to alert people to the dangers.

This is the Big Pallet, which I introduced just now. We requested the operators to make the bicycle parking area into a place for keeping animals. However, when it was used for this purpose, the area began to smell bad due to the large number of animals. There were people who cleaned their own pet area properly but others were less attentive. So we put up a new tent, and requested owners to clean the place properly.

I am sure most of you are not used to keeping your pet dogs in cages. Some people who have big gardens let them run around freely outside, and almost nobody keeps them in cages. So the animals themselves are not used to being caged.

This is one of the many other evacuation sites in Fukushima Prefecture. It's an evacuation center, and here too, a bicycle parking area was modified to turn it into a place for animals. Inside this area, cats are kept in cages lined up in a prefab. Here too, basically individual owners take care of their own pets and they clean the entire room on a rotating basis.

Even if they are living in separate buildings (at least if the pets and their owners are at the same site and each owner can care for their own pet), ties between the owners and animals can be maintained because they continue to meet daily. Owners can take their dogs for walks together, they can feed their pets, check their health condition, and hug and stroke them too. For this reason we wanted to increase the number of evacuation centers where people could stay with their pets. ‘Shonen Shizen no Ie’ in Ichikawa City became one

such facility. Here too, with resident support, a tent was set up for the pets of residents, and the people kept their animals in this tent. When animals were brought to this facility, they were first given a radiation dosage check, followed by a health examination from the local veterinarian, after which their owners took care of them. Fortunately, none of the animals arriving here required decontamination.

In this slide you can see four evacuation centers opened in Tokyo. Here is the Ajinomoto Stadium, this is the Nippon Budokan, and here is the Akasaka Prince Hotel. This former luxury hotel was due for demolition but following the earthquake it was put into service as an evacuation center.

Tokyo Prefecture decided from the start to allow animal-accompanied evacuation, so proper animal rooms were prepared separately at each evacuation center. In the Ajinomoto Stadium a dedicated animal room was set up in an underground location. At the Akasaka Prince Hotel the larger animals were kept in a semi-basement with natural lighting. It was originally a restaurant. Owners also kept smaller animals such as cats, rabbits and guinea pigs in their rooms on the upper floors.

As for the dogs and cats left inside the 20km exclusion zone (from which everybody was ordered to evacuate) we were told we could not enter the zone. As I mentioned earlier, a lot of people left without taking their pets with them. Here are some animals walking along a road that has been deserted by people. Our group rescued this animal from its home at the request of its owner. Had we come a day or two late, it may well have been too late. This animal was lucky in that we knew that the owner had been evacuated to Yamagata Prefecture so we were able to reunite them. And fortunately after receiving proper veterinary care the animal regained its health.

Sadly, as in the case of this dog, there were animals that waited and waited for their owners to retrieve them but eventually died.

I heard many stories from owners who had made temporary return visits home only to find that their cats, while able to come and go freely, had returned home and died there. This cat was rescued because ample cat food had been opened and left for it. That is probably why it survived.

The temporary visits home began after Japan's Golden Week holiday period in May. There was talk of starting the visits before the May holidays but the idea proved impossible to arrange due to intergovernmental procedures taking too long. So the visits began after the holidays. We were also unable to wait for permission, and in April we planned to enter the zone and rescue as many animals as we could. We assembled a number of veterinarians and other staff, and also prepared a bus, setting off at 10pm in order to reach the zone by the following morning. But officials turned us back telling us we were not allowed to enter.

When the temporary home visits did occur, when the owners returned by bus or in their own cars, we prepared a reception and called on them. We asked if there were any pet owners who were looking for their own dogs or cats, or who had left dogs and cats at home, and we assured them that we would help them shelter their dogs and cats. After the ordinary reception was finished, we asked them to gather, and collected information such as each owner's address, the owner's name, the pet's characteristics, name and gender, which we marked on a big map. If the pet was a cat or a small dog we handed over a carry case to the owner with water and food in it. We told them that, if they were able to catch their pet, to place it in the carry case, then place the case where it would be visible from outside while not exposed to the direct sun or rain. If the pet was a medium or large-sized dog, we told the owners to tie the animal where it was visible from outside and not exposed to direct sun or rain. We explained that, soon after the temporary visits period, a Prefectural Office's vehicle would visit each home in turn and take any animals found to a shelter.

Here the owners are going to board the bus. This person has put a lead here and is holding onto it. This

person has a cage. This scene took place within the 20km exclusion zone. This is a Fukushima Prefectural Government vehicle, and this is a Tokyo Prefectural Government vehicle. Through the Ministry of the Environment, we asked local authorities nationwide to help us with manpower and vehicles for rescuing and sheltering animals, as a result of which many people came along to help us. Tokyo Prefecture began providing help from an earlier time. Hyogo Prefecture periodically sent us teams of around four people to help out. All in all, we received a lot of help from local authorities all over Japan.

This is a rescued animal. Although we have in fact rescued it, the animal has a look of sheer terror as though it has just been captured. It must have already been extremely tense due to the dreadful experiences of the earthquake and being separated from its owner, etc.

In cases when the owners could take back their animal we checked the animal's radiation dose in this way on the same day, and carried out decontamination where necessary. If no decontamination was needed, we sent the animal back to its owner directly. In cases where the owner could not take their animal back immediately (because they had evacuated to a place that did not allow an animal to accompany them), the animal was kept at a shelter in Fukushima Prefecture until such time as the owner was able to take it back.

This is the shelter in question. It was set up in a hurry in a big warehouse-like facility, with lines of cages for keeping the animals. Still now, there are two shelters operating for dogs and cats, and more than 300 animals are being kept there. Because there were so many animals, the keeping conditions were overcrowded, and we cannot say that conditions were good. It was far from ideal because the animals were always crowded into such a narrow place. But a wide area was also prepared so sometimes the volunteers could walk the dogs. However, as there were so many animals, there were never enough human resources to walk all the animals every morning and evening.

Cats were kept in 3-tier cages, (or else an extra tier was added to the dog cages and they were placed in these upper cages). When the No.1 Shelter reached maximum capacity, dogs like these were placed in the No.2 Shelter near Koriyama and the No.3 Shelter at Miharu. Here they are going for walks. This place is the car park of a former pachinko parlor. This space was large enough on its own to serve as a walking ground for the dogs.

This is a cathouse. Because cats love to climb to higher places this facility was designed to allow cats to be kept on three levels, so the animals could be as high up as possible. But this facility alone was not enough, and so lines of three-tier cages were also installed.

I have been talking about Fukushima but during the disaster enormous damage was also sustained in Iwate and Miyagi. So animal rescue centers were set up in each of these prefectures. This is the animal rescue center in the Ishinomaki district of Miyagi. A great many email messages about the center were circulated between veterinarians and many vets went to help out.

I at last visited the center when a trailer was transported to the site, which was located on land belonging to the Sewage Bureau. After that, each time I visited, I noticed that the number of tents at the site had increased. More prefabs had been constructed and the center had expanded the scale of its work more and more. In every disaster area in Iwate and Miyagi local vets, despite the fact that they themselves had been impacted by the disaster, took care of many animals at their own hospitals. Dr. Abe's hospital in Ishinomaki also sheltered a lot of animals. Dr. Abe will be talking about that tomorrow, I believe.

Since the supply of cages was limited, it was impossible to shelter all these animals in hospitals alone. So the people had no choice but to establish such facilities.

This slide shows Ishinomaki's animal rescue center after its relocation. The center was forced to move from the Sewage Bureau's land and was relocated to an elevated area nearby where prefabs were constructed. Animals were sheltered here continuously until the center was

closed down in September when the operation was merged with Miyagi Prefecture's animal rescue center. This slide shows how the cats were sheltered.

When I visited this center during the Golden Week holiday in May, there was a huge army of volunteers - as many as 50 people coming each day. There were also a lot of animals, around 125 total, so a lot of volunteers were required. This kind of facility needs various kinds of help, not only people to take the animals for walks or clean their living areas, but people to carry out work that is indirect to the animals, such as cleaning and tidying the facility, washing, and other things that support all the volunteers in performing their work efficiently. So it is a big help if there are a lot of volunteers. On the other hand it is a tough job to coordinate their work and take leadership as a chief.

Although many volunteers visited the center during Golden Week, immediately after the holidays the number of volunteers declined and the center experienced a shortage of manpower.

This slide shows volunteers walking dogs. Miyagi Prefecture's animal shelter center was built on the same site as the prefecture's animal welfare counseling center. I visited it in the summer and I noticed that the dogs were outside, albeit tied, in the daytime and the place was well ventilated.

Although it is part of the same prefecture, Sendai City has its own administration. So in Sendai, rescued animals were sheltered in several places such as the Sendai City Animal Control Center, Sendai Veterinary Medical Association's member hospitals, private homes, and animal welfare organization facilities.

In Sendai, the animals sheltered at Sendai City Animal Control Center were all listed in documents on public display. Also on display was a long list of names of owners who had reported their pets as disappeared. This was done so that people visiting the facility could obtain as much information as possible.

In cases where the authorities looking for owners of

animals in their keeping could not locate the owners after two or three months, they took steps to seek new owners to adopt the animals. It was reasoned that the best solution was for the dogs and cats to be taken care of in an ordinary home setting. When an animal was transferred to a new owner, the new owner signed a written pledge with a long list of conditions. One of the conditions was that if the original owner was later found and wished to take back the animal, the new owner agreed to return the animal to the original owner.

At this time, many people stepped forward to adopt animals. Some people even came from Tokyo with this intention in mind. Thanks to these people, on the day in question, all the animals scheduled for transfer to new owners were adopted. In addition, another two animals that were not earthquake victims were also transferred.

In Iwate Prefecture, the Prefectural Government and the Iwate Veterinary Medical Association joined forces with ten animal welfare associations to set up an emergency headquarters. The animal welfare organizations and the Veterinary Medical Association did not want to construct a new facility specifically to house rescued animals. So instead, each animal welfare organization carried out its own protection efforts.

People were also given permission to keep animals in temporary housing. In Rikuzentakata City, the Mayor initially said that animals could not be kept in temporary housing. However, this led to such an uproar that on the following day he reversed his position and gave the OK. Iwate Prefecture permitted people to take their pets into temporary housing and instructed owners to follow certain rules when keeping their pets there. Also, the Veterinary Medical Association considered that it was natural for people to be allowed to keep pets in temporary housing, but the final decision was left to each city, town and village.

The Iwate Prefectural Government judged it was acceptable for people to keep pets in temporary housing. So no sooner had the Mayor of Rikuzentakata spoken than the Prefectural Government and the

Veterinary Medical Association contacted him. He consequently approved this the very next day. Some of the animals were kept inside, while others were kept outside.

This is Tokyo. As I mentioned earlier, even now there are more than 3,000 households living in the city as evacuees from Fukushima, and many of them brought their pets along with them. While they were living at an evacuation center, they had a place to board their animals. But after leaving the evacuation center they moved temporarily into apartments, or public housing, where in most cases keeping animals is not permitted. In the case of Tokyo Prefecture, rules concerning how to deal with animals are included in the regional disaster prevention plan, and shelter facilities are made based on these rules. At present, I am working as the head of this center which, because it is temporary, is housed in a line of prefabs.

This is a hallway. Small dogs are sometimes kept inside in this way. For larger dogs we need some kind of barrier to stop them from jumping out. So here we have made our own from waste materials. We also made this area into a paddock where the animals are able to move around freely.

This is a cathouse. Close to the entrance is a place for storing the goods needed for taking care of the cats. This is a room for storage, and this is a playroom. At the moment, this playroom is also being used to house cages. The cats sleep in the three-tiered cages at night and play in the same room during the daytime like this.

This facility in Tokyo is also an Emergency Disaster Animal Relief Headquarters set up using donations left over from the time of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake of 1995. In addition to making use of these donations, since we never know what may happen or when, we established a fund to meet disaster relief needs. This fund is used to finance initial startup operations and for dispatching people and goods. This time, the Emergency Disaster Animal Relief Headquarters was established and is carrying out its operations with financing from the fund. At present, the

Headquarters is run by four organizations, namely the Japan Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (JSPCA), the Japan Animal Welfare Society (JAWS), the Japan Veterinary Medical Association (JVMA) and the Japan Pet Care Association (JPCA). As I mentioned earlier, the activities of the Headquarters include dispatching manpower, providing supplies, providing funds to help rescue animals affected by disasters, maintaining cooperation between the national and prefectural governments and related administrative organizations, as well as taking preventive measures for the efficient rescue of animals during times of disaster.

In this way, we gathered goods and we planned to send them to the disaster site using a 4-ton truck and a 2-ton truck. However, at the time, there was a shortage of gasoline which was the biggest logistical problem. At the beginning, when we were asked for help by Ishinomaki's organization, we first sent the goods to Niigata, and then sent them on to Ishinomaki from there because the Tohoku Expressway was impassable. But the Ban-Etsu Expressway was in a suitable condition for transporting freight.

The primary task of the Emergency Disaster Animal Relief Headquarters was to provide logistical support. However, many animals were rescued from within the 20km exclusion zone, and the facility for taking care of them became overcrowded. We rushed to set up this tentative facility near Koriyama because we needed to shelter the animals somewhere. They were kept in this way. In Fukushima Prefecture, not many dogs are spayed or neutered, so quite a lot of second generation puppies were born there following the earthquake and many puppies with colors and patterns that we don't see in Tokyo were rescued. Cats were also sheltered in this way.

I acutely felt that, if only these lost animals had been implanted with microchips or given identification tags, they could have been easily returned to their original owners. There were really so many such cases. I really hope the original owners of these animals and the people keeping these animals can meet. Some people took their pets to school, etc., many owners took proper

care of their own pets, and children took their dogs for walks. On one occasion, seeing this, some animal welfare organization members took pity on the animals being kept in such poor conditions and offered to shelter the animals themselves. But for these dogs, it is best that they remain together with their owners. Since the animal welfare organization was trying to take these animals away, the children produced these posters and hung them up for display.

In times of emergency it is best if pets and their owners can remain together. If owners and pets are parted from each other, both sides become anxious. When people provide shelter to animal victims of disaster, we ask them to let us know who is sheltering which animals, where and when. There are many owners who are searching for their pets. So in order to help improve the situation we set up 'MSN Pet Research' as a resource that people can download and use. In any case, we hope that owners will locate their pets one way or another. But immediately after a major disaster, many people may no longer have access to the internet. Paper media is needed in some cases. It was for this reason that we produce books like this. It is a list of all the animals rescued and sheltered at facilities run by the Prefectural authorities and by animal welfare organizations.

At the time of last year's disaster, a lot of things happened. Of course, there were shortages of water and food, as well as safe evacuation places. Also, due to differences in the understanding of various local authorities, there were evacuation centers able to take owners accompanied by their pets and others unable to do so. And regarding the shortage of veterinary medical



care, there were cases of animals in need of continued treatment that were evacuated with their owners and no longer able to obtain the necessary treatment, after which their condition deteriorated.

Moving onto food, in the past it was generally said that keeping about three to five days' worth of supplies was adequate. But in disasters like the Great East Japan Earthquake, gasoline shortages made it almost impossible to transport supplies. So I think we should prepare at least a week's worth of food in advance, feed our pets on formula foods and special foods, and beyond that, do as much by way of preparation as we can.

We appealed for accompanied evacuation to be permitted, but if there is a tsunami, we have to remember that, unless the owner is saved the pet will not be saved either. This consideration is more important than the idea that owners should evacuate together with their pets at any cost. Also, people who shelter animals should try to provide information that allows the animals' owners to get into contact at any time.

In addition, while performing animal rescue activities, we have to give consideration to those people who don't like animals. If we emphasize only that we are doing this or that for the sake of animals, those who do not like animals will not be very supportive of our actions. Especially, when we carry out activities in places where many people have died, we need do so in a way that pays due consideration to the feelings of the human survivors who have been deeply hurt.

I have a subject that I would like to talk about in the discussion period later. The government is promoting a clarification of issues related to animal protection in times of disaster. These include the rescuing of injured animals and searching for lost animals by establishing animal rescue headquarters in regional disaster prevention plans based on the Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act. It is also promoting the clear identification of owners. In order to realize these things it is necessary to draw up regional



countermeasure plans and also to establish animal rescue headquarters and perform training on a routine basis with accompanied evacuation as a corner stone of the policy. Even if this policy is understood at the prefectural level, if it is not understood at the municipal level then it will not be workable, as was shown by the example of Rikuzentakata City. Unless understanding spreads at the municipal level, even if owners take their pets along to evacuation centers, in some places the pets will be refused entry.

Also, considering the ties between people and animals, it would be good if teams specialized respectively for people and animals were to cooperate with each other to draft procedures (manuals), register volunteers, and provide them with education and training on a routine basis. Also it would be good if owners and administrative institutions could take preparatory measures under normal conditions. If the process stops with the making of manuals but doesn't go on to embrace training, then the system will not work when an emergency actually occurs. Another thing we realized with the recent disaster was the importance of enlightening the general public. The owners' attitude to the health management and keeping of their pets that we saw in the disaster areas was totally different from our way of thinking in Tokyo. As for health management, almost none of the animals in the disaster areas had received preventive vaccinations. So to prevent infections, there were many situations in which rescued animals had to be vaccinated even before they could be kept in hospitals.

Later, I would like to talk about this problem again in the panel discussion. But in Tokyo, already local resident education and citizen education is being carried out at the ward level using specially made pamphlets. We have also prepared written information, evacuation bags for pets and instructions on how to prepare these items, and given them away to the public. Anybody can download this information from the JAWS website, so please make use of it.

That's all from me. I went on a little longer than planned, but thank you for listening to my report.

Now, I'm going to hand the baton over to Mr. Kazutoshi Arai of the Japanese Association of Zoos and Aquariums (JAZA).