

「震災から今日まで…」小動物における動物救護活動について

Animal Rescue Operations for Small Animals - since the earthquake up until today

福島県動物救護本部／千葉小動物クリニック 獣医師・河又 淳

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My name is Jun Kawamata and I am a veterinarian with a practice in Fukushima.

I used to know nothing at all about earthquakes and then suddenly the disaster struck us. Even so, I still don't think I can talk effectively on the subject of earthquakes but, to begin my talk, I can talk about what actually happened in chronological order.

As Dr. Ito said earlier, I heard that this earthquake, which measured Magnitude 8.8 and had an intensity of 7 on the Japanese "shindo" scale, was the largest to strike Japan in a very long time. In Fukushima City, the intensity was measured as a '6 Lower'. Nevertheless, the quake left my animal clinic and home in a total mess. There was literally no place to step, and I was shocked speechless. Fortunately, the clinic itself was not too badly damaged and we managed to keep our practice operating in one way or another, as it still does now.

This slide shows Minamisoma City on the Pacific Ocean side of Fukushima Prefecture where the tsunami swept away many private houses and other structures. I've heard that in Miyagi Prefecture and Iwate Prefecture, the tsunami damage was far worse, but the situation in parts of Fukushima was also very serious.

After the tsunami abated, the area it passed over had been reduced to piles of rubble with hardly any standing structures to block the view to the horizon. The roads were cut off, the railways didn't work, and almost the entire infrastructure was gone. The water supply was cut off for ten days in Fukushima, and since hospitals need water in order to function, every day we would travel 10 or 20km to obtain well water

from private homes in the mountains. That's how we were able to continue the clinic's practice. In daily life, because of shortages and distribution problems, the situation soon developed to the point where people everywhere were running out of water and food.

This is the No.1 reactor at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant. On March 12, the day following the earthquake, there was an explosion at the No. 1 reactor. This was followed on March 14 by an explosion at the No.3 reactor and on March 15 by explosions at the No.2 and No.4 reactors. But surprisingly, people living in the local area were not officially informed of these explosions at the time. Locally, we just thought smoke was rising, but we had no detailed information.

This slide shows the flow of radioactivity from the plant. As Dr. Ito explained just now, this line is the border of Fukushima Prefecture. My home is about here. The Fukushima Daiichi and Daini Nuclear Power Plants are a little to the south of where I live. First of all, very high levels of radioactivity went up into the air and then began to move southward. From the Fukushima border, the radioactivity travelled far to the south, flowing into the northern Kanto region. This was the radioactivity flow situation in April.

For my own reference, I studied the distribution of nuclear power plants around the world. Japan is difficult to see on this slide, but it is just here. This time, explosions occurred at just one nuclear power plant, and the situation became so serious that it is being said that the entire world has been contaminated by the radioactivity from that accident. So I think there is a need reconsider the whole issue of nuclear power.

The next slide shows the distribution of electrical power generation plants in Japan. These here are all nuclear power plants. Those marked in red are thermal power plants, and those in blue are hydroelectric power plants. As you can see, these are the four reactor buildings at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant where explosions occurred. This big one is the No.6 reactor. Each of the reactors at the Fukushima Daini Nuclear Power Plant also has a very high power output. Had explosions occurred at any of these reactors, I believe the situation could have become even more serious. You can also see thermal power plants located by the ocean. There are a lot of these on the Pacific side of the country in Tohoku and Kanto.

These figures show the number of people confirmed dead and disappeared due to the earthquake and tsunami. In Miyagi and Iwate, there were many dead or disappeared and many evacuees. In Fukushima, as of January 22nd, 2012, approximately 1,900 people had been officially confirmed as dead, although this number may differ from some other announcements. Still today, 30,000 people evacuated from their homes in Fukushima are living elsewhere inside the prefecture and 60,000 are living outside the prefecture. The prefecture's population is about 2 million, which means that about 3% of the population are currently living as evacuees outside the prefecture.

The Headquarters for the Relief of Animals In Emergencies began its activities on March 14th. The Japan Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (JSPCA), the Japan Animal Welfare Society (JAWS), the Japan Pet Care Association and the Japan Veterinary Medical Association (JVMA) also established teams, and there is a Relief Headquarters that provides various kinds of support to people when this kind of disaster strikes.

Although I don't know the details, this Relief Headquarters carries out a wide range of activities such as collecting information, replenishing supplies, and forming task forces. They also provide support for animal protection activities when evacuees make temporary home visits, visiting evacuation centers,

and handling public donations. There was also a facility called the Relief Headquarters Shelter, which closed down recently. This shelter was independently established by the Relief Headquarters to protect animals living inside the so-called evacuation or caution zone, which encompasses the area within 20km of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant. Of course, Fukushima Prefecture is receiving a lot of support.

In line with the acceptance of this Relief Headquarters, Fukushima Prefecture also established a Rescue Headquarters, with the prefecture's Food Sanitation Department providing the head and Fukushima Veterinary Medical Association providing the assistant head of the headquarters. Also, volunteer organizations are providing various kinds of support including in Koriyama City and Iwaki City. Altogether, five organizations have come together to set up Fukushima Prefecture Animal Rescue Headquarters. In Iwate and Miyagi the respective prefectural veterinary medical associations provided the headquarters head position and made arrangements with the respective Prefectural Governments. But in the case of Fukushima, the Prefectural Government had, in 2007, already produced a disaster preparation manual for dealing with animals based on what had been learned from the Great Hanshin Awaji Earthquake. They had asked the Fukushima Veterinary Medical Association for its cooperation with rescue activities. After setting up Fukushima Prefecture Animal Rescue Headquarters on April 15, this organization began collecting public donations and opened its Fukushima No.1 Shelter within the month to take care of animals in need. However, Fukushima's Animal Detention Center had been partially destroyed by the tsunami so Fukushima No.1 Shelter carried out the Center's functions too, which made operations a little complicated.

Fukushima Prefecture issued notices independently and Prefectural Government staff performed vaccinations and other tasks. But it took the lot of effort for the Prefectural Government to ask for the Veterinary Medical Association's support. This was because the Prefectural Government itself was in a mess and its staff members were performing various additional tasks

inside the 20km radius such as recovering bodies of the dead. Under these circumstances, action for animal-related issues was delayed.

This kind of situation came up again and again, as Dr. Yamaguchi - who is with us today - knows only too well. So we held a long succession of meetings with the Ministry of the Environment. After that, I attended meetings between the Prefectural Government and the Veterinary Medical Association on several occasions. Things have not gone very smoothly because the disaster was on such a huge scale. It is so difficult to decide how to proceed and steer a clear course through meetings of this kind.

Apart from the Rescue Headquarters, Fukushima Veterinary Medical Association set up a so-called 'Pet Rescue Support Center'. The Association is divided into seven branches, and we gave much consideration to what each branch could do independently for animals evacuated together with their owners. The Fukushima and Koriyama District Branches set up animal shelters and took care of the rescued animals there. They also made rounds to provide animal health counseling. Moreover, each animal hospital was temporarily keeping animals that had been evacuated with their owners and providing treatment support. Originally, we were doing these things independently but the financial situation eventually became too severe so we turned to the Relief Headquarters for support. From May 18th, we had to rely on the Relief Headquarters for treatment aid. This allowed us to expand treatment for animals whose owners were unknown. However, the aid had to be terminated in October 2011 due to lack of funds. So now we are providing health management for animals kept in shelters. Some veterinarians have applied to the Ministry of the Environment for support and are assisting with activities inside the 20km zone.

These photographs depict the scenes at several different meetings. This first one was a meeting attended by Dr. Yamaguchi to set up Fukushima Prefecture Animal Rescue Headquarters. This one was a meeting involving the on-site head of the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters, the Ministry of the Environment, and

Fukushima Prefectural Government at which the parties considered a variety of measures for protecting animals inside the 20km zone additional to the animal protection measures conducted in conjunction with temporary home visits.

Many evacuees gathered in comparatively large cities such as Fukushima and Koriyama. This is an evacuation center located in Azuma Sogo Undokoen Park in Fukushima City. At one time, 2,500 evacuees were accommodated here.

I can't show you an overall view of the entire place because it is simply too wide. Fukushima Prefecture didn't recommend animal-accompanied evacuation. But even so, many pet-lovers took their animal along with them during the evacuation. However, it was officially decided that pets would not be allowed inside the evacuation centers. So, together with President Yamane of the Japan Veterinary Medical Association, we tried to find a building or other place to keep and protect evacuated pets at the evacuation center. However the facility operators refused to provide a place. They told us that this was no time for that sort of thing because they were already desperately trying to handle all the human evacuees. At that time, the situation was indeed very severe, with a great many people crowded together in a space without partitions and only able to eat maybe one rice ball and piece of candy a day, etc. So in such circumstances, when trying to raise the subject of the animals, we were scolded by the facility manager: "What on earth are you saying? We have no time to be dealing with animals now." That was how severe the situation was for the administration. They were utterly incapable of considering the animal needs.

This next photograph shows the distribution of food. Every day, volunteers would visit the place and distribute food in this way. The evacuees would cue for up to an hour at a time, three times a day, to receive food. Everybody would stand in line holding a corrugated cardboard box. If you had a three-member family, you would be given food for three people. This procedure was repeated at every mealtime. Whenever a person went outside, as soon as they returned inside

the site they were measured for radiation. This was not a form of discrimination but observing the situation first hand made me feel uneasy all the same.

From late March, staff from my clinic began visiting the evacuation center periodically. We asked the administrators to prepare a table as shown here so that animal owners could come and consult with us if they were having problems. But some had taken their pets with them into the evacuation center against the instructions of the authorities. Even if they were keeping their pet in their car, they hesitated to talk with us. They had received confusing information including a rumor that if they admitted to having a pet with them, it would be taken away by the Public Health Department and euthanized. So, many people who had brought their pets with them remained silent.

On the surface this is an idyllic photograph. On this day of fine weather, a pet owner has allowed their dog to sunbathe in a parking lot where there is ample space. Actually, the conditions were far from idyllic and the reality behind the scene was pitiful.

I came upon this next scene unexpectedly. A mobile trimming group from Tokyo visited the place and provided shampooing free of charge. Their services were very much appreciated.

As this photo shows, Azuma Sogo Undokoen Park had a makeshift pet corner where Prefectural Government staff and various volunteers posted notices about free pet food or pet sheets, and about keeping pets, etc. However, according to the facility people, when they put out large amounts of pet food it would disappear in no time. All kinds of people would take it away. This demonstrates that action taken to ameliorate a given situation can end up creating fresh problems.

We wanted to set up a facility where those pets being kept in cars could be kept in a more relaxed and comfortable environment. We asked the people running Azuma Sogo Undokoen Park about this many times but could not get a favorable response. Actually, we first asked Fukushima Prefecture who told us we could

have two 5-meter-long tents and several cages. But as it was still cold at the time we didn't think it would be a very good idea to keep the animals in tents. So we thought about the problem some more and turned our attention towards the bicycle parking space at Azuma Sogo Undokoen Park. A third of the area was normally used for bicycle parking and the other two thirds for storage space for people working at a national athletics meeting held at the park. While our request was rejected initially, after some negotiations, it was decided that we could use the central one-third of the space. As you can see, partitions were put up and the area floored and painted. We didn't perform this work ourselves. There is an organization called Higashinohon Pet Kinkyu Kyuenn Team (East Japan Pet Emergency Rescue Team: EJ- Pert). They were initially working in Ishinomaki but said they could come to Fukushima and do this kind of work. So we left it entirely up to them.

This photo was taken in June when the shelter was finally complete and open for use. It was decided that owners putting their pets into this shelter should form a committee to manage its operation. This person here became the chairman of the committee. He was also an evacuee who evacuated together with his pet cat. As it was difficult to take an animal into the evacuation center, he was staying with the animal in his car. However, he developed economy-class syndrome by doing so. Fortunately, he recovered and then offered to oversee the management of these pets. The photos show an explanatory meeting where rules for keeping animals at the shelter are being spelled out. This is the person in charge of the facility.

This rather smart looking facility is the 'dog village' located in the bicycle parking area I mentioned before. This is a trimming room space and, since there is hot water on tap, dogs can also be shampooed here. Originally this place was just a bare concrete facility but by adding air conditioners here and there, what was a former bicycle lot became a reasonably comfortable place..

This is a photograph taken when the shelter was completed. The team staff and the director of Azuma

Sogo Undokoen Park said he had appreciated all the hard work that so many people had put into making the shelter. After the completion he was very cooperative and helpful to us.

This is a radioactivity measurement I took while driving. I was so shocked to see this figure that I turned off the counter from then onwards.

This is one of EJ-Pert's vans. Some of their staff were staying in it.

The following day we were conducting health checks on the animals just before letting them into the shelter. We were administering vaccinations, parasiticides and flea larvicides, but so many reporters from the mass media flooded us that we became unable to do our work.

This is a different evacuation center located at a convention center in Koriyama City called Big Palette Fukushima. This evacuation center was even larger than the one at Azuma Sogo Undokoen Park that we have just been looking at. At its peak, the center held 2,700 evacuees. Even the walkways were crowded with people taking shelter. Inside the building the situation was also terrible, although things might have been worse if there had not been partitions.

So as to create a facility for keeping animals, Koriyama City borrowed tents from nearby municipalities. Three tents were set up: one for large dogs, one for small dogs, and one for cats.

This next photo is not concerned with animals but with bathing. The Special Defense Forces prepared hot water. There is a front room for changing clothes and behind that is a bath for women. From the small size of the bath, one can imagine how serious the situation was.

When I was visiting Big Palette Fukushima, Koriyama Veterinary Medical Association happened to be holding a health course session which had attracted an enthusiastic attendance. A huge number of people had formed a queue to get their pets vaccinated or to

ask the vets about various problems. This scene shows Koriyama City officials talking with staff from the evacuees' municipalities to see how things might be improved at the facility because people would not be able to continue living in tents forever.

This is Dr. Watanabe. Both he and his wife are veterinarians. Their home is about 9km from the Fukushima Daini Nuclear Power Plant in Tomioka, and they had to evacuate after the earthquake. Dr. Watanabe had animal patients in his care and he brought them with him to Koriyama where his wife's family home is located. He rents a barn nearby to accommodate these animals and is operating this facility independently. Despite being a victim of the disaster himself, he works hard to obtain food and drugs for the animals and to keep running this facility.

As this photo shows, a dog has given birth to some puppies. And there are also large dogs at the facility.

This is the No.1 Shelter at Iino on the outskirts of Fukushima City. The shelter was started up in a rented warehouse. Its general appearance is poor, and the management unlikely to win much praise but, under the circumstances, things had to be done this way. The facility housed over 200 dogs at the peak of operations. The operators did their best to manage things despite a shortage of manpower. They received criticism from various quarters but circumstances were forced upon them in that Fukushima Prefecture took control. This meant that there was little room for flexibility. We at the Veterinary Medical Association were in a dilemma because we could have done something more but, ultimately, Fukushima Prefecture was making the decisions.

As I explained before, the Association received a request for support from this place in the middle of May but we were unable to visit at that time. These photos were taken when we made our first visit in June. In such a situation, we can't say that the environment was good. The place has three buildings: this is the building where the dogs are kept, there is another building for the cats, and a third building serving as a warehouse. The dog

in this photo is not weak but he is frantic. This one is dehydrated and in very poor condition.

This is the inside of the warehouse. We received a lot of support from all over the nation and from the Rescue Headquarters. I'm not saying there was no shortage of supplies, but the distribution of goods was comparatively smooth.

This is the cat facility. The space is narrow and the building had problems such as a leaking roof.

As an office, this place is rather shabby - the staff also take rest breaks in here - but even in such an untidy place, Dr. Aki Tanaka, who visited from UC Davis, gave a lecture on shelter medicine and how to conduct veterinary management under shelter conditions. After this visit, she made a further four visits to Fukushima to give advice.

I can't say much regarding the current situation within the 20km zone because I have only entered the area once. So I will just tell you what I saw and felt there, visiting as a layman.

According to a report by Fukushima Prefectural Government issued in August 2011, there were approximately 10,000 cats and dogs living in the so-called evacuation zone prior to the disaster, including both registered and unregistered animals. Of these, just over a quarter of them perished in the tsunami. The head count of evacuees accompanied by animals was small. The figures given here are basically guesses. Volunteers subsequently rescued about 2,000 animals. Of the remaining 5,000 or so, about 80% have since died of starvation or debility. Animals left in enclosed places would have died within about a month. As a result, it seems that approximately 400 pet animals are still surviving inside the zone.

This photo shows us on a visit into the 20km zone, making plans at the Bajikoen equestrian park.

I don't know what the situation is like now, but in June the inspection process at the checkpoint was very strict.

We hardly saw any officers of Fukushima Prefectural Police Department because they had been dispersed here and there. To help maintain order, SDF personnel and police from other prefectural departments came to Fukushima from all over Japan. That situation remains even now. Officially, people cannot enter the 20km zone but various volunteers nevertheless do enter in order to capture or feed animals by either coming over the mountains or from the sea. These volunteers continue to defy security personnel even now.

To officially enter the 20km zone, permission is needed from the head of the local municipality. But such permission is hardly ever granted. After the earthquake struck, security was initially very poor. When I entered the zone, I saw that the doors of all the private homes had been forced open so that the living rooms were left in full view from the road. Every private home had been burgled.

This place had taken in all the neighboring farmers' cows. The animals at the back were all dead, but after obtaining permission, we periodically visited to feed the surviving animals.

This next photo taken around April is one that I have borrowed. As we had expected, the animals abandoned in enclosed environments such as cowsheds were already dead. I don't know how things are now but, at that time, the animals could not be buried without first obtaining permission.

As you can see from these photos, the roads were blocked or totally destroyed almost everywhere so we couldn't travel by car. We had no choice but to walk. At first glance this may look like an ordinary road but the surface has in fact turned into an undulating series of ridges and troughs making it impossible for cars to drive on. These houses also look OK on first glance but in fact they have partially collapsed.

This is a chicken farm in Okuma. Of course, all the chickens were dead.

This is a scene we witnessed often. This dog is wearing

a collar, so it was somebody's pet. As you can see, it has been dead for quite a long time.

These photos were taken in Tomioka, at a location more or less 10km north of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant. These were animals that had been kept at a school. Of course, they had all died. There would be no end if we started considering all possibilities, but I think we had better start to think about what can be done to save animals kept in schools when major disasters occur.

A farmer who had been evacuated asked us to check on his animals inside the 20km zone and to feed them if they were still alive, so we visited that farm and found some animals alive. We wanted to take this cat back with us but as she had kittens and we couldn't find them, we decided to leave her behind but we gave her plenty of food and water and returned again later. This farmer had been raising small cattle. This picture shows a blue sheet covering a dead cow.

This is a pig farm located about 3km from the nuclear power plant. Looking closely, you can see that here are the back legs, and here is the waist and the backbone of an animal. There are signs that this had once been a living creature. This was the scene before we entered the barn. I was prepared for the possibility of far worse inside. Indeed, these photos depict the situation within. Pigs were laying dead one on top of the other. This was a very large pig farm, but basically all pig farms were like this. In enclosed piggeries, all the pigs were dead. The white substance here is hydrated lime. I don't know how significant that is, as hydrated lime is routinely scattered in such places as a bactericide.

It seems that these piglets were able to get out of the building but they then fell into this tank and drowned while trying to drink the water. When we were getting ready to go back, about five living pigs appeared. We were astonished. This piglet had grown very thin and was badly in need of a drink, so we gathered the water from our bottles and gave it to the piglet which drank it down voraciously. Unfortunately, while we felt great sorrow, we could not take it back with us.

Although the cows in the cowsheds were all dead, the released cows were doing very well. When this photo was taken, it was still June so grass and water were abundant. The cows were not at all thin. In fact they were sleek and running around energetically, although I don't know how they are doing now. Perhaps Dr. Sato will tell us about that later.

This is the entrance to the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant. By this point in time, the radiation level had already reached approx. 50 microsieverts, even if you are inside a car.

When we were driving along the national highways, here and there dogs would come out from the side of the road. When they saw the car they would come up quite close but then keep a distance of 5 to 10 meters. They would never come any closer than that. These bags containing food had been scattered by the staff of the nuclear power plant and the police department. On first glance, they may look sealed but they had been partly opened so that the animals could eat while the bulk of the food inside doesn't get wet when it rains.

This photo was taken very close to Namie Station. Namie is not a very big town, but here, just 50 meters from the railway station, we found a pig having a good time wallowing in a puddle. When we came closer, the animal and its companion adeptly disappeared down an alley, and we later found that they were living in a private home on a wooden floor. They could by no stretch of the imagination be described as thin. All in all, it seems that released or escaped animals such as pigs and also ostriches have done comparatively well in the wild.

Incidentally, we captured several dogs here too and took them back with us. However, due to the regulations in force, these dogs were not allowed into the Fukushima No.1 Shelter. I will explain about this a little later on.

Although evacuees can return temporarily to their homes by car now, between May and August 2011, they were only allowed to collect a limited number of

items from their homes by putting them into the plastic bags shown here. It was a very miserable situation.

This may have been indiscreet, but we couldn't resist taking a snap of what now seems to be such an irony - a signboard which says: "Nuclear Power, Bright Future Energy". So our team used it as the backdrop for a commemorative photograph.

While we were in Minamisoma, we got a call from the Director-General of the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters, who requested us to come to the Prefectural Government Office immediately. So we set off from Bajikoen for the Prefectural Government Office, where we met him. He is also a parliamentary secretary of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and told us that the National Government had received a variety of requests about pets. Could the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters do anything about pets in the evacuation zone apart from making temporary visits? So the Headquarters wanted to perform some additional activities aside from those that the Ministry of the Environment was carrying out. This is from a blog entry that he posted at that time.

We were now going into the 20km zone regularly and so we told the people at that meeting what the situation inside the zone was like. There were about 20 officials present from the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and the Ministry of the Environment, and we discussed with them what we could do.

A few days later, we had another meeting with the Director-General of the Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters and these three people from the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. This person is the Head of Fukushima Prefecture's Food Sanitation Department in addition to acting as the Head of Fukushima Prefecture Animal Rescue Headquarters. This individual is from the Ministry of the Environment, this is Dr. Baba and here are members of Fukushima Veterinary Medical Association. Despite a situation in which there were delicate differences in thinking between the two ministries, we pushed ahead with a plan by which Fukushima Veterinary Medical Association members

could do something more than just temporary visits into the 20km zone and we conducted a couple of operations. However, regulations led to a decision under which all civilians, even veterinarians, would not be allowed into the zone. So the trial plan ended with those two operations. It was decided that animal rescue activities inside the evacuation zone would be conducted by the Ministry of the Environment and Fukushima Prefectural Government, and that civilians should not enter the zone.

We conducted a survey to find out what was going on in the zone with regard to animal rescue activities, although this was only for a short while in April and May. Also, we carried out animal rescue activities together with the evacuees' temporary home visits from May 10th to August 26th. The animals rescued from the zone are kept in shelters managed by the Rescue Headquarters which is operated jointly by the Prefecture and the Veterinary Medical Association. At present there are two shelters. The Prefecture was planning to open a third shelter, but this probably won't be realized. So we are now considering how to continue keeping rescued animals with only the current two shelters.

This shows the situation when we entered the 20km zone for the first time. The head count wasn't very high. The Prefecture and the Ministry of the Environment measured the animals' external exposure to radioactivity. The readings were up to 71,000cpm at the maximum time. Decontamination is considered necessary for anything over 100,000cpm but as most of the levels measured were much lower the animals were considered not to have any internal exposure problems. These days, people are questioning their animals' exposure, but I think this is an issue for the future.

Continuing on the subject of this survey, in May, pet owners tentatively visited their homes. They found their pets, put them into cages or tied them up outside for subsequent collection. In this way, we rescued many animals. After we went in, private organizations were allowed into the zone for the first time towards the end

of the year. They captured animals under the condition that they would take full responsibility for the care of the animals they captured.

This shows details about animals rescued between May and August during the course of temporary owner visits to their homes. The head count of animals rescued in this way was 300 dogs and 191 cats. In addition, many animals were found to have died of dehydration, etc. It was summertime, and even among the rescued animals, a great many were half dead. The number of pets returned to their owners was unexpectedly small. Since this rescue activity was carried out together with the temporary visits, pet owner identities were clear in almost all cases. But even so, many owners were still living in evacuation centers and not yet in a position to take back their pets immediately. Even now, about three-quarters of the animals living in the shelters have not been transferred because their owners have not given up their ownership. So for how long these shelters should continue to be operated is a major issue for the future.

In the wake of the disaster, many Prefectural Government staff from all over Japan came to give us their help or to otherwise support us in our various activities, and this help is still continuing today.

Members of the Task Force including myself are trying to explain to people across the county the actual conditions in Tohoku through talks at academic societies and elsewhere. Last June, two of our members, both veterinarians affected personally by the disaster, talked about the reality of the situation in the disaster area at an academic society called the West Japan Veterinary Forum (WJVF).

This is an organization called 'Dobutsu Kazoku no Kai' (the Animal Family Society). At this meeting last July, we talked about a variety of subjects. The society set about sending a 40-foot trailer and a 20-foot trailer to the disaster area. This photo shows people writing words of encouragement on the side of a trailer after the meeting finished. Dr. Ishida is one of the people writing.

In April of last year, a conference with a very long name was held and various people throughout Japan including college teachers linked their names to it. The conference was aimed not at helping animals per se, but at helping the veterinarians affected by the disaster. Although no veterinarians died in the disaster, a number of them did lose their hospitals. In Fukushima there are some who can't return to their homes or hospitals as their locality remains contaminated by radioactivity. This conference was set up in order to be of some small assistance to these veterinarians.

Under the title of 'Disaster Area Backup Seminar from Hokkaido', some university professors and private tutors are holding periodic seminars to cheer on the veterinarians in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima.

The Japanese Board of Veterinary Practitioners held this forum in September. Here too, there was an earthquake disaster corner, and our association, including several veterinarians affected by the disaster, made presentations.

This is the Animal Clinical Research Foundation, which is under the directorship of Dr. Yoshihisa Yamane, President of the JVMA. We have obtained enormous support from this organization including raising a large amount of relief money for Fukushima and the disaster area, and their help in putting up posters, etc.

This is the No.2 Shelter which was finally completed in October 2011. The construction was delayed due to many problems including the failure to achieve consensus (despite holding many meetings), and financing problems. On first impression the facility has a somewhat gaudy design. This is because we borrowed and converted a building that was originally a pachinko parlor. The land area is very spacious with mountains on this side and private homes over that way. Here you can see a wide parking area. It looks as if it could be a roof playing field, but it is actually a holding area. This is where the animals are kept. Two trailers presented by Dobutsu Kazoku no Kai are parked outside of this area. The smaller one originally went to Ishinomaki but

after their shelter closed down it was moved here.

Although I only have a few photos of this facility, this is the dog room and this is the cat room. In both the No.1 and the No.2 Shelters, veterinarians affected by the disaster are in residence as shelter management vets.

This chart shows the shelter's basic operating system. In principle, Fukushima Prefecture's Animal Relief Headquarters is in control. However, for this facility, the Chairman of Fukushima Veterinary Medical Association is the responsible official. The facility is divided into three departments, namely, the Clerical Department, Medical Department, and Rearing Management Department. Each department has its own chief and sub-chief.

As of January 15th, 2012, the head count of animals kept in the No.2 Shelter was 540 dogs and 212 cats. Recently, the figures have changed because animals are gradually being transferred from No.1 Shelter to No.2 Shelter.

This is an animal facility in a temporary housing area. Fukushima Prefecture and each of the municipalities devastated by the disaster requested public funds for such facilities, but all were turned down. This is a facility in Koriyama, which was made by the private-sector team I introduced earlier.

As for public relief funds, Fukushima Prefecture discussed a variety of projects with us and we received a total of about 160 million yen. Of this, the allocation for the Rescue Headquarters was 93 million yen. We have used these funds for the various activities I have introduced, and we currently have 60 million yen in operating funds for the two shelters. We need between 5 and 6 million yen per month to cover shelter operating expenses so, even with 60 million yen left, we only have enough to keep the two shelters going for ten more months.

We have continued applying for public funding. In the beginning, we were able to get 100% of what we requested, but over time funding has been cut back

more and more. At present it only amounts to half of what we request so in reality the money isn't coming in as much as we had expected which is a big problem.

In future, we will need at least 5 million yen per month to keep the two shelters operating. Now we are in the cold season, so will need several hundred thousand yen extra to cover the additional heating and electricity costs. Added to this problem, Fukushima Prefecture recently told us it would no longer provide public funding for medical expenses. So we are now trying to get by on only the public funding and donations coming in to the Veterinary Medical Association. For the future, we have several expensive items on the waiting list. For example, when we return the pachinko parlor to its owners, we will have to restore it to its former condition. Even closing the shelter will cost a lot of money.

There are a great many problems. One issue for the future is that Fukushima Prefecture and Fukushima Veterinary Medical Association don't have the ability to produce a manual on how to rescue animals in times of major disaster. The thing I wish to emphasize most of all is that we want the Central Government to take the initiative in producing a concrete manual. Also, how we collect money and how we use it are both important.

It is also important to make the "way out" of the shelters as smooth as possible for the animals. If owners of the pets being kept in the shelters would agree to give up their ownership, we can take various measures such as transferring them, etc. But currently, up to 70 to 80% of owners are not prepared to relinquish their ownership, so we don't know what we can do. The Prefecture of the Central Government will try to persuade pet owners to give up ownership, but the efforts may only lead to additional psychological distress for owners. Obviously the appeals cannot be made too forcefully.

Animal accompanied evacuation also requires large-scale organization and we believe there should be a manual covering this. Otherwise, even though we recommend animal accompanied evacuation, a variety of problems will continue to occur such as evacuation

centers refusing to accept animals. We certainly want something to be done about this.

There are also problems relating to publicity. For example, because of the radioactive contamination situation, not many volunteers are prepared to come to Fukushima. We would like to ask you all what we can do about this.

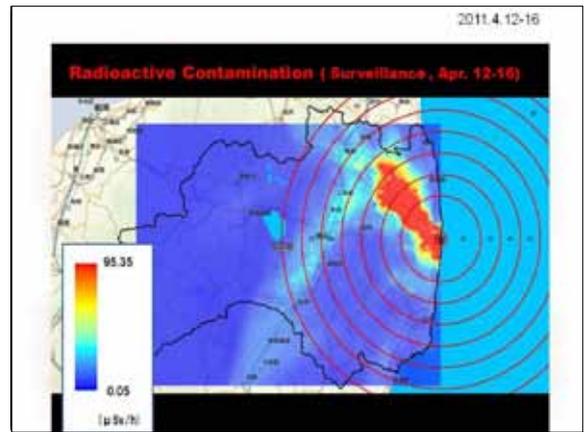
Yet another issue concerns the No.2 Shelter I have been talking about. It would be best if Fukushima Prefecture could operate the facility but, if that proves impossible, we would like Fukushima Veterinary Medical Association or an NPO to keep it running so that it can stay in operation one way or another. By doing this we can at least leave a positive legacy for the future about animal rescue efforts in Fukushima.

In addition, I feel strongly that we must popularize continuous disaster preparedness training as well as discipline training and microchipping for pets, etc.

Thank you very much for listening.

震災から今日まで・・・
 ～小動物における動物救護活動～
 千葉小動物クリニック（福島県）
 河又 淳

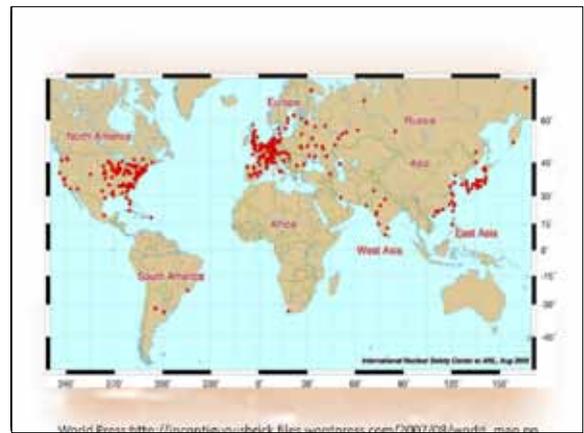
【Slide 1】



【Slide 5】



【Slide 2】



【Slide 6】



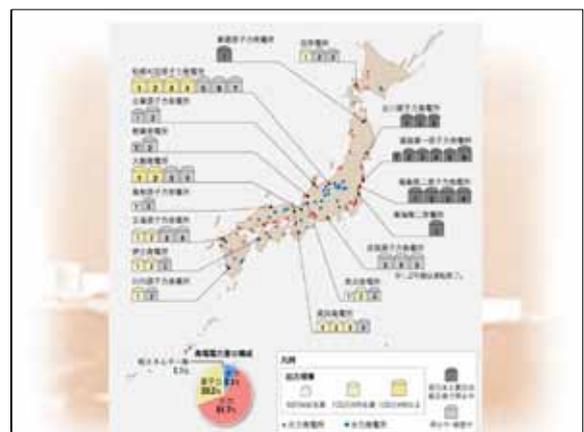
【Slide 3】



【Slide 7】



【Slide 4】



【Slide 8】



東日本大震災
緊急災害時動物救援本部



財団法人 日本動物愛護協会
公益社団法人 日本動物福祉協会
公益社団法人 日本愛玩動物協会
社団法人 日本獣医師会

どうぶつ
救援本部

3月14日より活動開始

【Slide 9】

福島県動物救護本部活動

- 2011.7.21 第1回福島県動物救護本部・環境省会議
- 2011.7.27 第2回福島県動物救護本部・環境省会議
- 2011.8.5 第3回福島県動物救護本部・環境省会議
- 2011.8.12 第4回福島県動物救護本部・環境省会議
- 2011.8.19 第5回福島県動物救護本部・環境省会議
- 2011.8.29 第6回福島県動物救護本部・環境省会議
- 2011.9.12 第7回福島県動物救護本部・環境省会議
- 2011.10.5 第8回福島県動物救護本部・環境省会議

【Slide 13】



東日本大震災
緊急災害時動物救援本部

被災地の情報収集(被害確認、必要物資の確認など)
物資運搬・配送(ケージ、フード、動物薬品など)
タスクフォース結成
一時帰宅時の動物保護活動の支援
避難所訪問
義援金交付
救援本部シェルター設置
募金活動など

【Slide 10】

福島県獣医師会の動物救護活動

1. 被災ペット救済支援センターの設置(7支部) 2011.3.23
県北・郡山は健康相談会の開催や管理施設の設置
県南・会津地区は各避難所の巡回にて健康相談、物資供給
いわき地区は保健所とともに治療活動等の実施
2. 東日本大震災被災犬猫救護対策支援事業
同伴避難動物の各病院での一時預かり(2011.3.11～)
3. 被災ペットの治療費助成事業
・県獣単独事業(2011.3.11～4.21)
・東日本大震災被災ペット救護支援事業(2011.4.22-5.11)
・東日本大震災被災ペット救護支援事業(2011.5.18-6.10)
・福島第一原発事故被災ペット救済事業(2011.6.11～)
4. シェルター保護動物の健康管理
5. 立ち入り禁止区域におけるペットの保護活動

【Slide 14】

福島県動物救護本部 2011.4.15

福島県保健福祉部食品衛生課
福島県獣医師会
郡山市保健所生活衛生課
いわき市保健所生活衛生課
本活動を支援する団体等

【Slide 11】

福島県獣医師会の活動

- 2011.3.23 福島県、日本動物福祉協会との会議
- 2011.3.30 福島県、日本動物福祉協会との会議
- 2011.7.1 原子力災害現地対策本部長、環境省、県との会議
- 2011.7.12 シェルターメディスンの講演(田中重紀先生)
- 2011.8.3 原子力災害現地対策副本部長との会議
- 2011.10.28 第1回東日本大震災動物救護委員会会議
- 2011.12.22 第2回東日本大震災動物救護委員会会議

【Slide 15】

福島県動物救護本部活動

- 2011.4.15 福島県動物救護本部のホームページ立ち上げ
避難所への物資支援
- 2011.4.19 義援金募集開始
- 2011.4.20 緊急災害時動物救護本部に対する義援金交付申請
- 2011.4.25 福島市内に仮設の被災動物収容施設を設置
- 2011.4.27 福島県からの依頼による被災動物の受入開始
- 2011.5.7 救援本部の携帯サイト立ち上げ
- 2011.5.9 ボランティア等の飼育管理支援に備え傷害保険加入
飼育動物診療施設開設の届出
- 2011.5.11 被災動物へのワクチン接種開始
- 2011.5.18 (社)福島県獣医師会長に対して被災動物の救護
支援の依頼文を発出
- 2011.6.27 緊急災害時動物救護本部、環境省との合同会議

【Slide 12】

福島市の避難所 (あづま総合運動公園)

【Slide 16】



【Slide 17】



【Slide 21】



【Slide 18】



【Slide 22】



【Slide 19】



【Slide 23】



【Slide 20】



【Slide 24】



【Slide 25】



【Slide 29】



【Slide 26】



【Slide 30】



【Slide 27】



【Slide 31】



【Slide 28】



【Slide 32】



【Slide 33】



【Slide 37】



【Slide 34】



【Slide 38】



【Slide 35】



【Slide 39】



【Slide 36】



【Slide 40】



【Slide 41】



【Slide 45】



【Slide 42】



【Slide 46】



【Slide 43】



【Slide 47】



【Slide 44】



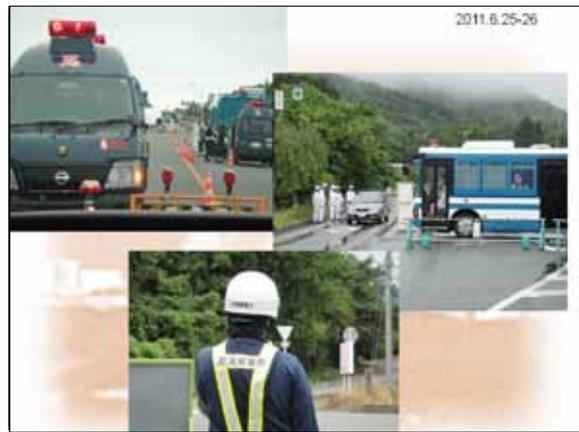
【Slide 48】

2011.8.31

福島県の報告

- ・ 20km圏内に生存していた犬猫の総数はおよそ1万頭と推定
- ・ 津波で26%の2,600頭が死亡
- ・ 同行避難頭数は300頭
- ・ 各ボランティアによる持ち出し推定2,000頭
- ・ 残り5,000頭の80%は飢餓・衰弱死
- ・ 残り1,000頭のうち600頭が行政保護
- ・ 結果的に400頭が現在も20km圏内に生存??

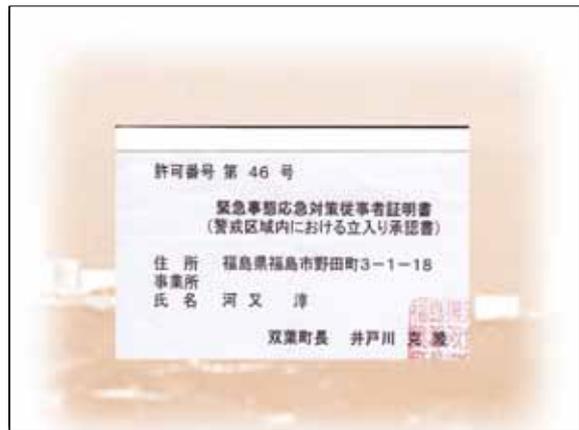
【Slide 49】



【Slide 53】

団体名: 福島生物資源放射能調査団
 団長: 夏堀雅宏(獣医放射線学教育研究会事務局長)
 副団長: 河又 淳(福島県獣医師会)
 事務局長: 川崎亜希子(緊急災害時動物救援本部)

【Slide 50】



【Slide 54】

1. 今本 成樹(新庄動物病院 院長)
2. 髙崎 竹彦(北里大学獣医学部獣医放射線学研究室)
3. 河又 淳(福島県獣医師会評議員・千葉小動物クリニック)
4. 神戸 俊平(ケニアの獣医師資格あり、WWF関連の活動や、アフリカの野生動物保護やマサイ族の家畜診療)
5. 夏堀 雅宏(獣医放射線学教育研究会 事務局長・日本動物高度医療センター 院長)
6. 山口 千津子(公益社団法人 日本動物福祉協会 獣医師)
7. 小西 由美子(医師・元都立荏原病院麻酔科医・小西医院 院長)
8. 福島 悦雄(28日のみ)(医師・医療法人良仁会 桜ヶ丘病院 副理事)
9. 川崎 亜希子(公益社団法人 日本動物福祉協会 根本支部長・薬剤師)
10. 川崎 俊和(ロボットエンジニア)
11. 日向 千絵(横浜 ニュータウン動物愛護会 代表)
12. 鈴木 美和(横浜 ニュータウン動物愛護会・看護師)
13. 藤原 亜希(25日のみ)(関西高校ボランティア・地球生物者会議)
14. 平野 雄吾 (共同通信社)
15. 鬼久保 美奈(25日のみ)(NPO法人人と動物の共生をすすめる会理事長・東京都動物愛護推進員・歯科医師)
16. 赤江 なつ(25日のみ)(東京都北区区議会議員・民主党)
17. 大原 克(25日のみ)(民主党衆議院議員青木愛・秘書)

【Slide 51】



【Slide 55】



【Slide 52】



【Slide 56】



【Slide 57】



【Slide 61】



【Slide 58】



【Slide 62】



【Slide 59】



【Slide 63】



【Slide 60】



【Slide 64】



【Slide 65】



【Slide 69】



【Slide 66】



【Slide 70】



【Slide 67】



【Slide 71】



【Slide 68】





【Slide 72】

福島県の警戒区域内からの動物保護活動

- 経過
 - 2011.4.28-5.2 警戒区域内においての立ち入り状況調査
 - 2011.5.10～ 原子力災害現地対策本部(緊急事態応対策拠点施設)による住民一時帰宅に併せ、環境省とともに保護回収活動開始
- 警戒区域内からの動物保護活動
 - 実施主体: 環境省、福島県
 - 協力: 福島県獣医師会、緊急災害時動物救援本部
- 警戒区域内から保護した動物の管理
 - 管理主体: 福島県動物救援本部
- 動物保護施設
 - 第1シェルター(飯野)、第2シェルター(三春)、第3シェルター?

【Slide 76】

2011.6.26

<原子力災害対策現地対策部長日記>6月26日 ペットの問題

人が原則立ち入ることのできない警戒区域に残されたペットに関しては、全国から多くのご意見やご提言、ご批判がこれまで政府に寄せられております。今回、私が本部長となり、昨日、警戒区域内を視察して初めてわかった実態を踏まえ、早速、ペットの集中捕獲の検討を始めました。運よく、今日の夕方から二時間、警戒区域内に入っていただいた獣医師の方々と打ち合わせをすることが叶い、関係者の間で、今後の取扱いなどを確認しました。

一時立ち入りでペットを連れ帰るケースは毎日あるのですが、これまでに連れ出されたペットは250頭余り、まだまだその何倍もの数のペットが残っていると考えられます。そのうちの多くは放たれ、路上にはペットフードが置いてあり、私たちが通りかかると、車を走ってくる犬によく遭遇します。

今回、運よく現場で汗をかくておられる獣医師の方々から実態を教えて頂いたので、この家から放たれてしまっているペットの捕獲を集中的に実行していくべく、オペレーションの検討を始めました。

【Slide 73】

環境省・福島県の警戒区域内からの動物保護状況

- 4.28～5.2 半径20km圏内の動物実態調査(4.22より警戒区域)
 - 犬: 27頭 猫: 2頭

福島県における実態調査の状況(平成23年4月28日～5月2日)

調査実施日	犬	ねこ	備考 (放射線量)
4月28日	5	1	3,500～3,600cpm
4月29日	5		400～900cpm
4月30日	4		500～71,000cpm
5月1日	10	1	5,000～9,000cpm
5月2日	3		500～4,000cpm
計	27	2	

【Slide 77】



【Slide 74】

環境省・福島県の警戒区域内からの動物保護状況

- 5.10～8.26 住民の一時立ち入りに伴う保護・回収活動
 - 犬: 300頭 猫: 191頭
- 9.1～9.16 放浪犬・猫の保護活動
 - 犬: 10頭 猫: 3頭
- 8.31～10.23 住民等の情報による状況調査での保護
 - 犬: 14頭 猫: 15頭
- 10.24～11.20 放浪犬・猫の一斉保護
- 12.5～12.27 民間団体(16団体)での保護活動
 - 犬: 34頭 猫: 298頭 (自己責任下での飼養管理)

【Slide 78】



【Slide 75】

警戒区域への一時立ち入り(一日目)に伴うペットの保護状況(平成23年5月10日～8月28日)

項目	犬	ねこ	備考
保護回収数	300	191	
放浪管内	295	178	
圏中管内	5	13	
死亡数	13	28	
被災管内	13	27	
圏中管内	0	1	
保護数	65	67	
被災管内	65	67	
圏中管内	0	0	
保護数	4	0	
被災管内	4	0	
圏中管内	0	0	
逃走数	1	1	
被災管内	1	1	
圏中管内	0	0	
計	217	95	

【Slide 79】

「これまでに開催された」
 職員会議：9ヶ国、10回

「職員会議の開催スケジュール」

開催地	開催期間	参加国	出席者数
東京	2007年10月15日 2007年10月16日 2007年10月17日	12ヶ国	11名
高松	2008年10月15日 2008年10月16日 2008年10月17日	12ヶ国	19名
熊本	2009年10月15日 2009年10月16日 2009年10月17日	8ヶ国	4名
長崎	2010年10月15日 2010年10月16日 2010年10月17日	12ヶ国	4名
名古屋	2011年10月15日 2011年10月16日 2011年10月17日	7ヶ国	4名
神戸	2012年10月15日 2012年10月16日 2012年10月17日	8ヶ国	4名
福岡	2013年10月15日 2013年10月16日 2013年10月17日	12ヶ国	3名
札幌	2014年10月15日 2014年10月16日 2014年10月17日	8ヶ国	1名
仙台	2015年10月15日 2015年10月16日 2015年10月17日	7ヶ国	4名
山形	2016年10月15日 2016年10月16日 2016年10月17日	8ヶ国	1名
新潟	2017年10月15日 2017年10月16日 2017年10月17日	4ヶ国	2名

その他
 職員会議の開催を目的として、毎年開催期間中に10ヶ国の職員会議を開催。
 職員会議の開催地は、開催地の中心に、動物看護専門員と動物看護士養成機関の職員との連携・協力を図ることを目的として、開催地を決定する。開催地は、東京、高松、熊本、長崎、名古屋、神戸、福岡、札幌、仙台、山形、新潟。

【Slide 80】



【Slide 84】



【Slide 81】



【Slide 85】



【Slide 82】



【Slide 86】



【Slide 83】



【Slide 87】

東日本大震災 東北地区獣医師会 小動物獣医師連絡協議会

我が国史上最大の、地震強度M9.0を記録した東日本大震災および大津波、そして福島原発事故により東北地区は深刻なる被害を受けました。我々東北地区獣医師会においても状況は日々憂慮される状態にあります。この先の長い道のりを考慮し、東北地区の小動物獣医師が横の連携を密にするための第一歩として「東日本大震災・東北地区獣医師会小動物獣医師会連絡協議会」を設立いたしました。各県獣医師会と協力しながら、東北地区小動物獣医師の支援のために公平性と実効性をもって活動していきます。協議会の趣旨にご賛同いただける方のご支援を心よりお願い致します。

平成23年7月31日～平成25年6月30日

【Slide 88】

動物臨床医学研究所 ACRF

東北関東大震災における動物救護活動等支援委員会にご協力をお願いします

この度の震災で、「犠牲になられた方々のこと」冥福をお祈り申し上げますとともに、被害にあわれた方々によりお見舞い申し上げます。

この度の災害は、大地震、大津波、原発事故の三重苦にも関わらず、既に被災地区では想像を超える規模の中、多くの方々の活動により、復旧に向けて作業が「進められておられますこと」に、心より敬意を表しますとともに、一日も早い復旧と、被災地の方々の健康上の不安が「動行断たれますよう」お祈り申し上げます。

被災状況が「徐々に明らか」にされる中、復旧で「は、被災動物に対する救護活動が」、獣医師会及び「関係団体」により開始されました。そこで「東北動物臨床医学研究所」として、微力ながら「お役に立てれば」と思い、義理金で暮らすこととなりました。お寄せ頂きました皆様には、被災地で「災害を受けた動物達の救護活動」の支援のために有効に活用させていただきます。皆様のご協力に「大感謝」を申し上げます。

東北動物臨床医学研究所 所長 山根 義久

【Slide 92】

2011.8.29

被災地応援セミナー from HOKKAIDO

日時：9月4日 10:00～16:00予定
(七尾スラッシュセンター1階研修室)
場所：七尾スラッシュセンター
http://www.7tail.com/contents/seminar.html
参加費：無料

講師：獣医学博士 藤澤 剛 先生
北海道大学 高木 哲 先生
東北大学 橋本 謙二 先生
ノースラッシュ 藤田 由美子 先生
講師：産業動物保健科 専任講師

主催：東日本大震災・東北地区獣医師会主催
東北地区連絡協議会
後援：七尾スラッシュセンター（協議会賛助会）
協賛：P&S2013（株）

事務局：P&S2013（株） 2F 2013
TEL:011-824-2700 FAX:011-824-2804
Email: seminar@ps2013.com

【Slide 89】

第2シェルター(三春)

2011.10～

【Slide 93】

2011.9.16-18

【Slide 90】

【Slide 94】

2011.9.16-18

【Slide 91】

【Slide 95】

義援金

【Slide 104】

これまで、国内外の実に多くの皆様より心温まるご声援、ご支援をいただきましたこと深く御礼を申し上げます。

福島の行く先はいまだに見えぬ状況ですが、いつの日か皆様に希望を持った収束宣言ができる日を願っております。

どうか末永いご支をお願い致します。

【Slide 109】

義援金 158,398,607円(平成24年1月17日現在 利息1,327円含む)
(内 93,660,000円が緊急災害時動物救援本部からの配分)

【これまでの主な使途】

シェルター借り上げ費用(光熱水費を含む)	9,654,240円
第2シェルター設置、既存シェルターの改修(大型エアコン設置、隔離室設置、その他被災動物のQOL(生活の質)の向上を図るための改修等)	59,648,776円
消耗品代(サークル、食器、トイレ容器、ネコ砂等)	7,402,243円
内・外寄生虫駆除剤、ワクチン、その他治療等に用いる医薬品代	2,667,558円
シェルター運営にかかる委託料	13,457,641円
巡回診療獣医師手当及び動物病院預り費用	3,548,274円
その他、保護活動にあたって使用した経費	3,676,785円
総計	100,955,467円
残金	58,343,140円

【Slide 105】

今後の課題

1. 大規模災害に向け大きな組織を作る
(国、県、県獣医師会など)
2. 資金の調達
3. シェルターの出口のスムーズ化
4. 同行避難動物への更なる対応
5. 広報活動
(里親、一時預かりの啓蒙活動)
6. 動物管理センター設置に向けて活動
7. 動物飼育者への防災教育や準備の徹底

【Slide 108】

義援金申請と交付決定の内容

No	申請元(申請先)	申請業務の名称	申請年月日	申請額	交付決定年月日	交付決定額	備考
1	東海 大蔵会 (10,000万円+100万円)	被災動物の保護 緊急時における 被災動物の保護	平成23年4月10日	600万円	平成23年4月21日	600万円	100%
2	東海 大蔵会 (10,000万円+100万円)	被災動物の保護 緊急時における 被災動物の保護	平成23年4月10日	600万円	平成23年4月21日	600万円	100%
3	東海 大蔵会 (10,000万円+100万円)	被災動物の保護 緊急時における 被災動物の保護	平成23年4月10日	600万円	平成23年4月21日	600万円	100%
4	東海 大蔵会 (10,000万円+100万円)	被災動物の保護 緊急時における 被災動物の保護	平成23年4月10日	600万円	平成23年4月21日	600万円	100%
5	東海 大蔵会 (10,000万円+100万円)	被災動物の保護 緊急時における 被災動物の保護	平成23年4月10日	600万円	平成23年4月21日	600万円	100%
6	東海 大蔵会 (10,000万円+100万円)	被災動物の保護 緊急時における 被災動物の保護	平成23年4月10日	600万円	平成23年4月21日	600万円	100%
				申請額計 3,600万円	交付額計 3,600万円		

【Slide 106】

今後の主な支出予定

1. シェルター管理運営にかかる経常費用
(1カ月平均約500万円超)
2. シェルターでの獣医療費
(昨年11月以降は全額県獣負担)
3. 大規模一斉保護にかかる費用
4. シェルター閉鎖時の撤収費用

【Slide 107】