Current Status of Reconstruction and Challenges

Reconstruction progress of the six years and the policies ahead
1. Providing Health and Living Support
2. Restoration of Towns and Housings
3. Reviving Industry and Livelihoods
4. Revitalizing and Reconstructing Fukushima


Appendix
• Budget for Reconstruction
• The Process and Prospects for Reconstruction

August, 2017
Reconstruction progress of the six years and policies ahead

1. Providing Health and Living Support

Achievement
The number of evacuees has decreased from approx. 470,000 to 90,000.

Measures
Providing medical treatment, nursing care and mental care and prevention of isolation utilizing the support centers and consulting staff for observation.
Consultation system for rebuilding houses and life, “Mental Recovery” project to create motivation in life, support community rebuilding.

2. Restoration of Towns and Housings

Achievement
140,000 private houses are rebuilt or being rebuilt
Relocation to upland and building houses (target 19,000): Building of 17,000 houses will be built by March 2018
Building of 29,000 public houses (target 30,000) will be completed by March 2018

Measures
Speed up the remaining restoration works.
Construction of transportation network (reconstruction road, railway, etc.)

3. Reviving Industry and Livelihoods

Achievement
Industrial Production Indices recovered the level of pre-earthquake. Employment environment has improved.
83% of Tsunami-affected farmland is available for farming. 92% of seafood processing facilities restarted operation.

Measures
- Support for expanding sales channels in the marine product processing industry, promotion of tourism focusing on inbound tourism, and securing human resources for disaster-affected businesses
- Comprehensive support for dispelling harmful rumors for the recovery of agricultural, forestry, and fishery industries in Fukushima Prefecture
- Wide appeal for the utilization of various business relocation support measures to promote the new location and expansion of businesses

4. Revitalizing and reconstructing Fukushima

① Lifting evacuation orders in most areas, with the exception of zones that have been specified as difficult to return
② Activities to promote the return of residents ⇒ Support improving the living environment, such as reopening shops, and restarting businesses
③ Initiatives for long-term evacuees ⇒ Construction of disaster public housing
④ Revision to the Special Act on Measures for the Reconstruction and Revitalization of Fukushima ⇒ Promote the reconstruction and revitalization of zones designated for reconstruction and recovery, strengthen the structures of joint teams made up of governmental agencies and private sectors, promote the Fukushima Innovation Coast Framework, and develop responses to harmful rumors.
1. Providing Health and Living Support

Responding to the specific needs emerging at each stage of the reconstruction.

(1) Policies and Achievements

1. The number of evacuees: approx. 470,000 → 90,000 (July, 2017)
   Evacuees in temporary housing: approx. 40,000 persons (February, 2017)

2. Providing medical treatment, nursing care and mental care.
   (approx. 104 support centers)
   Assigning approx. 1,150 consulting staff for observation.

(2) Challenges and Measures

1. Speed up housing reconstruction and promote settlement to permanent houses.

2. Seamless support responding to new stage of reconstruction
   • Continuously provide health and mental support and continue observation.
   • Support community building, Create motivation in life, “Mental recovery” project
   • Consultation system for rebuilding houses and life.
2. Restoration of Towns and Housings

**Rebuilding houses as scheduled & Reviewing the schedule as necessary**

(1) Policies and Achievements

① Housing Reconstruction: speeding up by acceleration measures
   (simplified procedures for site acquisition, raising the rate for construction labor)

   (a) New housing by relocation to uplands (plan: 19,000 units)
      Completion: Approx. 14,000 units (As of June 2017)
      Schedule: Approx. 17,000 units (by March 2018)

   (b) Public housing for the disaster-affected (plan: 30,000 units)
      Completion: Approx. 26,000 units (As of June 2017)
      Schedule: Approx. 29,000 units (by March 2018)

   (c) Rebuilding private houses (on their own)
      Approximately 140,000 cases*

② School facilities and Medical facilities: 90% completed.
③ Disaster Debris removal* and Public Infrastructure: almost restored.

(2) Challenges and Measures

① Administrative assistance for construction progress management, assistance for rebuilding houses on their own.
② Development of transportation network and medical, nursery care service in new town.
③ Development of transportation and commercial logistic network (e.g. reconstruction road)

* The number of cases in which the grant for “Life Rebuilding for the Affected People” was distributed.
* excluding the areas under evacuation orders.
2. Restoration of Towns and Housings
~Prospect for housing reconstruction projects~

- 37 municipalities completed housing projects by the end of FY 2016 (as of March 2017)
- Remaining 20 municipalities are scheduled to complete housing projects by around FY2018.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37 municipalities (completed by the end of FY2016)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9 municipalities (scheduled to complete by the end of FY2017)</td>
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<tr>
<td>18 municipalities (scheduled to complete by the end of FY2018)</td>
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- Hirono town, Miyako city, Tagajo city, Fukushima city, Shinchi town, Nihonmatsu city, Otama village, Miharu town, Iwaki city

※ “housing projects” include: “development of public housings for the disaster affected,” “project for promoting group relocation,” “land readjustment project (residential areas),” and “project for enhancing the disaster risk reduction function of fishing towns (residential areas).”

note: (Green arrow) indicate the scheduled year of completion
3. Reviving Industry and Livelihoods

Focused assistance on industries suffering slow recovery (seafood processing, tourism, etc) and businesses restarting in areas where evacuation orders are removed.

(1) Assistance Measures
Support for resuming and continuing business activities:
e.g. providing free temporary stores, subsidies for restoration of facilities and equipment emergency loan, measures against double loan problem

(2) Achievements
a. Indices including shipment value of manufactured item:
   - Recovered to the level of pre-earthquake in 3 prefectures.
b. Business recovery:
   - 83% of the Tsunami-affected farmland have recovered.
   - 92% of seafood processing industry have restarted business.
c. Sales recovery:
   - Approx. 45% of companies have recovered to the pre-earthquake level.
   (Sales recovery rate varies: Construction industry 80%, Marine and food processing industry 30%)

(3) Measures to be taken
a. Support for Tourism heavily affected by negative reputations
   - Designate 2016 as “First Year of Tohoku Tourism Recovery”
b. Support for industries that are struggling to recover sales after restarting the business.
   - Assistance for Seafood processing industry: individual consultation for market recovery, introduction of new processing facility, etc.
c. Support for new business launched in the newly developed town for the vibrant recovery.
d. Assistances in inviting new companies/ restarting business operation in areas of Fukushima Prefecture previously under evacuation orders to encourage returning and rebuilding livelihood.
4. Revitalizing and Reconstructing Fukushima

(1) Areas under Evacuation Order
- Lifting of the evacuation orders
  - Tamura City (April 2014), Naraha Town (September 2015),
  - Katsurao Village (partial lifting, June 2016), Kawauchi Village (June 2016),
  - Minami-Soma City (partial lifting, July 2016),
  - Iitate Village (partial lifting, March 2017), Kawamata Town (March 2017), Namie Town (partial lifting, March 2017),
  - Tomioka Town (partial lifting, April 2017)

- Act on the revision to Act on Special Measures for the Reconstruction and Revitalization of Fukushima was implemented with the incorporation of the development of a new system to improve reconstruction footholds in difficult-to-return zones (May 19, 2017)

(2) Preparing the environment for returning
- Decontamination (mostly completed), building interim storage facility, infrastructure restoration, resumption of services necessary for daily life.
- Promotion of “Fukushima Innovation Coast Framework,” and "Fukushima New Energy Society Design.”
4. Revitalizing and Reconstructing Fukushima

(3) Development of wide-area transportation network
- Joban Highway: beginning of construction of 4 lanes (Iwaki-Hirono, Yamamoto-Iwanuma)
- JR Joban Line: full restoration (Namie-Tomioka to be restored by March 2020)

(4) Reconstruction of normal and autonomous life and business
Public-private-joint teams visit more than 4,700 local companies to provide consultation service responding to their individual needs.

(5) Elimination of negative reputation impact
Task Force on the Nuclear Hazard’s Influence Including the Negative Reputation Impact (July 21, 2017)
- Formulating risk communication strategies to dispel harmful rumors, etc.
- Implementing measures based on surveys of the actual situation of the damage caused by harmful rumors or misinformation
- Promoting the use of products from disaster-affected areas and attracting tourists

Inspection of All Bags of Rice in Fukushima Prefecture

Promoting the use of products from disaster-affected areas

Radiation risk communication
4. Reconstruction and Recovery of Fukushima
— Act on the revision to the Act on Special Measures for the Reconstruction and Revitalization of Fukushima (Overview) —

1. Establishment of a planning system to promote the reconstruction and recovery of reconstruction footholds
   - Heads of municipalities will create plans to promote the reconstruction and recovery of “zones designated for reconstruction and recovery,” aiming at the release of evacuation orders among difficult-to-return zones to enable residents to return. If these plans are approved by the Prime Minister, it will be possible for the national government to carry out decontamination and waste treatment according to plans (costs borne by the national government).

2. Strengthening the structure of Joint government and private sector teams
   - Defining the Fukushima Soso Reconstruction Corporation, a central part of the joint government and private sector team, in the law makes it possible to dispatch national government officials while retaining their status.

3. Promotion of the Fukushima Innovation Coast Framework
   - Listing the zones to promote initiatives related to the Fukushima Innovation Coast Framework and such initiatives in Intensive Promotion Plan makes it possible to reduce patent fees related to the results of research from small- and medium-sized enterprises and to use nationally-owned test and research facilities inexpensively to promote the development of robots.

4. Responses to harmful rumors
   - Including in the law surveys of the actual state of the sales of agricultural, forestry, and fishery products from Fukushima Prefecture and measures such as instruction, suggestion, etc. based on such surveys.
5. Other Initiatives

— Initiatives of the Reconstruction Agency towards the 2020 Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games —

(1) Overview

- We will promote initiatives in cooperation with disaster-affected areas so that The Tokyo Games in 2020 can support the reconstruction of disaster-affected areas as the “Reconstruction Olympics.”
- Seizing the opportunity of the world’s attention focused on Japan, we can demonstrate to the world the achievements made in reconstruction.

※Baseball and softball events will be held in Fukushima Prefecture (Fukushima Azuma Baseball Stadium ). Soccer events will be held in Miyagi Prefecture (Miyagi Stadium) and Ibaraki Prefecture (Kashima Stadium).
※In 2019, matches for the Rugby World Cup will also be held in Kamaishi City, Iwate Prefecture.

(2) Major efforts

Collaborate with related organizations to promote activities in coordination with disaster-affected areas.
- Organization of torch relay running through disaster-affected areas
- Organization of Olympic and Paralympic Game events and pre-camps in disaster-affected areas
- Promotion of registration of host towns (municipalities planning mutual exchanges with participating Olympic countries, etc.) in disaster-affected areas
- Encouraging the use of ingredients and materials from disaster-affected areas in Olympic facilities and the Olympic athletes’ village
- Establishment of a “Reconstruction Portal Site” to foster information dissemination on the Tokyo Olympics, in addition to information on reconstruction.
## Budget for Reconstruction

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Providing Health and Living Support</td>
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<td>2.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rebuilding of Houses and Reconstructing Communities</td>
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<td>13.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reviving Industry and Livelihoods</td>
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<td>0.4</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revitalizing and reconstructing Fukushima</td>
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<td>0.5</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
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<td>1.7</td>
<td>9.5</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>25.5</strong></td>
<td><strong>6.5</strong></td>
<td><strong>32.0</strong> (263 billion USD)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Financial Resources

- **Already Budgeted**: 26.3 trillion yen
- **Estimated**: 28.8 trillion yen
- **Additional Resources**: 3.2 trillion yen
  - Spending Cut
  - Non-tax Revenue
  - Special Tax for Reconstruction
  - Gain on Sale of Japan Post Shares
  - Excess in Tax Revenue
  - Transfer from General Account
  - Non-tax Revenue
  - (※) Income Tax (25 yrs), Corporate Tax (3 yrs ⇒ 2 yrs), Local Income Tax (10 yrs)