



Status of Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake and Reconstruction Efforts



September 2020



復興庁

Reconstruction Agency

新たなステージ 復興・創生へ

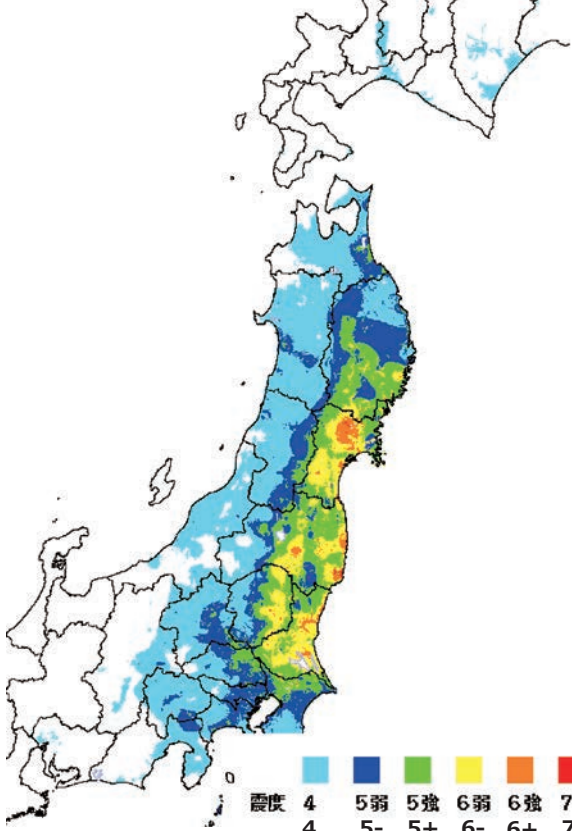
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Overview of the Great East Japan Earthquake

Date and time of occurrence	March 11, 2011, 14:46 JST
Magnitude	Mw 9.0
Type of earthquake	subduction-zone earthquake
Number of prefectures with a seismic intensity of 6-lower or greater	8 prefectures (Miyagi, Fukushima, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Iwate, Gunma, Saitama, Chiba)
Tsunami	Large tsunamis observed at various areas (Max. wave height: Soma [9.3 m and higher], Miyako [8.5 m and higher], Ofunato [8.0 m and higher])
Characteristics of damage	Tsunamis caused extensive damage in coastal areas. Many areas were destroyed.
Deaths	Deaths : 19,729 (*including disaster-related deaths)
Missing	Missing : 2,559 (as of March 1, 2020)
Housing damage (Completely destroyed)	121,996 (as of March 1, 2020)
Application of Disaster Relief Act	241 municipalities (10 prefectures) (*) Includes four municipalities (two prefectures) where this was applied in the earthquake centered in the northern Nagano Prefecture
Seismic intensity map (Displays areas with seismic intensity of 4 or greater)	 <p>震度 4 5弱 5強 6弱 6強 7 4 5- 5+ 6- 6+ 7</p>

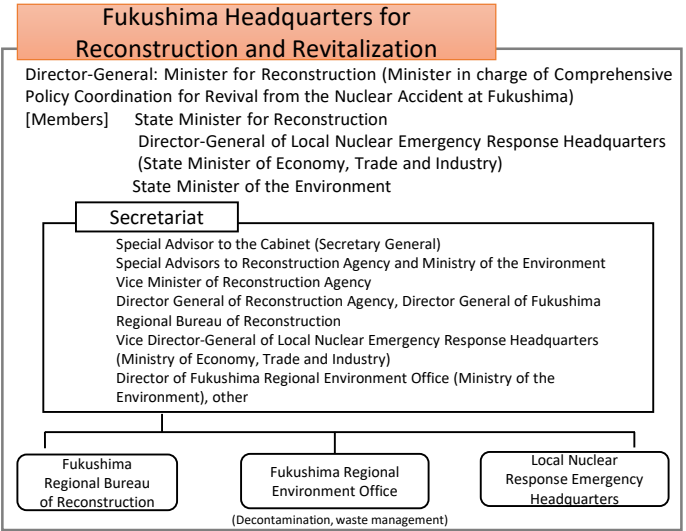
Source: Excerpt from "White Paper on Disaster Management 2020", Appendix 17

Japanese Government's Response to the Great East Japan Earthquake

	Disaster caused by the nuclear power station accident		Disaster caused by the earthquake and tsunami
Immediate Response	<div><div>Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters</div><div><div>Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness, Article 16 (1)</div><div><div>Director-General: Prime Minister</div><div>Vice Director-General:<div>Chief Cabinet Secretary</div><div>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</div><div>Minister of the Environment</div><div>Chairman of the Nuclear Regulation Authority</div></div><div>Secretariat: Cabinet Office (Nuclear Disaster Management)</div></div></div><div><div>○Evacuation orders</div><div>○Rescue and aid</div><div>○Core cooling and water injection</div><div>○Support for evacuation shelters and supplies</div></div></div>		<div><div>Extreme Disaster Management Headquarters</div><div><div>Basic Act on Disaster Management, Article 28-2 (1)</div><div><div>Chairperson: Prime Minister</div><div>Assistant Chairperson:<div>Chief Cabinet Secretary</div><div>Minister of State for Disaster Management</div><div>Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications</div><div>Minister of Defense</div></div><div>Secretariat: Cabinet Office (Disaster Management)</div></div></div><div><div>○Rescue and aid</div><div>○Search</div><div>○Support for evacuation shelters, supplies, construction of temporary housing</div><div>○Emergency restoration of essential utilities</div></div></div>
Current Responses	<div><div>Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters</div><div><div>○Decommissioning and contaminated water measures</div><div>○Review of areas under evacuation orders</div><div>○Reparations</div><div>○Livelihood support for nuclear disaster-affected people</div></div></div>	<div><div>Ministry of the Environment</div><div><div>○Waste treatment /disposal</div><div>○Preparation/ maintenance of decontamination and interim storage facilities</div><div>○Monitoring</div><div>○Ensuring safety and security in relation to radioactive materials</div></div></div>	<div><div>Reconstruction Agency</div><div><div>Functions as control tower for reconstruction (planning/proposals for reconstruction measures, general coordination), direct implementation of reconstruction projects, etc.</div></div><div><div>Support for affected people</div><div><div>○Watching over and counseling support</div><div>○“Mental recovery”</div><div>○Community development support</div></div></div><div><div>Reconstruction of homes and cities</div><div><div>○Reconstruction of housing and cities</div><div>○Improvement of living environment</div><div>○Development of transportation and logistics networks</div></div></div><div><div>Revitalization of industries and livelihoods</div><div><div>○Support for developing sales channels</div><div>○Promotion of tourism</div><div>○Support for securing human resources</div></div></div><div><div>Reconstruction and revitalization of Fukushima</div><div><div>○Support for evacuees outside of prefecture</div><div>○Preparation of Specific Reconstruction and Revitalization Bases</div><div>○Fukushima Innovation Coast Framework</div><div>○Dispelling harmful rumors</div></div></div></div>

【Fukushima Reconstruction Promotion System】

○ The Fukushima Headquarters for Reconstruction and Revitalization, headed by the Minister for Reconstruction and consisted of Deputy Ministers in each area, was established in February 2013 in order to make decisions and implement measures quickly in disaster-affected areas.

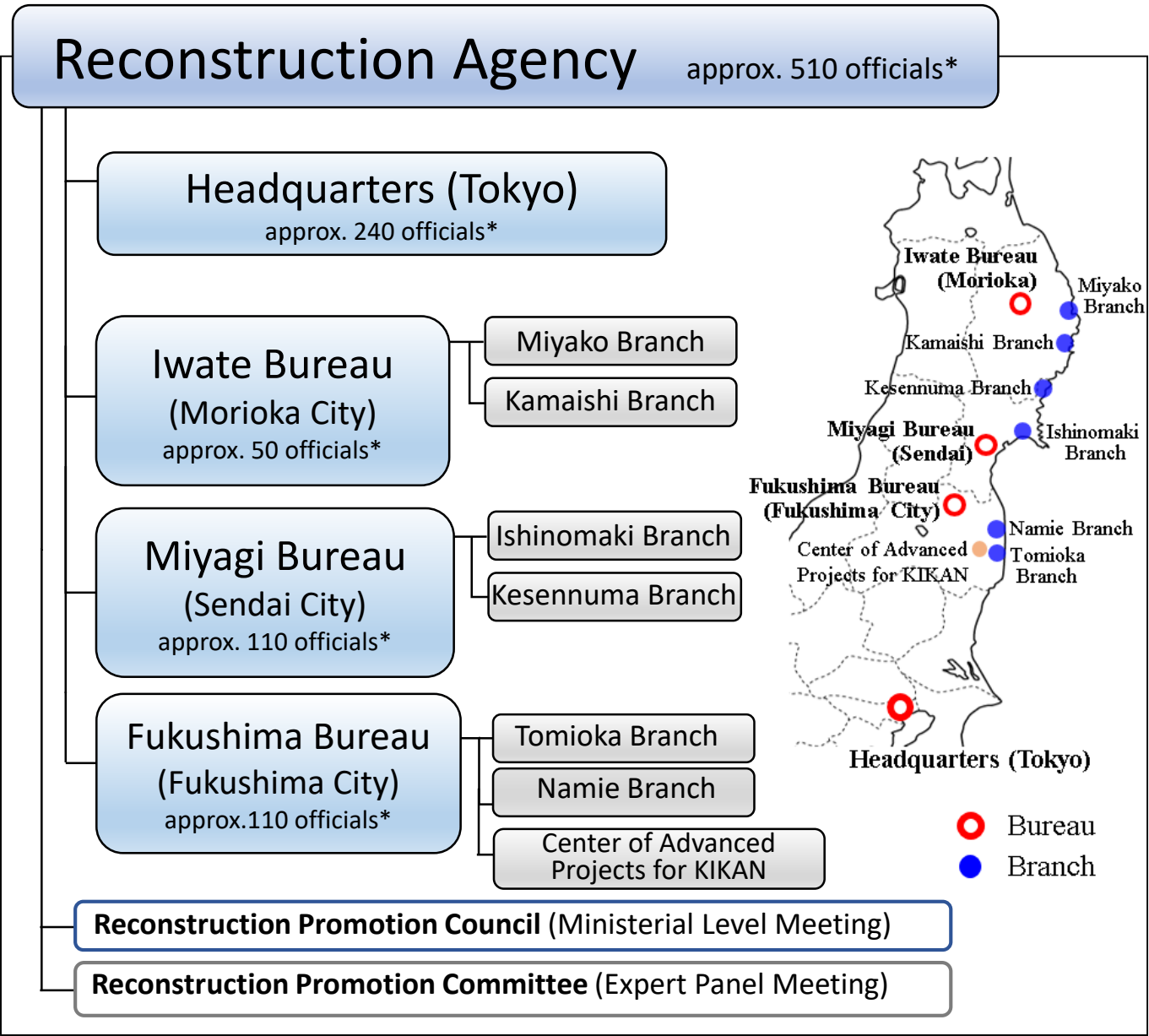


Role of the Reconstruction Agency

The Reconstruction Agency was established within the Cabinet to resolutely implement reconstruction projects together with areas affected by the disaster without being bound by precedent, with the aim of recovering from the Great East Japan Earthquake as quickly as possible.

The Reconstruction Agency is responsible for 1) the planning, coordination and implementation of national policies on reconstruction, and 2) serving as the "control tower" for cooperation with and providing support for local governments.

Structure of the Reconstruction Agency



* As of June 2020 (number of employees includes part-time employees, etc.)

* In or after FY2021, the Iwate Reconstruction Bureau will relocate to Kamaishi City and a branch office will be established in Morioka City; the Miyagi Reconstruction Bureau will also relocate to Ishinomaki City and a branch office will be established in Sendai City. The Fukushima Reconstruction Bureau will remain in Fukushima City.

Basic Guidelines for Reconstruction in Response to the Great East Japan Earthquake After the "Reconstruction and Revitalization Period"

Cabinet Decision
December 20, 2019

○ Summarizes the reconstruction measures implemented to date and establishes policies for actions in each field, systems to support reconstruction, and organizations after the Reconstruction and Revitalization Period, based on Article 3 of the Basic Act on Reconstruction in Response to the Great East Japan Earthquake.

Reconstruction Projects

○ In **areas affected by the earthquake and tsunami**, the national government and local governments in the affected areas will continue to work together **during the five years after the Reconstruction and Revitalization Period** on remaining projects **with the aim of having reconstruction projects fulfill their objectives**.

*Consider how to provide support for affected people, such as mental health care, and support for children that will not be completed within five years in line with the progress of projects and respond appropriately.

○ **The national government continues to take the lead in areas affected by the nuclear disaster where a medium- to long-term response is needed. For the next 10 years, the national government will take action with a view towards full-scale reconstruction and revitalization. In the fifth year, the overall status of projects will be reviewed.**

Financial resources

○ Steady implementation of required recovery and reconstruction projects by setting the scale of projects for the coming five years and securing the required financial resources.

○ **Project scale:** Lower range of JPY 31 trillion (past 10 years) + **mid-range of JPY 1 trillion (next 5 years)**
= **upper range of JPY 32 trillion**

○ **Financial resources:** Approx. JPY 32 trillion (past 10 years) + actual increase in tax revenue, etc.
= **upper range of JPY 32 trillion**

⇒ **Project scale and financial resources are expected to be roughly commensurate** (the Reconstruction Financial Resources Framework is slated for provision in the summer of 2020)

○ **Continue the implementation of the Special Account for Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake and Special Local Allocation Tax for Recovery from Earthquake Disasters**

Legal systems

○ Act on Special Zones for Reconstruction in Response to the Great East Japan Earthquake:
Prioritize the target areas for special regulatory, financial and tax cases. Discontinue reconstruction grants.

○ Act on Special Measures for the Reconstruction and Revitalization of Fukushima:
Promotes internal migration and increase the number of visitors and related populations. **Promotes the concentrated use of farmland and development of sixth industry facilities (production, processing and distribution/sales).**

Consider tax measures in response to issues, such as the Fukushima Innovation Coast Framework and reputational damage, etc.

Organizations (Act for Establishment of the Reconstruction Agency)

○ **Extend** the period of establishment for the Reconstruction Agency to **10 years** (re-examine the organization in five years)

○ **Be directly under the Cabinet. Establishment of Reconstruction Minister post with the Prime Minister as the competent minister. Maintain comprehensive coordination functions**, such as consolidating requests for budgets.

○ **Add functions to share and utilize the collective know-how with related governmental organizations, etc.**

○ **Relocate** the Iwate Reconstruction Bureau and Miyagi Reconstruction Bureau to **the coastal areas**. The Fukushima Reconstruction Bureau continues to **be located in Fukushima City**.

※Details of Basic Guidelines for Reconstruction in Response to the Great East Japan Earthquake After the "Reconstruction and Revitalization Period" (Cabinet Decision December 20, 2019):
https://www.reconstruction.go.jp/english/topics/Laws_etc/index.html

Background

Areas affected by the earthquake and tsunami are at the stage of “overall completion” of reconstruction, and areas affected by the nuclear disaster continue to require a medium- to long-term response. In light of these circumstances, based on the Basic Guidelines for Reconstruction in Response to the Great East Japan Earthquake after the “Reconstruction and Revitalization Period” (Cabinet Decision of December 20, 2019), the systems, organizations and financial resources supporting reconstruction in FY 2021 and beyond (following the Reconstruction and Revitalization Period) require improvement according to the following revisions.

Systems, organizations and financial resources supporting reconstruction

<div>1. Act for Establishment of the Reconstruction Agency</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Extend the period of establishment for the Reconstruction Agency by 10 years (to March 31, 2031)Maintain current comprehensive coordination function, establish the post of Reconstruction MinisterDelegate location of reconstruction bureaus, etc. to Cabinet Order etc. ※Relocate the Iwate Reconstruction Bureau and Miyagi Reconstruction Bureau to coastal areas, continue to locate the Fukushima Reconstruction Bureau in Fukushima City	<div>3. Act on Special Measures for the Reconstruction and Revitalization of Fukushima</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">In addition to promoting the return of residents, promote internal migration, etc. (expand eligibility of grants to measures which help promote internal migration and increase the number of visitors and related populations)Accelerate the resumption of farming (create special provisions for promoting the concentrated use of farmland and the development of sixth industry facilities, etc.)Facilitate industrial clusters based on promotion of the Fukushima Innovation Coast Framework (prescribe special provisions on taxation, etc.)Implement measures to control reputational damage (prescribe special provisions on taxation, etc.)Create a system in which the Fukushima Prefectural Government prepares the Fukushima Reconstruction and Revitalization Plan and gets national approval (integrate three existing plans) etc.
<div>2. Act on Special Zones for Reconstruction in Response to the Great East Japan Earthquake</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Prioritize target areas for special regulatory cases, reconstruction and development plans, and special financial cases (specify by Cabinet Order those local governments requiring intensive promotion of reconstruction efforts)Prioritize target areas for the tax system of Special Zones for Reconstruction (specify by Cabinet Order those particular municipalities requiring formation and development of industrial clusters)Discontinue reconstruction grants (prescribe required transitional measures) etc.	<div>4. Act on Securing Financial Resources for Reconstruction / Act on Special Accounts</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Extend the issuance period for Reconstruction BondsExtend the period that proceeds from the sale of shares are transferred to redemption funds etc. * Continue the Special Account for Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake

* Date of enforcement : April 1, 2021 (parts of 3. and 4. take effect on the date of promulgation)

Reconstruction Efforts from FY 2021 (Decision by Reconstruction Promotion Council July 17, 2020)

The national government will stipulate the reconstruction period from FY 2021, issues to consider for that period, project scale and financial resources based on the Basic Guidelines for Reconstruction in Response to the Great East Japan Earthquake after the “Reconstruction and Revitalization Period” and the Act Partially Amending the Act for Establishment of the Reconstruction Agency, etc.

Reconstruction Period

The new five-year reconstruction period from FY 2021 to FY 2025 has been positioned as the “Second Reconstruction and Revitalization Period” in order to carry forward the philosophy of the First Reconstruction and Revitalization Period and to further promote actions to achieve this goals.

Future Actions

<div>1. Areas affected by the earthquake and tsunami (Issues to consider)</div> <div>(1) Location of the Iwate and Miyagi Reconstruction Bureaus</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Relocation to coastal areas where problems are concentrated <div>(2) Prioritizing target areas for the Act on Special Zones for Reconstruction in Response to the Great East Japan Earthquake</div> <div>(3) Strengthening collaboration with regional revitalization</div>	<div>2. Areas affected by the nuclear disaster (Issues to consider)</div> <div>(1) Promoting internal migration, etc.</div> <div>(2) International educational and research base</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Finalize summary of expert meetings (June 8)Submit government definite plan by year's end <div>(3) Accelerating the resumption of farming, tax measures, etc.</div>
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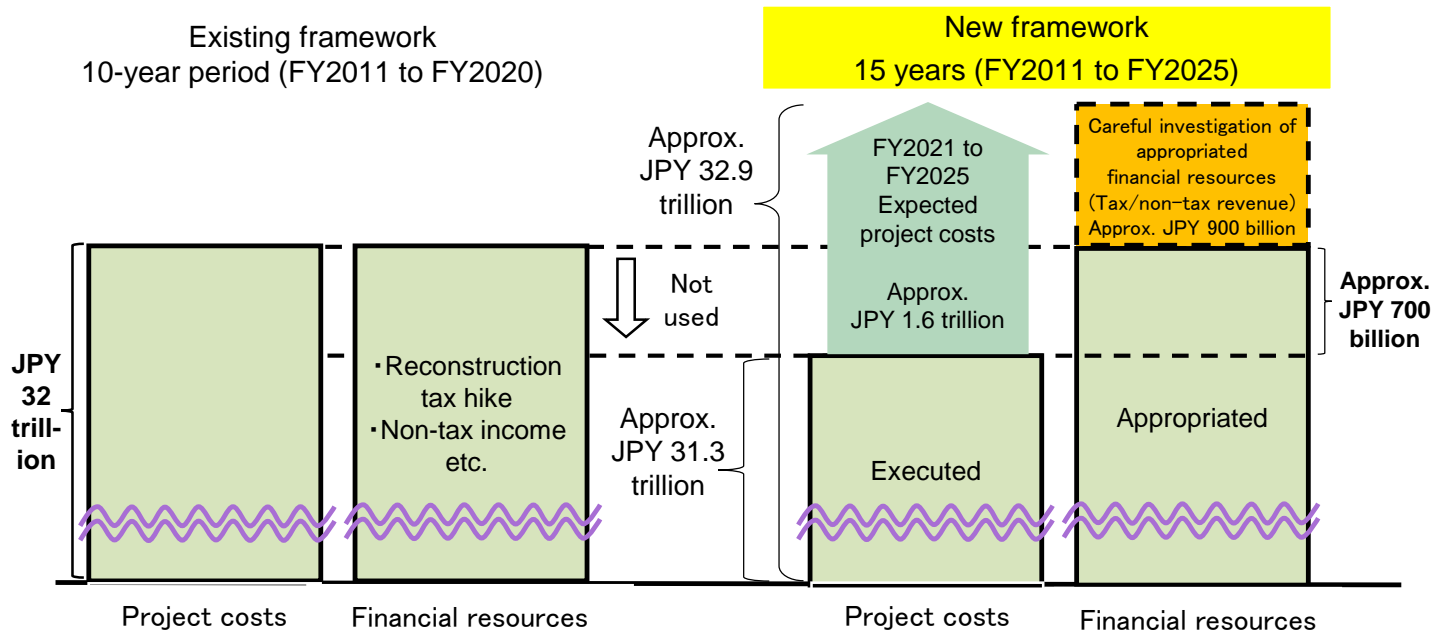
Project Scale & Financial Resources

○ Project scale: Approx. JPY 31.3 trillion (FY 2011 to FY 2020) + approx. JPY 1.6 trillion (FY 2021 to FY 2025)	= approx. JPY 32.9 trillion
○ Financial resources: Approx. JPY 32 trillion (FY2011 to FY2020) + actual increase in tax revenue, etc.	= approx. JPY 32.9 trillion

※Details of Reconstruction Efforts from FY 2021 (Decision by Reconstruction Promotion Council July 17, 2020)
https://www.reconstruction.go.jp/english/topics/Laws_etc/index.html

Revision of Reconstruction Financial Resources Framework

- Project scale
 - Over the past ten years (FY 2011 to FY 2020), approx. JPY 31.3 trillion,
 - Combined with an estimated approx. JPY 1.6 trillion for the Second Reconstruction and Revitalization Period (FY 2021 to FY 2025) for a total estimated budget of approx. JPY 32.9 trillion for 15 years (FY 2011 to FY 2025).
 - Based on track records, financial resources are expected to total about JPY 32.9 trillion, which is commensurate with project scale.
- * The project scale and financial resources shall be reviewed as needed, since it will be necessary to respond in detail to new challenges and the various needs that will arise as the country progresses through the reconstruction stages in areas affected by the nuclear disaster.



Column Impact of and Response to the Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19)

Since the first cases were reported on January 15, 2020, a total of 79,116 cases and 1,519 deaths have been confirmed in Japan as of September 23, 2020.

Of this total, 372 cases (and two deaths) have been confirmed in Miyagi Prefecture since February 29, 228 cases (and two deaths) in Fukushima Prefecture since March 7, and 23 cases (no deaths) in Iwate Prefecture since July 29 (as of September 23, 2020).

1. Impacts in disaster-affected areas

- **Changes to content or postponement of reconstruction projects** in order to prevent the spread of COVID-19
- Impact on local economies, such as cash flow in small and medium-sized businesses and tourism in affected areas

2. Main responses

(1) Administrative response

- **Establishment of Reconstruction Agency Novel Coronavirus Response Headquarters** (understand impacts, etc.)
- Continued communication with disaster-affected areas with videoconferencing systems, etc.
- Post information on COVID-19 on the Reconstruction Agency website

(2) Responses related to reconstruction projects

- Flexible measures, such as **subsidizing the costs** of suspending or postponing projects and adjusting application periods
- Responses to consultations from businesses, etc.

(3) Other

- **Close coordination with relevant ministries and agencies** so that the series of measures by the government, such as activities aimed at restoring economic activity, will produce steady effects in disaster-affected areas

Traditions & Communication for the Future -Marking the Tenth Year of Reconstruction-

Iwate Prefecture has adopted "Tradition and Transmission for the Future" as a new pillar for its reconstruction initiatives in The Iwate Prefecture Citizens' Plan (2019-2028), which sets out the basic direction for promoting reconstruction from FY2019. Iwate Tsunami Memorial Museum, created by the prefecture, opened in September 2019. The prefecture published "Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake: Proposals from Iwate" in March 2020.

Iwate Tsunami Memorial Museum

<Purpose of establishment>

- Passing down the reality and lessons of the earthquake and tsunami to future generations to avoid repeating the tragedy of the Great East Japan Earthquake
- Communicating information about the recovery process to people in Japan and abroad

<Overview of facility>

- The museum features film screenings and exhibitions that allow people to learn about the history of damage in the Sanriku area from the tsunami, the reality of the Great East Japan Earthquake, and lessons learned from the earthquake disaster.

◆Hours: 9:00-17:00 (Entry until 16:30)

◆Closed: End of year (12/29-1/3), temporary closures

◆Admission: Free

<https://iwate-tsunami-memorial.jp/> (Website)



Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake: Proposals from Iwate

<Purpose>

- Ensuring that the experiences and lessons learned from the tsunami are passed on within organizations and disseminated to people in Japan and overseas
- Preparing for future disasters
- Contributing to improving Japan's overall disaster management capability

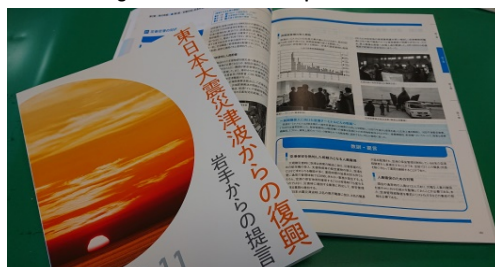
<Main content>

- Initiatives and lessons in various areas that the prefecture has engaged in
- Messages from experts
- Activities and proposals from municipalities along the coast, related organizations and companies, other

<https://www.pref.iwate.jp/shinsaifukkou/densho/1027741/index.html> (Website)

<Target for recommendations>

- Governmental officials, such as prefectural staff, as well as other municipalities involved in disaster management and disaster responses in the future



Stroll Along the Miyagi Olle Trail Vol.2

What is the Miyagi Olle Trail?

○ Created as a sister course to the Jeju Olle trekking course originating on Jeju Island in Korea, Miyagi Olle is an appealing trail where hikers can enjoy the beauty of nature, history of the region, and food of Miyagi on their strolls.

○ After the Kesenuma/Karakuwa Trail Course and Oku-Matsushima Trail Course opened in 2018, the Osaki-Naruko Hot Spring Trail Course opened in September 2019, followed by the Tome Trail Course in March 2020.



Osaki-Naruko Hot Spring Trail Course

Distance: About 10km Required time: Approx. 4 hours Difficulty: Beginner

Enjoy nature embraced by a majestic gorge, and hot springs with 1,200 years of history and tradition. This atmospheric course starts at the Naruko-kyo Gorge, where hikers can enjoy the vivid greenery and beautiful autumn leaves, and ends at Naruko Onsen Station, where visitors can experience the history of Matsuo Basho, including Oku no Hosomichi and Shitomaie no Seki, as the scent of sulfur drifts through the air.



Tome Trail Course

Distance: About 11km Required time: Approx. 4 to 5 hours Difficulty: Beginner

Experience the changing seasons and farming culture

This trail allows hikers to experience the rich nature of Tome's defining rice field landscapes, the magnificent Old Kitakami River, and Byodonuma where they can enjoy the seasonal scenery of cherry blossoms, lotus flowers and swans, as well as the life and culture of people in rural villages.



Recommended spots, restaurants and accommodation near the course

Check here for details!

[Miyagi Olle official website]

<https://www.miyagiolle.jp/>

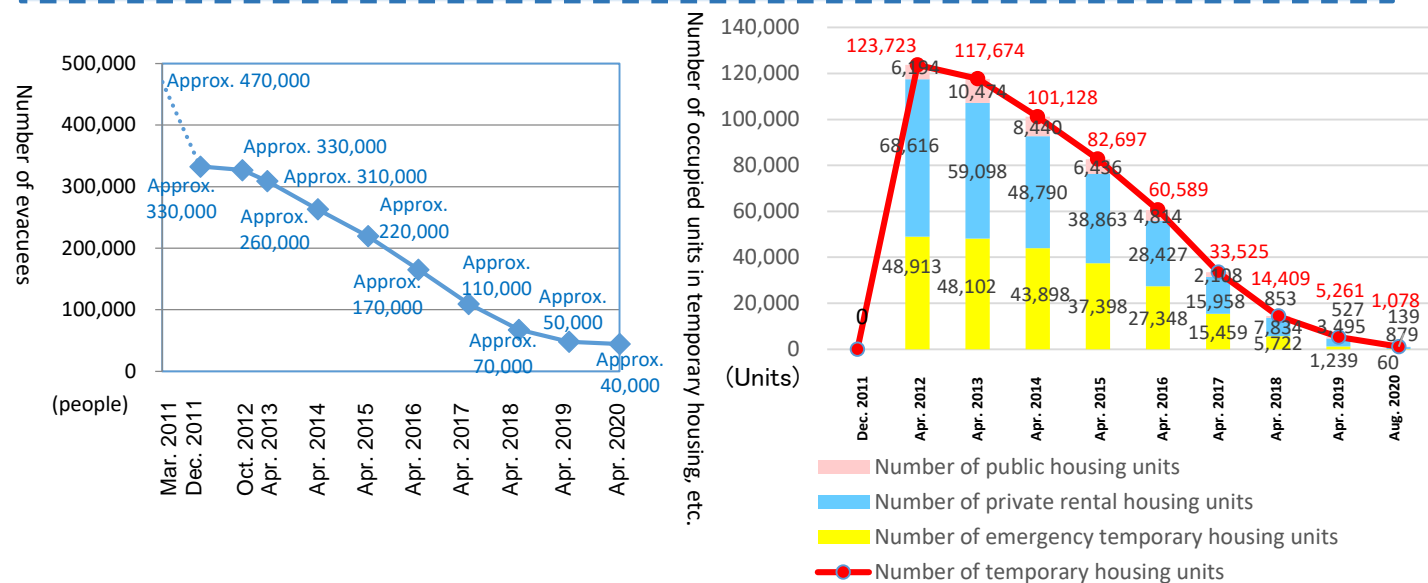


I Support for Affected People

Results to date

○ Changes in the number of evacuees and occupancy in temporary housing

- Decrease in number of evacuees from about 470,000 immediately after the disaster to approximately 40,000.
- As evacuees have moved from evacuation shelters to temporary housing and public housing, or relocated to permanent housing, the number of occupied units in temporary housing has decreased from a maximum of about 124,000 to about 1,000.



Main efforts

1. Counseling support for reconstructing housing and livelihoods -Support for the development of consultation support systems for reconstructing housing and livelihoods

Ex.: Support for reconstructing housing and livelihoods, such as by accompanying disaster victims in searching for new homes and assisting them with move-in procedures (Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima prefectures)



2. Support for community development -Support for activities to facilitate community development after relocation

Ex.:

- Setting up spaces to present local traditional culture in meeting spaces at Disaster Public Housing to encourage interaction between residents, etc. (Iwate Prefecture)
- Support interactions among prospective tenants in Disaster Public Housing, meetings with local neighborhood associations and organization of events (Morioka City, Iwate Prefecture)
- Provide advice and suggestions to local residents through community development advisors who support the establishment of self-governing resident bodies and solve problems (Ishinomaki City, Miyagi Prefecture)
- Provide support for the development of spaces for residents in Reconstruction Public Housing who are long-term evacuees from the Futaba District to develop deeper ties with the local community (Iwaki City, Fukushima Prefecture)
- Provide opportunities for local residents to exercise and learn how to interact with each other so that they can take the initiative in watching over for and organizing activities to promote healthy lifestyles (Kawauchi Village, Fukushima Prefecture)



3. Mental recovery

- Support for activities to create opportunities for affected people to take part in activities and connect with others and create purpose in life

- Ex.: • Project to support voluntary lifelong learning activities by disaster victims and other local residents (Rikuzentakata City, Iwate Prefecture)
...Provide opportunities for affected people to develop deeper ties with the local community and act with purpose in life by planning and implementing lectures and other activities on their own
- Flower-scented Community Development Project (Higashi Matsushima City, Miyagi Prefecture)
...Affected people share a sense of unity and fulfillment by working together with local residents to plant flowers, which lead to preventing isolation and making friends
 - Challenge! Project to support hands-on activities for children (Fukushima Prefecture)
...Conduct social interactive activities that allow children to take the initiative in contributing to recovery efforts (e.g., visits to Reconstruction Public Housing and other facilities, interacting with evacuees, involving in initiatives promoting reconstruction efforts in Fukushima)
 - Providing a sense of purpose and developing opportunities for exchange for residents returning home through the Fureai Farm Project (Tomioka Town, Fukushima Prefecture)
...Town residents who have returned home can grow vegetables and join social gatherings with their harvests, which will lead to interactions between participants



4. Mental health care support

Mental health care centers were established in three prefectures affected by the disaster, where certified psychologists, psychiatric social workers, clinical psychologists, public health nurses, registered nurses and other specialists provide mental health care for affected people.

The following services are offered at these centers:

- ① Counseling support for affected people
- ② Assistance for local governmental staff and other supporters
- ③ Human resources development and training
- ④ Public awareness related to mental health



Iwate Prefectural Mental Health Care Center (5 locations)

Implementing body: Iwate Medical University
Full-time staff: 41 (as of April 1, 2020)

Chuo Center, Kuji Community Center, Miyako Community Center, Kamaishi Community Center, Ofunato Community Center

Miyagi Disaster Mental Health Care Center (3 locations)

Implementing body: Miyagi Mental Health and Welfare Association
Full-time staff: 42 (as of April 1, 2020)

Kikan Center, Ishinomaki Community Center, Kesennuma Community Center

Fukushima Center for Disaster Mental Health (7 locations)

Implementing body: Fukushima Mental Health and Welfare Association
Full-time staff: 50 (as of April 1, 2020)

Kikan Center, Prefectural North Area Center, Prefectural Central and South Area Center, Iwaki Area Center, Soma Area Center, Aizu Branch Office, Futaba Branch Office

5. Livelihood support for affected people

- Support for affected people residing in temporary housing and other facilities who are experiencing problems in daily life

- Ex. • Health consults, exercise classes, and meetups to improve dietary lifestyles organized at Disaster Public Housing to maintain and promote healthy lifestyles for affected people (Ofunato City, Iwate Prefecture)
- Training for health volunteers who provide health consultations, so that support for affected people, such as mental and physical health care and lifestyle counselling, can be offered on an ongoing basis (Kesennuma City, Miyagi Prefecture)
 - Dispatch of mobile vending vehicles roughly twice a week to areas where elderly affected people reside to help them with shopping (Soma City, Fukushima Prefecture)
 - School bus service for children travel to schools and educational facilities in the village from evacuation centers (Iitate Village, Fukushima Prefecture)



6. Support for evacuees staying outside the prefectures which they originally lived in

- Consultation support for people returning home from evacuation locations outside the prefecture and who are rebuilding their lives

- Ex.: • Establishment of "livelihood rebuilding support bases" where evacuees outside the prefecture can consult in nearby locations (26 locations)
- Information magazine published on reconstruction activities in Fukushima and support for evacuees
 - Gatherings with other evacuees and returnees (held in Fukushima Prefecture and prefectures to which people have evacuated)

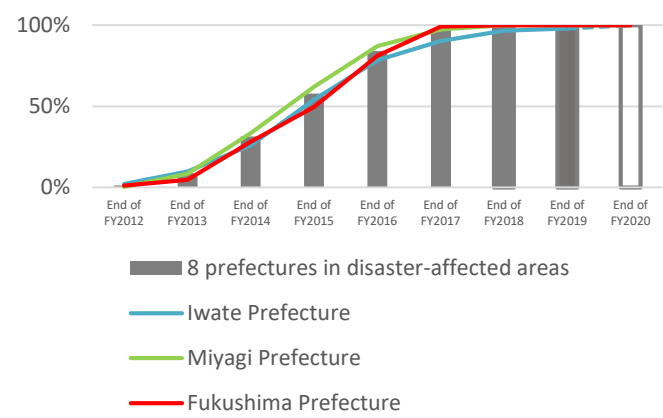


II Reconstruction of Homes and Cities

Results to date & main efforts

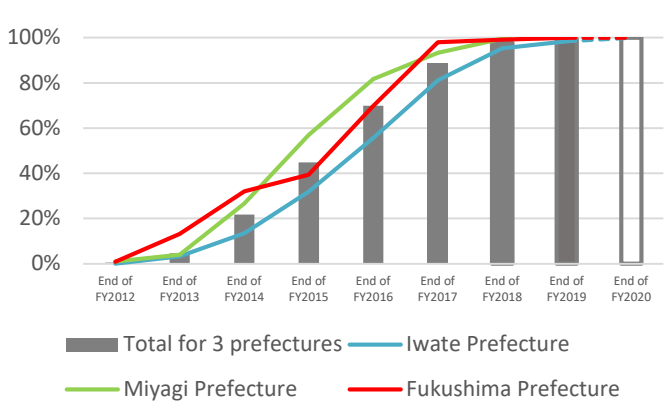
Infrastructure that has real relevance to people’s daily lives has mostly been completed in areas affected by the earthquake and tsunami. Rebuilding of housing has also mostly been completed, including the construction of public housing for disaster-affected and residential land development. Improvement of transportation and logistical networks, as well as the reconstruction of cities, such as reconstruction roads and reconstruction support roads which form the basis for the development of disaster-affected areas, will continue to be steadily promoted.

Public housing for disaster-affected:
Progress rate of completion



*Eight prefectures affected by the disaster: Three prefectures of Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima, as well as the five prefectures of Aomori, Ibaraki, Chiba, Nagano and Niigata

Residential land for private housing, etc.:
Progress rate of completion of construction work



*Residential land for private housing, etc.: Residential land provided by local governments through land readjustment projects, projects to promote group relocation for disaster management, and projects to strengthen disaster management functions of fishery villages

Latest data as of the end of March 2020

Public housing for disaster-affected



Otsuchi Town, Iwate Prefecture
(Ogakuchi district)

Project to promote group relocation for disaster management



Miyako City, Iwate Prefecture
(Taro district)

Project to strengthen disaster management functions of fishery villages



Onagawa Town, Miyagi Prefecture
(Oishiharahama district)

Roads



Reconstruction Road
(Sanriku Coastal Road [from Kuji-kita to Samuraiminami])

Railways



JR Joban Line
(Futaba Station)

Ports



Sendai Shiogama Port
(Nakano district, Sendaiminato-ku, Sendai City)

Projected opening of Reconstruction Roads & Reconstruction Support Roads (as of September 2020)

Miyako-Morioka Connecting Road

- National Rte. 106 Miyako-Morioka Connecting Road (from Miyako to Hakoishi)
2020 From Hikime to Haratai district (Miyako City) (7.0km)
- National Rte. 106 Miyako-Morioka Connecting Road (from Miyako to Hakoishi)
2020 From Kawai to Hakoishi district (Miyako City) (7.0km)
- National Rte. 106 Miyako-Morioka Connecting Road (from Hiratsuto/Iwai to Matsukusa)
2020 From Hiratsuto to Kuzakai (Miyako City) (7.0km)
- National Rte. 106 Miyako-Morioka Connecting Road (from Kuzakai to Yanagawa)
2020 From Kuzakai (Miyako City) to Yanagawa (Morioka City) (8.0km)

Tohoku Crossing Expressway (Kamaishi-Akita lane)

FY2018 All lanes opened

Soma-Fukushima Road

- National Rte. 115 Soma-Fukushima Road (from Ryozen to Fukushima)
2020 From Ryozen IC to Date-chuo IC (7.4km)
- National Rte. 115 Soma-Fukushima Road (from Ryozen to Fukushima)
2020 From Date-chuo IC to Date-Kori IC (2.8km)

Sanriku Coastal Road

- National Rte. 45 Sanriku Coastal Road (from Samuraihama to Hashikami)
2020 From Samuraihama IC to Hashikami IC (23.0km)
- National Rte. 45 Sanriku Coastal Road (from Fudai to Kuji)
2020 From Noda IC to Kuji IC (12.0km)
- National Rte. 45 Sanriku Coastal Road (from Fudai to Kuji)
2021 From Fudai-mura No. 16 Chiwari to Noda IC (13.0km)
- National Rte. 45 Sanriku Coastal Road (from Okanyo to Fudai)
2020 From Tanohata-kita IC to Fudai-mura No. 11 Chiwari (8.0km)
- National Rte. 45 Sanriku Coastal Road (from Tanohata-minami to Okanyo)
2020 From Tanohatamura-Oashi to Tanohatamura-Tanohata (6.0km)
- National Rte. 45 Sanriku Coastal Road (from Kesennuma to Karakuwa-minami)
2020 From Kesennuma-ko IC to Karakuwa-minami IC (7.3km)
- National Rte. 45 Sanriku Coastal Road (from Utatsu to Motoyoshi)
2020 From Koizumikaigan IC to Motoyoshi-Tsuya IC (2.0km)

Miyagi-Kenpoku Road

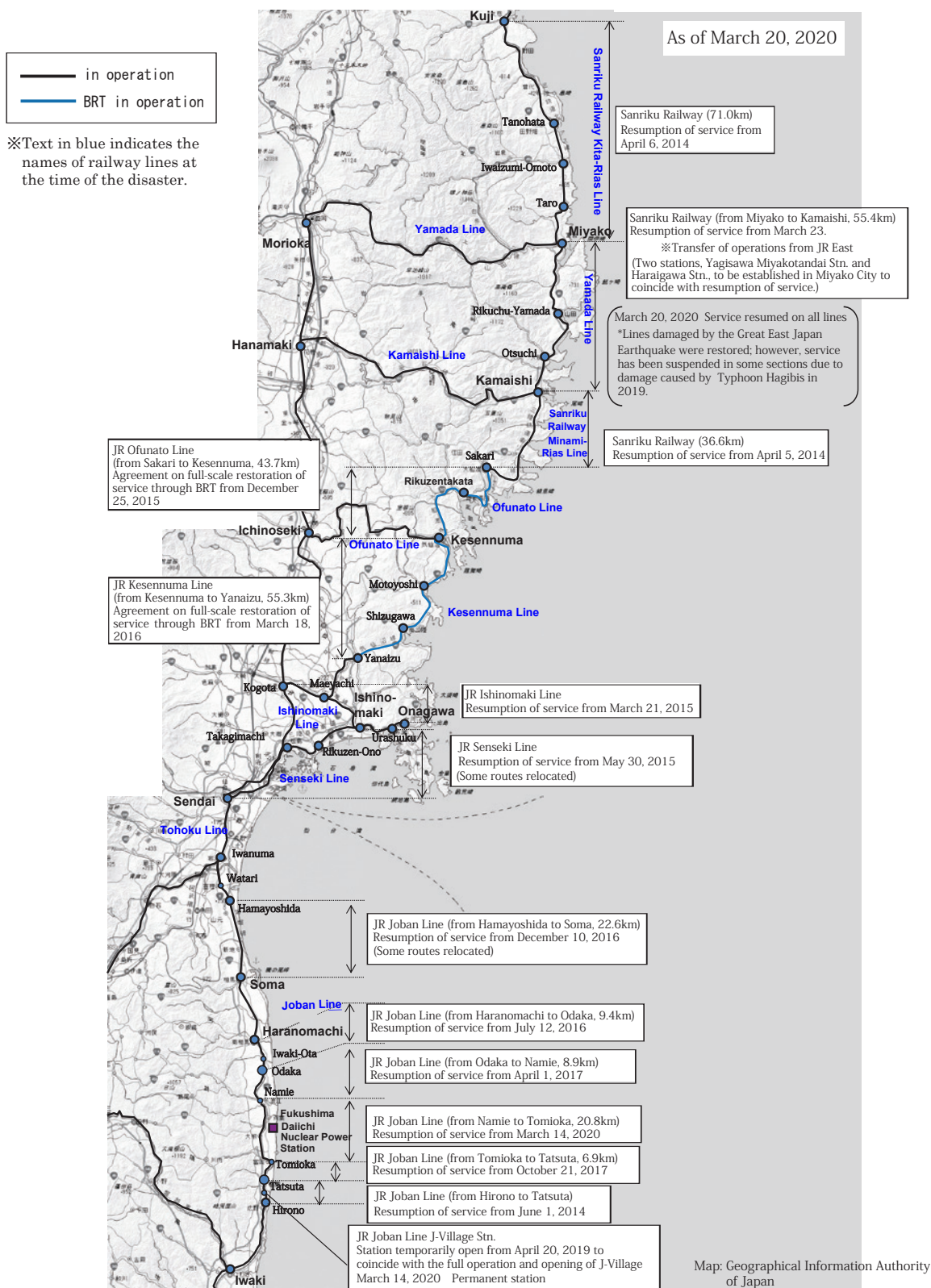
- Phase III (Sanuma section)
2021 From Sanuma-kita crossing to Sanuma IC (4km)



○Reconstruction Roads and Reconstruction Support Roads

All lanes are expected to open by FY2020 during the Reconstruction and Revitalization Period, excluding some sections in Iwate and Miyagi prefectures.

Recovery status of railways (as of March 2020)



Total length of damaged lines in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefecture: 2,350.9km

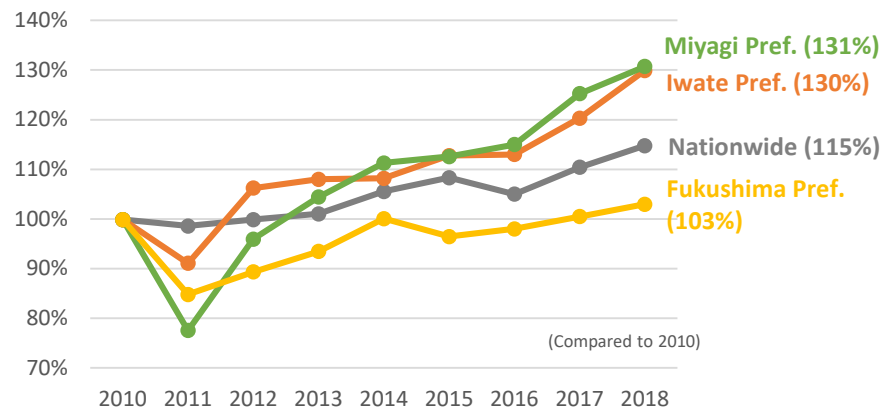
• Sections that have resumed service: 2,350.9km

III Revitalization of Industries and Livelihoods

Results to date

① Status of recovery of the volume of shipments of manufactured products

Volume of shipments of manufactured products



- The volume of shipments of manufactured goods from Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures decreased significantly in 2011 due to the earthquake disaster but recovered to pre-disaster levels in 2014.
- In a comparison with 2010, the volume of shipments of manufactured goods in 2018 stood at 115% nationwide, 130% in Iwate Prefecture, 131% in Miyagi Prefecture, and 103% in Fukushima Prefecture.

Main efforts

Subsidies for small- and medium-sized businesses and other groups: Support for the restoration of facilities and equipment for small- and medium-sized businesses and other groups that have a key role to play in the local economy

Support for 736 groups and 11,819 projects in Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima, Ibaraki, Tochigi and Chiba prefectures (total value: JPY 529.7 billion) (as of August 2020).

Double loan measures

- Support for the revitalization of businesses through the purchase of pre-earthquake debt in relation to the problem of double loans in businesses affected by the disaster
- Coordinated response to this issue by the Organization to Support Revitalization of Business After the Great East Japan Earthquake Co., Ltd., the Industrial Reconstruction Consultation Center and Industrial Reconstruction Corporation



Organization to Support Revitalization of Business After the Great East Japan Earthquake Co., Ltd.

Established in February 2012. Operations began in March 2012.

Target for support
Situations where there is difficulty in qualifying for support from the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation

• Priority targets include small-scale businesses, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and medical/welfare businesses.

Areas covered: All areas in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures, as well as some municipalities in Hokkaido, Aomori, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Saitama, Chiba, Niigata, Nagano, Gunma, Tokyo and Shizuoka prefectures (14 prefectures, 351 municipalities)

Collaboration / Transfer of cases

Industrial Reconstruction Consultation Center and Industrial Reconstruction Corporation

Target for support: Small- and medium-sized enterprises, etc.

• Established in each disaster-affected prefecture to respond to actual situations in each area (*Based on the total amount of capital commitments)

Iwate Industrial Reconstruction Corporation (est. on Nov 11, 2011): JPY 10 billion
Miyagi Industrial Reconstruction Corporation (est. on Dec 27, 2011): JPY 10 billion
Fukushima Industrial Reconstruction Corporation (est. Dec 28, 2011): JPY 10 billion
Ibaraki Industrial Reconstruction Corporation (est. Nov 30, 2011): JPY 5 billion
Chiba Industrial Reconstruction Corporation (est. Mar 28, 2012): JPY 2 billion

【Results of support measures for double loans】(as of August 2020)

(Organization to Support Revitalization of Business After the Great East Japan Earthquake Co., Ltd.)

- Decision on support: 744 cases (of these, factoring: 709 cases, JPY 132.3 billion / debt relief: 525 cases, JPY 66 billion)

(Industrial Reconstruction Consultation Centers and Industrial Reconstruction Corporations)

- Number of agreements on financial support reached by related financial institutions and other agencies: 1,358

(of these, factoring: 339 cases, number of agreements reached on financial support other than factoring: 1,019)

Subsidies for relocating businesses

Subsidies for business relocation to create employment for supporting self-reliance and return

(From FY2016)

(Total: JPY 67.3 billion)

• Areas covered:

Areas under evacuation orders in 12 municipalities in Fukushima Prefecture

Number of decisions on subsidies: 68

(as of the end of July 2020)

Subsidies for relocating businesses that create local employment in areas affected by the tsunami and nuclear disaster

(From FY2013)

(Total: JPY 209 billion)

• Areas covered:

All areas of Fukushima Prefecture (excluding areas under evacuation orders, etc.) and tsunami-inundated areas (Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Ibaraki prefectures)

• Number of decisions on subsidies: 480

(as of the end of July 2020)

Support for business relocation to revitalize industries in Fukushima

(From FY2011)

(Total: JPY 210.2 billion)

• Areas covered:

Fukushima Prefecture

• Number of decisions on subsidies: 482

(as of the end of July 2020)

Subsidies for business relocation to revitalize local industries in the vicinity of areas affected by the nuclear disaster

(From FY2012)

(Total: JPY 14 billion)

• Areas covered:

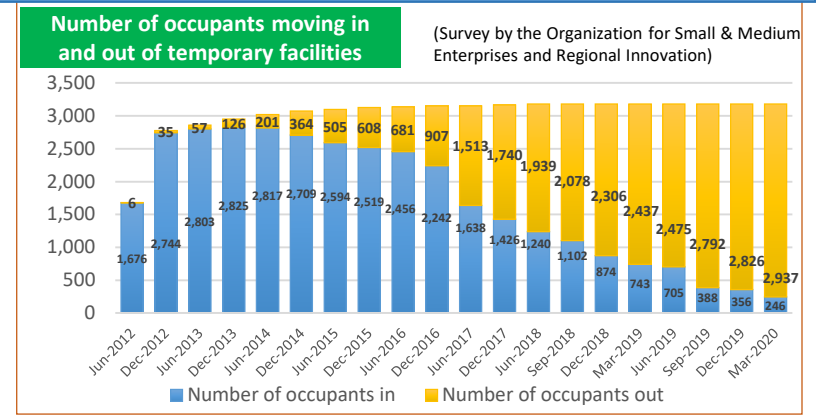
Miyagi, Tochigi, Ibaraki prefectures

• Number of decisions on subsidies: 75

(as of the end of July 2020)

Results to date

② Number of occupants in temporary shops and factories, other



- Progress as tenants have moved from temporary facilities to permanent locations
- As of March 2020, 2,937 businesses had moved out of temporary facilities, bringing the number of tenants to 246.

Main efforts

Revitalization of shopping areas

Support provided through the development of joint retail commercial facilities

- Use of subsidies for relocating businesses affected by the tsunami and subsidies to support self-reliance and return
- Privately-owned and privately-operated commercial facilities
- Public-owned and privately-operated commercial facilities
- Development of commercial facilities operated by urban development companies, etc., positioned as part of city center revitalization plans.
- Developed by local governments in 12 municipalities in Fukushima.



Seapal-Pier Onagawa
(Onagawa Town, Miyagi Prefecture)



Kyassan Ofunato
(Ofunato City, Iwate Prefecture)



Minamisanriku Sun Sun Shopping Village
(Minamisanriku Town, Miyagi Prefecture)



Hamakaze Kirara
(Iwaki City, Fukushima Prefecture)



Sakura Mall Tomioka
(Tomioka Town, Fukushima Prefecture)



Iitate Village Madeikan Michi-no-Eki
(Iitate Village, Fukushima Prefecture)



Kokoronara Shotengai
(Naraha Town, Fukushima Prefecture)



Odaka Store
(Minamisoma City, Fukushima Prefecture)

Support for independent reconstruction of permanent stores

Use of group subsidies

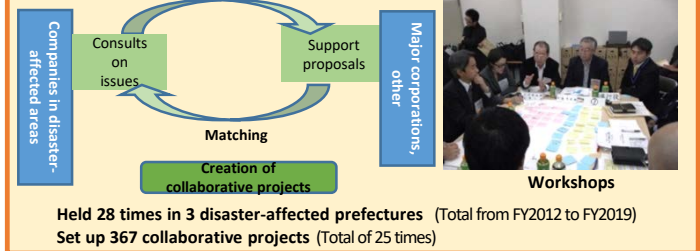
【Assistance provided (to shopping areas)】 (as of August 2020)

	Number of groups	Number of businesses	Number of municipalities
Iwate Pref.	17	460	6
Miyagi Pref.	9	173	7
Fukushima Pref.	13	473	8
Chiba Pref.	1	11	1
Total	40	1,117	22

Support for the launch of new businesses and development of sales channels

Regional reconstruction matching program “Yuinoba”

Workshops are held with the aim of matching major corporations with companies in disaster-affected areas to support new initiatives by companies in these areas.



【Example of individual store support】

- Subsidies for the cost of restoring buildings and equipment owned by the business used before the earthquake disaster.



Shinsei-Yamada-Shoutengai
(Yamada Town, Iwate Prefecture)

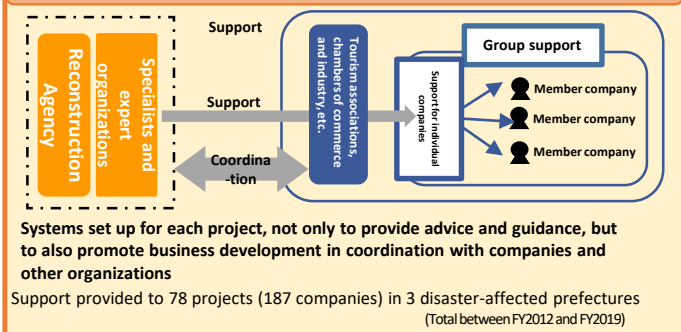
【Example of joint store support】

- Subsidies for the cost of setting up a joint shop for multiple businesses affected by the disaster.



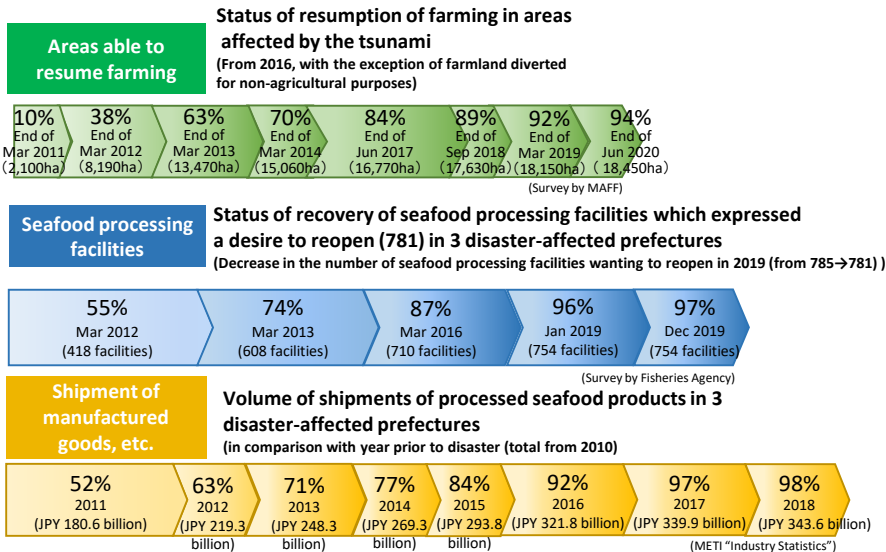
Town Port Omachi
(Kamaishi City, Iwate Prefecture)

Hands-on support for new businesses in disaster-affected areas



Results to date

③ Status of recovery of agriculture and fisheries



- Recovery projects were systematically carried out on farmland in areas affected by the tsunami; 94% of farmland has been able to resume operations.
- In seafood processing industries in the 3 disaster-affected prefectures, 97% of facilities that expressed a desire to reopen have been able to resume operations; the volume of shipments of manufactured goods has recovered to 98%.

Main efforts

Revitalization of fisheries and seafood processing industries

Support for the development of shared facilities for the fisheries industry and facilities for seafood processors

Reconstruction and development of shared facilities for fishery industries (Reconstruction Agency, reconstruction subsidies)

Support for the development of facilities to upgrade sanitary functions for damaged cargo handling facilities, seafood processing facilities, and other shared-use facilities



Cargo handling facility



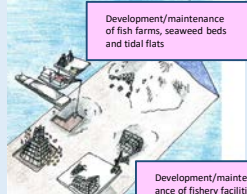
Seafood processing facility

Fisheries infrastructure development project (MAFF)

Strengthening logistical and disaster management functions at damaged fishing ports and other bases, taking measures for land subsidence, and recovering the production capacity of fishing grounds



Ishinomaki fish market

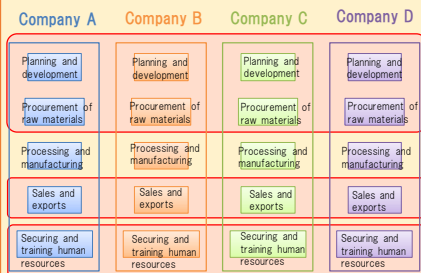


Development of fishing grounds

Support for sales channel development

Model project for the revitalization of the fisheries processing industry through the development of teams (Reconstruction Agency)

Support for advanced, community-wide activities by multiple seafood processing companies to collaborate



Promoting the revitalization of sales channels for recovered fishery processing industries (MAFF)

Provision of support for businesses, such as individual guidance and organization of seminars with experts and the development of processing equipment required for activities by seafood processing companies in disaster-affected areas, to revitalize sales channels and develop new business areas

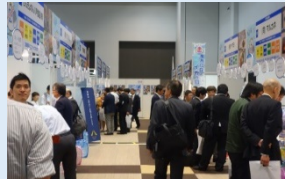
- ① Support for individual guidance and organization of seminars with experts



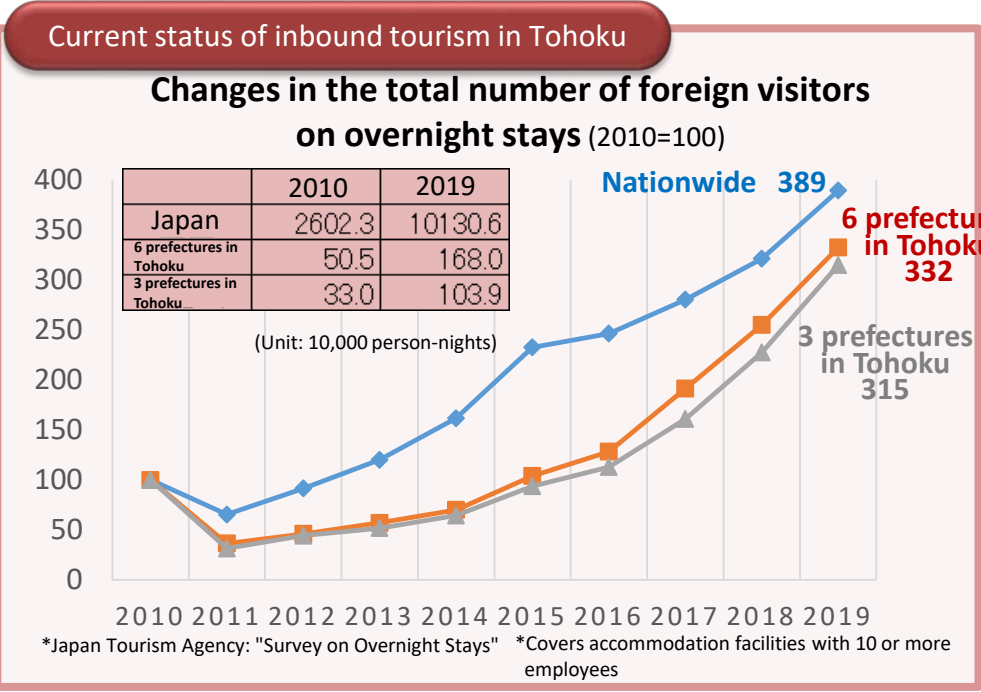
- ② Support for the development of processing equipment required to create new products based on individual guidance



- ③ Support for the organization of trade shows and business meetings for processed seafood in disaster-affected areas



④ Status of recovery of the tourism industry

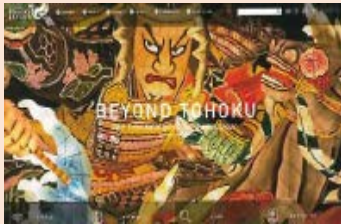


- The total number of overnight stays by foreign visitors in six prefectures in Tohoku reached 1.68 million in 2019, surpassing the national government's target of 1.5 million overnight stays by tourists from overseas in the region by 2020.

Main efforts

Inbound tourism

- **Subsidy for reconstruction of tourism in Tohoku (Japan Tourism Agency)**
 - Support for community-led initiatives to attract inbound tourists
- **Promotion of reconstruction of tourism in Tohoku (Japan Tourism Agency)**
 - Concentrated promotion of visits to Japan as part of destination campaigns targeting major overseas markets, with a special focus on the Tohoku region
- **“New Tohoku” Exchange Expansion Model Project (Reconstruction Agency)**
 - Support for the launch of new private sector business models to attract tourists from overseas



Ex.: Dissemination of information using big data. Attracting foreign visitors to Japan with a website that recommends content and tours of Tohoku to encourage tourism to the region.



Ex.: Creation of videos on location at Mount Bandai and other places in Fukushima. Raise awareness of the area by featuring celebrities from overseas to disseminate information.



Ex.: Send-off foreign tourists to Japan by creating products that allow them to experience both the usual and unusual sides of Tohoku.

Domestic tourism

- **Support for tourism-related reconstruction in Fukushima Prefecture (Japan Tourism Agency)**
 - Support for activities by Fukushima Prefecture to promote domestic tourism featuring content unique to Fukushima



Encourage junior and high school students to talk directly to restaurant owners, hotel proprietors, doctors and others in disaster-affected areas. Give monitoring tours to learn about the past and present of Fukushima.

Reference: Major Tourist Attractions in 3 Disaster-stricken Prefectures

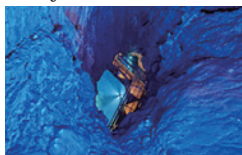
Iwate Prefecture

Goshono Jomon Site



Pit houses and stone circles have been reconstructed at an ancient, large-scale settlement from the latter part of the middle Jomon period. (For details: <https://goshono-iseki.com/>)

Ryusendo Cave



Ryusendo Cave is one of the three largest limestone caves in Japan and has been designated as a national natural monument, together with the species of bats that live in the cave. (For details: <http://www.iwate-ryusendo.jp/>)

Jodogahama



This is a well-known scenic spot in the center of the Sanriku Fukko National Park. (For details: <http://www.city.miyako.iwate.jp/kanko/jyoudogahama.html>)

Miyagi Prefecture

Izunuma-Uchinuma



Izunuma-Uchinuma is registered under the Ramsar Convention as a stopover for migratory birds. The lake is blanketed with lotus flowers in the summer, and swans and geese come here to spend the winter. (For details: <https://www.kurihara-kb.net/publics/index/27/>)

Four Panoramic Views of Matsushima



The four panoramic views overlook the 260 some-odd islands in Matsushima Bay. (For details: <https://www.matsushima-kanko.com/miryoku/shima/shidaikan.php>)

Funaokajoshi Park & the Shiroishi River and 1000 Cherry Trees



This is the only cherry blossom spot in Miyagi Prefecture selected as one of Japan's top 100 cherry blossom sites. (For details: <https://www.skbk.or.jp/spot/view/funaokajoshi.html>, <https://www.oogawara.com/tourism/sakura/>)

Fukushima Prefecture

Tsurugajo Castle



This famous castle withstood a fierce battle for about one month during the Boshin Civil War. (For details: <http://www.tsurugajo.com/turugajo/shiro-top.html>)

Goshikinuma Ponds (Five Colored Lakes)



This is a collective term for numerous lakes and ponds, including Bishamonnuma, Akanuma, Midoronuma, Tatsunuma, Bentennuma, Rurinum, Aonuma and Yanaginuma. (For details: https://www.urabandai-inf.com/?page_id=141)

Ouchi-juku



This post town prospered in the Edo period as a lodging stop along the Shimotsuke Kaido Route connecting Aizu-Wakamatsu and Nikko-Imaichi. (For details: <http://www.ouchi-juku.com/>)

*Reference: 100 Things to See, Eat and Buy in Tohoku's 6 Prefectures (Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Akita, Yamagata, Fukushima)

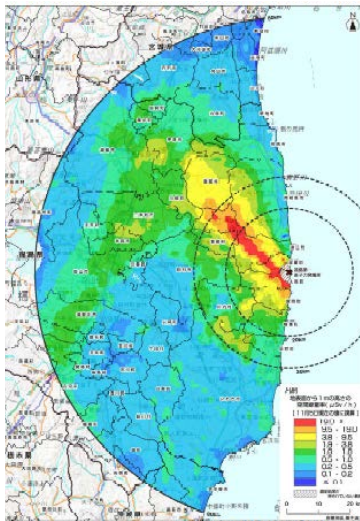
(https://www.mlit.go.jp/kankocho/topics04_000055.html)

(Japan Tourism Agency, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism)

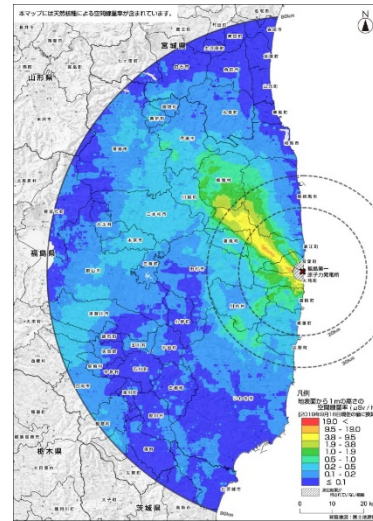
IV Reconstruction & Recovery from the Nuclear Disaster

Results to date

Decrease in air dose rates and progress in decontamination efforts



As of November 2011



As of September 2019

Source: Nuclear Regulation Authority, "Aerial monitoring around TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station (14th)"

<Decrease in air dose rates>

- The average air dose rate(*) within an 80-km area from TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station has decreased approximately 78% from November 2011. *Measurements taken 1 meter above the ground surface

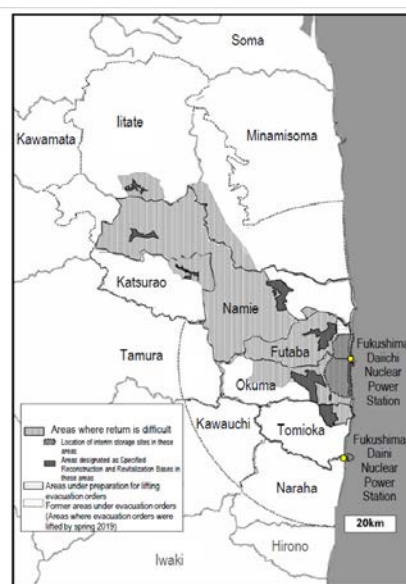
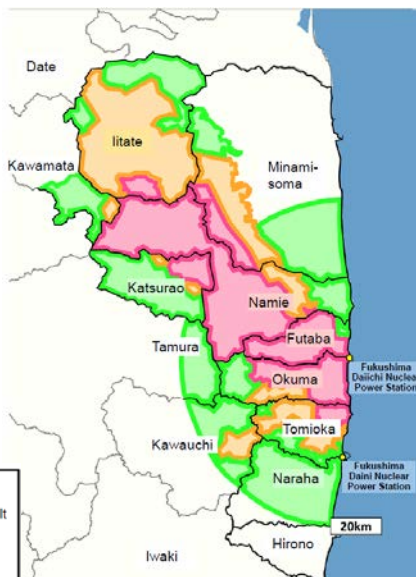
<Progress in decontamination efforts>

- Decontamination has been carried out since January 2012 in line with the Act on Special Measures Concerning the Handling of Pollution by Radioactive Materials.
- Decontamination was completed by March 2018 in 100 municipalities in 8 prefectures, excluding areas where returning is difficult.

Review and lifting of restrictions in areas under evacuation orders

August 8, 2013
(Upon completion of review of areas)

After March 10, 2020 (current situation)



- Areas under evacuation orders were designated in response to the accident at TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station.
- The areas have been successively reviewed since April 2012 and divided into three categories: areas under preparation for lifting evacuation orders, restricted residential areas, and areas where returning is difficult (completed in August 2013).
- By March 2020, evacuation orders were lifted in all areas, except for those areas where returning is difficult.
- Areas under evacuation orders comprise 2.4% of the total area of the prefecture, and in many areas, it is possible for residents to return to a normal lifestyle.

Main efforts


Decommissioning of TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station and measures to deal with contaminated water

- Decommissioning efforts are currently being implemented, including the removal of fuel from spent fuel pools and extraction of fuel debris at TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station.
- In addition to preventive and multi-tiered measures to deal with contaminated water that are steadily proving to be effective, the amount of radioactive materials released from the reactor building is limited, with no impact seen at the boundaries of the site.
- The national government will continue to take a leading role in the steady implementation of decommissioning efforts and measures to deal with contaminated water.

Progress of each measure

Removal of fuel from spent fuel pools


With the completion of the removal of fuel from Unit 4, fuel is scheduled to be extracted from Unit 3 starting in April 2019 and completed in FY2020. The removal of fuel from Units 1 and 2 is currently in the preparation stage.



Current Units 3 and 4

Extraction of fuel debris

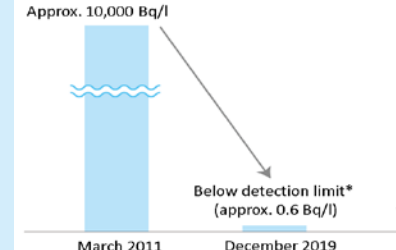
Investigations are being conducted inside reactor containment vessels at each unit. At Unit 2, sediment, which is believed to be fuel debris, was successfully moved in February 2019. Test extraction is scheduled to begin in FY2021.



Sediment contact assay at Unit 2

Contaminated water measures

The amount of contaminated water generated at the plant has been significantly reduced through a variety of measures, such as frozen soil walls and sub-drainage. The water quality of the surrounding sea area has improved substantially, receiving recognition from the IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency).



Approx. 10,000 Bq/l

Below detection limit* (approx. 0.6 Bq/l)

March 2011 December 2019

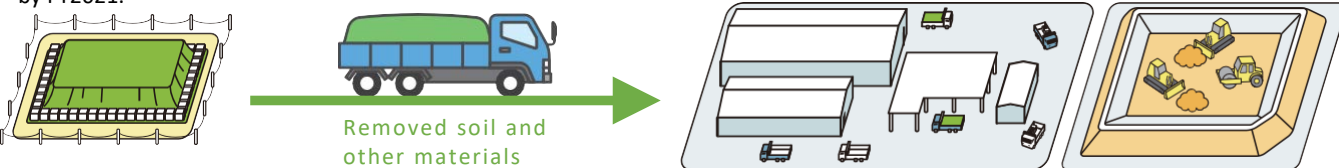
*The concentration of radioactive material in the sea around the plant indicates cesium-137 level near the south discharge channel
*Global standard for drinking-water quality: 10 Bq/l

Source: Agency for Natural Resources and Energy, "Important Stories on Decommissioning 2020", Tokyo Electric Power Company

Actions for rehabilitating the environment

Interim storage facilities

- Interim storage facilities were set up in the towns of Okuma and Futaba for the safe and concentrated management and storage of soil and waste (removed soil, etc.) generated from the decontamination process in Fukushima Prefecture, until it can be sent for final disposal.
- Removed soil and other materials continue to be transported to these facilities, with the aim of mostly completing the transport of removed soil and other materials temporarily stored in the prefecture (with the exception of areas where returning is difficult) by FY2021.



Temporary storage space, etc.

Transport


Removal of soil and other materials

Interim storage facility

Source: "Interim storage facilities for removed soil and other materials" published by the Ministry of the Environment

Radioactive waste

- The existing controlled landfill site (former Fukushima Eco-Tech Clean Center) is being used to landfill specific waste to be disposed by the national government based on the Act on Special Measures concerning the Handling of Pollution by Radioactive Materials.



Storage area

Transport

Delivery

Landfill disposal

Source: "Landfill disposal of specified waste" published by the Ministry of the Environment

Improving the living environment in areas where evacuation orders have been lifted

○ Efforts are being made to improve the environment for residents who have returned or are returning to areas where evacuation orders have been lifted, such as medical and nursing care and education, so that they can feel safe as they resume their lives.

Medical and nursing care, welfare

- April 2018 Minamisoma City
Reopening of "Ume-no-Ka", a special assisted living facility for the elderly
- April 2018 Tomioka Town
Establishment of Fukushima Prefecture Futaba Medical Center, which provides core medical services in the region 24 hours a day
- April 2020 Okuma Town
Opening of "Okuma Mominoki-en", a group home for the elderly with dementia

Futaba Medical Center



Education

- Reopening of elementary/junior high schools:
Already reopened in 10 municipalities
- Opening of new schools, other:
April 2019: Futaba Future School JHS opened
April 2020: Iitate Kibo-no-Sato Gakuen opened
April 2021: Kawauchi Elementary & JHS scheduled to open

Opening ceremony of Futaba Future School



Workplaces

- September 2018: Mitsufuji Corporation plant started operations in Kawamata-nishi Industrial Park in Kawamata Town
- October 2019: NBS plant started operations in Naraha-kita Industrial Park in Naraha Town
- March 2020: Start of partial provisions in Tomioka Industrial Park in Tomioka Town
- April 2021: Ohashi Kisan plans to start operations in Tanoiri Industrial Park in Kawauchi Village *Third facility in the industrial park

Housing

- Reconstruction Public Housing: 4,767 units completed out of 4,890 planned units
- Disaster Public Housing for returnees: 397 units completed out of 455 planned units

Hiwada housing complex, reconstruction public housing managed by the prefecture



Transportation, etc.

(JR Joban Line)

March 2020: All lines opened, permanent J-Village Stn. established

(Joban Expressway)

March 2020: Joban-Futaba IC opens

FY2020: Part from Iwaki to Iwanuma section expanded to 4 lanes

*Completion of the Iwaki-chuo to Hirono section is expected to be delayed about six months from the end of this fiscal year

(Soma-Fukushima Road)

December 2019: Soma IC to Soma-Yamakami IC opened

Opening ceremony of J-Village Stn.



Shopping environment

- June 2019: Yamazaki Shop in front of Ogawara Town Hall opened in Okuma Town
- June 2019: Daiyu8 Odaka opened in Minamisoma City
- July 2019: Aeon Namie opened in Namie Town
- February 2020: York Benimaru Haramachi opened in Minamisoma City

Aeon Namie (Namie Town)



Lifestyle support for long-term evacuees: Reconstruction Public Housing

○ Bases for daily life are being created with the construction of Reconstruction Public Housing and placement of community exchange staff to provide a stable way of life for people who unavoidably moved to evacuation centers. By the end of FY2018, 4,767 units had been completed.

<Development of Reconstruction Public Housing>



Iino-cho housing complex, Reconstruction Public Housing in Iitate Village



Hiwada housing complex, Reconstruction Public Housing managed by the prefecture

<Placement of community exchange staff>

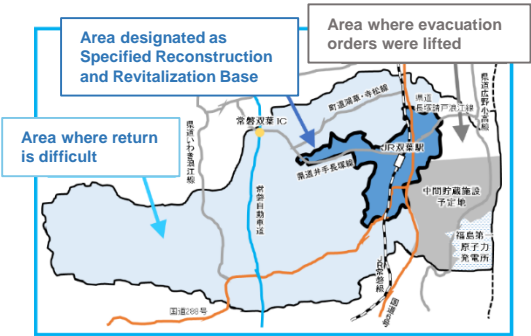


Tea ceremony at Yatsuyamada housing complex in Koriyama City

Reconstruction and recovery of areas where returning is difficult

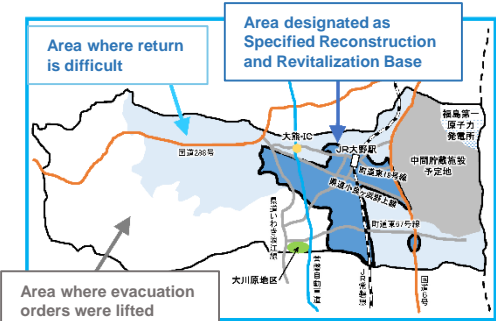
○It has become possible to lift evacuation orders and establish “Specified Reconstruction and Revitalization Bases” in areas where returning is difficult to where restrictions on residence had been considered for the future. At this time, the environment in Specified Reconstruction and Revitalization Bases is being improved to allow residents to move back to the following six towns and villages.

Futaba Town (designated on September 15, 2017)



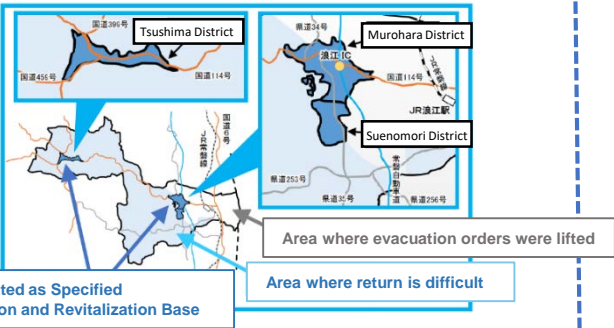
- Area: Approx. 555ha • Residential population target: Approx. 2,000
- Target for lifting evacuation orders
By spring 2022: All areas in the Specified Reconstruction and Revitalization Base
(In March 2020, evacuation orders in the area around Futaba Station on the JR Joban Line were partially lifted.)

Okuma Town (designated on November 10, 2017)



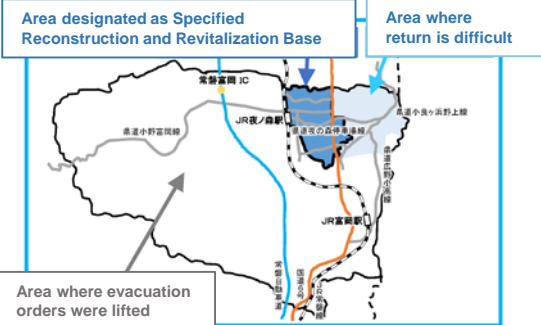
- Area: Approx. 860ha • Residential population target: Approx. 2,600
- Target for lifting evacuation orders
By spring 2022: All areas in the Specified Reconstruction and Revitalization Base
(In March 2020, evacuation orders in some areas around Ono Station on the JR Joban Line were lifted.)

Namie Town (designated on December 22, 2017)



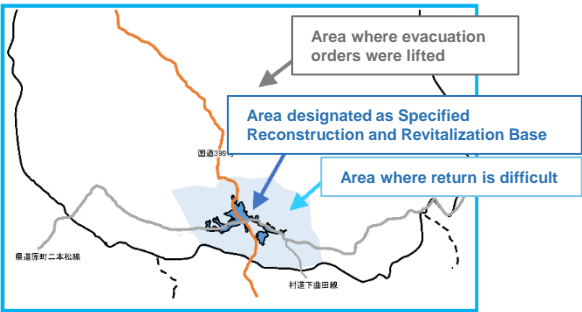
- Area: Approx. 661ha • Residential population target: Approx. 1,500
- Target for lifting evacuation orders: March 2023
(However, evacuation orders will be lifted first for areas that have completed preparations.)

Tomioka Town (designated on March 9, 2018)



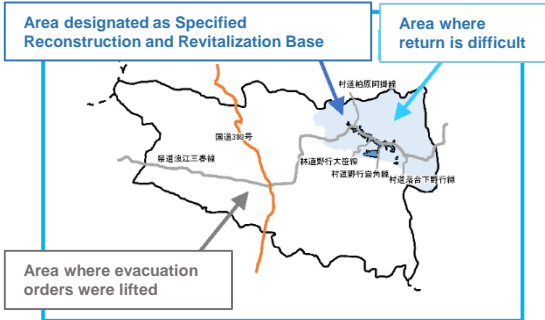
- Area: Approx. 390ha • Residential population target: Approx. 1,600
- Target for lifting evacuation orders:
By spring 2023: All areas in the Specified Reconstruction and Revitalization Base
(In March 2020, evacuation orders in some areas around Yonomori Station on the JR Joban Line were lifted.)

Iitate Village (designated on April 20, 2018)



- Area: Approx. 186ha • Residential population target: Approx. 180
- Target for lifting evacuation orders: Spring 2023
(However, evacuation orders will be lifted first for areas that have completed preparations.)

Katsurao Village (designated on May 11, 2018)

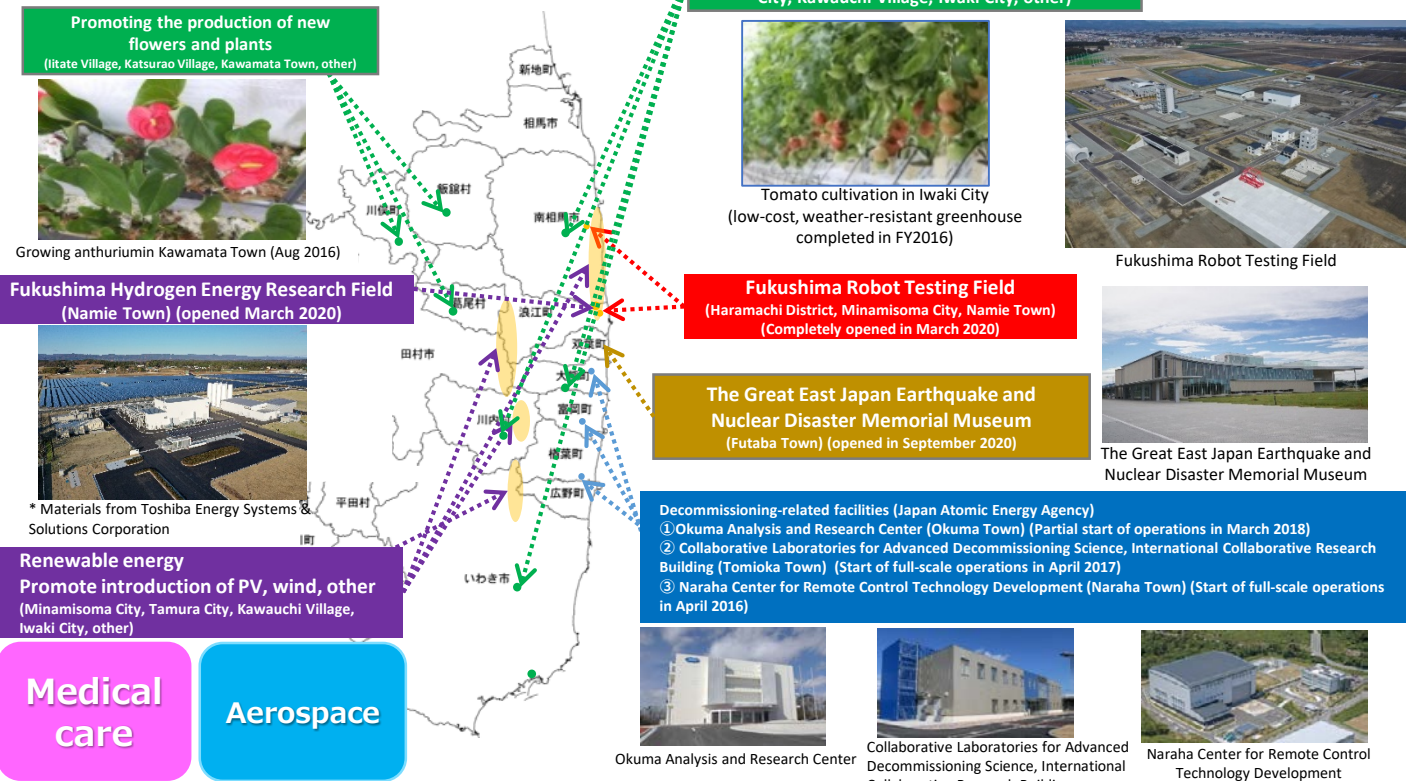


- Area: Approx. 95ha • Residential population target: Approx. 80
- Target for lifting evacuation orders: Spring 2022

Promotion of the Fukushima Innovation Coast Framework

- The Fukushima Innovation Coast Framework is an initiative that aims to build new industrial bases in the Hamadori region and other areas.
- This initiative promotes advanced R&D with a focus on key sectors, such as decommissioning, robotics, energy, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, medical care, and aerospace, and aims to attract new companies, deepen ties with local companies and create industrial clusters.

Primary bases, projects and related (research) institutions, others



*In June 2020, an expert committee compiled a final report after deliberating on the establishment of an international educational and research base that would serve as the control tower for the Fukushima Innovation Coast Framework and promote the reconstruction and revitalization of the Hamadori region and other areas. The national government is planning to draft a concrete plan by the end of 2020.

Measures by the Joint Public-Private Fukushima Soso Reconstruction Team to support independence

- In August 2015, the Joint Public-Private Fukushima Soso Reconstruction Team, consisting of the national government, prefectural governments and the private sector, was established for the purpose of supporting the independence of businesses affected by the nuclear disaster.
- The joint public-private sector team has individually visited about 5,400 commercial and industrial businesses, as well as about 2,000 farmers as of August 2020. Based on the intentions expressed by business owners, the team provides detailed support tailored to each individual situation through consultations with experts and the introduction of governmental support measures to help them restart business operations and become self-sufficient.



Confirm intentions of business owners

Consider support measures

Practical support from experts



Example of support

- Assistance in preparing business restructuring plans
- Explanations on support measures from national and prefectural governments for individual issues and assistance with applications (capital investment, securing human resources, development of sales channels, etc.)
- Assistance with succession and liquidation of business, other

★ Find out more about the people supported by the joint public-private sector team on Facebook.

<https://www.facebook.com/kanmingoudouteam/>

QR code:



★ Contact information for applications and inquiries to the joint public-private sector team: 024-502-1117

Dispelling harmful rumors and strengthening risk communication

○The government as a whole has formulated a "Strategy for Dispelling Rumors and Strengthening Risk Communication" in order to eliminate rumors that have no scientific basis and reflect unjust prejudice and discrimination. Based on this strategy, the government has worked out how to disseminate information from the three perspectives of helping people to learn about, visit and enjoy the food from the area.

Status of key initiatives by the Reconstruction Agency to date

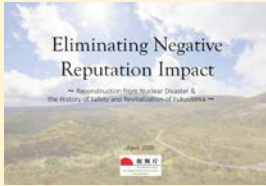
- Effective dissemination of information through a mix of media, including TV, radio, internet, SNS and manga, etc.
- Activities to help the recovery of educational tours by disseminating information to educators and parents/guardians through PTA national meetings
- Revision of the pamphlet on "Eliminating Negative Reputation Impact"
- Appeals to foreign dignitaries to remove and relax import restrictions and adoption of measures overseas, including local coverage by overseas media and TV broadcasts



"Tablet-Sensei's Fukushima Now" portal site on the Reconstruction Agency website



Manga "Kyai~n's Report of Fukushima Tour "



Pamphlet "Eliminating Negative Reputation Impact" (in Japanese, English, Chinese [simplified, traditional], Korean)



Petitioning the Deputy Speaker of the Croatian Parliament (Oct 2019)

Food safety and security

(status of monitoring of agricultural, forestry and fisheries products by Fukushima Prefecture)

- Extensive monitoring tests are conducted before agricultural, forestry and fishery products are shipped, and results are announced publicly.
- In recent years, very few products have exceeded standard limits (100 Bq/kg).
- Rice has not exceeded standard limits since 2015.
- If a product is confirmed to exceed standard limits, necessary measures are taken to prevent the product from being distributed in the market.

<Status of monitoring and inspections of agricultural, forestry and fishery products by Fukushima Prefecture>

◆Testing of all rice produced (August 26, 2019 to February 29, 2020)

Brown rice (produced 2019)	Total No. samples	No. of samples exceeding standard limit	Proportion of samples exceeding standard limit
	Approx.935 million	0	0.00%

◆State of monitoring by Fukushima Prefecture of agricultural, forestry and fishery products (April 1, 2019 to February 29, 2020)

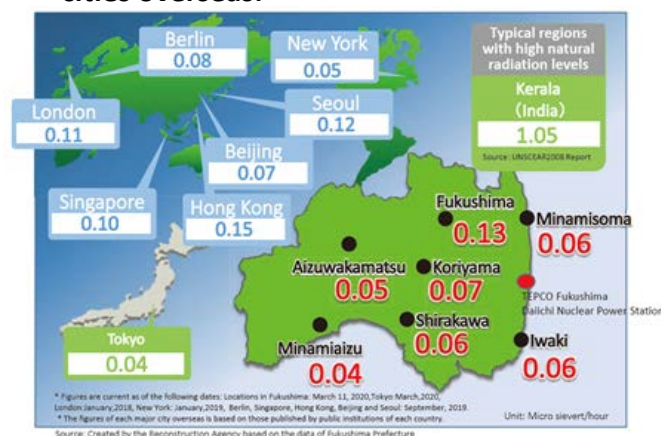
Classification	Total No. samples	No. of samples exceeding standard limit	Proportion of samples exceeding standard limit
Vegetables & Fruits	2,147	0	0.00
Livestock products	3,782	0	0.00
Cultivated edible plants & Mushrooms	975	0	0.00
Marine Fishery products	5,054	0	0.00
Inner water-cultivated fish	60	0	0.00
Wild edible plants & Mushrooms	768	0	0.00
Inland water Fishery products	1,076	4	0.37

Source: Created by the Reconstruction Agency based on the data of Fukushima Prefecture

Fukushima Now

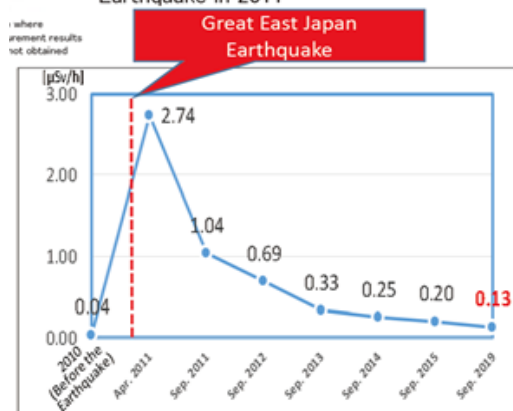
Even as many remember the images from the earthquake, the situation in Fukushima has changed dramatically. Today, evacuation orders have been lifted in most areas, except for areas where returning is difficult, and an increasing number of people are returning to their homes. There has been steady progress in the development of infrastructure for the Joban Expressway and JR Joban Line, as well as initiatives to develop new industries, such as renewable energy, in an effort to reconstruct and revitalize the region. In Fukushima Prefecture, many communities are going about their lives as before the earthquake and are continuing to take on the challenge of creating a "new Fukushima". We invite you to visit Fukushima Prefecture to learn more about what is going on today, relax in the region's rich natural surroundings, and select products from the prefecture to enjoy.

○ Air dose rates in major cities in Fukushima Prefecture are on par with figures in major cities overseas.



Source: Created by the Reconstruction Agency based on the "Fukushima Prefecture Strategy for Strengthening Measures Against Rumors and Disrepute (4th ed.)"

(ex.) The air dose rate in Fukushima city is now lower than 1/20 of what it was immediately after the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011



Changes in Air Dose Rate(Fukushima city)

Source: Created by the Reconstruction Agency based on "Steps for Reconstruction and Revitalization in Fukushima Prefecture (27th ed.)"

Opened on September 20, 2020!!

The Great East Japan Earthquake and Nuclear Disaster Memorial Museum (Futaba Town)

This museum, set up and managed by Fukushima Prefecture, is a hub transmitting records and lessons learned from the disaster that transcends national and generational boundaries and conveys Fukushima Prefecture's strong progress on the path towards recovery, as well as its gratitude for the support received from people around Japan and the world over the years.

The museum collects and preserves materials, holds exhibitions, and conducts fieldwork and other training programs to illustrate the nuclear disaster and the process of recovery.



V Creation of "New Tohoku"

What is the "New Tohoku"?

Declining population and other issues facing affected areas even before the earthquake

Aim to find solutions to issues through reconstruction efforts

Aim to create attractive and lively communities

Initiatives to revitalize industries and livelihoods

Initiatives to build communities

Residents and other actors in disaster-affected areas

Local governments in disaster-affected areas

NPOs in disaster-affected areas

Businesses in disaster-affected areas

People, NPOs, businesses and others involved in affected areas after the earthquake

Cooperation and collaboration with diverse actors

Reconstruction Agency

Creating spaces for cooperation and collaboration

Detailed support tailored to needs

Main efforts

1. "New Tohoku" Public and Private Partnership Promotion Council (Est. Dec. 2013) : 1,311 businesses, NPOs, universities, government administrations, other (as of June 2020)

【Representatives】Chairman of Keidanren (Japan Business Federation), Chair of Keizai Doyukai (Japan Association of Corporate Executives), Chairman of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry
 【Vice Representatives】Cooperative Reconstruction Centers and universities in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures, financial institutions, other 【Secretariat】Reconstruction Agency

● "New Tohoku" exchange and discussion meetings

- Organized with the aim of promoting exchange and cooperation among council members and disseminating information to the public
- About 500 people attended the 2019 exchange meeting

2019 Exchange Meeting▶
 (Organized in Sendai City in February 2020)



◀2019 award winners
 (Miyagi Prefecture/ISHINOMAKI2.0)

● "New Tohoku" Reconstruction & Creation Award

- Awarded to persons who are working towards creating a "New Tohoku"
- Nine winners in 2019

2. Boosting momentum for the creation of local industries



Reconstruction Finance Network

● Exchange Meeting of the Reconstruction Finance Network

- Sharing advanced case studies and exchanging ideas on the reconstruction of industries with the aim of creating new sources of funding in affected areas

Grand prize at the "New Tohoku" Reconstruction Business Contest 2019▶
 Nekka LLC
 (Minamiaizu Town, Fukushima Prefecture)



● "New Tohoku" Reconstruction Business Contest

- Organization of business contest to discover initiatives that can contribute to the reconstruction of local industries and regional development in disaster-affected areas

3. Support for development of new business and sales channels for companies



Business Collaboration Group

● Concentrated support program for dispatching experts

- Experts and specialized organizations provide concentrated support for market research and in other areas for companies that are launching new businesses in disaster-affected areas.



Concentrated support through continuous advice and guidance, as well as practical support by registered experts

Support in 213 cases in the 3 disaster-affected prefectures
 (Total between 2015 and 2019)

Development of new products and services for businesses, development of high value-added products from existing products, etc.

● Corporate Reconstruction Support Network

- Provision of useful support information to personnel in the public and private sector engaged in the revitalization of industries.

4. Support for local projects



Community Development Network

● Hands-on Community Development Support Project

- Dispatch of community development experts to municipalities, NPOs and other organizations to provide detailed support on self-driven initiatives

Target support organizations



5. Support for solving local issues through the dissemination of information

● Fw: Tohoku Fan meeting

- Organization of workshops with participants in Tokyo and other areas on various issues in affected areas (i.e., agriculture and fisheries in Tohoku)
- Use of Facebook to disseminate information

Planned to be held about 15 times in 2020▶



*Also possible to participate online from locations around the country to prevent the spread of COVID-19

VI Other Efforts

—Images of Reconstruction, Memories and Lessons Learned from the Disaster—

1. Initiatives for the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games (Tokyo Games)

The Tokyo Games have been positioned as the "Reconstruction Olympics and Paralympics" to express Japan's gratitude for the support that has arrived from all over the world and to send a message to the international community about the recovery efforts in disaster-affected areas.

Although the Tokyo Games have been postponed due to the impacts from the spread of COVID-19*, the Games will continue to be billed as the "Reconstruction Olympics and Paralympics".

*The Tokyo Olympic Games will be held from July 23 to August 8, 2021, and the Tokyo Paralympic Games will be held from August 24 to September 5, 2021.

Details of activities

- Promotion of the "ARIGATO" Host Town for Supporting Reconstruction campaign (Cabinet Office)
 - Global dissemination of information on the "ARIGATO" Host Town for Supporting Reconstruction campaign (Cabinet Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
 - Promotion of inbound tourism to disaster-affected areas (Japan Tourism Agency)
 - Support for industries in disaster-affected areas (METI)
 - Use of foods from disaster-affected areas to dispel rumors (MAFF)
 - Transmission of the local culture in disaster-affected areas through cultural programs, etc. (Agency for Cultural Affairs)
 - Promotion of education on the Olympic and Paralympic Games to raise awareness on regional reconstruction efforts (Japan Sports Agency)
 - Strengthen information dissemination on disaster-affected areas (Reconstruction Agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of the Environment, other)
 - Support for the Games in disaster-affected areas (Japan Sports Agency)
 - Tour and display of torch stand from the 1964 Tokyo Games (Japan Sports Agency)
- Summary of "Government Initiatives for the Reconstruction Olympic and Paralympic Games" (August 25, 2020, Cabinet Secretariat, Reconstruction Agency)

Examples of initiatives

(1) Support for the Games in disaster-affected areas

Some events are scheduled to be held in Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures in cooperation with the Tokyo 2020 Organizing Committee.

- Baseball/softball: Fukushima Azuma Baseball Stadium (Fukushima City, Fukushima Prefecture)
- Football: Miyagi Stadium (Rifu Town, Miyagi Prefecture)

(2) Exhibition of the "Flame of Recovery"

Before the Torch Relay*, the "Flame of Recovery" torch was displayed for two days in each of the three prefectures affected by the disaster (March 20-25, 2020).

- Iwate Prefecture: Inside the train "SL Ginga" (Sanriku Railway) (Miyako Station-Kamaishi Station-Hanamaki Station), Ofuna-Port (Ofunato City)
- Miyagi Prefecture: Ishinomaki Minamihama Tsunami Reconstruction Memorial Park (Ishinomaki City), Sendai Station East Exit (Sendai City)
- Fukushima Prefecture: Fukushima Station East Exit Square (Fukushima City), Aquamarine Park (Iwaki City)

*The "Flame of Recovery" torch arrived at the Japan Air Self-Defense Force's Matsushima Air Base in Miyagi Prefecture on March 20, 2020 and was displayed in the three prefectures affected by the disaster from March 20 to 25, 2020. The torch relay is scheduled to start on March 25, 2021 from the National Training Center J-Village in Fukushima Prefecture.

Crowds of people gathered at the Miyagi Prefecture "Flame of Recovery" commemoration ceremony (Sendai City)



◆The Fiji-Uruguay match was held at the Kamaishi Unosumai Memorial Stadium in Iwate Prefecture on September 25, 2019 as one of the matches during the 2019 Rugby World Cup.

*The match between Namibia and Canada, which was scheduled to be held on October 13, 2019 at the same stadium, was cancelled due to the Typhoon Hagibis.



Large banner unfurled on the pitch to show appreciation for support received

(3) Promotion of "ARIGATO" Host Town for Supporting Reconstruction campaign

Initiatives by municipalities in the 3 disaster-affected prefectures are being promoted to welcome athletes and officials from overseas to Japan and cheer on the Games, and to thank people for their support of the recovery efforts through interactions with local residents.

Municipalities involved in the "ARIGATO" Host Town for Supporting Reconstruction campaign (as of September 11, 2020: 31 campaigns in 32 municipalities)

- Iwate Pref. : Miyako City (Singapore), Ofunato City (U.S.), Hanamaki City (U.S., Austria), Kitakami City (Serbia), Kuji City (Lithuania), Rikuzentakata City (Singapore), Kamaishi City (Australia), Ninohe City (Gabon), Shizukuishi Town (Germany), Yahaba Town (Austria), Otsuchi Town (Taiwan, Saudi Arabia), Yamada Town (Netherlands), Noda Village (Taiwan)
- Miyagi Pref. : Sendai City (Italy), Ishinomaki City (Tunisia), Kesennuma City (Indonesia), Natori City (Canada), Iwanuma City (South Africa), Higashi Matsushima City (Denmark), Watari Town (Israel), Kami Town (Chile)
- Fukushima Pref. : Shirakawa City (Qatar), Kitakata City (U.S.), Nihonmatsu City (Kuwait), Minamisoma City (Djibouti, Taiwan, U.S., South Korea), Date City (Guyana), Motomiya City (UK), Kitashiobara Village (Taiwan), Naraha Town (Greece), Naraha Town/Hirono Town/Kawamata Town (Argentina), Iitate Village (Laos)

(4) Use of foods from disaster-affected areas to dispel rumors

- In cooperation with the Tokyo 2020 Organizing Committee,
- the eaves of the entrance gate to the national stadium have been constructed with wood from the three prefectures affected by the disaster and
 - food from affected areas will be used at the Athletes' Village and in other locations.

(5) Strengthen the dissemination of information on disaster-affected areas

- The following information about affected areas will be disseminated at events related to the Games.
 - Offerings of food and sake using ingredients from disaster-affected areas to International Olympic Committee (IOC) members and international media and dissemination of information to dispel harmful rumors
 - Promotion of the appeal of food, flowers, and other local products from the three prefectures affected by the disaster to the general public
- Dissemination of information to embassies in Japan by Minister for Reconstruction and State Minister for Reconstruction on the reconstruction process in affected areas and their appeal, as well as information to dispel harmful rumors.
- Dissemination of information on reconstruction and events related to the Games in affected areas through the Reconstruction Olympics Portal Site on the Reconstruction Agency's website

Please take a look at the Reconstruction Olympics Portal Site, which was updated on September 8, 2020 with the aim of maintaining and boosting momentum for the Games in disaster affected areas.

We will continue to improve the dissemination of information related to reconstruction by expanding contents.

→ <https://www.reconstruction.go.jp/2020portal/>



2nd World Press Briefing Reception (October 15, 2019)



Opening Event for the National Stadium (December 21, 2019)

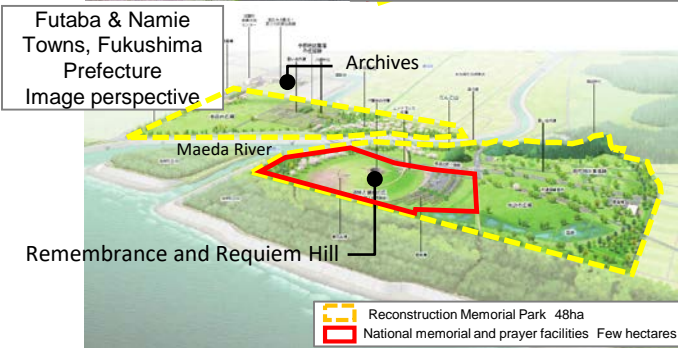
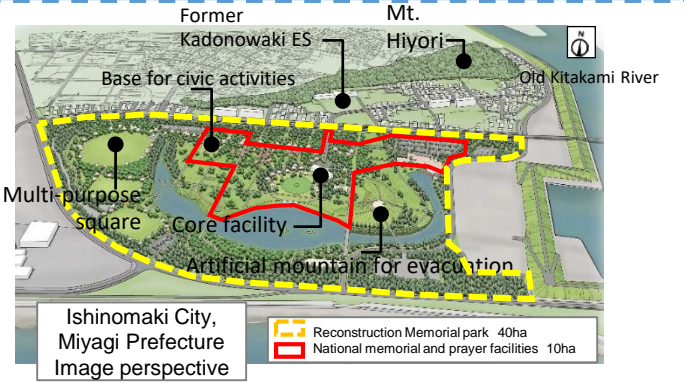
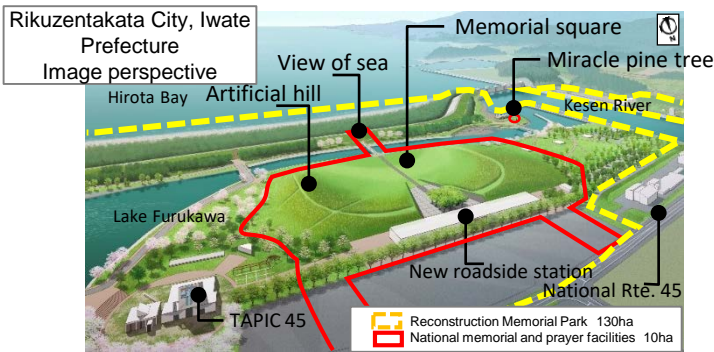


2. Passing on memories and lessons learned from the disaster to future generations

○ National memorial and prayer facilities

National memorial and prayer facilities have been established in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures in cooperation with local governments* to mourn and pray for the repose of the victims of the Great East Japan Earthquake, pass on the memories and lessons learned from the disaster to future generations, and to express the strong will to reconstruct the area throughout Japan and to the world.

*The national government is developing key facilities, such as hills and squares, in reconstruction memorial parks established by local governments.



Future Plans

- 【Iwate & Miyagi】
Preparation to finish by the end of FY2020
Some areas in Iwate have already started to be used.
(From September 22, 2019)
- 【Fukushima】
Preparation for partial use in FY2020

Iwate Pref.

1	Tsunami Remains: Taro Kanko Hotel
2	Taro Shiosato Station
3	Miyako City Civic Center Disaster Prevention Plaza
4	Taro Seawall
5	Tsunami Memorial Park Nakanohama
6	Ofunato City Museum
7	Underground Aquarium and Science Museum "Moguranpia"
8	3.11 Great East Japan Earthquake Tono City Logistical Support Museum
9	Kamaishi Memorial Park
10	Tsunami Memorial Hall(Unosumai Tomosu)
11	Otsuchi Cultural Community Center "Oshacchi"
12	Great East Japan Earthquake Remains: Aketo Coastal Seawall



13	Shimakoshi Fureai Park
14	Raga Fureai Park
15	Iwate TSUNAMI Memorial Museum
16	Takata-Matsubara Tsunami Memorial Park



Tsunami Remains: Taro Kanko Hotel



Kamaishi Memorial Park



Iwate TSUNAMI Memorial Museum

Miyagi Pref.

1	Learning/Resource Room on the Great East Japan Earthquake
2	Sendai 3.11 Memorial Community Center
3	Great East Japan Earthquake Remains: Arahama Elementary School
4	Ishinomaki NEWS'ee
5	Earthquake Heritage Space Tsunagu Kan
6	Great East Japan Earthquake Memorial/Minamihama Tsunagu Kan
7	Karakuwa Peninsula Visitor Center/Tsunami Taikenkan
8	Rias Ark Museum of Art/Permanent Exhibition "Documentary of East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami and History of Tsunami Disaster"
9	Ruins of the Great East Japan Earthquake/Kesennuma City Memorial Museum

3.11 Densho Road

10	Tsunami Reconstruction Memorial Museum Memory of Yuriage
11	Millennium Hope Hills Community Center (Iwanuma City)
12	Higashi Matsushima City Great East Japan Earthquake Memorial Park
13	Takano Hall
14	Natori Municipal Earthquake Memorial Park
15	Shiogama Tsunami Disaster Prevention Center
16	Ishidazawa Disaster Prevention Center
17	NHK Sendai Broadcasting Station
18	Yamamoto Town Disaster Prevention Base & Yamashita Community Exchange Center (1F Disaster prevention information corner)



Great East Japan Earthquake Remains: Arahama Elementary School



Ruins of the Great East Japan Earthquake/Kesennuma City Memorial Museum



Higashi Matsushima City Great East Japan Earthquake Memorial Park

Fukushima Pref.

1	Aquamarine Fukushima
2	Live Iwaki Museum "3.11 Great East Japan Earthquake in Iwaki" (Iwaki City)
3	Iwaki City Regional Disaster Management Exchange Center / Hisanohama & Ohisa Fureai Hall
4	Soma City Requiem Memorial Hall
5	"Commutan Fukushima" Fukushima Prefectural Center for Environmental Creation
6	Shiroyama Park
7	Naraha CANvas
8	Iwaki 3.11 Memorial and Revitalisation Museum

★Great East Japan Earthquake and Nuclear Disaster Memorial Museum <Opened September 2020>



Established to pass on a record and lessons learned from the complex disaster to future generations across national, regional, and generational lines.



Aquamarine Fukushima

"Commutan Fukushima" Fukushima Prefectural Center for Environmental Creation



※ "Category 3" of disaster memorial facilities

(<http://www.thr.mlit.go.jp/sinsaidensyou/sisetsu/index.html>)

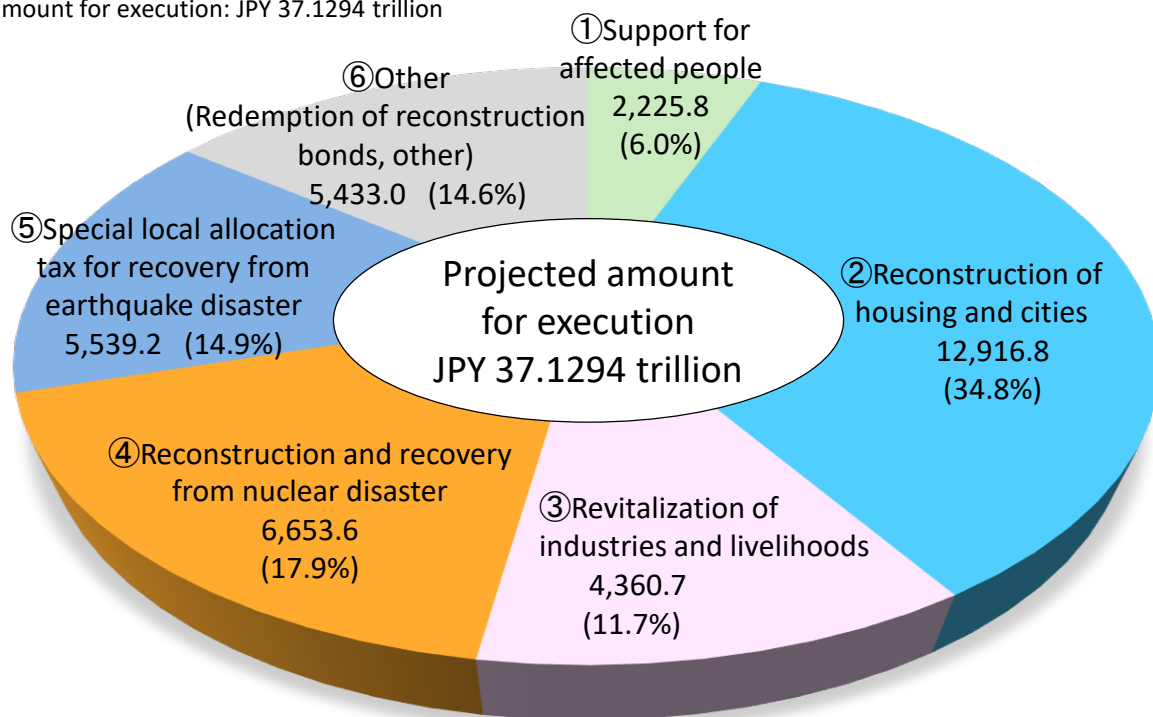
(Prepared by the Earthquake Disaster Heritage Network Secretariat (Planning Division, Planning Department, Tohoku Regional Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport)

Category 3 indicates facilities that are recognized as passing down the reality of the disaster and lessons learned, and that are easy for people to visit and understand.

Status of Reconstruction-related Budgets (FY2011 to FY2019)

- Expended appropriations: JPY 36.3167 trillion
- Amount carried forward: JPY 812.6 billion
- Projected amount for execution: JPY 37.1294 trillion

Unit: billion yen



(Reference) Estimated expenditure between FY2011 and FY2019 under the reconstruction fund framework (projected for execution) is approximately JPY 30.1 trillion.

*Expenses covered under the reconstruction fund framework exclude expenses claimed for compensation to TEPCO and the redemption of reconstruction bonds from the projected amount for execution.

Outline of the Special Account Budget for Reconstruction for FY2020

Special Account Budget for Reconstruction (JPY 2,073.9 billion)

Under jurisdiction of Reconstruction Agency (JPY 1,402.4 billion)

Executed by Reconstruction Agency (JPY 124.1 billion)

- General subsidy for support for affected people JPY 15.5 billion
- Subsidy for reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake JPY 11.3 billion
- Fukushima revitalization acceleration subsidy JPY 79.1 billion
- Project for accelerating the rehabilitation of the living environment in Fukushima and recovery for return JPY 9.4 billion
- Project on dispelling rumors and strengthening risk communication JPY 500 million
- Ten-year memorial project for the Great East Japan Earthquake JPY 100 million etc.

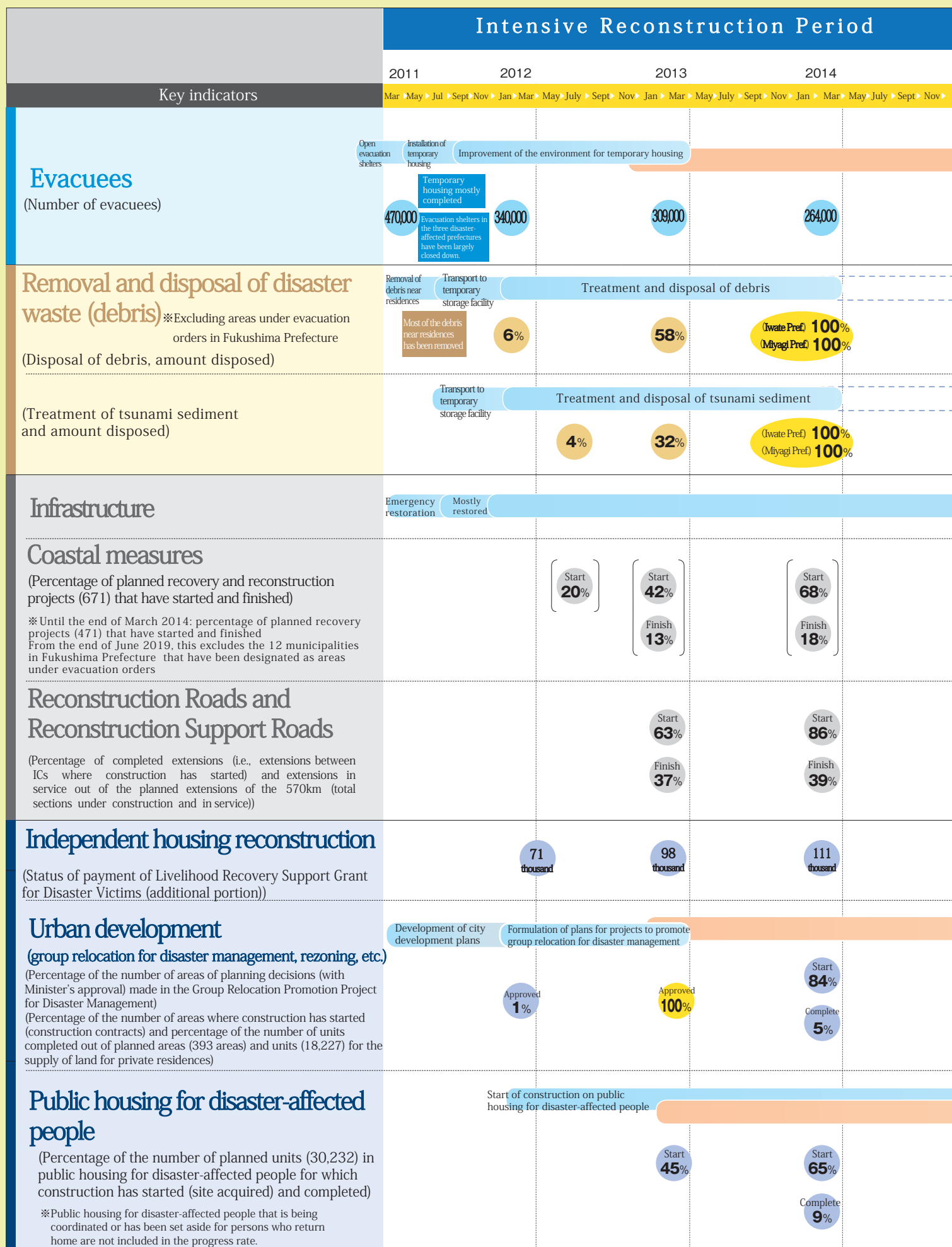
Executed by other ministries and agencies (lump-sum allocation of reconstruction-related expenses) (JPY 1,278.3 billion)

- Support for affected people JPY 33.2 billion
- Reconstruction of housing and cities JPY 535.9 billion
- Revitalization of industries and livelihoods JPY 49.7 billion
- Reconstruction and recovery from nuclear disaster JPY 659.4 billion

Under jurisdiction of other ministries and agencies (JPY 671.6 billion)

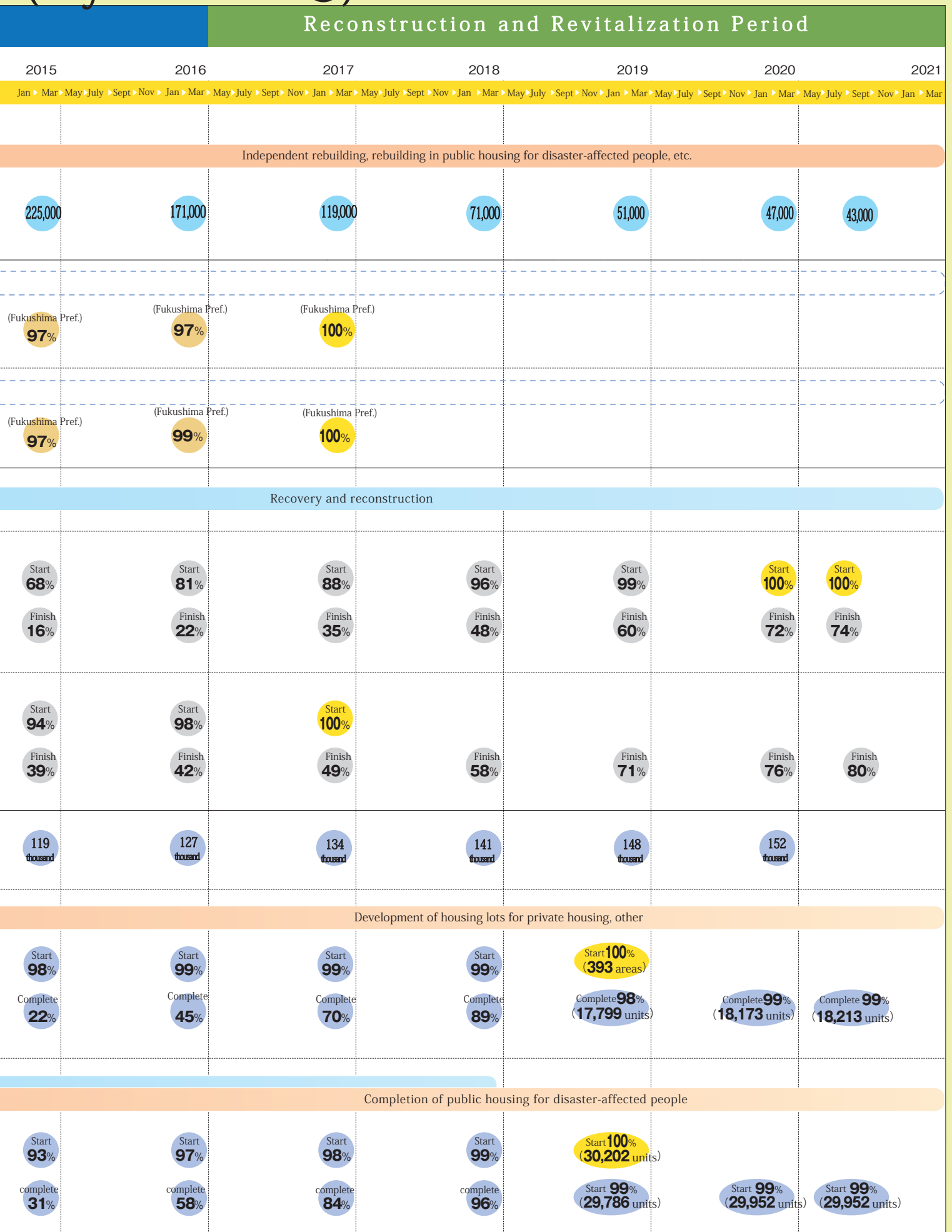
- Special local allocation tax for recovery from earthquake disaster JPY 339.8 billion
- Reserve JPY 300.0 billion
- Reconstruction bonds JPY 31.7 billion

The Process and Prospects for Reconstruction

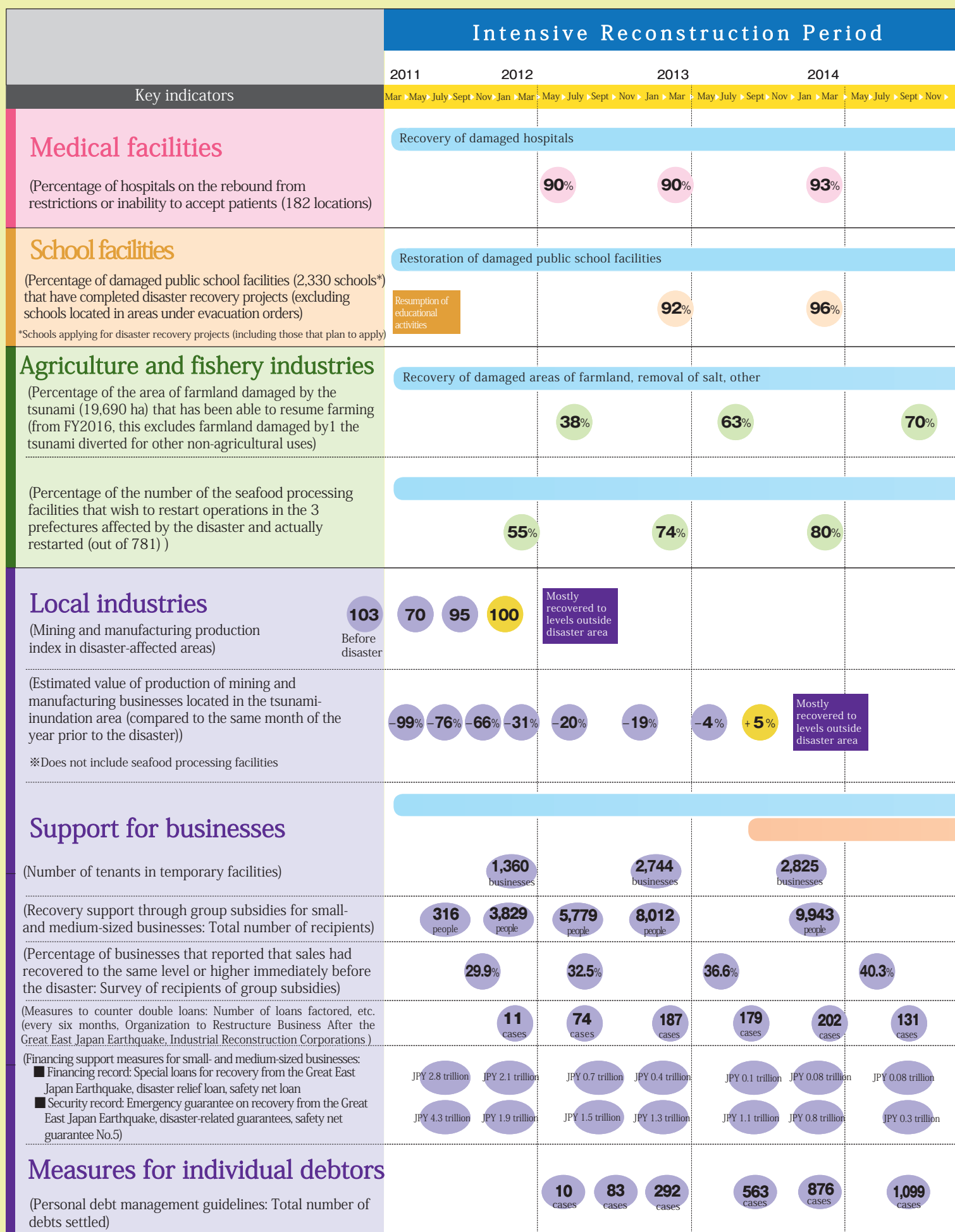


from the Great East Japan Earthquake (Key indicators ①)

September 2020



The Process and Prospects for Reconstruction

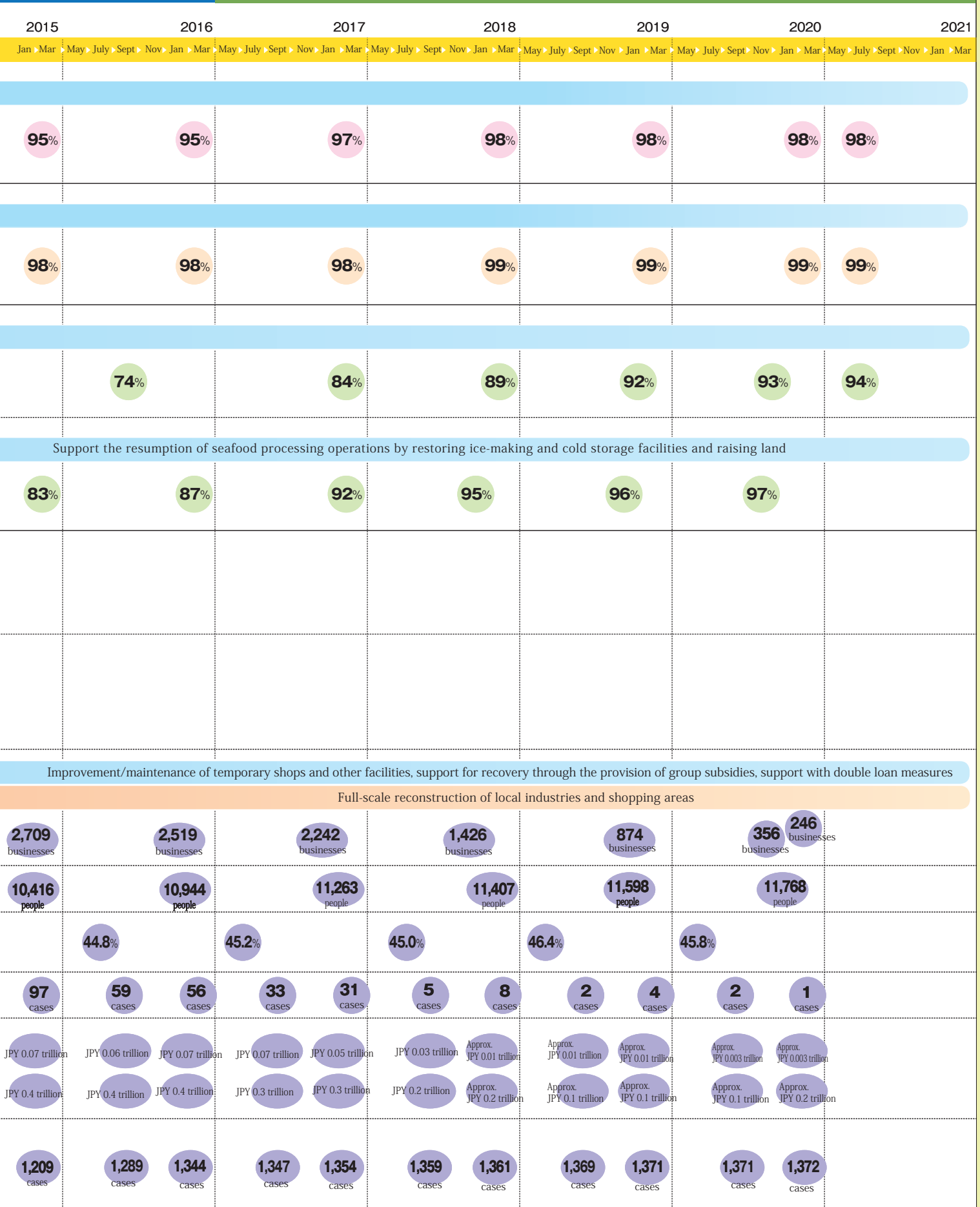


※Parameters and definitions of indicators shown as percentages differ in part at each point in time depending on the progress of the project.

from the Great East Japan Earthquake (Key indicators ②)

September 2020

Reconstruction and Revitalization Period





This pamphlet provides an introduction to the status of reconstruction and recent initiatives, with a focus on data and specific examples.

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