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

September 2020
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## Overview of the Great East Japan Earthquake

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<th>Date and time of occurrence</th>
<th>March 11, 2011, 14:46 JST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Magnitude</td>
<td>Mw 9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of earthquake</td>
<td>subduction-zone earthquake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of prefectures with a seismic intensity of 6-lower or greater</td>
<td><strong>8 prefectures</strong> (Miyagi, Fukushima, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Iwate, Gunma, Saitama, Chiba)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsunami</td>
<td>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])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Characteristics of damage</td>
<td>Tsunamis caused extensive damage in coastal areas. Many areas were destroyed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>Deaths: 19,729 (*including disaster-related deaths)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>Missing: 2,559 (as of March 1, 2020)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing damage (Completely destroyed)</td>
<td>121,996 (as of March 1, 2020)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application of Disaster Relief Act</td>
<td><strong>241 municipalities (10 prefectures)</strong> (*) Includes four municipalities (two prefectures) where this was applied in the earthquake centered in the northern Nagano Prefecture</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Seismic intensity map (Displays areas with seismic intensity of 4 or greater)*

Source: Excerpt from "White Paper on Disaster Management 2020", Appendix 17
# Japanese Government’s Response to the Great East Japan Earthquake

## Immediate Response

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disaster caused by the nuclear power station accident</th>
<th>Disaster caused by the earthquake and tsunami</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters</strong></td>
<td><strong>Extreme Disaster Management Headquarters</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director-General: Prime Minister</td>
<td>Chairperson: Prime Minister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vice Director-General:</td>
<td>Assistant Chairperson:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Cabinet Secretary</td>
<td>Chief Cabinet Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</td>
<td>Minister of State for Disaster Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minister of the Environment</td>
<td>Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chairman of the Nuclear Regulation Authority</td>
<td>Minister of Defense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretariat: Cabinet Office (Nuclear Disaster Management)</td>
<td>Secretariat: Cabinet Office (Disaster Management)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>○Evacuation orders</td>
<td>○Rescue and aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>○Core cooling and water injection</td>
<td>○Search</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>○Rescue and aid</td>
<td>○Support for evacuation shelters, supplies,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>construction of temporary housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>○Emergency restoration of essential utilities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Current Responses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters</th>
<th>Ministry of the Environment</th>
<th>Reconstruction Agency</th>
<th>Fukushima Headquarters for Reconstruction and Revitalization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>○Decommissioning and contaminated water measures</td>
<td>○Waste treatment/disposal</td>
<td>Functions as control tower for reconstruction (planning/proposals for reconstruction measures, general coordination), direct implementation of reconstruction projects, etc.</td>
<td>Director-General: Minister for Reconstruction (Minister in charge of Comprehensive Policy Coordination for Revival from the Nuclear Accident at Fukushima)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>○Review of areas under evacuation orders</td>
<td>○Preparation/maintenance of decontamination and interim storage facilities</td>
<td>Support for affected people</td>
<td>[Members] State Minister for Reconstruction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>○Reparations</td>
<td>○Monitoring</td>
<td>○Watching over and counseling support</td>
<td>Director-General of Local Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>○Livelihood support for nuclear disaster-affected people</td>
<td>○Ensuring safety and security in relation to radioactive materials</td>
<td>○“Mental recovery”</td>
<td>State Minister of the Environment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Disaster caused by the nuclear power station accident

- Decommissioning and contaminated water measures
- Review of areas under evacuation orders
- Reparations
- Livelihood support for nuclear disaster-affected people

## Disaster caused by the earthquake and tsunami

- Evacuation orders
- Core cooling and water injection
- Rescue and aid
- Support for evacuation shelters and supplies

## Reconstruction and revitalization of Fukushima

- Support for evacuees outside of prefecture
- Preparation of Specific Reconstruction and Revitalization Bases
- Fukushima Innovation Coast Framework
- Dispelling harmful rumors

## Support for affected people

- Watching over and counseling support
- “Mental recovery”
- Community development support

## Reconstruction of homes and cities

- Recreation of housing and cities
- Improvement of living environment
- Development of transportation and logistics networks

## Revitalization of industries and livelihoods

- Support for developing sales channels
- Support for securing human resources
- Promotion of tourism

## Fukushima Headquarters for Reconstruction and Revitalization

- Director-General: Minister for Reconstruction
- [Members] State Minister for Reconstruction
- Director-General of Local Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters
- Vice Minister of Reconstruction Agency
- Director General of Reconstruction Agency, Director General of Fukushima Regional Bureau of Reconstruction
- Vice Director-General of Local Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters (Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry)
- Director of Fukushima Regional Environment Office (Ministry of the Environment), other

## Secretariat

- Special Advisor to the Cabinet (Secretary General)
- Special Advisors to Reconstruction Agency and Ministry of the Environment
- Director General of Reconstruction Agency, Director General of Fukushima Regional Bureau of Reconstruction
- Vice Director-General of Local Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters
- Director of Fukushima Regional Environment Office (Ministry of the Environment), other

【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.
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

1. Act for Establishment of the Reconstruction Agency
   • 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 Minister
   • Delegate 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

2. Act on Special Zones for Reconstruction in Response to the Great East Japan Earthquake
   • 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.

3. Act on Special Measures for the Reconstruction and Revitalization of Fukushima
   • 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.

4. Act on Securing Financial Resources for Reconstruction / Act on Special Accounts
   • Extend the issuance period for Reconstruction Bonds
   • Extend 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

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
1. Areas affected by the earthquake and tsunami
   (Issues to consider)
   (1) Location of the Iwate and Miyagi Reconstruction Bureaus
   ・ Relocation to coastal areas where problems are concentrated
   (2) Prioritizing target areas for the Act on Special Zones for Reconstruction in Response to the Great East Japan Earthquake
   (3) Strengthening collaboration with regional revitalization

2. Areas affected by the nuclear disaster
   (Issues to consider)
   (1) Promoting internal migration, etc.
   (2) International educational and research base
   ・ Finalize summary of expert meetings (June 8)
   ・ Submit government definite plan by year’s end
   (3) Accelerating the resumption of farming, tax measures, etc.

Project Scale & Financial Resources

〇 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

〇 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 costs
  - 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 2015) 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.

Existing framework
10-year period (FY2011 to FY2020)

- JPY 32 trillion
- Project costs
  - Reconstruction tax hike
  - Non-tax income etc.

Financial resources
- Not used
- Approx. JPY 31.3 trillion

New framework
15 years (FY2011 to FY2025)

- Approx. JPY 32.9 trillion
- Not used
- Approx. JPY 1.6 trillion
- Executed

Appropriated
- Careful investigation of appropriated financial resources (Tax/non-tax revenue)
- Approx. JPY 800 billion

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

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
- [Website](https://www.pref.iwate.jp/shinsaifukkou/densho/1027741/index.html)

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
- [Website](https://iwate-tsunami-memorial.jp/)

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 Kesennuma/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 Shitomae 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/](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

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)
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

- Otsuchi Town, Iwate Prefecture (Ogakuchi district)
- Miyako City, Iwate Prefecture (Taro district)
- Onagawa Town, Miyagi Prefecture (Oishiharahama district)

**Residential land for private housing, etc.:**

Progress rate of completion of construction work

- Roads
  - Reconstruction Road (Sanriku Coastal Road [from Kuji-kita to Samurahama-minami])
- Railways
  - JR Joban Line (Futaba Station)
- Ports
  - Sendai Shiogama Port (Nakano district, Sendaiminato-ku, Sendai City)

*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*

Latest data as of the end of March 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public housing for disaster-affected</th>
<th>Project to promote group relocation for disaster management</th>
<th>Project to strengthen disaster management functions of fishery villages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Otsuchi Town, Iwate Prefecture (Ogakuchi district)</td>
<td>Miyako City, Iwate Prefecture (Taro district)</td>
<td>Onagawa Town, Miyagi Prefecture (Oishiharahama district)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ⅱ Reconstruction of Homes and Cities

Results to date & main efforts
Projected opening of Reconstruction Roads & Reconstruction Support Roads
(as of September 2020)

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

※Text in blue indicates the names of railway lines at the time of the disaster.

As of March 20, 2020:

- JR Ofunato Line (from Sakari to Kesennuma, 43.7km) Resumption of service from December 25, 2015
- JR Kesennuma Line (from Kesennuma to Yanaizu, 55.3km) Agreement on full-scale restoration of service through BRT from March 18, 2016
- JR Ishinomaki Line Resumption of service from March 21, 2015
- JR Senseki Line Resumption of service from May 30, 2015 (Some routes relocated)
- JR Joban Line (from Hamayoshida to Soma, 22.6km) Resumption of service from December 10, 2016 (Some routes relocated)
- JR Joban Line (from Hanamaki to Odaka, 9.4km) Resumption of service from July 12, 2016
- JR Joban Line (from Odaka to Namie, 8.9km) Resumption of service from April 1, 2017
- JR Joban Line (from Namie to Tomioka, 20.8km) Resumption of service from March 14, 2020
- JR Joban Line (from Tomioka to Tateno, 8.9km) Resumption of service from October 21, 2017
- JR Joban Line (from Hirono to Tateno) Resumption of service from June 1, 2014
- JR Joban Line J-Village Stn. Station temporarily open from April 20, 2019 to coincide with the full operation and opening of J-Village March 14, 2020. Permanent station

Sanriku Railway (171.0km) Resumption of service from April 6, 2014

Sanriku Railway (from Miyako to Kamaishi, 55.4km) Resumption of service from March 23. Transfer of operations from JR East to JR Sanriku Railway (Two stations, Miyakotandai Stn. and Haraigawa Stn. to be established in Miyako City to coincide with resumption of service)

March 20, 2020. Service resumed on all lines. Lines damaged by the Great East Japan Earthquake were restored; however, service has been suspended in some sections due to damage caused by Typhoon Hagibis in 2019.

Map: Geographical Information Authority of Japan
Results to date

Ⅲ Revitalization of Industries and Livelihoods

Status of recovery of the 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

Organisation to Support Revitalization of Business After the Great East Japan Earthquake Co., Ltd.
- Established in February 2012. Operations began in March 2012.
- 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)

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

Subsidies for relocating businesses

- Support for business relocation to create 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)

Subsidies for small- and medium-sized businesses and other groups

- Double loan measures

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 decisions on subsidies: 1,358 (of these, factoring: 339 cases, number of agreements reached on financial support other than factoring: 1,019)

(As of August 2020)
Number of occupants moving in and out of temporary facilities
(Survey by the Organization for Small & Medium Enterprises and Regional Innovation)

- 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
  Development of commercial facilities operated by urban development companies, etc., positioned as part of city center revitalization plans.
- Public-owned and privately-operated commercial facilities
  Developed by local governments in 12 municipalities in Fukushima.

Support for independent reconstruction of permanent stores

Use of group subsidies

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number of groups</th>
<th>Number of businesses</th>
<th>Number of municipalities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iwate Pref.</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miyagi Pref.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fukushima Pref.</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiba Pref.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1,117</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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

Systems set up for each project, not only to provide advice and guidance, but also to promote business development in coordination with companies and other organizations.

Support provided to 78 projects (187 companies) in 3 disaster-affected prefectures
(Total between FY2012 and FY2019)
### Status of recovery of agriculture and fisheries

#### Status of resumption of farming in areas affected by the tsunami

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Area (ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mar 2011 (End)</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar 2012 (End)</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar 2013 (End)</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar 2014 (End)</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun 2017 (End)</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar 2019 (End)</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar 2020 (End)</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 2022 (End)</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(Survey by MAFF)*

**Status of recovery of seafood processing facilities which expressed a desire to reopen (781) in 3 disaster-affected prefectures**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of facilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mar 2012</td>
<td>52% (418 facilities)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar 2013</td>
<td>74% (608 facilities)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar 2016</td>
<td>87% (710 facilities)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 2019</td>
<td>96% (754 facilities)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 2019</td>
<td>97% (754 facilities)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(Survey by Fisheries Agency)*

### 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**

- **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

**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

#### 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**

- **Increased efficiency through inter-company collaboration**
- **Creation of teams with different industries**
Status of recovery of the tourism industry

Current status of inbound tourism in Tohoku

Changes in the total number of foreign visitors on overnight stays (2010=100)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>2602.3</td>
<td>10139.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 prefectures in Tohoku</td>
<td>50.5</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 prefectures in Tohoku</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>103.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Unit: 10,000 person-nights)

*Japan Tourism Agency: "Survey on Overnight Stays"
*Covers accommodation facilities with 10 or more employees

- 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: https://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-kh.net/public/index/277)

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/miyoku/shima/shidakan.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.ouchi-juku.com/

Fukushima Prefecture

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

Goshikinuma Ponds
(Five Colored Lakes)
This is a collective term for numerous lakes and ponds, including Bishamonuma, Akanuma, Midoronuma, Tatsunuma, Bentennuma, Rurinuma, Aonuma and Yanaginuma. (For details: https://www.skbk.or.jp/spot/view/funaokajyoshi.html, https://www.oogawara.com/tourism/sakura/)

### Decrease in air dose rates and progress in decontamination efforts

**<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

- 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.

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*Source: Nuclear Regulation Authority, “Aerial monitoring around TEPCO’s Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station (14th)”*
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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Removal of fuel from spent fuel pools</th>
<th>Extraction of fuel debris</th>
<th>Contaminated water measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>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).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

**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.
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.

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 Mominki-en", a group home for the elderly with dementia

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

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

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

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

Development of Reconstruction Public Housing

<Placement of community exchange staff>

Aeon Namie (Namie Town)

<Development of Reconstruction Public Housing>

Hiwada housing complex, Reconstruction Public Housing in Iitate Village

Tea ceremony at Yatsuyamada housing complex in Koriyama City

Opening ceremony of Futaba Future School

Hiwada housing complex, Reconstruction Public Housing managed by the prefecture

Futaba Medical Center

Opening ceremony of J-Village Stn.
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.)

**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.)

**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.)

**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
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**

* Promote the introduction of controlled environment horticulture facilities (Okuma Town, Minamisoma City, Kawauchi Village, Iwaki City, other)

* Growing anthurium in Kawamata Town (Aug 2016)

* Decommissioning-related facilities (Japan Atomic Energy Agency)
  ① Okuma Analysis and Research Center (Okuma Town) (Partial start of operations in March 2018)
  ② Collaborative Laboratories for Advanced Decommissioning Science, International Collaborative Research Building (Tomioka Town) (Start of full-scale operations in April 2017)
  ③ Naraha Center for Remote Control Technology Development (Naraha Town) (Start of full-scale operations in April 2016)

* Promote introduction of PV, wind, other (Minamisoma City, Tamura City, Kawauchi Village, Iwaki City, other)

* Promote the production of new flowers and plants (Iitate Village, Katsurao Village, Kawamata Town, other)

* Promoting the introduction of controlled environment horticulture facilities (Okuma Town, Minamisoma City, Kawauchi Village, Iwaki City, other)

* Fukuoka Hydrogen Energy Research Field (Namie Town) (opened March 2020)

* The Great East Japan Earthquake and Nuclear Disaster Memorial Museum (Futaba Town) (opened in September 2020)

* Okuma Analysis and Research Center

* Collaborative Laboratories for Advanced Decommissioning Science, International Collaborative Research Building

* Naraha Center for Remote Control Technology Development

* Renewable energy

* Medical care

* Aerospace

* 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.

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/](https://www.facebook.com/kanmingoudouteam/)

Contact information for applications and inquiries: 024-502-1117

Source: Materials from the Joint Public-Private Fukushima Soso Reconstruction Team
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.

- 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

Food safety and security

- 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Testing of all rice produced</th>
<th>(August 26, 2019 to February 29, 2020)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brown rice (produced 2019)</td>
<td>Total No. samples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Approx. 935 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State of monitoring by Fukushima Prefecture of agricultural, forestry and fishery products</th>
<th>(April 1, 2019 to February 29, 2020)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Classification</td>
<td>Total No. samples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables &amp; Fruits</td>
<td>2,147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock products</td>
<td>3,782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultivated edible plants &amp; Mushrooms</td>
<td>975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine Fishery products</td>
<td>5,054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inner water-cultivated fish</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild edible plants &amp; Mushrooms</td>
<td>768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inland water Fishery products</td>
<td>1,076</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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
- Initiatives to revitalize industries and livelihoods
- Initiatives to build communities
- People, NPOs, businesses and others involved in affected areas after the earthquake

### Cooperation and collaboration with diverse actors

- Residents and other actors in disaster-affected areas
- Local governments in disaster-affected areas
- NPOs in disaster-affected areas
- Businesses in disaster-affected areas

### Main efforts


- **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

- **“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

- **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

- **“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

- **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.

- **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

- **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

### 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)
- 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 Matsuhashia 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.

(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), Shibukawa 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 Matsuhashia 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 (Guye), 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/

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
"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.

Reference: Main Memorial Facilities and Disaster Remains in 3 Disaster-stricken Prefectures
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

*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 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

Under jurisdiction of Reconstruction Agency (JPY 1,402.4 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 Reconstruction Agency (JPY 124.1 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

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

Projected amount for execution
JPY 37.1294 trillion

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intensive Reconstruction Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mar</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Evacuees
(Number of evacuees)

- Open evacuation orders in July: 470,000
- Assistance of temporary housing: 340,000
- Improvement of the environment for temporary housing: 260,000
- Total evacuation orders in February: 470,000

#### Removal and disposal of disaster waste (debris)
(Disposal of debris, amount disposed)

- Excluding areas under evacuation orders in Fukushima Prefecture
- Treatment of tsunami sediment and amount disposed
- Removal and disposal of debris (completed out of planned areas (393 areas) and units (18,227) for the status of payment of Livelihood Recovery Support Grant (additional portion))
- Disposal of debris near temporary storage facility: 4% (site acquired) and completed

#### Infrastructure

#### Coastal measures
(Percentage of planned recovery and reconstruction projects (671) that have started and finished)

- Until the end of March 2014, percentage of planned recovery projects (471) that have started and finished
- From the end of June 2019, this excludes the 12 municipalities in Fukushima Prefecture that have been designated as areas under evacuation orders

#### Reconstruction Roads and Reconstruction Support Roads
(Percentage of completed extensions (i.e., extensions between ICs where construction has started) and extensions in service out of the planned extensions of the 570km (total sections under construction and in service))

#### Independent housing reconstruction
(Status of payment of Livelihood Recovery Support Grant for Disaster Victims (additional portion))

#### Urban development
(group relocation for disaster management, rezoning, etc.)

- Development of city development plans
- Formulation of plans for projects to promote group relocation for disaster management

#### Public housing for disaster-affected people
(Percentage of the number of planned units (30,232) in public housing for disaster-affected people for which construction has started (site acquired) and completed)

- Public housing for disaster-affected people that is being coordinated or has been set aside for persons who return home are not included in the progress rate
from the Great East Japan Earthquake
(Key indicators ①)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sept</td>
<td>225,000</td>
<td>171,000</td>
<td>119,000</td>
<td>71,000</td>
<td>51,000</td>
<td>47,000</td>
<td>43,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>31,000</td>
<td>28,000</td>
<td>26,000</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>33,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>27,000</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>32,000</td>
<td>29,000</td>
<td>26,000</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reconstruction and Revitalization Period

Independent rebuilding, rebuilding in public housing for disaster-affected people, etc.

Fukushima Pref.
97% complete

Recovery and reconstruction

Start
68%
Finish
16%
Start
81%
Finish
22%
Start
98%
Finish
49%
Start
99%
Finish
71%
Start
100%
Finish
80%

Development of housing lots for private housing, other

Start
98%
Complete
22%
Start
99%
Complete
45%
Start
99%
Complete
70%
Start
99%
Complete
89%
Start
100%
(393 areas)
Complete
98%
(17,799 units)
Complete
99%
(18,173 units)
Complete
99%
(18,213 units)

Completion of public housing for disaster-affected people

Start
93%
Complete
31%
Start
97%
Complete
58%
Start
98%
Complete
84%
Start
99%
Complete
96%
Start
100%
(30,202 units)
Complete
99%
(29,786 units)
Complete
99%
(29,952 units)
Complete
99%
(29,952 units)
### The Process and Prospects for Reconstruction

#### Intensive Reconstruction Period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key indicators</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medical facilities</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Percentage of hospitals on the rebound from restrictions or inability to accept patients (182 locations))&lt;br&gt;Recovery of damaged hospitals</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>School facilities</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Percentage of damaged public school facilities (2,330 schools*) that have completed disaster recovery projects (excluding schools located in areas under evacuation orders)&lt;br&gt;Restoration of damaged public school facilities</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Agriculture and fishery industries</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Percentage of the area of farmland damaged by the tsunami (19,690 ha) that has been able to resume farming (from FY2016, this excludes farmland damaged by the tsunami diverted for other non-agricultural uses))&lt;br&gt;Recovery of damaged areas of farmland, removal of salt, other</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Local industries</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Mining and manufacturing production index in disaster-affected areas)&lt;br&gt;103 Before disaster&lt;br&gt;(Estimated value of production of mining and manufacturing businesses located in the tsunami inundation area (compared to the same month of the year prior to the disaster))&lt;br&gt;Mostly recovered to levels outside disaster area</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Support for businesses</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Number of tenants in temporary facilities)&lt;br&gt;(Recovery through group subsidies for small- and medium-sized businesses: Total number of recipients)&lt;br&gt;(Percentage of businesses that reported that sales had recovered to the same level or higher immediately before the disaster: Survey of recipients of group subsidies)&lt;br&gt;(Measures to counter double loans: Number of loans factored, etc. (every six months, Organization to Restructure Business After the Great East Japan Earthquake, Industrial Reconstruction Corporations) Financing support measures for small- and medium-sized businesses: Financing record: Special loans for recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake, disaster relief loan, safety net loan Security record: Emergency guarantee on recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake, disaster-related guarantees, safety net guarantee No.5)&lt;br&gt;Mostly recovered to levels outside disaster area</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Measures for individual debtors</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Personal debt management guidelines: Total number of debts settled)</td>
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</tbody>
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*Parameters and definitions of indicators shown as percentages differ in part at each point in time depending on the progress of the project.*
## Reconstruction and Revitalization Period

### Approx. Cost and Business Impact

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2,709</td>
<td>JPY 0.07 trillion</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>2,519</td>
<td>JPY 0.07 trillion</td>
<td>59 cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>2,242</td>
<td>JPY 0.07 trillion</td>
<td>56 cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>1,426</td>
<td>JPY 0.3 trillion</td>
<td>33 cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>874</td>
<td>JPY 0.01 trillion</td>
<td>31 cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>JPY 0.01 trillion</td>
<td>33 cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>JPY 0.01 trillion</td>
<td>59 cases</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Support for the Resumption of Seafood Processing Operations

- 83% of affected businesses have resumed operations by restoring ice-making and cold storage facilities and raising land.

### Improvement/Maintenance of Temporary Shops and Other Facilities

- 44.8% of affected businesses have received support for recovery through the provision of group subsidies, with support for double loan measures.

### Full-Scale Reconstruction of Local Industries and Shopping Areas

- 5 cases in 2015
- 2 cases in 2016
- 4 cases in 2017
- 2 cases in 2018
- 1 case in 2019

---

**Legend:**
- %: Percentage of affected businesses
- JPY: Japanese Yen
- trillion: Trillion yen
- cases: Number of affected businesses

**Notes:**
- The reconstruction and revitalization period covers the years from 2015 to 2021.
- The chart shows the percentage of affected businesses and the number of cases for each year.
- The cost associated with each year is provided in the form of JPY and the number of cases.
- The support for the resumption of seafood processing activities includes the restoration of ice-making and cold storage facilities and raising land.
- The improvement/maintenance of temporary shops and other facilities involves the provision of group subsidies and double loan measures.
- Full-scale reconstruction of local industries and shopping areas includes the number of cases for each year.
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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