



復興庁

Reconstruction Agency

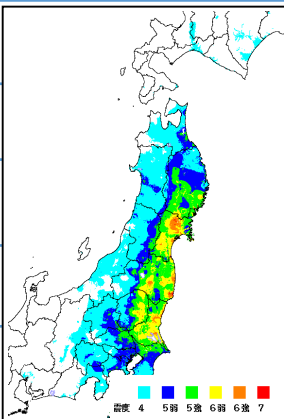
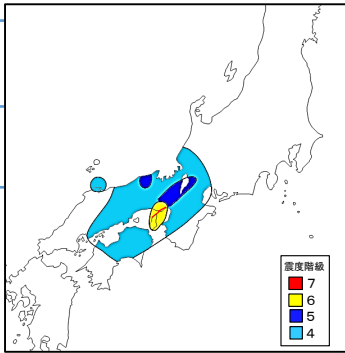
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From the "Second Reconstruction and Revitalization Period"

June 2021

I. Overview of the Great East Japan Earthquake

	Great East Japan Earthquake		(Reference) Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake
Date and time of occurrence	March 11, 2011, 14:46 JST		January 17, 1995, 5:46 JST
Magnitude	9.0		7.3
Type of earthquake	Subduction zone		Near field
Disaster-affected area	Agriculture, forestry and fisheries area		City center
Number of prefectures with a seismic intensity of 6-lower or greater	8 (Miyagi, Fukushima, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Iwate, Gunma, Saitama, Chiba) Seismic intensity 7: Northern Miyagi Prefecture Seismic intensity 6 upper : Southern/Central Miyagi Prefecture, Nakadori/Hamadori region in Fukushima Prefecture, Northern/Southern Ibaraki Prefecture, Northern/Southern Tochigi Prefecture		1 (Hyogo)
Tsunami	Large tsunamis observed at various areas (Max. wave height: Soma [9.3 m and higher], Miyako [8.5 m and higher], Ayukawa in Ishinomaki City [8.6 m and higher])		Reports of tsunami several tens of centimeters high, no damage
Characteristics of damage	Tsunamis caused extensive damage in coastal areas. Many areas were destroyed.		Buildings collapsed. Large-scale fires mainly in Nagata Ward.
Deaths Missing	Deaths: 19,747 (including disaster-related deaths) (Iwate: 5,145, Miyagi: 10,567, Fukushima: 3,920) Missing: 2,556 (Iwate: 1,111, Miyagi: 1,217, Fukushima: 224)		Deaths: 6,434 Missing: 3
Housing damage (Completely destroyed)	122,005 (Iwate: 19,508, Miyagi: 83,005, Fukushima: 15,435)	104,906	
Application of the Disaster Relief Act	241 municipalities (10 prefectures of Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Chiba, Tokyo, Nagano and Niigata)	25 municipalities (2 prefectures of Osaka and Hyogo)	

II. Current Status and Future Efforts (Summary)

Areas affected by the earthquake and tsunami: At the overall completion stage of reconstruction

It is necessary to tackle the remaining issues, such as the mental care of the disaster-affected people.

Areas affected by the nuclear disaster: At the beginning stage of full-scale reconstruction and revitalization

It is necessary for the national government to continue to take a leading role in a medium- to long-term response.

1. Support for Evacuees

Detailed response to issues that emerge as reconstruction progresses

- Provide seamless support according to the situation, such as prolonged evacuation life and transition from temporary housing to permanent housing
- Continue to monitor the elderly, provide mental and physical care, support community formation and support children

2. Reconstruction of Homes and Cities

Housing reconstruction is steadily moving forward, and infrastructure development has been mostly completed.

- Development of residential land, including development of public housing for disaster-affected people and relocation to higher ground, and improvement of transportation and logistics networks, such as damaged roads and railroads, have mostly been completed.
- Support the utilization of residential land created by land readjustment and land left after group relocation.

3. Revitalization of Industries and Livelihoods

Production facilities have mostly been restored. Support the development of sales channels in the seafood processing industry.

- Production facilities have mostly been restored, but the recovery of sales in the seafood processing industry, which is the core industry of the disaster-affected area, has been delayed.
- Support the development of sales channels and conversion of raw materials for processing in the seafood processing industry

4. Reconstruction and Revitalization of Fukushima

Evacuation orders have been lifted in all areas, except for Restricted Area.
Full-scale advance towards reconstruction and revitalization

- Continue efforts to return to normal after the accident and to revitalize the environment
- Improve living environment for returnees, promote migration, etc., develop "Specified Reconstruction and Revitalization Bases" in Restricted Area
- Promote the Fukushima Innovation Coast Initiative, establish an international educational and research base
- Support resumption of farming for the revitalization of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and respond to reputational damage

III. Progress of Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake

		Figures before the disaster or maximum figures	Current status
Evacuees	The number of evacuees	470,000 (Immediately after the disaster)	40,000 May 2021
	Number of people living in emergency temporary housing	316,000 April 2012 (maximum)	1,000 May 2021
Infrastructure/housing	Reconstruction Roads and Reconstruction Support Roads (Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima)	570km (Planned)	535km (94%) April 2021
	Public housing for disaster-affected people (Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima, Ibaraki, Chiba, Niigata, Nagano) Note: Excludes units under coordination and for returnees	29,654 (Planned number of units)	29,654 (100%) December 2020
	Development of residential land with relocation to higher ground (Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima)	18,227 (Planned number of units)	18,227 (100%) December 2020
Industries and livelihoods	Volume of shipments of manufactured products (Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima)	10,763.7 billion yen 2010	12,639.2 billion yen 2018
	Areas able to resume farming (Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima, Ibaraki, Chiba)	19,690 ha (Areas affected by the tsunami)	18,560 ha (94%) January 2021
Nuclear disaster	Dimension of areas under evacuation orders	1,150 km ² August 2013 (maximum)	337 km ² (29%) March 2020
	The number of countries and regions imposing import restrictions on Japanese agricultural, forestry and fishery products and foods	54 countries/regions (maximum)	14 countries/regions (Abolition: 40, Relaxation: 12) May 2021

1. Support for Evacuees

Detailed response to issues that emerge as reconstruction progresses

- (Current status) • The number of evacuees has decreased from the initial 470,000 after the disaster to 40,000. (May 2021)
- The number of residents in emergency temporary housing decreased from a maximum of 316,000 to 1,000. (May 2021)
 - All of the evacuees in Iwate and Miyagi prefectures have secured new homes and have moved out of temporary housing. (End of March 2021)
- (Efforts) • Continue seamless support according to the stage of reconstruction
- Watching over the elderly people to prevent isolation, providing mental and physical care
 - Building new communities in public housing for disaster-affected people and other housing at the new location after leaving temporary housing
 - Creating purpose in life (agricultural work, cooking classes, storyteller activities and other activities in which the disaster-affected people participate)
 - Providing learning support and mental care for the disaster-affected children, and more



Support for building community
in the new housing complex on higher ground
(Discussion for establishment of residents' association)



Providing a sense of purpose of life and developing opportunities
for exchange for residents through growing vegetables

2. Reconstruction of Homes and Cities

The reconstruction of homes and cities has mostly been completed.

- (Current status) • Development of residential land with relocation to higher ground (approximately 18,000 unit plan) and development of public housing for disaster-affected people (approximately 30,000 unit plan) have been completed.
 - Note: Excluding units under coordination and for returnees
- Approximately 70% of the land left after relocation (public land) has been decided to be used.

- (Efforts) • Support for the utilization of developed residential land and land left after relocation by a detailed response to issues specific to each community



Public housing for disaster-affected people in Rikuzentakata City, Iwate Prefecture (Osabe area)



Relocation to higher ground in Ishinomaki City, Miyagi Prefecture (Oginohama area)

Development of transportation and logistics infrastructure has mostly been completed.

1. Reconstruction Roads and Reconstruction Support Roads

- (Current status) • Approximately 535 km (approx. 94%) opened out of the total planned length of approx. 570 km

- (Efforts) • Aim to complete construction of some unopened sections within FY 2021

2. Railroads

- (Current status) • As the JR Joban Line resumed full service (March 14, 2020), all damaged railroads have been restored (including restoration by BRT).



3. Revitalization of Industries and Livelihoods

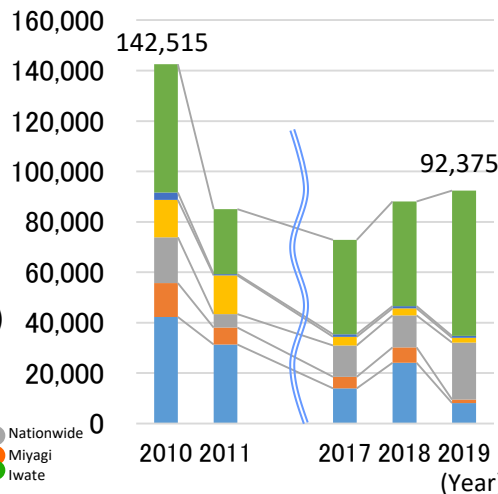
Production facilities have mostly been restored.
Continue to support the seafood processing industry which is the core industry.

- (Current status) • Production facilities in the three disaster-affected prefectures have mostly been restored, but the fishery industries have been facing challenges.
- The volume of shipments of manufactured products has recovered to the pre-disaster level. (Iwate: 130%, Miyagi: 131%, Fukushima: 103% (2018/2010))
 - The national government's target of 1.5 million overnight stays by tourists from overseas in six prefectures of Tohoku was achieved. (2019)
 - 94% of the farmland affected by the tsunami has resumed operations, and 98% of seafood processing facilities have resumed operations.
 - Fishing has been sluggish, and sales in the seafood processing industry are still in recovery.
- (Efforts) • Support the seafood processing industry (the core industry of the disaster-affected area) in developing sales channels and converting raw materials for processing

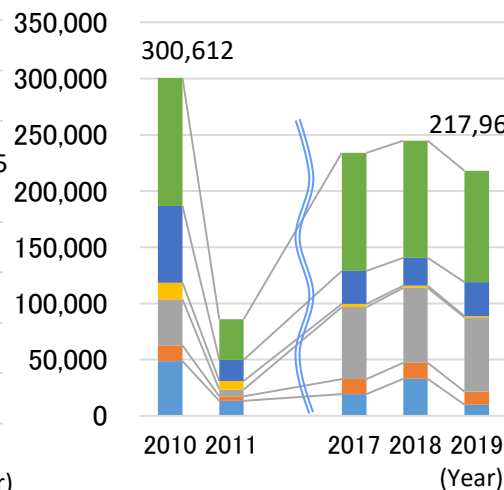


Strawberry Farming Complex
(Watari Town, Miyagi Prefecture)

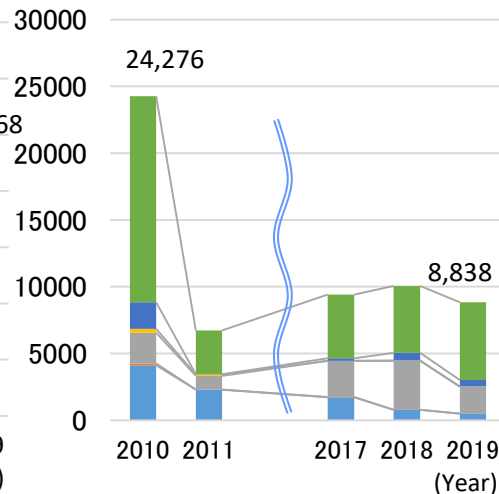
Changes in catches by species in Iwate Prefecture (t)



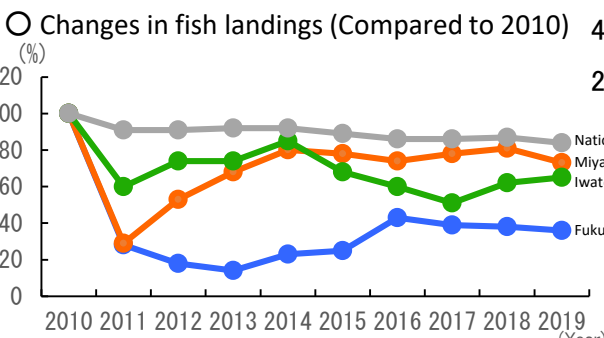
Changes in catches by species in Miyagi Prefecture (t)



Changes in catches by species in Fukushima Prefecture (t)



Legend: Pacific saury (Blue), Salmon (Orange), Mackerel (Grey), Japanese flying squid (Yellow), Skipjack tuna (Dark Blue), Others (Green)



4. Reconstruction and Revitalization of Fukushima

In March 2020, evacuation orders were lifted in all areas, except for Restricted Area. Full-scale reconstruction and revitalization started.

1. Returning to normal after the accident (decommissioning and contaminated water measures)

- Based on the medium- and long-term road map, the national government takes a leading role in the safe and steady implementation of decommissioning and contaminated water measures.
- Based on the Basic Policy on handling of ALPS treated water, the national government will do its utmost to implement countermeasures against reputational damage.

2. Removed soil

(Current status) • Decontamination was completed in 100 municipalities in eight prefectures, except for Restricted Area. (March 2018)

- Approximately 50% of the temporary storage site has been restored to its original state, and approximately 80% of removed soil has been transported. (April 2021)

(Efforts) • Management and restoration of temporary storage sites, and transportation to interim storage facilities
• Treatment of specified waste, such as volume reduction and recycling, for final disposal

3. Promotion of returning and reconstruction of livelihoods

(Current status) • The number of evacuees in Fukushima Prefecture has decreased (from a maximum of 165,000 to 35,000).

- The number of residents in the all areas where evacuation orders have been lifted has been gradually increasing (14,000).

(Efforts) • Improvement of living environment, such as medical care, long-term care, education, shopping, housing, and transportation
• Promotion of migration and settlement of new residents

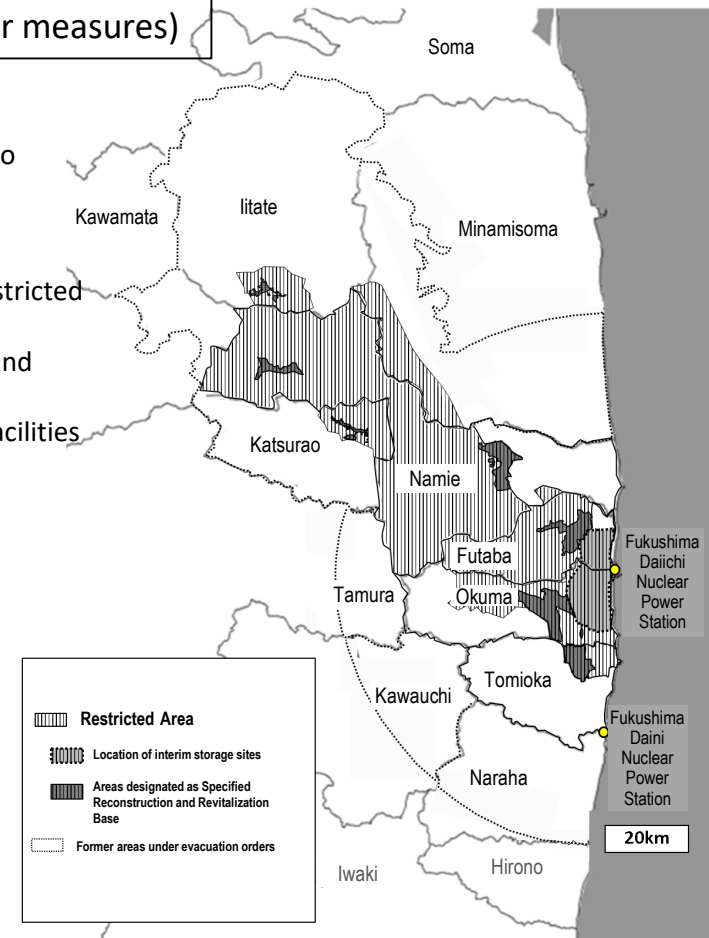
4. Reconstruction and revitalization of Restricted Area

(Current status) • In March 2020, the evacuation order was lifted in Futaba Town (areas under preparation for lifting evacuation orders).

⇒ Evacuation orders have been lifted in all areas, except for Restricted Area.

- In line with resumption of operation of the entire the JR Joban Line, evacuation orders in areas around Futaba Station, Ono Station and Yonomori Station were lifted ahead of other areas. (March 2020)

(Efforts) • Promotion of decontamination and improvement of living environment, including infrastructure, in the Specified Reconstruction and Revitalization Bases of six towns and villages



Conceptual diagram of areas under evacuation orders (as of March 10, 2020)

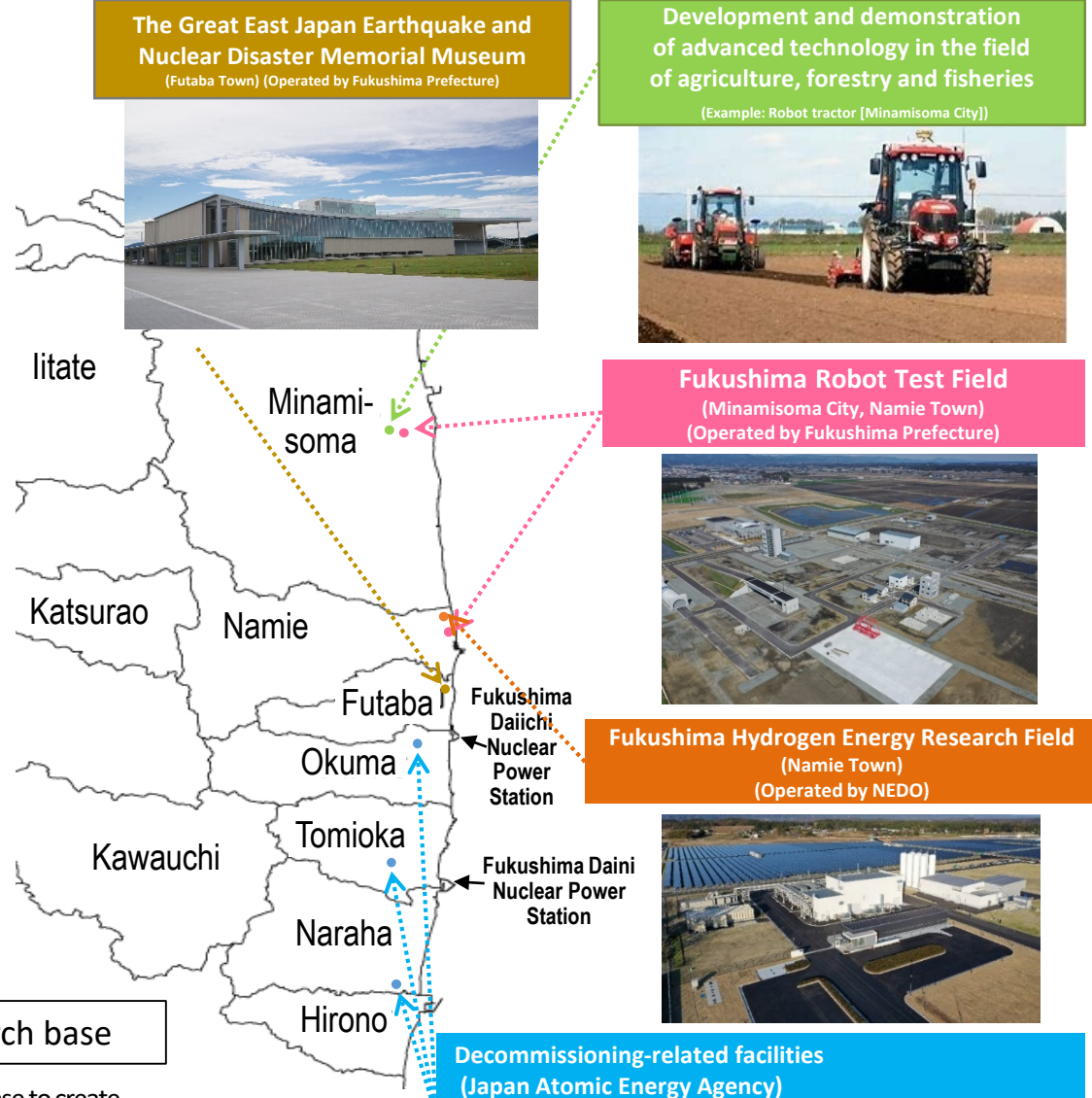
5. Fukushima Innovation Coast Initiative

- (Current status) • Development of bases is progressing, and business attraction is also progressing.
- Decommissioning field
 - : Development of decommissioning technology, human resource development, etc.
 - Robot field
 - : Drone demonstration experiment, World Robot Summit
 - Energy field
 - : Creation of industries related to energy, such as renewable energy and hydrogen
 - Agriculture, forestry and fisheries field
 - : Promoting the development and practical application of advanced technologies
 - Aerospace field
 - : Developing and concentrating aerospace industries, such as aircraft engines
 - Medical field
 - : Technical development support for medical-related industries

(Efforts) • New business development and business expansion by local companies, as well as attracting businesses from outside the region

6. Establishment of an international educational and research base

- An international educational and research base will be established as a core base to create innovations that contribute to strengthening industrial competitiveness and solving problems common to the world by working on the research and human resource development that are indispensable for the creative reconstruction of Fukushima.
- The basic concept will be developed in FY 2021.



The Great East Japan Earthquake and Nuclear Disaster Memorial Museum
(Futaba Town) (Operated by Fukushima Prefecture)



Development and demonstration of advanced technology in the field of agriculture, forestry and fisheries
(Example: Robot tractor [Minamisoma City])



Fukushima Robot Test Field
(Minamisoma City, Namie Town)
(Operated by Fukushima Prefecture)



Fukushima Hydrogen Energy Research Field
(Namie Town)
(Operated by NEDO)



Decommissioning-related facilities (Japan Atomic Energy Agency)

1. Okuma Analysis and Research Center (Okuma Town)
2. Collaborative Laboratories for Advanced Decommissioning Science (Tomioka Town)
3. Naraha Center for Remote Control Technology Development (Naraha Town)



Okuma Analysis and Research Center



Collaborative Laboratories for Advanced Decommissioning Science



Naraha Center for Remote Control Technology Development

7. Revitalization of agriculture, forestry and fisheries

(Current status) • In the 12 municipalities affected by the nuclear disaster, the areas where farming resumed are at 32% of the pre-disaster level. (As of the end of FY 2019)

- Coastal fisheries in Fukushima Prefecture are in a transition phase from test operations, which ended in March 2021, to full-scale operations. The fish landings are at 18% of the pre-disaster level. (As of 2020) (The fish landings including offshore fisheries are 36% compared with before the disaster.) (As of 2019)

(Efforts) • Support for resumption of farming (Development of large-scale agricultural management with high labor productivity, and creation of production areas that produce high value-added products over a wide area)

- Support for resumption of full-scale operations, such as development of sales channels
- Dispelling harmful rumors about products from the disaster-affected areas

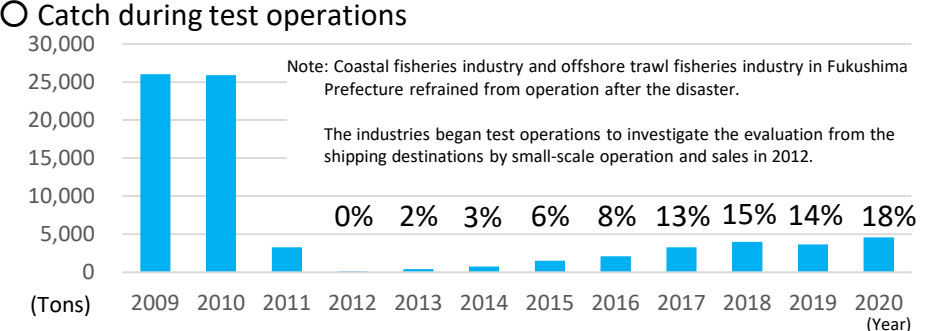
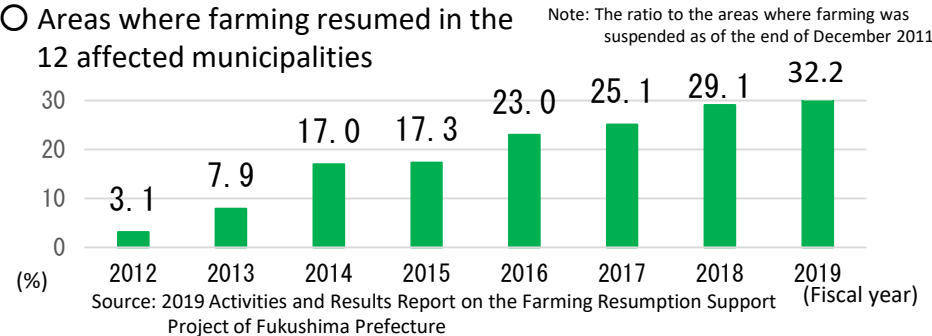
8. Countermeasures against reputational damage

(Current status) • Although the price gap between products from Fukushima Prefecture and the national average is decreasing, the gap of some products is fixed.

- Of the 54 countries/regions that have taken import control measures, 40 have abolished the measures, and 12 have relaxed them.

(Effort) • Disseminate information about the appeal of agricultural products from Fukushima using various media such as TV, radio and the Internet.

- From the three perspectives of "informing," "treating" and "inviting," distribute videos featuring influencers on YouTube to promote the safety of the products and encourage viewers to make a purchase.



The first to fourth videos were watched more than two million times in total. (As of March 31, 2021)



First video: Mr. Ryuji (Cooking expert)

Fourth video: Mr. Sakana-kun (Ichthyologist, celebrity)

IV. Efforts for the "Reconstruction Olympics and Paralympics"

Introduce the reconstruction process and the appeal of affected areas to the world while expressing gratitude for support so that the Tokyo 2020 Games can support the reconstruction of these areas as the "Reconstruction Olympics and Paralympics."

1. Games at the disaster-affected areas

- Baseball and softball will be held in Fukushima Prefecture (Fukushima Azuma Baseball Stadium)
- Football will be held in Miyagi Prefecture (Miyagi Stadium) and Ibaraki Prefecture (Ibaraki Kashima Stadium)

2. Torch relay

- The torch relay ran through disaster-affected areas after starting from J-Village in Fukushima Prefecture.
- Hydrogen produced at the Fukushima Hydrogen Energy Research Field is used to power the cauldron and the torch for the torch relay (used in some sections of Fukushima Prefecture, Aichi Prefecture and Tokyo).

3. Utilization of products from disaster-affected areas

- The eaves of the entrance gate to the National Stadium have been constructed with wood from the three prefectures affected by the disaster.
- Providing cuisine using foods from the disaster-affected areas in the Athletes' Village, arranging Victory Bouquets using flowers mainly from these areas

4. Boosting momentum by the host towns

- Promotion of the registration of host towns, including the "ARIGATO" Host Town for Supporting Reconstruction campaign

5. Provision of reconstruction information

- Holding events to introduce the attractiveness of food, flowers and other products from the three disaster-affected prefectures, as well as reconstruction information
- Information provision to embassies in Tokyo



Fukushima Azuma Baseball Stadium
(Fukushima Prefecture)



Miyagi Stadium (Miyagi Prefecture)



(Offered by: the Tokyo 2020 Organizing Committee)
Torch relay departing from J-Village



Cuisine using food from the disaster-affected areas. It was served at the event related to the Olympics and Paralympics.

In light of a decade of progress after the disaster and challenges, establish policies for actions in each field, systems to support reconstruction, and organizations from the Second Reconstruction and Revitalization Period (2021 to 2025), based on Article 3 of the Basic Act on Reconstruction in Response to the Great East Japan Earthquake.

Basic policy and efforts in each field

1. Area affected by the earthquake and tsunami

At the stage of "overall completion" of reconstruction

⇒ Aim for the reconstruction project to **fulfill its role** in the second period.

○ Construction project

• Most of the project has been completed. Part of the project has yet to be completed, and will continue within the budget already secured.

○ Support for people affected by the disaster

(mental care, community formation, monitoring, consultations, etc.)*

• Continue to provide support according to the progress of the project amid changes in social conditions

○ Support for children

(additional placement of teachers, placement of school counselors, financial assistance for schooling)*

• Continuous support according to the progress of the project, such as the situation of children in need of support

*For projects that are not completed within the second period, consider how to support and take appropriate measures.

○ Reconstruction of homes and cities

• Continue support for rent reductions and special rent reduction projects for a determined period of time
• Detailed response and support for utilizing developed residential land and land left after the relocation

○ Industries and livelihoods

• Support the revitalization and relocation of small and medium-sized enterprise groups (restriction and prioritization of targets)
• Support the seafood processing industry in developing sales channels and converting raw materials for processing

○ Strengthening collaboration with regional revitalization

• Enhancing and strengthening collaboration between reconstruction and regional revitalization measures

3. Passing on lessons and memories to future generations

- Establishment of national memorial and prayer facilities in Fukushima Prefecture
- Identifying effective reconstruction methods and efforts, as well as providing information and enlightenment to related organizations

2. Area affected by the nuclear disaster

It is necessary for the national government to continue to take a leading role in the medium- to long-term response. ⇒ Efforts for full-scale reconstruction and revitalization over the next decade

○ Returning to normal after the accident

- Implement safe, steady decommissioning and measures for contaminated water, which are the prerequisites for reconstruction.
- Make responsible, timely conclusions regarding ALPS treated water.

○ Efforts to revitalize the environment

- Management and restoration of temporary storage sites, and the development of interim storage facilities and transportation to the facilities
- Treatment of specified waste, such as volume reduction and recycling, for final disposal

○ Promotion of returning and migration, rebuilding of livelihoods, etc.

- Preparing the environment for returnees, promoting migration/settlement, etc.
- Continuously supporting disaster-affected people
- Development of the Specified Reconstruction and Revitalization Bases while managing the progress

• Accelerating the discussion of policies for lifting evacuation orders outside the Specified Reconstruction and Revitalization Bases

○ Promotion of the Fukushima Innovation Coast Initiative

• Promote with emphasis on core fields for industrial development in areas including Hamadori

○ Establishment of an international educational and research base

• Promote efforts to establish a new base that will be the core base for creative reconstruction

○ Reconstruction of businesses and agriculture, forestry and fishery industry

• Support for business resumption, acceleration of resumption of farming, forest maintenance, revitalization of log wood forests and production areas for special forest products, and support for full-scale fishery operations and the seafood processing industry

○ Dispelling rumors and promotion of risk communication

- Continuous provision of information both domestically and internationally to eliminate negative rumors about agriculture, forestry and fisheries products, tourism, etc.
- Verification of regulations on food, etc.
- Promotion of abolition and relaxation of import regulations

Project scale and financial resources

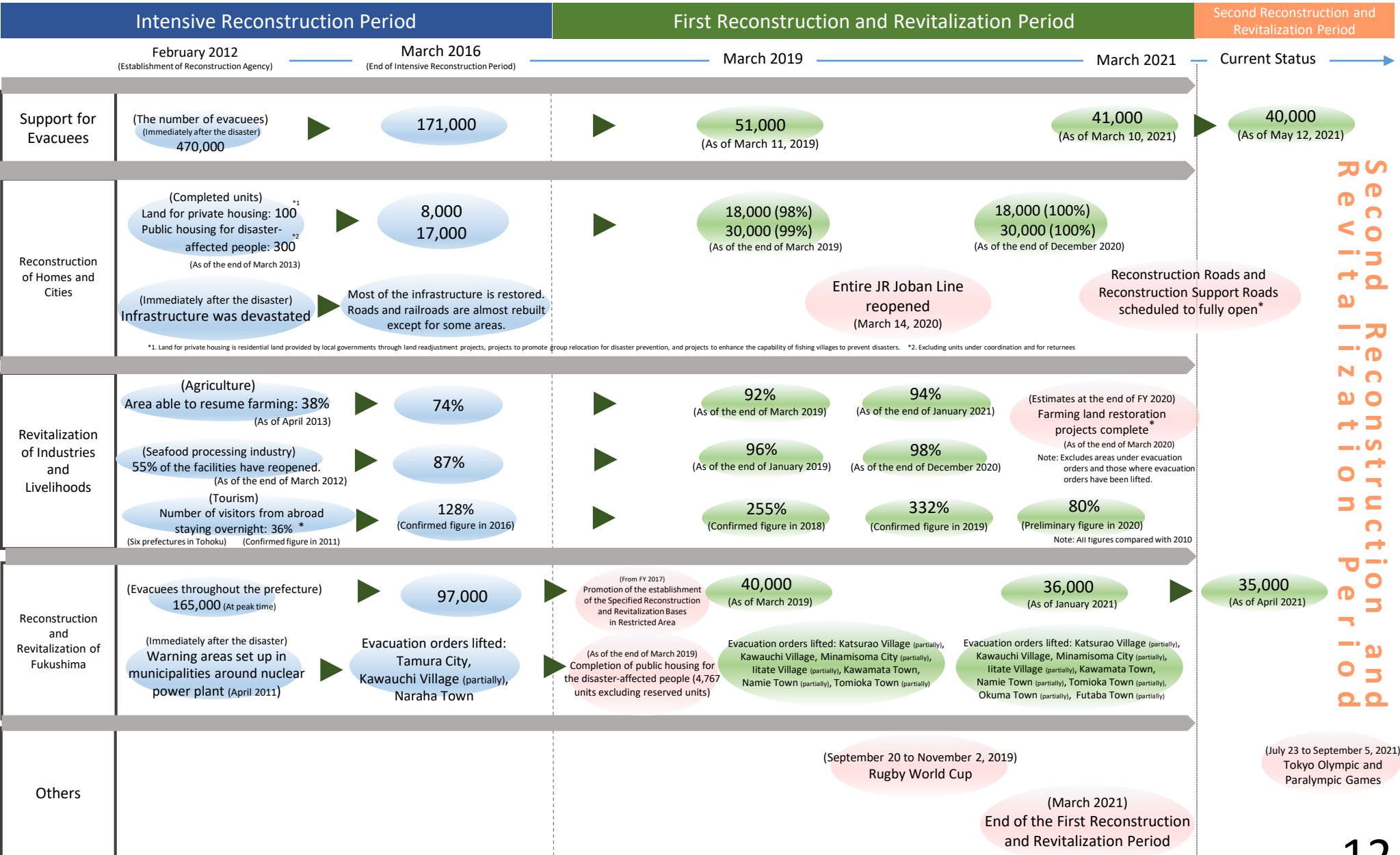
- Estimated budget for 15 years from FY 2011 to FY 2025: Approximately 32.9 trillion yen
※Detailed responses to new issues and various needs are required in the nuclear disaster-affected areas. It is important to review responses as necessary.

Organization

- Extend the period of establishment for the Reconstruction Agency by ten years, relocate the Iwate Reconstruction Bureau to Kamaishi and the Miyagi Reconstruction Bureau to Ishinomaki
- Establish an organization in charge of knowledge utilization in the Reconstruction Agency and share knowledge with related organizations

(Reference) The Process and Prospects for Reconstruction

March 2021



Second Reconstruction and Revitalization Period