



復興庁

Reconstruction Agency

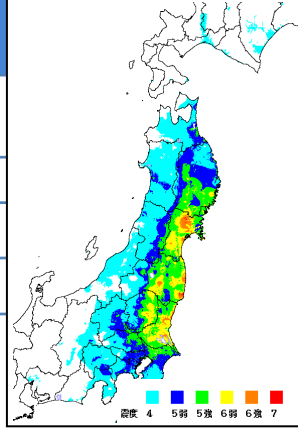
復興・創生 その先へ

Current Status of Reconstruction and Future Efforts

- I Overview of the Great East Japan Earthquake
- II Japanese Government's Response to the Great East Japan Earthquake
- III Phases of Reconstruction
- IV Status of Reconstruction and Reconstruction Efforts
- Related Data

August 2024

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: 19,765 (including disaster-related deaths) (Iwate: 5,145, Miyagi: 10,570, Fukushima: 3,935) Missing: 2,553 (Iwate: 1,110, Miyagi: 1,215, Fukushima: 224) | | Deaths: 6,434 Missing: 3 |
| Housing damage (Completely destroyed) | 122,039 (Iwate: 19,508, Miyagi: 83,005, Fukushima: 15,469) | | 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) |
| Multiple disasters | Accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, TEPCO Area of evacuation order: 1,150km ² (August 2013(maximum)) Number of evacuees : 470,000 (just after the occurrence of the disaster) | | — |

II. Japanese Government's Response to the Great East Japan Earthquake

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|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| Immediate Responses | Disaster caused by the nuclear power station accident | | Disaster caused by the earthquake and tsunami | |
| | <div><div>Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters</div><div><div>[At the beginning]</div><div>Director-General: Prime Minister</div><div>Vice Director-General: Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry</div><div>Secretariat: Cabinet Office</div></div><div>Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness, Article 16(1)</div><div>[November 2, 2012 and onward]</div><div>Director-General: Prime Minister</div><div>Vice Director-General: Chief Cabinet Secretary; Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry; Minister of the Environment; Chairman of the Nuclear Regulation Authority</div><div>Secretariat: Cabinet Office</div></div> <div><div>• Evacuation orders</div><div>• Core cooling and water injection</div><div>• Rescue and aid</div><div>• Support for evacuation shelters and provision of supplies</div></div> | | <div><div>Extreme Disaster Management Headquarters</div><div>Basic Act on Disaster Management, Article 28-2(1)</div><div>Chairperson: Prime Minister</div><div>Assistant Chairperson: Chief Cabinet Secretary, Minister of State for Disaster Management, Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications, Minister of Defense</div><div>Secretariat: Cabinet Office (Disaster Management)</div><div><div>• Rescue and aid</div><div>• Search</div><div>• Support for evacuation shelters, provision of supplies, construction of temporary housing</div><div>• Emergency restoration of essential utilities</div></div></div> | |
| Current Responses | <div><div>Nuclear Emergency Response Headquarters</div><div><Decommissioning, contaminated water and treated water control team></div><div>• Measures for decommissioning, contaminated water and treated water</div><div><Support team for people affected by nuclear incidents></div><div>• Review of areas under evacuation orders</div><div>• Livelihood support for people affected by nuclear incidents</div><div><Ministry of the Environment></div><div>• Disposal of waste</div><div>• Decontamination, establishment of interim storage facilities</div><div>• Monitoring</div><div><Nuclear damage compensation></div><div><Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry></div><div>• Provision of guidance to TEPCO</div><div><Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology></div><div>• Follow-up of compensation status and response thereto</div><div>• Mediation to reach an amicable settlement</div></div> | | <div><div>Reconstruction Headquarters</div><div>Established on 24 June 2011</div><div>Functions as control tower for reconstruction (planning/proposals for reconstruction measures, general coordination)</div><div>Chairperson: Prime Minister</div><div>Assistant Chairperson: Chief Cabinet Secretary, Minister of State for Reconstruction</div><div>Reconstruction Agency</div><div>Established on 10 February 2012</div><div>Functions as control tower for reconstruction (planning/proposals for reconstruction measures, general coordination), implementation of reconstruction projects, etc.</div><div>Support for affected people</div><div>• Protection and counseling support</div><div>• Community development support</div><div>• "Mental recovery"</div><div>Housing reconstruction and community development</div><div>• Reconstruction of housing and cities</div><div>• Improvement of living environment</div><div>• Development of transportation and logistics networks</div><div>Revitalization of industries and livelihoods</div><div>• Support for developing sales channels</div><div>• Support for securing human resources</div><div>• Promotion of tourism</div><div>Reconstruction and revitalization of Fukushima</div><div>• Support for evacuees outside the prefecture</div><div>• Development of Specified Reconstruction and Revitalization Bases Area</div><div>• Fukushima Innovation Coast Framework</div><div>• Elimination of harmful rumors</div></div> | |

III. Phases of Reconstruction

I Intensive Reconstruction Period (March 2011–March 2016)

Basic Guidelines for Reconstruction in Response to the Great East Japan Earthquake

(Cabinet decision July 2011 / Revised August 2011)

Aim for the earliest possible restoration/reconstruction of disaster-affected areas

<Organizations/systems>

- Basic Act on Reconstruction promulgated and enforced (Jun. 2011)
→ Reconstruction Headquarters established
- Act for Establishment of the Reconstruction Agency Promulgated (Dec. 2011)
Enforced (Feb. 2012)
→ **Reconstruction Agency established**
- Act on Special Zones for Reconstruction promulgated and enforced (Dec. 2011)
- Mid-and-Long-term Roadmap* determined (Dec. 2011) *Revised in 2019
- Special account for reconstruction established (April 2012)

*Mid-and-Long-term Roadmap towards the Decommissioning of TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings

<Others>

- Number of occupied emergency temporary housing units at peak (Mar. 2012)
- Fisheries start test operation in Fukushima Prefecture (Jun. 2012 to Mar. 2021); currently transitioning to full operation.
- Evacuation shelters eliminated (Feb. 2013)
- Review of area of evacuation order completed (Aug. 2013)
- Disaster waste disposal completed with the exception of certain areas in Fukushima Prefecture (Mar. 2014)

II First Reconstruction/Revitalization Period (Apr. 2016 to Mar. 2021)

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

(Cabinet decision Mar. 2016 / Revised Mar. 2019)

While meticulously addressing new issues and diverse needs that arise as reconstruction progresses in phases, aim to achieve reconstruction that leads to independence of disaster-affected areas and serves as a role model of regional revitalization.

<Organizations/systems>

- Specified Reconstruction and Revitalization Bases Area system established (Feb. 2017)
- the mandate of the Reconstruction Agency extended for another 10 years (Jun. 2020)

<Others>

- All landing functions restored at 319 disaster-affected fishing ports. (Mar. 2018)
- Restoration of major port facilities completed (Mar. 2018)
- Decontamination completed in 100 municipalities in eight prefectures, except for the Difficult-to-return-home Area (Mar. 2018)
- Evacuation orders lifted in all areas, except for the Difficult-to-return-home Area (Mar. 2020)
- Reconstruction of housing and cities and almost all public infrastructure works completed (Dec. 2020)
- Provision of emergency temporary housing units in Iwate and Miyagi prefectures terminated (Mar. 2021)
- Transportation of removed soil, etc. after decontamination within Fukushima Prefecture (excluding Difficult-to-return-home Area) to interim storage facilities almost completed
- A cumulative total of 3,090 businesses moved out from temporary plants and other facilities, with 97 occupants remaining. (Mar. 2021)

III Second Reconstruction/Revitalization Period (Apr. 2021 to Mar. 2026) <Current phase>

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

(Cabinet decision Mar. 2021)

The philosophy of the First Reconstruction/Revitalization Period is retained.

(1) Area affected by the earthquake and tsunami

Meticulously respond to issues that remain

- To support people affected by the disaster, meticulously address issues specific to each phase of reconstruction
- Encourage utilization of land left after relocation
- Support the seafood processing industry, the core industry of the disaster-affected area, in developing sales channels and converting raw materials for processing

(2) Area affected by the nuclear disaster

National government continues to take the lead in medium- to long-term measures

- Continue with efforts to return to normal after the accident and revitalize the environment
- Prepare the living environment for returnees and promote relocation/settlement, etc.
- Promote measures to encourage people to return to and reside within and outside the Specified Reconstruction and Revitalization Bases Area in Difficult-to-return-home Area
- Promote the Fukushima Innovation Coast Framework, Establish the Fukushima Institute for Research, Education and Innovation (F-REI)
- Support resumption of business in farming, forestry and fisheries, and respond to reputational damage

(3) Passing on lessons and memories to future generations

- Establish state-run memorial/prayer facilities in Fukushima Prefecture
- Collaborations with earthquake historic ruins and legacy facilities
- Compile effective reconstruction methods/measures and private-sector expertise, and widely share and proliferate the outcomes with related organizations.
- Assess reconstruction initiatives

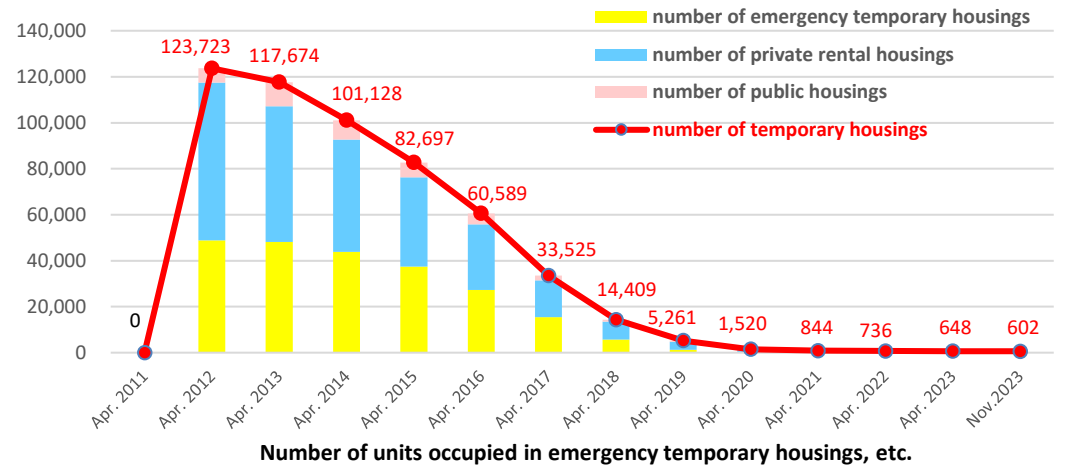
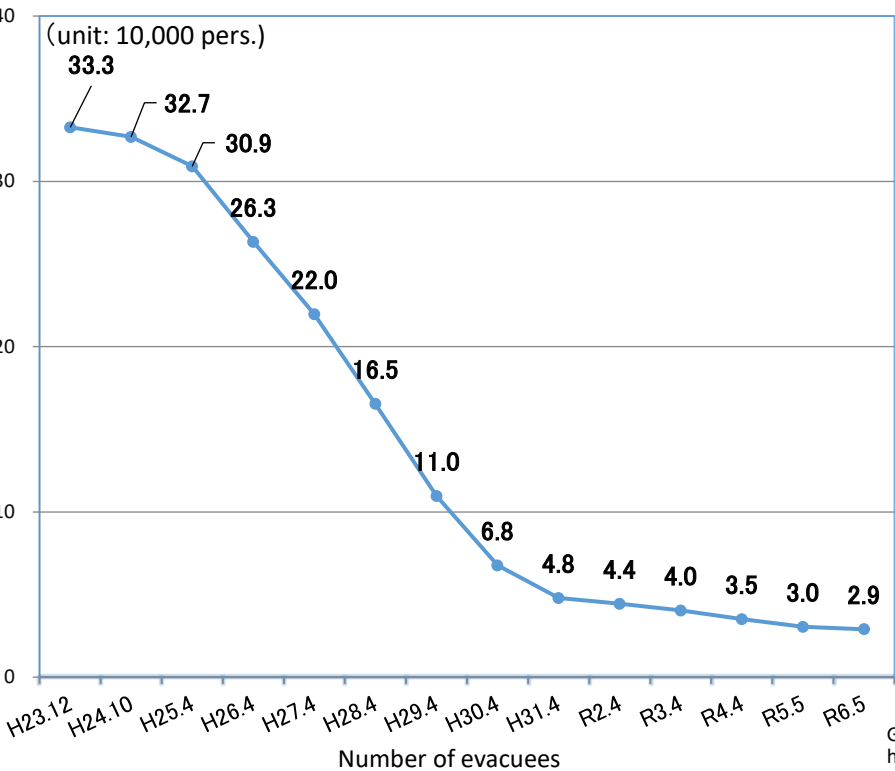
IV. Status of Reconstruction and Reconstruction Efforts ①

【Common Efforts for all the Disaster-affected Areas】

- 1. Support for Evacuees
- 2. Reconstruction of Homes and Cities
- 3. Revitalization of Industries and Livelihoods

1. Support for Evacuees

- (Current status)
- The number of evacuees has decreased from the initial 470,000 after the disaster to 29,000. (May 2024)
 - The number of residents in emergency temporary housing, etc. decreased from a maximum of 124,000 units (316,000 pers.) to 602 units (958 pers.). (November 2023) ※Okuma Town, Futaba Town
- (Efforts)
- Continue seamless support according to the stage of reconstruction
 - Watching over the elderly people
 - Providing mental and physical care
 - Supporting community formation
 - Creating purpose in life
 - Providing learning support and mental care for the disaster-affected children, and more



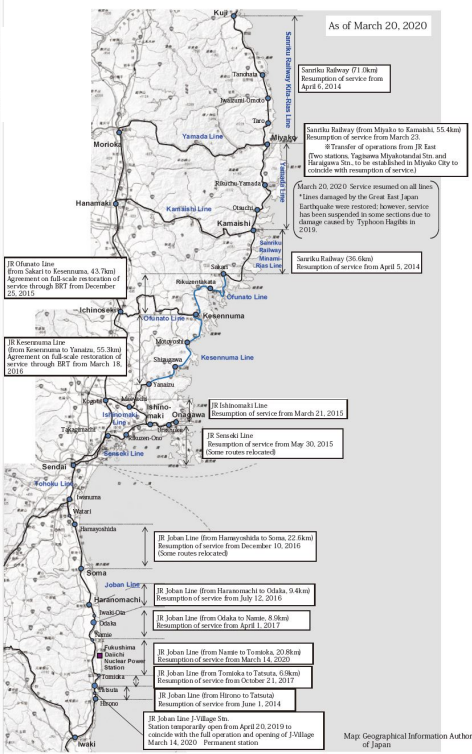
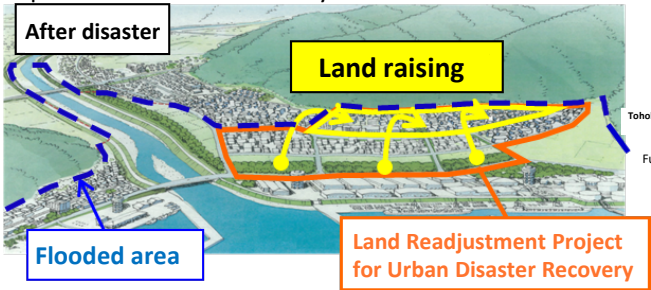
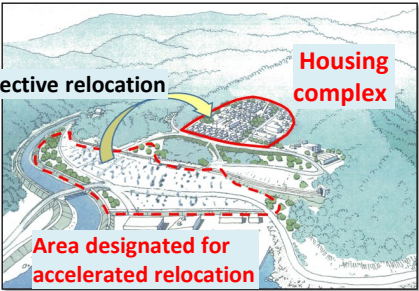
2. Reconstruction of Homes and Cities

(Current status) • Development of residential land with relocation to higher ground (approximately 18,000 unit plan) (Mar. 2020) and development of public housing for disaster-affected people (approximately 30,000 unit plan) (Dec. 2020) have been completed.

Note: Excluding units under coordination and for returnees

- Reconstruction Roads and Reconstruction Support Roads: the total planned length of approx. 570 km was opened to traffic (Dec. 2021)
- All damaged railroads have been restored. (Mar. 2020) (including restoration by Bus rapid transit/BRT)

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

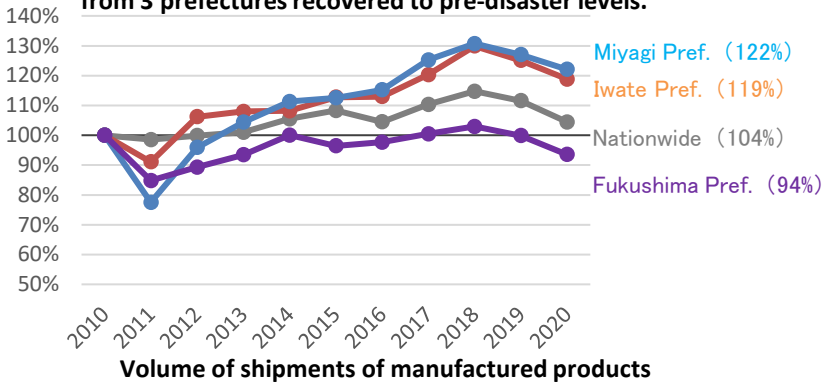


3. Revitalization of Industries and Livelihoods

(Current status) • Production facilities in the three disaster-affected prefectures have mostly been restored.

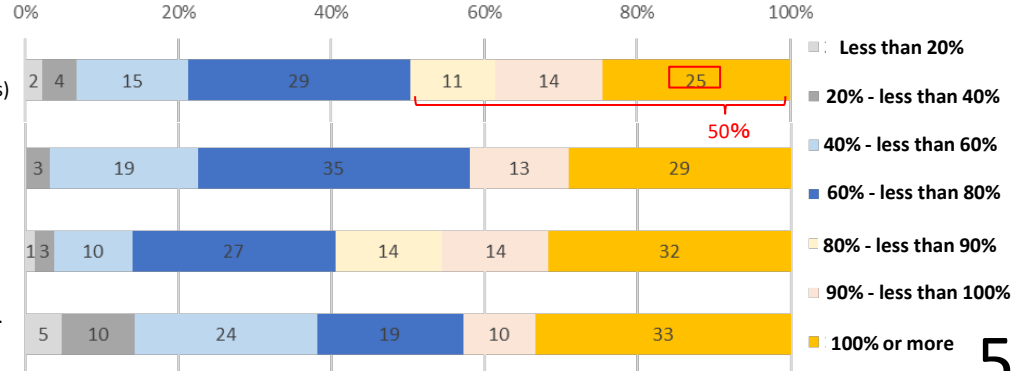
(Efforts) • Support the development of sales channels and conversion of raw materials for processing in the seafood processing industry, which is the core industry of the disaster-affected area

【Industry】 Volume of shipments of manufactured products from 3 prefectures recovered to pre-disaster levels.



【Seafood processing industry】 Sales for seafood processing businesses are still on the way to recovery.

(According to the results of the 11th survey of seafood processing businesses on restoration from the Great East Japan Earthquake, sales were restored to at least to the pre-disaster level at 25% of all seafood processing businesses in six prefectures along the East Coast from Aomori to Chiba, and to 80% or higher of the pre-disaster level at 50% of the businesses.) *The survey was conducted between 10 January and 29 February 2024.



*1 Prepared by the Reconstruction Agency based on the "Census of Manufacture" conducted by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and the "Economic Census for Business Activity" and the "Census of Manufacture" conducted by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.
*2 The value of 2010 is set at 100.

IV. Status of Reconstruction and Reconstruction Efforts ②

【Main efforts in Areas affected by the nuclear disaster】

1. Returning to normal after the accident (decommissioning and measures of contaminated water or ALPS treated water)

2. Efforts for reconstruction and revitalization of Areas affected by the nuclear disaster

2-1. Efforts for Environmental Revitalization

2-2. Lifting of evacuation orders and reconstruction and revitalization of Difficult-to-return-home Area

2-3. Promotion of returning and reconstruction of livelihoods

2-4. Fukushima Innovation Coast Framework

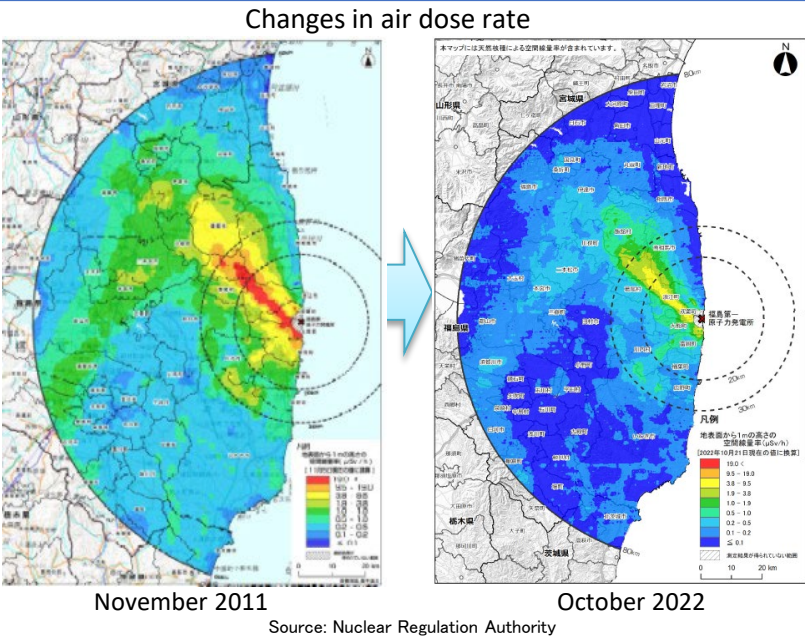
2-5. Fukushima Institute for Research, Education and Innovation (F-REI)

2-6. Revitalization of agriculture, forestry and fisheries

2-7. Countermeasures against reputational damage

1. Returning to normal after the accident (decommissioning and measures of contaminated water or ALPS treated water)

- Based on the Mid-and-Long-term Roadmap towards the Decommissioning of TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, the national government takes a leading role in implementing safe and steady steps.
- To proceed with the decommissioning of TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station and achieve restoration of Fukushima, the discharge of ALPS (Advanced Liquid Processing System) treated water is a pressing issue that cannot be put off.
- The Comprehensive Report by IAEA on ALPS treated water discharge was released in July 2023, concluding that the discharge is consistent with relevant international safety standards and that its radiological impact on people and the environment is negligible.
- It was decided at the meeting of relevant ministers, etc. held in August 2023 that the government would take full responsibility in taking measures against reputational damage and livelihood concerns caused by the discharge of ALPS treated water, until the discharge is completed.
- At the meeting, the government requested TEPCO to promptly prepare for the commencement of ocean discharge based on the implementation plan approved by the Nuclear Regulation Authority. The ocean discharge was started on August 24, 2023, and is monitored by relevant organizations, with monitoring results disclosed to the public.
- A total of four ocean discharges were made in FY2023. A total of seven discharges are planned in FY2024 (no significant monitoring results were observed that would stop ocean discharges by June 2024).



2. Efforts for reconstruction and revitalization of Areas affected by the nuclear disaster

2-1. Efforts for Environmental Revitalization

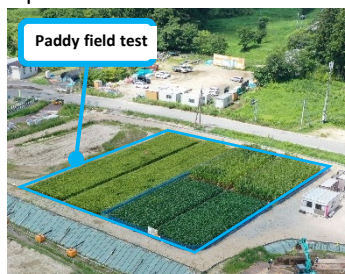
Efforts to reduce the impact of environmental contamination by radioactive materials on human health and the living environment.



Soil storage facility at the Interim Storage Facility (Okuma Town)



Soil reception and separation facility (Okuma Town)



Environmental restoration project (Nagadoro district, Iitate Village)



Demonstration test of road fill in the Interim Storage Facility (Okuma Town)

(Current status) • Decontamination was completed in 100 municipalities in eight prefectures, except for the Difficult-to-return-home Area. (March 2018)

- Approx. 13.9 million m³ of removed soil, etc. has been transported to the interim storage facilities (End of June 2024), and approx. 91% of the temporary storage site has been restored to its original state. (End of March 2024 for government owned site, End of April 2024 for municipalities owned site)

(Efforts) • Management and restoration of temporary storage sites

- Transportation of removed soil, etc. to the interim storage facility
- Treatment of specified waste, such as volume reduction and recycling, for final disposal outside the prefecture

2-2. Lifting of evacuation orders and reconstruction and revitalization of Difficult-to-return-home Area

(Current status)

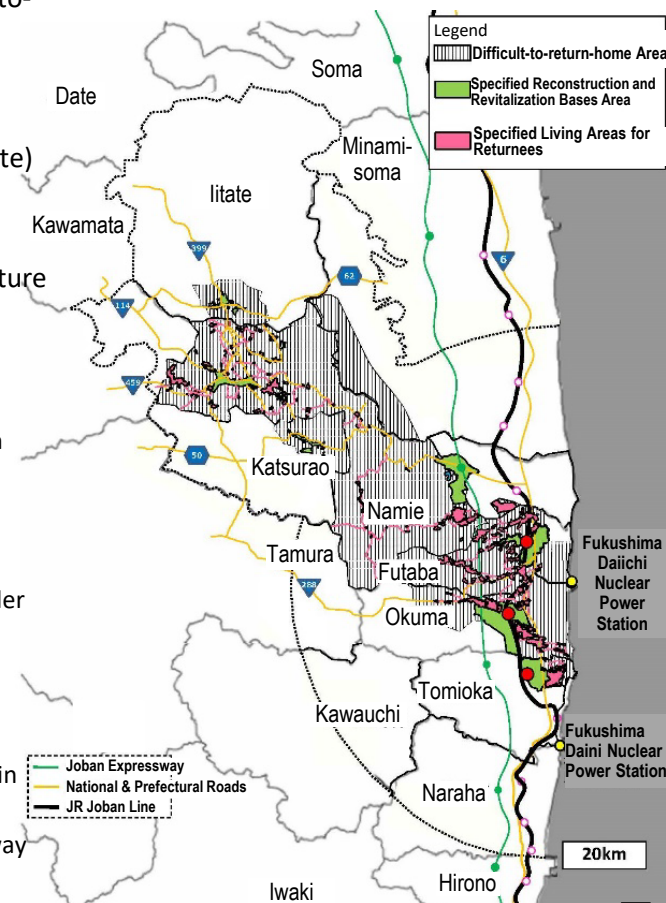
- Decontamination and infrastructure development have been carried out in the target areas, and evacuation orders have been steadily lifted.
- All the evacuation orders were lifted in the Specified Reconstruction and Revitalization Bases Area (SRRBA) in six towns and villages by November 2023.
- In June 2023, under the Revised Act on Special Measures for the Reconstruction and Revitalization of Fukushima, a new "Specified Living Areas for Returnees (SLAR)" has been created, aiming for the return of residents by lifting the evacuation order in areas outside SRRBA.

(Efforts)

• Based on the above-mentioned system, the towns of Okuma and Futaba prepared Reconstruction and Revitalization Plan for SLAR for a part of the area in both towns, which was approved by the Government in September 2023. The preliminary decontamination works started in December 2024 based on the plan. Continuously working on infrastructure development etc. in order to lift the evacuation orders.

• In June 2024, decontamination works started in the SLAR in Namie Town (approved in January 2024). Preparations are underway to begin decontamination works of SLAR in Tomioka Town (approved in April 2024), Okuma Town and Futaba Town (target area was expanded due to change of plans in Okuma and Futaba Town) within FY2024.

• In Katsurao Village, the plan will be developed considering the results of the residents' intention survey conducted in FY2023.

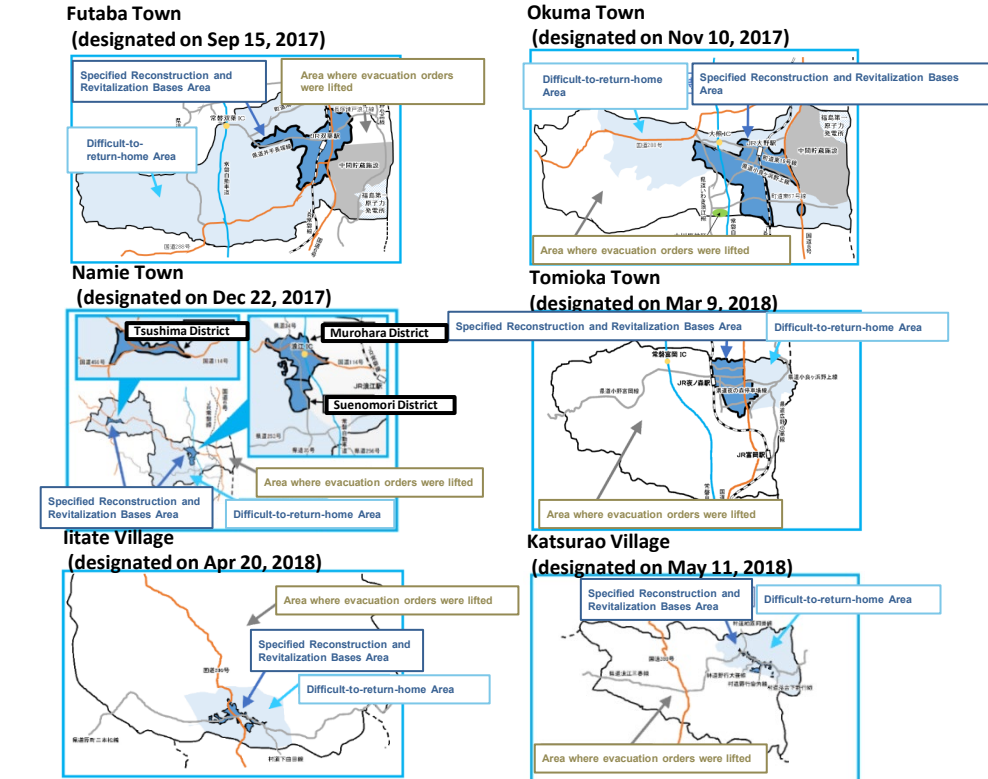


Areas under evacuation orders (as of Apr. 23, 2024)

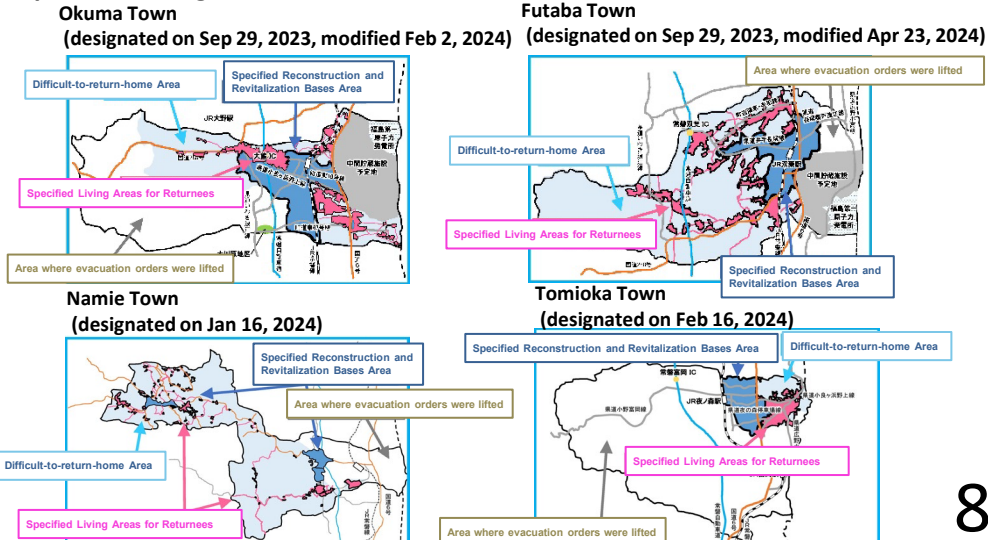
2-2. Lifting of evacuation orders and reconstruction and revitalization of Difficult-to-return-home Area

| Where? | | When? | What? |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Areas under preparation for lifting evacuation orders & Restricted residential areas | | By Mar 2020 | Evacuation orders have been lifted in all areas, except for the Difficult-to-return-home Area. |
| Difficult-to-return-home Area | Specified Reconstruction and Revitalization Bases Area (SRRBA) (Katsurao Village, Okuma Town, Namie Town, Tomioka Town, Iitate Town) | Mar 2020 | Evacuation orders in areas around JR Futaba Station, Ono Station and Yonomori Station were lifted ahead of other areas. |
| | | Jun 2022 | Evacuation order for Katsurao and Okuma was lifted. |
| | | Aug 2022 | Evacuation order for Futaba was lifted. |
| | | Mar 2023 | Evacuation order for Namie was lifted. |
| | | Apr 2023 | Evacuation order for Tomioka (Yonomori and Oosuge district) was lifted. |
| | | May 2023 | Evacuation order for Iitate was lifted. |
| | | Nov 2023 | Evacuation order for Tomioka (Oragahama and Fukaya district) was lifted. |
| | Area outside the SRRBA | Aug 2021 | The "Approach to the Lifting of Evacuation Orders for the Return and Resettlement Outside of the SRRBA" was decided. |
| | | Jun 2023 | Revised Act on Special Measures for the Reconstruction and Revitalization of Fukushima was promulgated and went into effect. (Specified Living Areas for Returnees (SLAR)) |
| | | Apr 2024 | The "modified Reconstruction and Revitalization Plan for the SLAR of Okuma" and "Reconstruction and Revitalization Plan for the SLAR of Futaba" were approved. |
| | Area outside the SRRBA | Sep 2023 | The "Reconstruction and Revitalization Plan for the SLAR of Okuma" and "Reconstruction and Revitalization Plan for the SLAR of Futaba" were approved. |
| | | Jan 2024 | The "Reconstruction and Revitalization Plan for the SLAR of Namie" was approved. |
| | | Feb 2024 | The "modified Reconstruction and Revitalization Plan for the SLAR of Okuma" and "Reconstruction and Revitalization Plan for the SLAR of Tomioka" were approved. |
| | Area outside the SRRBA | Apr 2024 | The "modified Reconstruction and Revitalization Plan for the SLAR of Futaba" was approved. |

【Specified Reconstruction and Revitalization Bases Area】



【Specified Living Areas for Returnees】



2-3. 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 26,000 (June 2024)).

- The number of residents in the all areas where evacuation orders have been lifted has been gradually increasing.
(approx. 4,000 in April 2017 ➡ approx. 17,000 in May 2024)

(Efforts) • Improvement of living environment, such as medical care, nursing care, education, shopping, housing, and transportation

- Promotion of settlement of new residents (providing information on housing and jobs through the Fukushima 12 Municipalities Settlement Support Center, assisting in securing housing, and providing grants to support settlement, etc.)

Medical and nursing care, welfare

April 2018 Minamisoma City

"Ume-no-Ka", a special assisted living facility for the elderly reopened

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

"Okuma Mominoki-en" opened, a group home for the elderly with dementia

February 2021 Okuma Town Medical Clinic opened

December 2021 Odaka Medical Clinic opened

April 2022 Tomioka Town "Co-living Support Center Sakura no Sato" opened

June 2022 Namie Town "Fureai Welfare Center" opened

February 2023 Futaba Town Medical Clinic opened



Futaba Medical Center

Workplaces

September 2018: Mitsufluji Corporation plant opened in Kawamata-nishi Industrial Park in Kawamata Town

October 2019: NBS Co.,Ltd. plant opened in Naraha-kita Industrial Park in Naraha

May 2021: Ohashi Kisan plant opened in Tanoiri Industrial Park in Kawauchi Village

June 2021: ROBOTCOM & FA.COM plant opened in Minamisoma Fukko Industrial Park

September 2021: A grain drying, preparation and storage facility opened in Namie Town

April 2022: Berg Fukushima Co.,Ltd. opened a plant vaccine research institute in Kawamata-nishi Industrial Park in Kawamata Town

July 2022: Okuma Incubation Center opened (Okuma Town)

April 2023: Asano Nenshi Co.,Ltd FUTABA SUPER ZERO MILL opened in Futaba Town

Housing

Reconstruction Public Housing:

- ➡ 4,767 units completed

Disaster Public Housing for returnees:

- ➡ 453 units completed



Hiwada housing complex,
reconstruction public housing
managed by the prefecture

Education

Elementary/Junior high schools already reopened in 11 municipalities(except Futaba Town)

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 opened

April 2022 : Tomioka Elementary School & Tomioka JHS opened

April 2022 : Naraha Elementary School opened

April 2023 : "Manabiya Yumenomori" opened in Okuma Town

March 2023: A committee started to discuss the reopening of the school in Futaba Town



Manabiya
Yumenomori

Transportation, etc.

[JR Joban Line]

March 2020: All lines reopened. J-Village Sta. established

[Joban Expressway]

March 2020: Joban-Futaba IC opened

Opening ceremony of J village Sta.

[Soma-Fukushima Road]

December 2019: Soma IC to Soma-Yamakami JCT opened

August 2020: Date-Koori IC to Koori JCT opened

April 2021: Entire section opened to traffic



Shopping

March 2017: *Sakura Mall Tomioka* opened in Tomioka Town

June 2018: *Kokonara Shopping Town* opened in Naraha Town

June 2019: *Daiyu 8 Odaka* opened in Minamisoma City

July 2019: *Aeon Namie* opened in Namie Town

February 2020: *York Benimaru Haramachi* opened in Minamisoma City

April 2021: *Roadside Station(Michi-no-eki) Namie* opened in Namie Town

April 2021: A commercial facility opened in Ogawara, Okuma Town

August 2023: *FamilyMart F-BICC* opened in Futaba Town

August 2023: *Seven Anshin Otodokebin* (mobile sales) started in Iitate village



Roadside Station Namie

2-4. Fukushima Innovation Coast Framework

- In June 2014, the Fukushima Innovation Coast Framework, an initiative aimed to create a new industrial platform in Hamadori and other areas, was established by the Fukushima International Research Industry City (Innovation Coast) Framework Association. In May 2017, the Act on Special Measures for the Reconstruction and Revitalization of Fukushima was revised to legislate the framework into law.
- Under the Framework, the plan is to utilize various technologies (e.g., robot technology for decommissioning operation) for resolving issues in other fields, and to develop specialized personnel as leaders of new technologies and industries in order to support regional reconstruction. In addition, building on projects for regional energy and agricultural, forestry and fisheries industries as seedbeds, new research/industry bases will be established to generate new technologies and industries in the future.

3 Pillars

(1) A region where all challenges are possible

(2) Local companies play central roles

(3) Human resources development that sustains the Framework

Concrete Initiatives

(1) Industrial clustering

- Business creation support
- Technology development and commercialization support, etc.

(2) Education/Human resources development

- Career education in conjunction with the Framework
- Development of top leaders, etc.

(3) Expansion of the circle

Drawing visitors by creating new attractions in collaboration with the local community, etc.

(4) Information dissemination

Widely share information through the Great East Japan Earthquake and Nuclear Disaster Memorial Museum, etc.

6 Key Areas

Decommissioning

Developing technology through collective wisdom of Japan and the rest of the world

- Establish international decommissioning R&D sites to accelerate the decommissioning of TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station (Naraha Town, Tomioka Town, Okuma Town)

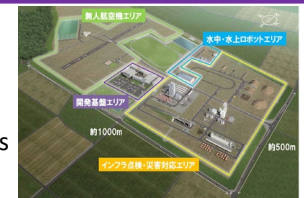


Naraha Center for Remote Control Technology Development

Robotics and drones

Clustering the robotics industry around Fukushima Robot Test Field

- Fukushima Robot Test Field offers the environment for using land/sea/air field robots (Minamisoma City, Namie Town)



Energy, Environment, Recycling

Establishing technologies for leading-edge renewable energy and recycling

- Establish a smart community where renewable energy including hydrogen energy are efficiently used



Source: Toshiba Energy Systems & Solutions Corporation
Fukushima Hydrogen Energy Research Field (FH2R) (Namie Town)

Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries

Regenerating agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries by utilizing ICT, robotic technology, etc.

- Establish ICT-based agricultural model
Demonstration of self-driving tractor operation



Medical and health care

Cultivating corporate sales channels through technology development support

- Cluster health care-related companies and promote new corporate and other entrants



Fukushima Medical Device Development Support Centre (Koriyama City)

Aerospace

Developing next-generation air mobility solutions and strengthening competitiveness of related companies

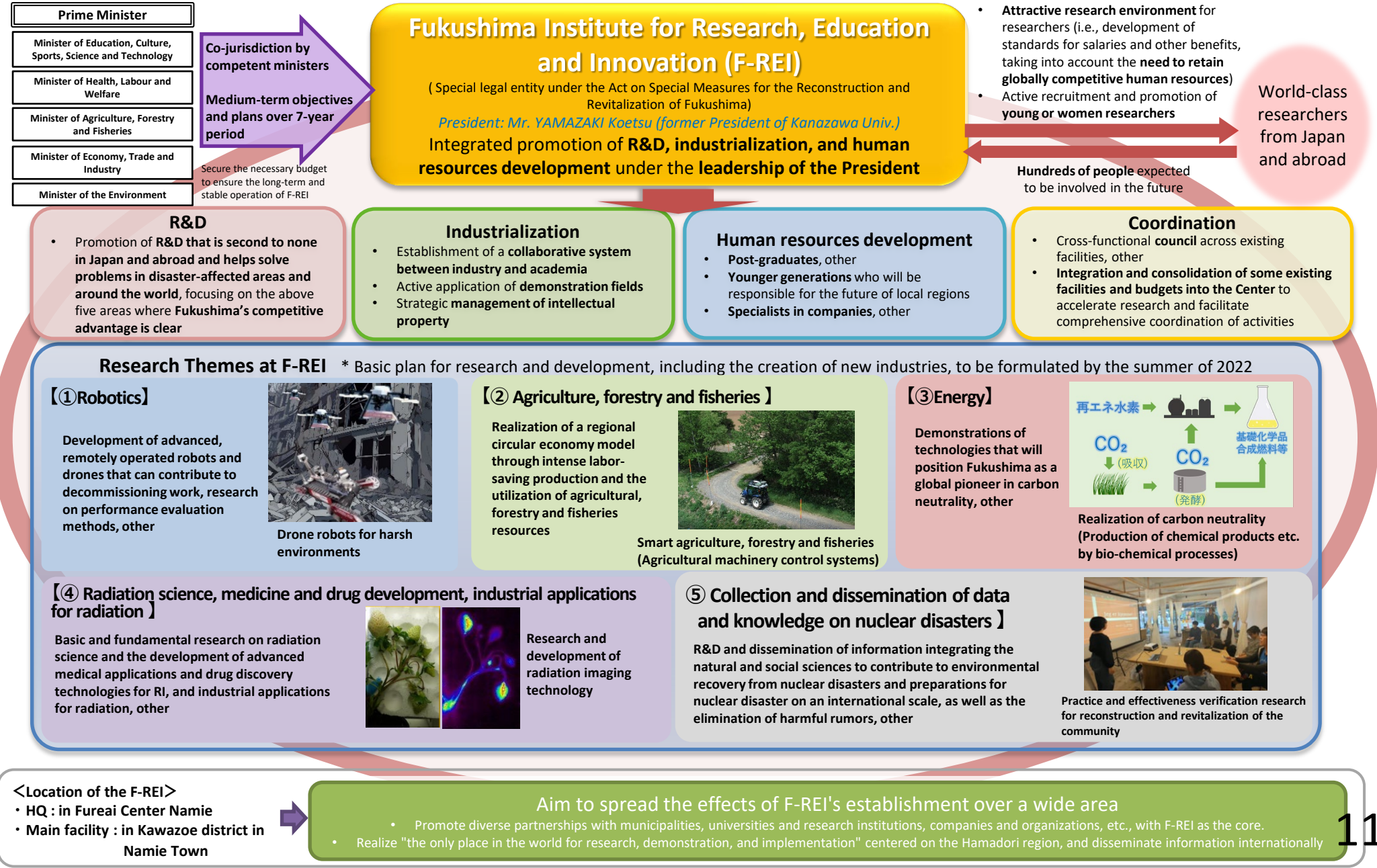
- Support technological exchange and business negotiations in the aerospace industry and companies advancing into the industry



Robot & Aerospace Festa Fukushima

2-5. Fukushima Institute for Research, Education and Innovation (F-REI)

The Fukushima Institute for Research, Education and Innovation (F-REI) aims to become a **world-class, core center for creative reconstruction**, embodying people's **hopes and dreams for realizing the reconstruction of Fukushima and other parts of the Tohoku region, driving Japan's scientific and technological capabilities and industrial competitiveness**, and contributing to **economic growth and the improvement of people's lives**.

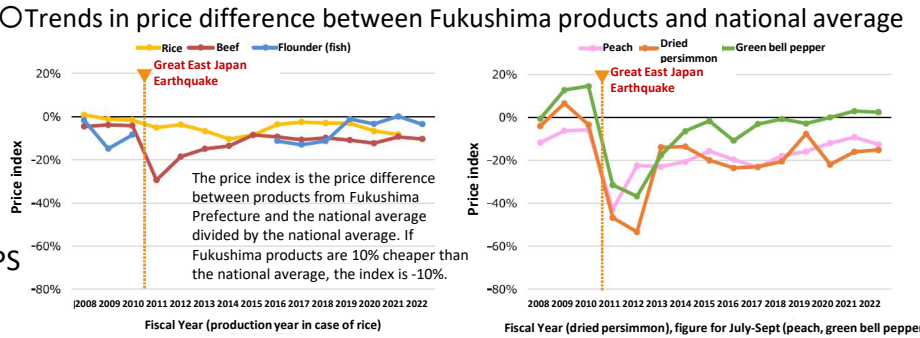
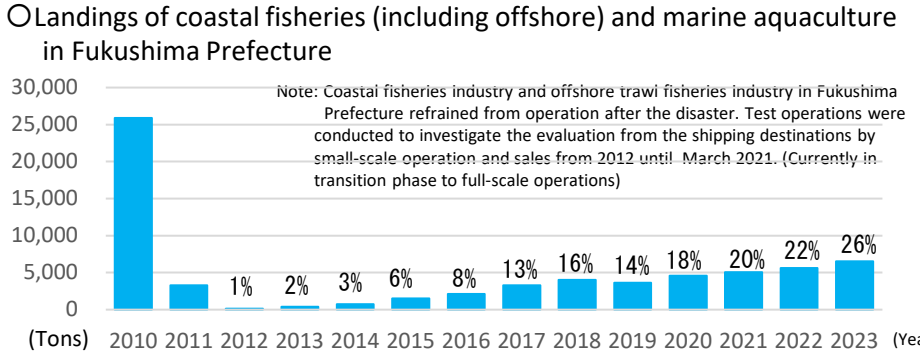
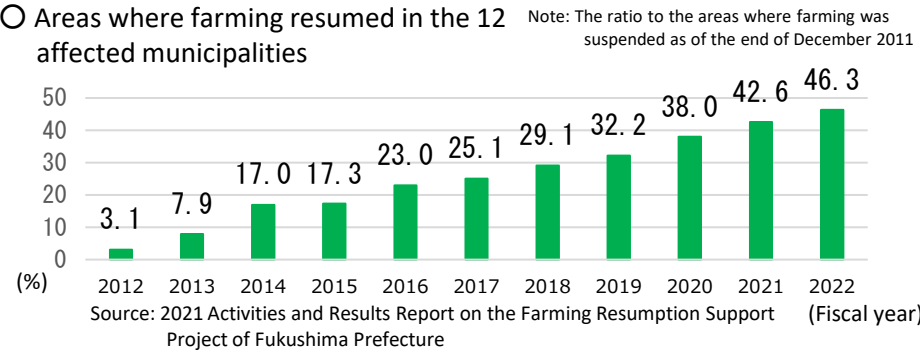


2-6. Revitalization of agriculture, forestry and fisheries

- (Current status)
- In the 12 municipalities affected by the nuclear disaster, the areas where farming resumed are at 50% of the pre-disaster level. (As of the end of FY 2023)
 - 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 26% of the pre-disaster level. (As of end of 2023)
- (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

2-7. Countermeasures against reputational damage

- (Current status)
- Although the price gap between products from Fukushima Prefecture and the national average is decreasing, the price of some products has not yet recovered to pre-disaster level.
 - Of the 55 countries/regions that have taken import control measures, 49 have abolished the measures, and 6 maintain them.
- (Effort)
- Provide information to promote agricultural and other products from Fukushima Prefecture through various media, such as TV, radio and the Internet, while highlighting safety and encouraging people to buy the products.
 - The Measure Package for Information Provision to Increase Understanding of ALPS Treated Water was compiled at the meeting of the Task Force for Measures against Damage Caused by the Nuclear Disaster, Including Reputational Damage held in August 2021. (Revised in April 2022)
 - Public relations activities at the G7 Hiroshima Summit and ministerial meetings.
 - Following the start of the discharge of ALPS treated water into the ocean, a task force meeting was held in August 2023, at which the Minister of Reconstruction instructed the ministries and agencies concerned on points they should follow in their efforts to dispel rumors.
 - In line with the five-pillar policy package (compiled in September 2023) to "protect the fisheries industry," efforts are being promoted to play a central role in addressing reputational rumors.



source : FY2022 Survey on Distribution of Agricultural Products Produced in Fukushima (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries)

[Examples of information dissemination to domestic and international audiences]



TV broadcast in the Tokyo metropolitan area and Kansai region



Distribution of videos in multiple languages.

IV. Status of Reconstruction and Reconstruction Efforts ③ 【Passing on Memories and Lessons of Earthquake Disaster】

1. State-run memorial facilities

- With the aim of consoling the souls of the victims of the Great East Japan Earthquake, passing on our memories of the disaster and the lessons we have learned from it, and sharing with the world our strong determination to achieve reconstruction, the government has been creating hills and open spaces as core centers within reconstruction memorial parks established by local municipalities.

Iwate and Miyagi Prefecture : Completed at the end of FY 2020

Fukushima Prefecture : Construction underway for completion by the end of FY 2025

A state-run memorial facility (Rikuzen-Takata, Iwate Prefecture)



2. Ruins and legacy facilities

- Participated in the Earthquake Disaster Legacy Network Council
- *Rurubu* (travel guide series) special edition : the *Densho Shisetsu* (legacy facilities) Guide (published in March 2023)
- Participated in the Tohoku Reconstruction Tourism Promotion Network (East Japan Railway Company)

Densho Shisetsu (legacy facilities) Guide (*Rurubu* special edition)



3. Share know-how and assess reconstruction policy

(1) “Lessons Learned and Know-how Gained from the Great East Japan Earthquake” (Released in March 2021)

- Collected and studied a huge volume of case examples of initiatives implemented by the public and private sectors, and extracted lessons and know-how from them in consideration of expert knowledge

(2) “Reflection on the Past Decade of Reconstruction Policy” (released in August 2023)

- Collected and organized materials about the transitions of government organizations and initiatives related to reconstruction, progress in reconstruction, etc. for the First Reconstruction/Revitalization Period (FY 2011 to FY 2020), and summarized assessments and issues in consideration of the opinions of external experts

(3) Launched a website for passing on lessons learned from the Great East Japan Earthquake: “*Tsunagu, Mirai-e*” (lit. Passing on to the future) (March 2023)

(4) Share Japan’s expertise with other countries (e.g., Ukraine)

Giving a lecture on reconstruction measures for Ukrainian government officials (May 2023)



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 of contaminated water or ALPS treated water, which are the prerequisites for reconstruction.
- The Government would take full responsibility until the discharge of ALPS treated water is completed.

○ 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 relocation, rebuilding of livelihoods, etc.

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

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

○ Promotion of the Fukushima Innovation Coast Framework

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

○ Establishment of the Fukushima Institute for Research, Education and Innovation (F-REI)

- 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
- Accurate information dissemination after discharge of ALPS treated water.

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

Related Data

| | | Figures before the disaster or maximum figures | Current status |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Evacuees | The number of evacuees | 470,000 (Immediately after the disaster) | 29,000 As of February 2024 (out of which evacuees from Fukushima prefecture: 26,000) |
| | Number of people living in emergency temporary housing | 316,000 April 2012 (maximum) | 958 As of November 2023 |
| Infrastructure/housing | Reconstruction Roads and Reconstruction Support Roads (Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima) | 570km (Planned) | 570km (100%) As of December 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%) As of December 2020 |
| | Development of residential land with relocation to higher ground (Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima) | 18,226 (Planned number of units) | 18,226 (100%) As of December 2020 |
| Industries and livelihoods | Volume of shipments of manufactured products (Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima) | 10,763.7 billion yen 2010 | 11,619.3 billion yen 2020 |
| | Areas able to resume farming (Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima, Ibaraki, Chiba) | 19,660 ha (Areas affected by the tsunami) | 18,870 ha (96%) As of March 2024 |
| Nuclear disaster | Dimension of areas under evacuation orders | 1,150 km ² August 2013 (maximum) | 309 km ² (27%) As of May 2023 |
| | The number of countries and regions imposing import restrictions on Japanese agricultural, forestry and fishery products and foods | 55 countries/regions (maximum) | 6 countries/regions (lifted by 49 countries/regions) As of May 2024 |

(Reference) Revision History of Basic Guidelines for Reconstruction

| | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Mar 2011 | Occurrence of the Great East Japan Earthquake |
| Intensive Reconstruction Period (FY2011 to FY2016) | Jul 2011 | <p>Basic Guidelines for Reconstruction in Response to the Great East Japan Earthquake Decision by Reconstruction Headquarters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reconstruction period is set for 10 years, with the first 5 years as the “intensive reconstruction period”. Lists general and basic ideas and reconstruction measures, including financial resources and systems. • Provides for a necessary review before the end of the intensive recovery period. |
| | Mar 2016 | |
| First Reconstruction/Revitalization Period (FY2016 to FY2020) | Mar 2019 | <p>Basic Guidelines for Reconstruction in Response to the Great East Japan Earthquake from the “Reconstruction and Revitalization Period” Cabinet Decision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The last five years are designated as the “Reconstruction and Revitalization Period”. The guidelines is newly formulated with retaining the initial policy which is largely comprehensive. • Provides for a necessary review to be conducted after three years (March 2019) |
| | Dec 2019 | <p>Basic Guidelines for Reconstruction in Response to the Great East Japan Earthquake from the “Reconstruction and Revitalization Period” Cabinet Decision (entirely amended)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides that future actions will be considered after a review of recovery measures which have been made. <p>July to October 2019 Reconstruction measures are reviewed by the Reconstruction Promotion Committee's “WG on the Reconstruction Measures of the Great East Japan Earthquake”.</p> |
| | Mar 2021 | <p>Basic Guidelines for Reconstruction in Response to the Great East Japan Earthquake after the “Reconstruction and Revitalization Period” Cabinet Decision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In earthquake or tsunami damaged areas, it is aimed to fulfill its role in the reconstruction projects in 5 years (FY2025) after the Reconstruction and Revitalization period. • The areas affected by the nuclear disaster will be covered for the next 10 years (FY2030), and the entire project will be reviewed in the fifth year (FY2025). • Extension of the Reconstruction Agency's establishment period (until the end of FY 2020) by 10 years. The organization of the Agency will be examined in FY2025. |
| | | <p>Basic Guidelines for Reconstruction in Response to the Great East Japan Earthquake from the “Second Reconstruction and Revitalization Period” Cabinet Decision (entirely amended including change of name)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main ideas above are followed. • The 5-year period from FY2021 to FY2025 is designated as the “Second Reconstruction and Revitalization Period,” and the financial resource frame, etc. up to FY2025 is organized. • Provisions for a review to be conducted after three years (March 2024).. |
| Second Reconstruction/Revitalization Period (FY2021 to FY2025) | Mar 2024 | <p>Amended Basic Guidelines for Reconstruction in Response to the Great East Japan Earthquake from the “Second Reconstruction and Revitalization Period” Cabinet Decision (entirely amended)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main ideas above are followed. |
| | FY2025 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the status of recovery measures that have made significant progress since the start of the “Second Recovery and Revitalization Period,” as well as the status of local governments, revisions will be made with a view to recovery during the Second Reconstruction and Revitalization Period, which ends in FY2025. |
| FY 2026 to FY2030 | | <p>Deadline for establishment of Reconstruction Agency</p> |