

For Accelerating the Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake

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Outline of the Great East Japan Earthquake

(1) Size

- Occurred off the coast of Sanriku at 14:46 on March 11, 2011
- The largest ever earthquake on record in Japan (Magnitude 9.0/ Maximum seismic intensity of 7)

(2) Damage (as of January 10, 2014)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Human sufferings<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Deaths: 15,884•Missing: 2,640•Injured: 6,150•Disaster-Related deaths*: 2,916 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Building damages<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Completely destroyed: 126,631•Half destroyed: 272,653•Partially destroyed: 743,492 |
|--|---|

*Compiled by referring to the Act on Provision of Disaster Condolence Grant, etc. (as of September 30, 2013)

(3) Comparison with the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake

Great East Japan Earthquake

- Completely destroyed buildings: approx. 120,000
- A complex disaster covering a wide area, caused by the earthquake, tsunami and the nuclear power plant accident
- Major means for rebuilding houses
 - Rebuilding on the higher ground
 - Rebuilding at the previous sites by raising the ground level
 - Relocation or rebuilding at the previous sites
- A disaster occurring at areas that are facing the problems of depopulation and aging populations

Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake

- Completely destroyed buildings: approx. 100,000
- A disaster due to an epicentral earthquake
- Major means for rebuilding houses
 - Rebuilding at the previous sites
 - Moving or rebuilding at the previous sites
- A disaster occurring at an urban area

1. Rebuilding of Houses and Reconstruction of Towns and Communities

(1) Stages of Reconstruction



(2) Progress of Reconstruction

(Stages of clearing debris and planning → Stages of commencing construction work on a full scale)

- Clearing of debris / Finished*: 34% → **89%** (Nov. 2012 → Oct. 2013)
- Group relocation for disaster mitigation / Obtained consent : 81% → **100%** (Dec. 2012 → Nov. 2013) / Commenced: **64%** (Nov. 2013)
- Land readjustment / Project development: 27% → **94%** (Dec. 2012 → Nov. 2013) / Commenced: **65%** (Nov. 2013)
- Strengthening of disaster prevention measures for fishery villages / Secured budget: 39% → **97%** (Nov. 2012 → Nov. 2013) / Commenced: **50%** (Nov. 2013)

*Excluding areas under the direct jurisdiction of the national government

(3) Initiatives

- [A taskforce for accelerating the rebuilding of houses and reconstruction of towns and communities was set up](#) under the Minister for Reconstruction and it [compiled the 1st to the 4th Acceleration packages of Measures](#).
 - Simplification of the procedures for changing plans for projects for group relocation for disaster mitigation and enhancement of the efficiency of the procedures for compulsory purchase of land
 - Introduction of the CM system and revision of the per-unit rate of service for public work at disaster-affected areas (raised by 21%)
 - Introduction of reconstruction JVs, increase of order lots, and effective use of engineers
 - [Shortening of the time required for the procedures for the property administration system \(from over 6 months to 3 weeks\)](#)
- Local governments nationwide dispatch their officials to disaster-affected areas
[The Reconstruction Agency dispatch retired public officers, citizens with a practical experience and persons with experience as Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers](#).
(State of shortage of personnel in the municipalities improving: 805 → 162 (Feb. 2013 → Nov. 2013))
- The prospect of rebuilding houses and progress of reconstruction are visualized by [a roadmap for reconstruction of housing](#) and [Tsuchioto \(hammering sound\) Information Centers \(photos taken at fixed points are being placed on the website\)](#).
- [The Grants for Rebuilding Houses were newly established](#) in response to the raising of consumption tax rate.



▲ **Ogaguchi area, Ozuchi town, Iwate Pref.**
(Public housing for the disaster-affected)



▲ **Minamiebi area, Soma city, Fukushima pref.** (Group relocation project)

2. Reconstruction of Industries and Livelihoods and Collaboration among Companies

(1) Stages of Reconstruction



(2) Current State of Reconstruction

(from the state of resuming operation at temporary facilities to reconstructing permanent stores and factories)

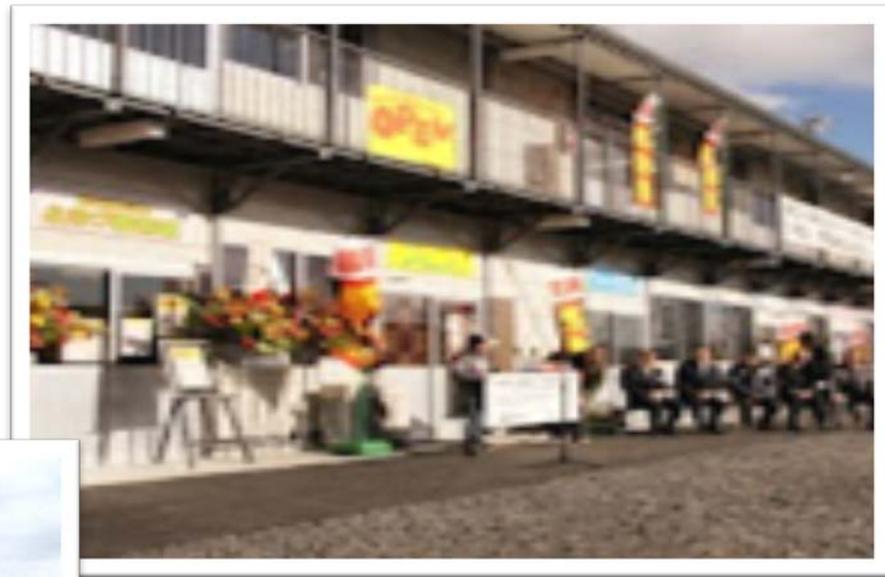
- Agricultural land damaged by the tsunami **available again for farming** / 38% → **63%** (Dec. 2012 → Dec. 2013)
- Fishery processing facilities **resumed operation** / 69% → **78%** (Dec. 2012 → Sep. 2013)
- Recovery and development of facilities by using Group Subsidies / **Supported 549 groups (approx. 10,000 business operators)** (Nov. 2013)
(**36.6%** of the recipients **sales recovered above the level before the earthquake.** (questionnaire survey))
- Support for developing temporary stores and factories / **568 stores and factories were built (2,814 business operators moved in)** (Nov. 2013)

(3) Initiatives

- [Group Subsidies for SMEs](#) for the development of temporary stores and factories, relocation and development of facilities
- Support for operation of disaster-affected companies and matching between such companies and large companies through “[Yui no Ba](#)”
- Establishment of the [Subsidies for Constructing Industry](#) targeting tsunami-damaged areas and Fukushima prefecture ([expansion of support for developing commercial facilities](#))
- Support for business reconstruction by the Rehabilitation Support Organization for Companies Damaged by the Great East Japan Earthquake ([measures for the double loan problem](#))
(Consultations from disaster victims: 873 → **1,636** / Support decided : 103 cases → **342 cases** (Dec. 2012 → Dec. 2013))
- Establishment of the [New Tohoku Partnership Promotion Committee](#) :Strengthening of collaboration with companies (consisting of the Japan Business Federation, the Japan Association of Corporate Executives, the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, etc.)
- [Policy Package to Accelerate Commercial Accumulations and Revitalization of Commercial Districts](#) was compiled.
- the Grants to Accelerate Revitalization of Fukushima is made for [Development of an environment for the resumption of commerce and industry](#)



▲ Recovered farmland (Sendai city)



▲ Fukkou Kirari Shopping area
(Ozuchi town)



◀ Sermon processing factory rehabilitated
(Rikuzentakata city, Iwate pref)

3. Health and Daily Lives

(1) Stages of Reconstruction



(2) Progress of Reconstruction

- “Reconstruction Supporters” warmly watch over disaster victims and provide them with care: **78 supporters (7 organizations)**
- Bases for providing nursing care and other support: **117 bases** (Jul. 2013)

(3) Initiatives

- [A taskforce for health support and living support](#) was set up and [compiled a policy package](#).
 - Health support for evacuees living in temporary housing, etc.
 - [Home health guidance provided by visiting health nurses and ensuring health nurses](#)
 - Strengthening of support for children
 - [Mental and physical health consultation, development of peaceful environments, installation of play equipment, holding of child-rearing events, visiting consultation service](#)
 - Ensuring of human resources who provide medical care and nursing care
 - [Stable entry of welfare and nursing staff and development of an environment to promote their settlement upon recruitment](#)
 - Development of permanent housing and response to problems arising at the time of moving in from temporary housing
 - [Support for reconstruction of local communities](#) through observation and promoting exchanges
 - [Financial assistance for transportation](#) that serve as the basis for creating communities
 - Strengthening of support to reduce burdens of municipalities
 - [Human support for disaster-affected municipalities](#) and projects to create [a human resources platform for reconstruction](#)



▲ Support base for daycare services



▲ School Councilor



▲ Health support activities in the prefab residence



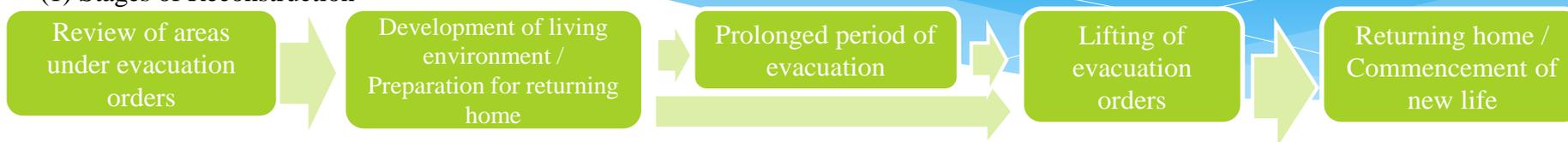
▲ Community revive support in an exchange facility



▲ Secure regional public transport

4. Reconstruction and Revitalization of Fukushima

(1) Stages of Reconstruction



(2) Progress of Reconstruction (Stages of reviewing areas under evacuation orders → Stages of developing an environment on a full scale and preparing for returning home)

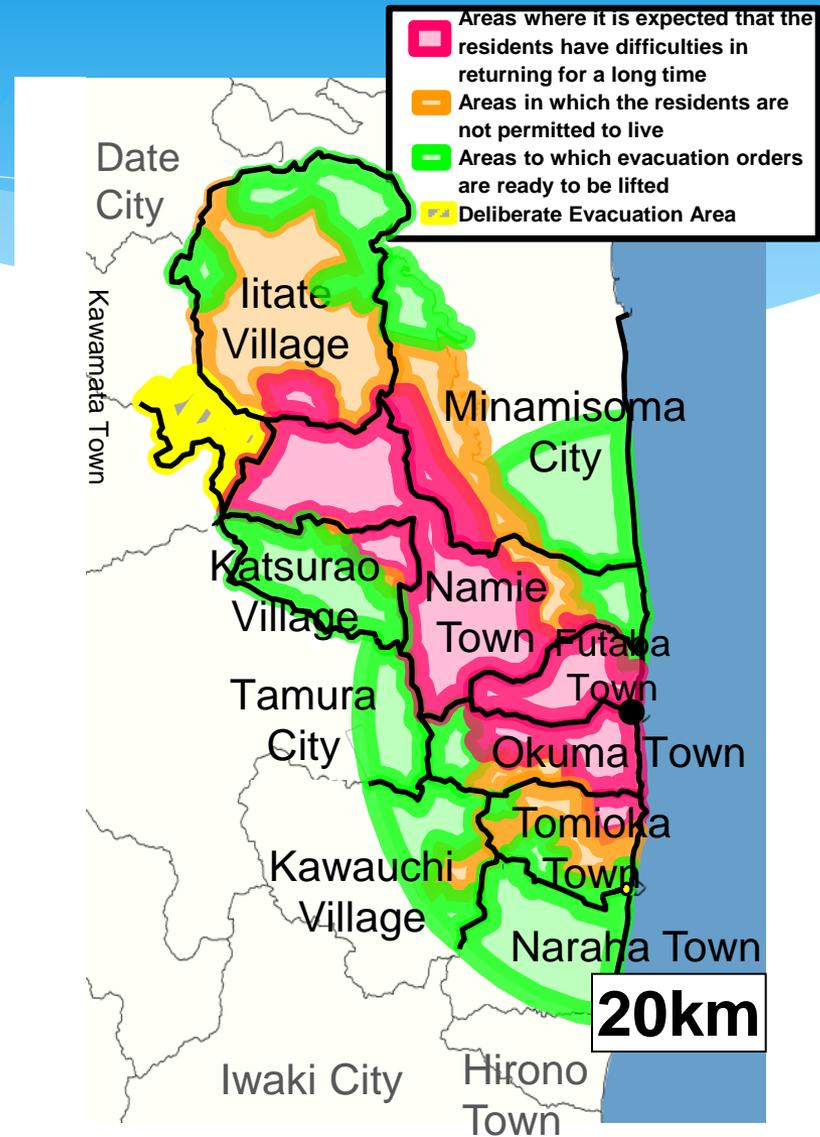
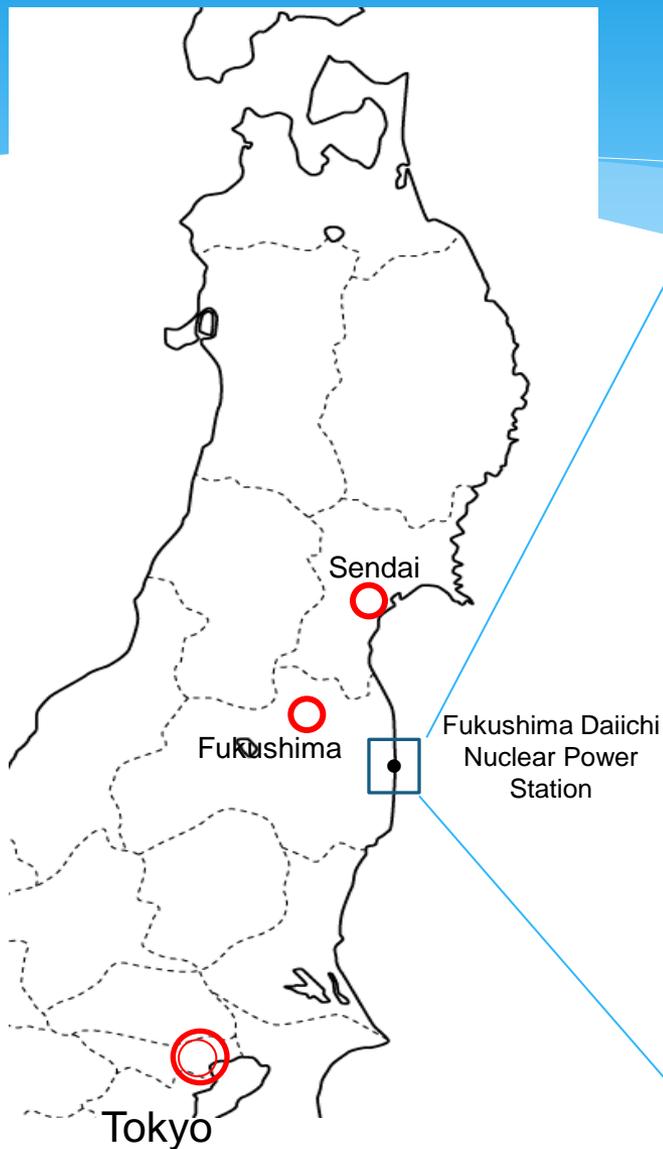
- **Completion of the review of areas under evacuation orders**
- **Measures for Compensation for nuclear damage, Decontamination and Interim storage, Decommissioning and Contaminated water**

- Policy for Accelerating Fukushima's Reconstruction from the Nuclear Disaster (Cabinet decision in Dec. 2013)
- Decision of the Interim Policy, the Fourth Supplement, which compiles compensation for houses and mental suffering (Dec. 2013)
- Full inspection of the progress of decontamination (Sep. 2013) → Review of decontamination plans (Dec. 2013)
- Request for accepting the construction of an interim storage facility and presentation of a facility plan (Dec. 2013)
- Appropriate response for decommissioning and measures against contaminated water

(3) Initiatives

- Project to Revitalize Communities in Fukushima
 - [Project to Support Revitalization of the Hopes for the Future of Local People](#) (concluded contracts totaling approximately 4.3 billion yen with the 12 municipalities, etc., affected by the nuclear disaster)
 - [Grants for Community Revitalization](#) (delivered grants for 1,481 houses in Disaster Public Housing)
 - [Grants for Revitalizing Children](#) (Adopted the construction of fitness facilities at 33 locations and renewal of play equipment at 494 locations)
- Funds for the measures mentioned above are to be consolidated and expanded into the [Grants to Accelerate Revitalization of Fukushima](#) under the FY2014 Budget.
 - Offer support integrally for a series of measures ranging from dealing with problems of long-term evacuees to developing reconstruction bases for promoting early return, etc.
 - [Expand the coverage to add six new fields, such as a reconstruction base development project to flexibly respond to local needs](#)
- Policy packages, etc. (government-wide response to problems unique to Fukushima)
 - Plan for Early Return and Settlement
 - Policy Package for Supporting Nuclear Disaster Victims / Basic Policy
 - [Interim Report for Accelerating Decontamination and Reconstruction by a taskforce](#)
 - [Policy Package to Respond to Harmful Rumors and Other Effects of the Nuclear Disaster by a taskforce](#)

Situation in Fukushima Prefecture (The Evacuation Order Area)





▲ Smile kids park (Motomiya city, Fukushima pref.)

5. Creation of “a New Tohoku”

(1) Five Pillars of “a New Tohoku”

○ The [creation of “a New Tohoku”](#) as a land of creativity and potential is to be promoted in the course of reconstruction from the disaster.

(Problems the Tohoku region had faced since before the earthquake, such as the depopulation, population aging, and hollowing out of industry, are nationwide problems.)

A reliable society to promote the safe and healthy growth of children

A vibrant super-aged society with “the elderly people as standards”

A society with sustainable energy (a society with autonomous and decentralized energy)

A leading society introducing robust and highly resilient social infrastructure (system)

A society with wide appeal in utilizing regional resources

(2) Toward the Creation of “New Tohoku” (Promote Collaboration with Companies)

- Initiation of [leading model projects](#) for the purpose of accelerating innovative ideas
- Building of a platform for [dispatching personnel from companies to disaster-affected areas](#)
- Creation of a mechanism to [support for finding business partners and ensuring sales channels](#)
- Establishment of the [New Tohoku Partnership Promotion Council](#) for sharing and exchanging information
- Publication of the [Collection of Distinctive Housing Design which Represent the ideas of “a New Tohoku”](#) with the aim of seeking solutions to regional problems

(3) Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games

- “a New Tohoku” aims to achieve [world-class excellence both in academics and sports](#).

Creation of 'a New Tohoku'

Friendly community for children and the elderly



- Indoor playground
- Play leader

Town planning considering interaction of local community



安心して遊べる
ミニコモン空間
(こどもひろば)



- Japanese traditional veranda 'engawa'

New Tohoku Partnership Promotion Committee



- website

Support for business launch
In the disaster-affected areas



- 'Revive Japan cup' Award