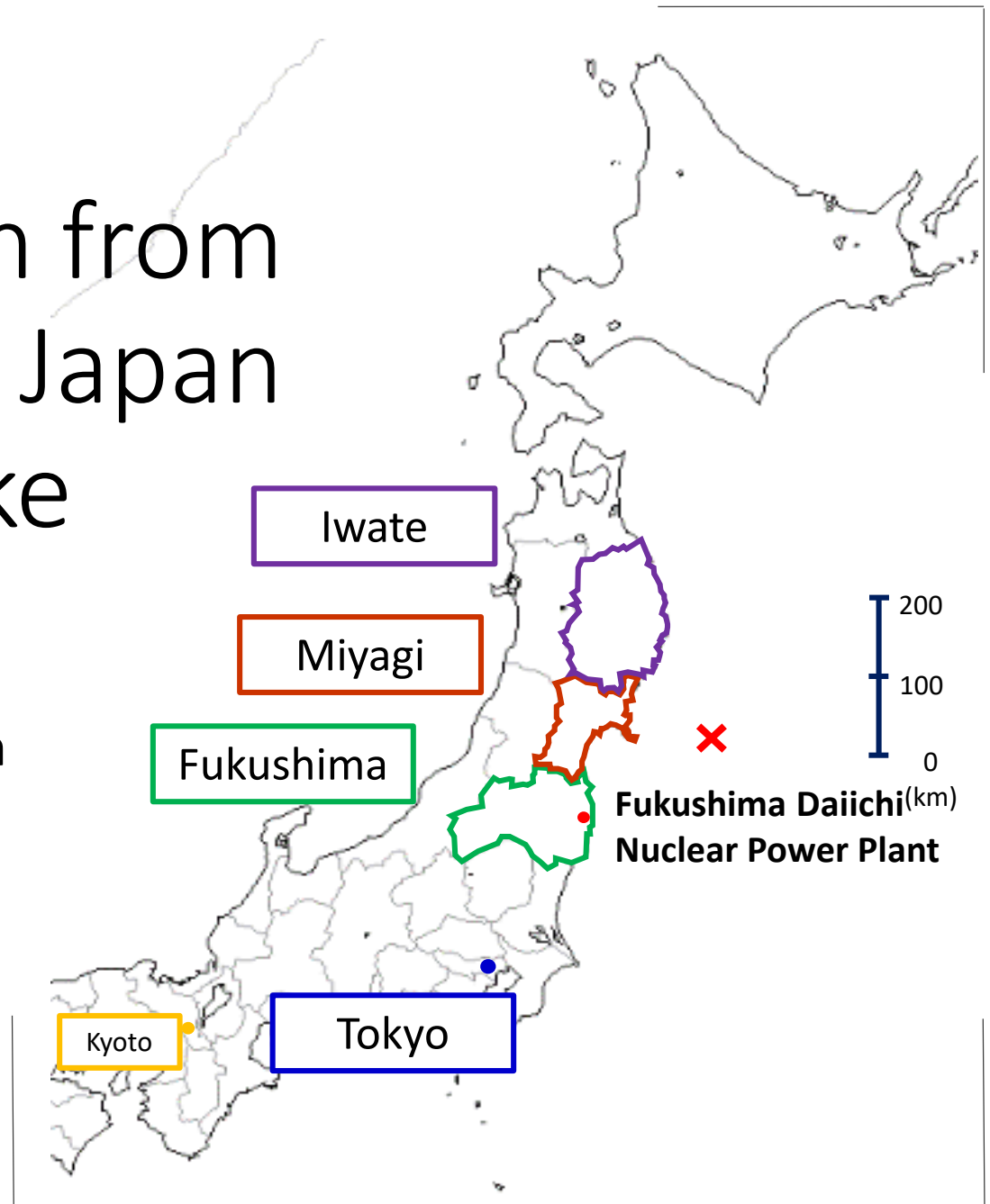


Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake

Minister for Reconstruction
Kazunori Tanaka
20 February 2020



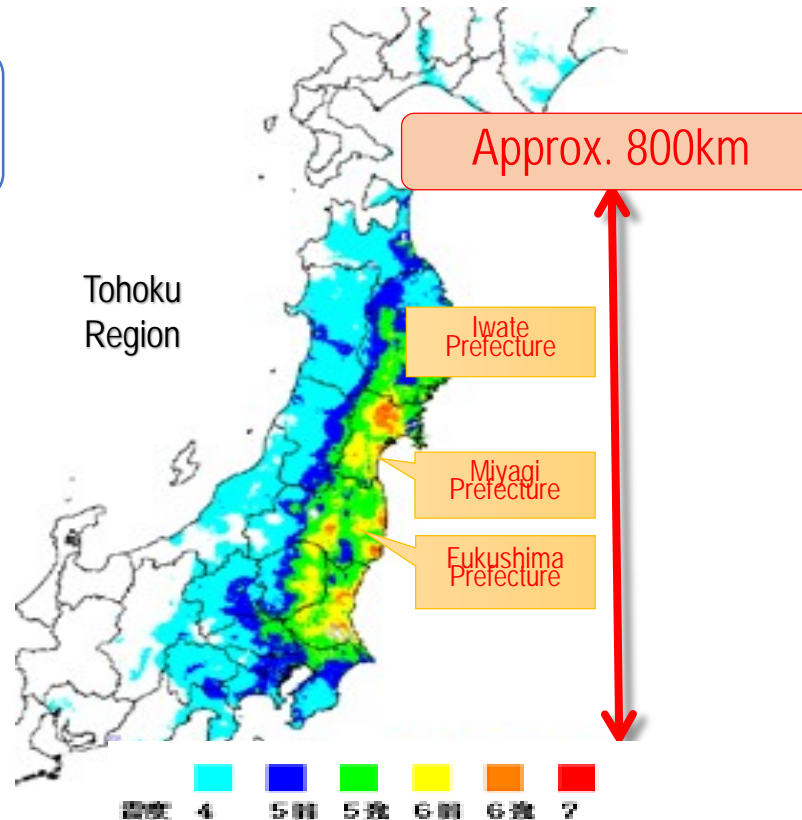
(1) Scale

- Date: March 11, 2011 at 14:46 JST
- Epicenter: 130 km off the Pacific Coast of Tohoku Region
- Scale: Magnitude 9.0
(The largest earthquake ever recorded in Japan)

(2) Damage (as of September 2019)

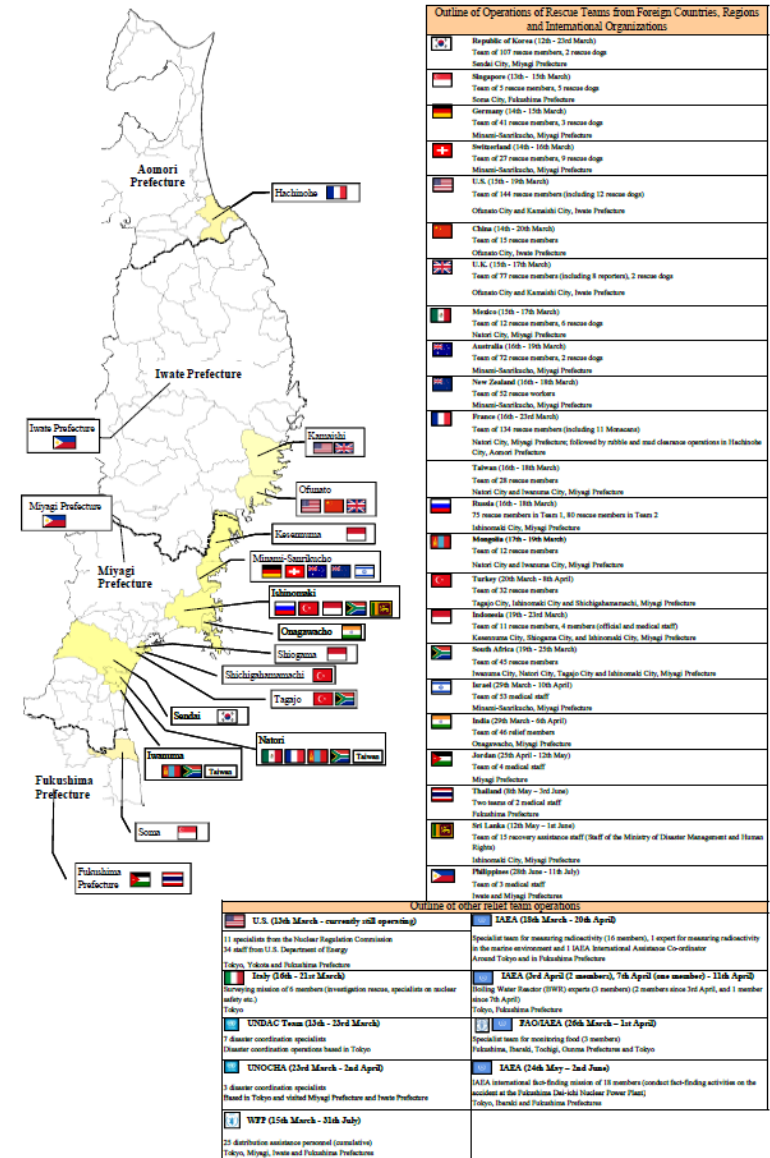
- No. of human casualties:
 - Deceased 19,689
 - Missing 2,563
- No. of damaged buildings:
 - Completely destroyed 121,995
 - Half destroyed 282,939
 - Partially destroyed 748,109

Seismic intensity distribution
(Seismic intensity from 4 to 7)



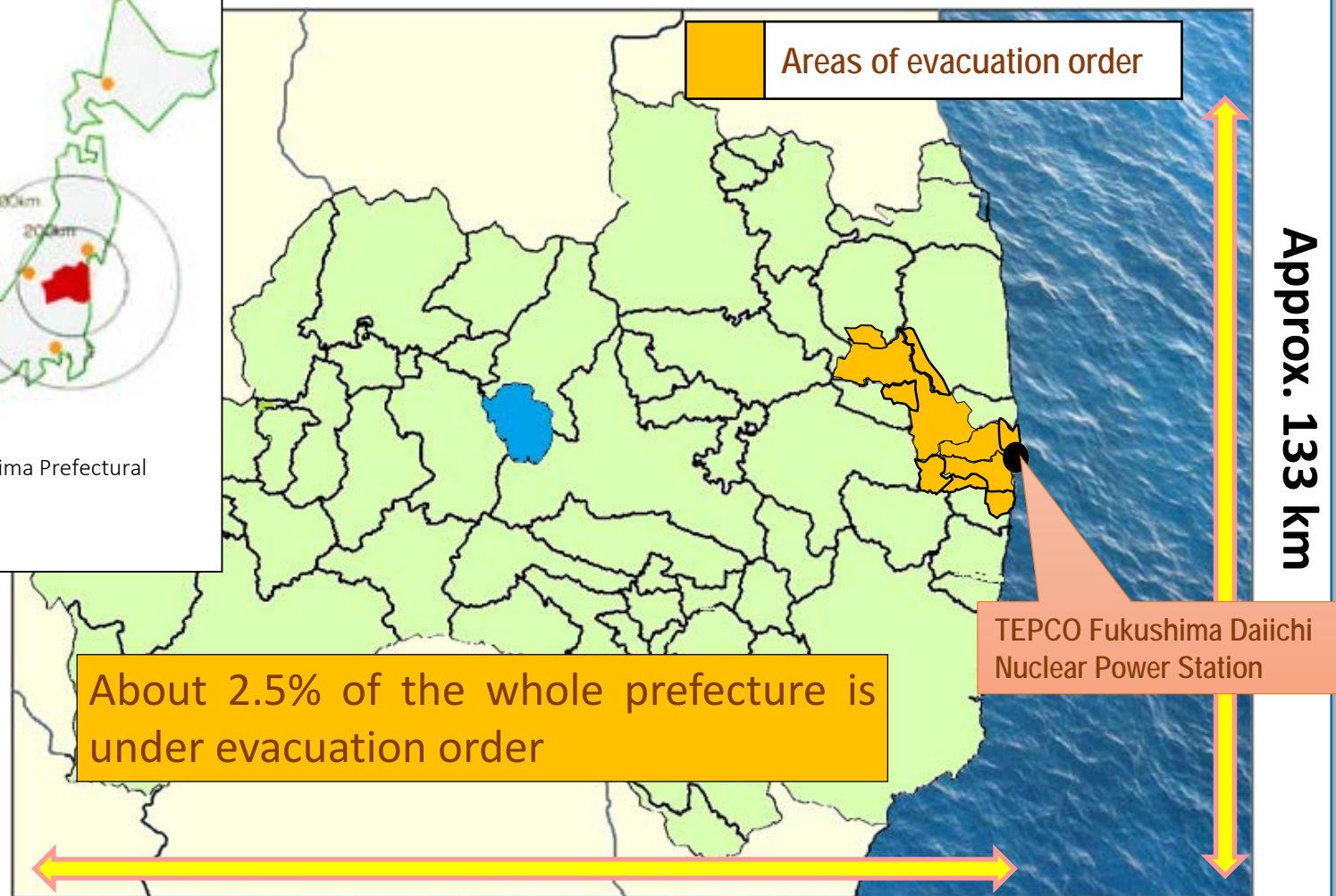
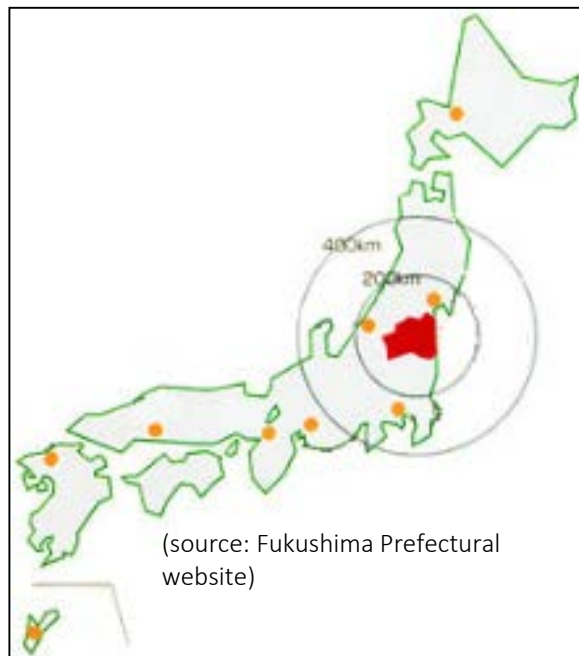
- 163 countries and areas as well as 43 international organizations expressed their intention of assistance
- 24 countries and areas plus five international organizations dispatched rescue teams
- We have received relief supplies and donations from 128 countries, areas and organizations

Int'l rescue teams operated in the devastated areas



(Source: https://www.mofa.go.jp/j_info/visit/incidents/index.html)

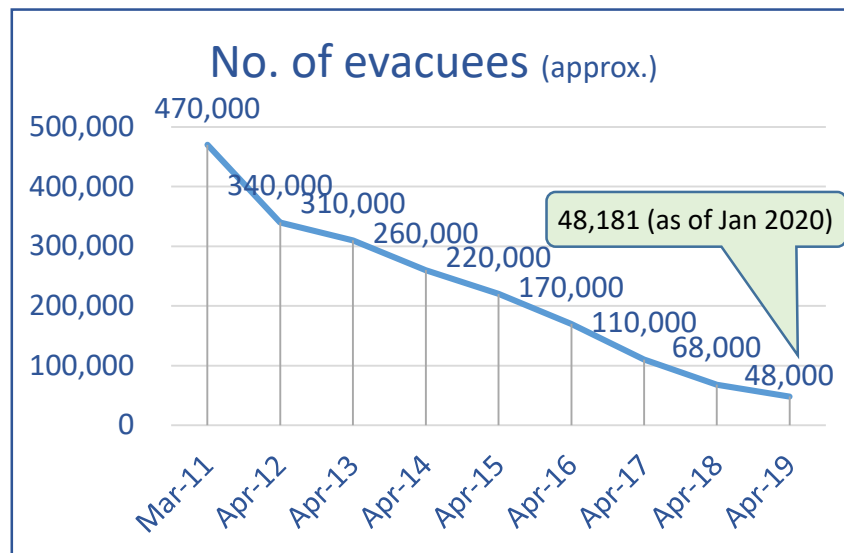
- Dimension of areas under evacuation order is about 2.5% of the whole prefecture.
- People in 97.5% of the prefecture can lead a normal life.



(created by the Reconstruction Agency based on materials from Fukushima Prefecture and the Support Team for Residents Affected by Nuclear Incidents)

Fine-tuned response to challenges arising in each reconstruction phase

- Number of evacuees decreased from maximum 470,000 to approx. 48,000 (as of Jan 2020)
- As evacuees moved from shelters to temporary houses, public houses and eventually permanent houses, the number of inhabited temporary houses decreased from maximum 124,000 to current 7,500.
- As evacuation is prolonged and public housing construction develops, support for health care, isolation prevention and community creation becomes important



(source: Reconstruction Agency)

No. of residents in temporary houses

	April 2017	April 2018	April 2019	Sep 2019
No. of residents	71,203	28,954	10,266	7,465
No. of houses	33,525	14,409	5,261	3,885

(source: Cabinet Office)



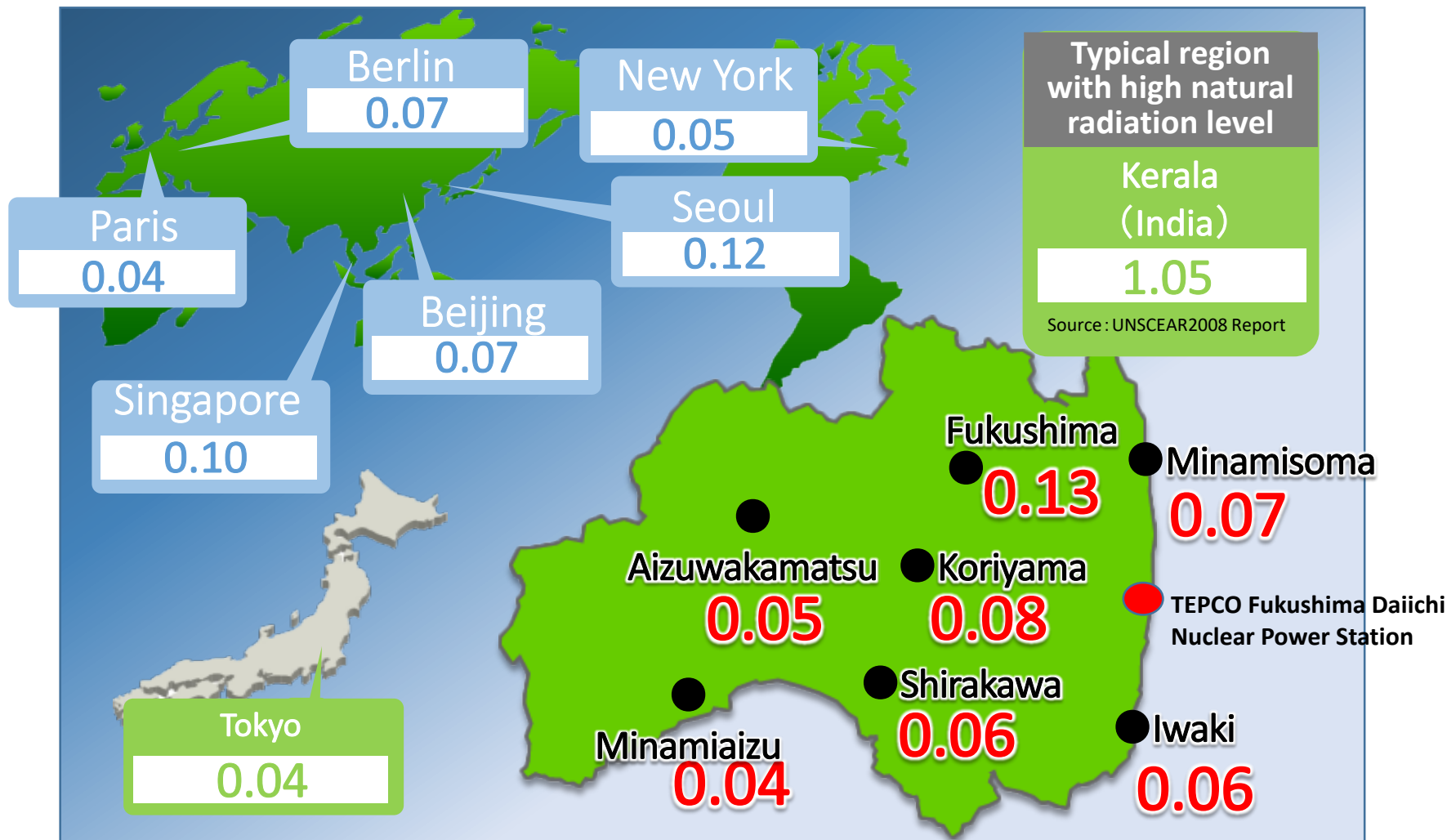
Left: Watching services
by counselors helping
livelihood



Right: Gathering on preparing
an event at new location
with aim to build a new
community

Current State of Air Dose Rates within Fukushima

○ The air dose rates in Fukushima Prefecture are about the same level as other major cities overseas.



* Figures are current as of the following dates: Locations in Japan: November 15, 2019, Paris: October 15, 2017, New York: January 23, Berlin: January 24, 2018. Beijing, Seoul and Singapore: January 21, 2019.

Unit: Micro sievert/hour

Source: Created by the Reconstruction Agency based on Fukushima Prefecture "Steps for Revitalization of Fukushima (27th)",

Fukushima Innovation Coast Framework (Facilities for Decommissioning Research)

Administration Building



Conducting R&D on analysis/evaluation of solid radioactive waste and methods for processing/disposal of fuel debris towards the decommissioning of Fukushima Daiichi NPS



Lab-1

Dec. 2019



Conducting development and demonstration test of remote control equipment (robots, etc.) for the decommissioning of Fukushima Daiichi NPS

Naraha Center for Remote Control Technology Development

Okuma Analysis and Research Center

Accelerating basic and fundamental research on decommissioning in the medium-to long-term as a research base where domestic and foreign wisdom gathers



Collaborative Laboratories for Advanced Decommissioning Science (CLADS) (Tomioka Town)

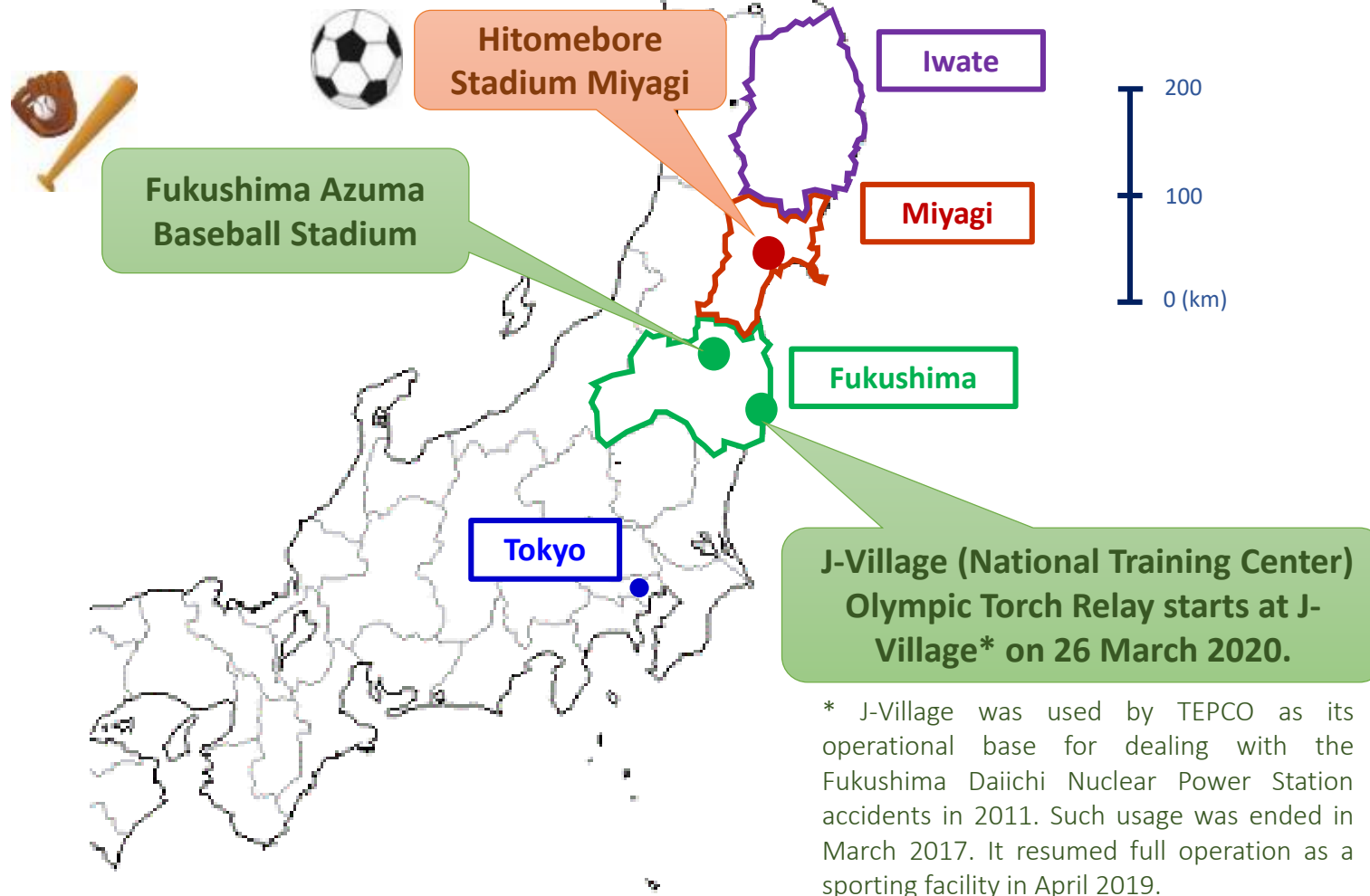
Fukushima Innovation Coast Framework (Fukushima Robot Test Field, Minamisoma City & Namie Town)



Fukushima Innovation Coast Framework (Fukushima Hydrogen Energy Research Field (FH2R), Namie Town)



Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games in the Affected Prefectures



Many municipalities in the three disaster-affected areas are host towns.



Interactions between residents and Olympians and Paralympians from overseas are also planned to take place after the Games.

○ Japan has the world's strictest level of standards for managing radioactive contamination of food. Foods exceeding the standards are not allowed to be distributed

	Japan Food Sanitation Act	Codex(CAC) ³ CODEX STAN 193-1995	EU Council Regulation (Euratom) 2016/52	USA Guidance Levels for Radionuclides in Domestic and Imported Foods (CPG7119.14)
Derived intervention levels (DIL) for radioactive cesium (unit Bq/kg) ^{1,2}	Drinking water 10 Milk 50 Infant foods 50 General foods 100	Infant foods 1,000 Other foods 1,000	Liquid food (Drinking water) 1,000 Dairy Produce(Milk) 1,000 Infant food 400 Other food 1,250 except minor food	Food 1,200
Upper limit for radiation dosage from food per year ²	1mSv	1mSv	1mSv	5mSv
Assumption on the proportion of food supply that is contaminated with radiation per year ²	50%	10%	10%	30%

1: The DILs shown are the upper limits allowed for food to be distributed in the supply chain. DILs are set for monitoring purposes and are not standards for determining whether food is safe or not for consumption. As different countries assume different proportions of their food supply is contaminated with radiation during computation, these numbers by themselves are not comparable.

2: While the Codex Alimentarius Commission(CAC), EU and Japan all adopt 1mSv per year as the upper limit for radiation dosage from food, Japan used the assumption that a higher ratio of foodstuff could be contaminated with radiation, resulting in the lower values for DILs.

3: The CAC was jointly set up by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) in 1963. The CAC oversees the Codex Alimentarius, a set of international standards for food, to protect consumers' health and to promote fair international food trade. As of August 2018, member states of CAC include 188 nations and the EU.

Source: Adapted from "Initiative to strengthen measures on negative reputation impact" by the Reconstruction Agency

- Announcement of results of thorough monitoring of agriculture, forestry, and fishery products prior to shipment.
- Very few foods have exceeded the standard limit (100 Bq/kg).
- No rice has exceeded the standard limit since the 2015 harvest.
- Necessary measures are in place to ensure that foods are not distributed in the market if found to have exceeded the standard limit.

◆ Testing of all rice produced (August 21, 2018 to October 31, 2018)

Brown rice (produced 2018)	Total No. samples	No. of samples exceeding standard limit	Proportion of samples exceeding standard limit
All bags of rice produced		0	0.00%

IAEA* recognized the efforts of Japan in monitoring food products to ensure food safety.
(Based on IAEA's response to the report submitted by Japan in June 2018)

Based on information available to date, the Joint FAO/IAEA Division understands that the measures to monitor and respond to issues regarding the radionuclide contamination of food are appropriate, and that the food supply chain is controlled effectively by the relevant authorities.

* IAEA: International Atomic Energy Agency

Source: Created by the Reconstruction Agency based on Fukushima Prefecture "Steps for Revitalization in Fukushima (24th)

◆ State of monitoring by Fukushima Prefecture of agricultural, forestry and fishery products (April 1, 2018 to October 31, 2018)

Classification	Total No. samples	No. of samples exceeding standard limit	Proportion of samples exceeding standard limit
Vegetables & Fruits	2,051	0	0.00%
Livestock products	2,531	0	0.00%
Cultivated edible plants & Mushrooms	699	0	0.00%
Marine Fishery products	3,422	0	0.00%
Inner water-cultivated fish	34	0	0.00%
Wild edible plants & Mushrooms	683	1	0.15%
Inland water Fishery Products	724	3	0.41%



Copyright: Yahoo! JAPAN, Tohoku Yell Market



Source: JA Fukushima Sakura, Fukushima Prefecture



Copyright: Yahoo! JAPAN, Tohoku Yell Market



Reference

1. Support to victims

Fine-tuned response to challenges according to each reconstruction phase

Continued support to victims—Mental and nursing care, “reconstruction of the heart” project in order to create community and motivation in life, counseling service on housing and living

2. Reconstruction of houses and towns

Steady house rebuilding, to be completed by March 2021

- Arrangement of public housing and residential areas in preparation for rebuilding victims’ houses (to be completed by March 2021)
- Transportation and logistics network as development bases, such as roads, railways and ports

3. Revival of industry and workplaces

Production facilities almost restored; Assisting tourism promotion and prevention of unfounded rumors

- Assistance for seafood processing industry and tourism industry that still face damaging rumors
- Support for resuming shopping districts so as to restore lively neighborhood
- Support for reviving industry and workplaces as well as attracting new enterprises in order to return locals to 12 municipalities in Fukushima and rebuild life there

4. Reconstruction and revival of Fukushima

Evacuation orders lifted except Difficult-to-Return Areas; Time for full-scale reconstruction

- Designation of Special Reconstruction and Restoration Bases in Difficult-to-Return Areas
- Preparation of living environment for return in areas where evacuation order lifted
- Acceleration of reconstruction and recovery from the nuclear accidents by way of interim storage facilities, Fukushima Innovation Coast Framework, independence support by a joint private and public team, response to damaging rumors



Construction in progress (Nov 2014)





Inomachi Community, Iitate Village



What are the “Recovery and Reconstruction Games”?

Although the 2020 Games are referred to as the “Tokyo” Olympic and Paralympic Games, one of the key pillars promoted at the time of the bid was the support the Games would provide to recovery and reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake, as an event that would involve all of Japan.

Torch Relay

⇒ To arrive at Matsushima base in Miyagi Prefecture

⇒ Prior to the Torch Relay, the torch will be on public display in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures.

⇒ The starting point will be J-Village in Fukushima.

⇒ The Torch Relay will take place three days each in the three prefectures, passing through areas that are symbols of recovery and reconstruction.



Games

⇒ Before the opening ceremony, some Olympic matches and sporting events will be held.

▪ Miyagi Prefecture: Football @ Miyagi Stadium

▪ Fukushima: Baseball/Softball @ Azuma Baseball Stadium

▪ Iwate: Rugby World Cup matches @ Kamaishi Unosumai Memorial Stadium



In other words

The Games are an excellent opportunity to bring the world's attention to three disaster-affected prefectures (Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima).

↓ Below
“Best in Travel 2020, Top Regions,” Lonely Planet



Source: <https://www.lonelyplanet.com/best-in-travel/regions>



3. Tōhoku, Japan

Japan will be buzzing in 2020 as the world descends on Tokyo for the Summer Olympic Games, and perhaps no region in the country is more eager to get in on the party than Tōhoku. Its recovery mode since the devastation of the 2011 earthquake and tsunami, this under-visited border of the country has also benefited at work reopening transport links, developing new scenic itineraries, and new trails, and rebuilding and improving scenic facilities. Already known across Japan for its dramatic natural landscapes, culture and heritage, historic festivals, good food and warm welcome, Tōhoku is emerging as a breath of fresh air for the crowd-savvy adventurous visitor, and is just a few bullet train hours northwest of the capital.

Source: <https://www.lonelyplanet.com/best-in-travel/regions>



Fukushima

The Recovery Olympics in Japan

The Tokyo Olympic Games of 1964 became a symbol of Japan's economic rebirth after the second world war, when visitors were dazzled by the country's ambition. This time around, the organisers of Tokyo 2020 are hoping the games will signal the regeneration of the Tōhoku region, which was devastated by the 2011 earthquake and tsunami, and open up a lesser-known part of the country to visitors.

↑ Above
“Where to go on holiday in 2020: the alternative hotlist,” The Guardian

→ Right
“Here are the best trips to take in 2020,” National Geographic



Ice-covered trees, known as snow monsters, transform southern Tōhoku's Zao ski resort into a Japanese winter wonderland.

PHOTOGRAPH BY THE ASAHI SHIMBUN. GETTY IMAGES

Tōhoku, Japan

Why go now: Escape the Olympic crowds naturally

What to know: Less than three hours by train from Tokyo, home of the 2020 Summer Olympic Games, Tōhoku should get a gold medal for best unknown travel wonderland. Comprising the six northernmost prefectures on Japan's main island of Honshu, this region features pristine forests, gorges and crater lakes, thousand-year-old temples and shrines, and venerable local festivals – yet less than 2 percent of international travelers come here. Walk the [Michinoku Coastal Trail](#), which runs for 620 miles from Aomori to Fukushima. The latter was devastated by the 2011 tsunami, and the newly opened trail is a stirring symbol of the area's rebirth. For skiers, Tōhoku regularly records some of the planet's heaviest snowfalls, and resorts such as [Appi Kogen](#) are exhilaratingly uncrowded.

When to go: Year-round **How to go:** Base yourself at [Koganetsuki Purofushi Onsen](#), in Aomori, which offers 70 rooms and an open-air hot spring with views over the Sea of Japan.

(Source: <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/travel/features/best-trips-2020/>)

(Source: <https://www.lonelyplanet.com/best-in-travel/regions>)