



復興庁

Reconstruction Agency

新たなステージ 復興・創生へ



内閣府

Reconstruction from 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake

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1. Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami (2011)

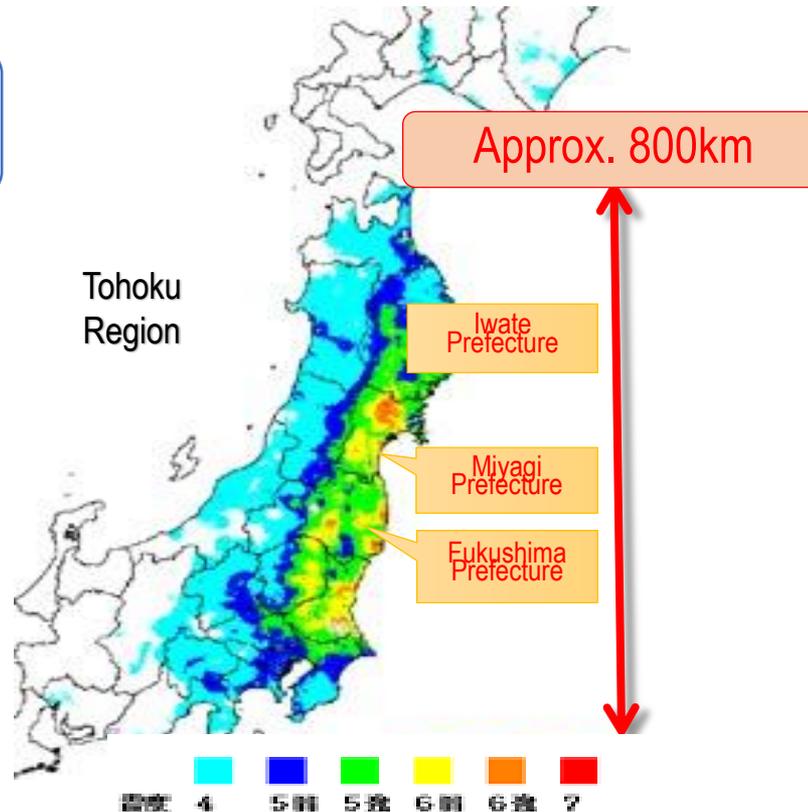
(1) Scale

- 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 March 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)





(Photo courtesy: Miyako City)



(Photo credit: Iwate Quake and Tsunami Disaster Archives/courtesy of Rikuzentakata City)



(Photo credit: Iwate Quake and Tsunami Disaster Archives/courtesy of Coast Regional Development Department, Iwate Prefecture) 6

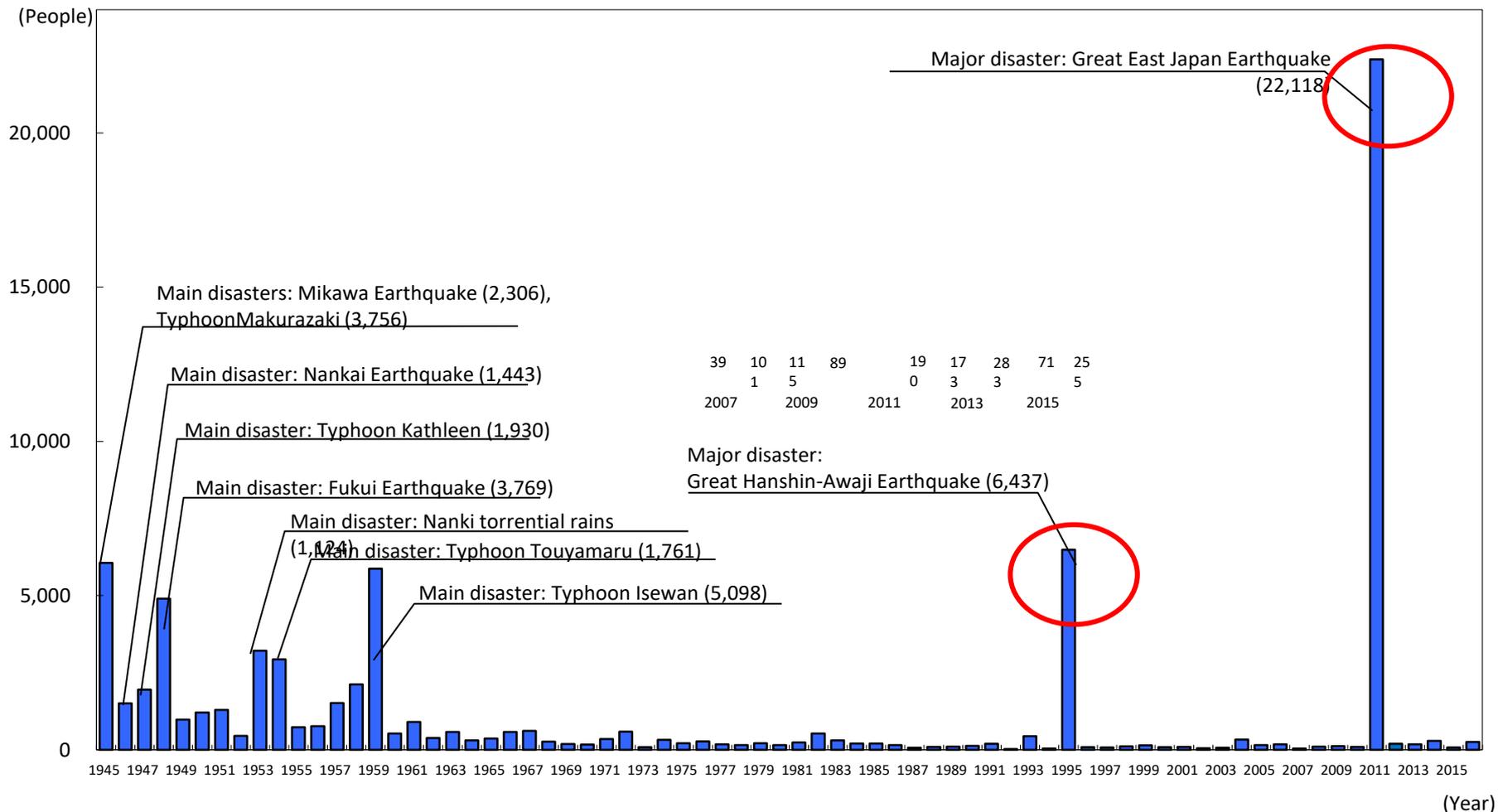


Before the disaster
(Yamada Town, Iwate
Pref., July 2006)



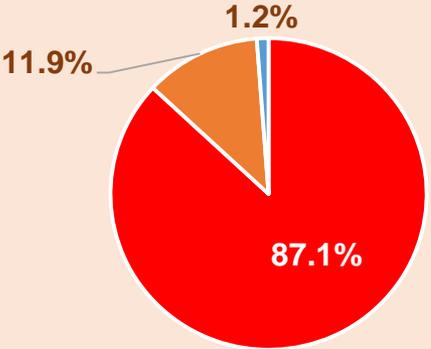
After the disaster
(March, 2011)

The Mortality Attributed to Natural Disaster



Source: 1945 year, the deaths / missing person due to major disasters (according to science chronology). 1946 to 52 year, annual report of Japan Meteorological Agency. 1953 to 1962 materials of the National Police Agency, and Since 1960, from material of Cabinet Office based on Fire and Disaster Management Agency

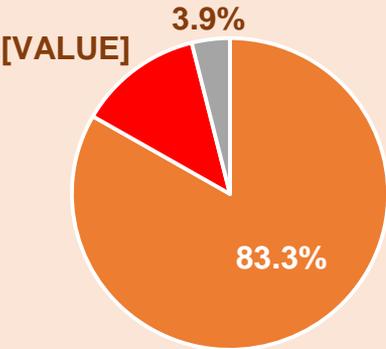
1923 Great Kanto Earthquake



Dead & missing: 105,385

■ Burned ■ Crushed ■ Drowned or buried

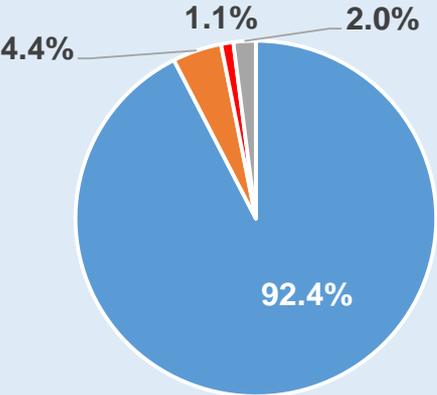
1995 Great Hanshin Earthquake



Dead & missing: 6,437

■ Crushed ■ Burned ■ Unknown

2011 Great East Japan Earthquake



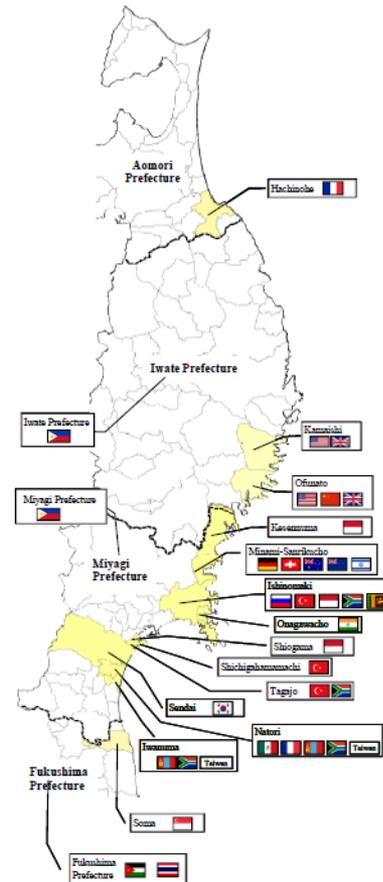
Dead & missing: 22,252

■ Drowned ■ Crushed ■ Burned ■ Unknown

(Source: Director General for Disaster Management, Cabinet Office)

Int'l rescue teams operated in the devastated areas

- 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



Outline of Operations of Rescue Teams from Foreign Countries, Regions and International Organizations	
	Republic of Korea (126 - 23rd March) Team of 197 rescue members, 2 rescue dogs Sendai City, Miyagi Prefecture
	Singapore (136 - 15th March) Team of 5 rescue members, 5 rescue dogs Sendai City, Fukushima Prefecture
	Germany (140 - 15th March) Team of 41 rescue members, 3 rescue dogs Miyagi-Saotomachi, Miyagi Prefecture
	Switzerland (140 - 16th March) Team of 27 rescue members, 9 rescue dogs Miyagi-Saotomachi, Miyagi Prefecture
	U.S. (156 - 19th March) Team of 44 rescue members (including 12 rescue dogs) Ofunato City and Kawasaki City, Iwate Prefecture
	China (160 - 20th March) Team of 15 rescue members Ofunato City, Iwate Prefecture
	U.K. (156 - 17th March) Team of 77 rescue members (including 8 reporters), 2 rescue dogs Ofunato City and Kawasaki City, Iwate Prefecture
	Mexico (160 - 17th March) Team of 12 rescue members, 4 rescue dogs Natori City, Miyagi Prefecture
	Australia (160 - 19th March) Team of 72 rescue members, 2 rescue dogs Miyagi-Saotomachi, Miyagi Prefecture
	New Zealand (160 - 18th March) Team of 32 rescue workers Miyagi-Saotomachi, Miyagi Prefecture
	France (160 - 23rd March) Team of 134 rescue members (including 11 Miramas) Natori City, Miyagi Prefecture; followed by rubble and mud clearance operations in Hachinohe City, Aomori Prefecture
	Taiwan (160 - 18th March) Team of 28 rescue members Natori City and Iwanuma City, Miyagi Prefecture
	Russia (160 - 19th March) 70 rescue members in Team 2 Ishinomaki City, Miyagi Prefecture
	Mongolia (170 - 19th March) Team of 12 rescue members Natori City and Iwanuma City, Miyagi Prefecture
	Turkey (20th March - 6th April) Team of 32 rescue members Tagajo City, Ishinomaki City and Shiogahama-cho, Miyagi Prefecture
	Indonesia (19th - 23rd March) Team of 11 rescue members, 4 members (official and medical staff) Kesennuma City, Shigenaga City, and Ishinomaki City, Miyagi Prefecture
	South Africa (19th - 23rd March) Team of 45 rescue members Iwanuma City, Natori City, Tagajo City and Ishinomaki City, Miyagi Prefecture
	Israel (29th March - 10th April) Team of 33 medical staff Miyagi-Saotomachi, Miyagi Prefecture
	India (29th March - 6th April) Team of 46 relief members Onagawa-cho, Miyagi Prefecture
	Jordan (29th April - 12th May) Team of 4 medical staff Miyagi Prefecture
	Thailand (30th May - 3rd June) Two teams of 2 medical staff Fukushima Prefecture
	Sri Lanka (12th May - 1st June) Team of 15 recovery assistance staff (Staff of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Human Rights) Ishinomaki City, Miyagi Prefecture
	Philippines (29th June - 11th July) Team of 3 medical staff Iwate and Miyagi Prefectures
Outline of other relief team operations	
	U.S. (13th March - currently still operating) 11 specialists from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission 14 staff from U.S. Department of Energy Tokyo, Fukushima and Fukushima Prefecture
	U.S. (16th - 21st March) Investigating mission of 6 members (investigation rescue, specialists on nuclear safety etc.) Tokyo
	UNDAC Team (13th - 13rd March) 7 disaster coordination specialists Disaster coordination operations based in Tokyo
	UNOCHA (23rd March - 2nd April) 3 disaster coordination specialists Based in Tokyo and visited Miyagi Prefecture and Iwate Prefecture
	WFP (25th March - 21st July) 27 distribution assistance personnel (consultative) Fukyo, Miyagi, Iwate and Fukushima Prefectures
	IAEA (16th March - 10th April) Specialist team for measuring radioactivity (16 members), 1 expert for measuring radioactivity in the marine environment and 1 IAEA International Assistance Co-ordinator Aomori, Tokyo and Fukushima Prefecture
	IAEA (2nd April (2 members), 7th April (new members) - 11th April) Boiling Water Reactor (BWR) experts (3 members) (2 members since 3rd April, and 1 member since 7th April) Tokyo, Fukushima Prefecture
	IAEA/IAEA (26th March - 1st April) Specialist team for monitoring food (3 members) Fukushima, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Chama Prefecture and Tokyo
	IAEA (24th May - 2nd June) IAEA International fact-finding mission of 18 members (conduct fact-finding activities on the accident at the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Plant) Tokyo, Ibaraki and Fukushima Prefecture

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

2. Establishment of the Reconstruction Agency

Reconstruction Agency is the principal agency of the Government of Japan tasked with the reconstruction process following the March 11, 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake, which precipitated the triple disaster of earthquake, tsunami and nuclear accidents. **The Agency's main role is to accelerate structural reconstruction and revitalization in the affected areas, by supporting implementation of government policies and managing coordination of reconstruction strategy and initiatives** between various branches of the Government at the national level in coordination with local municipalities.

History

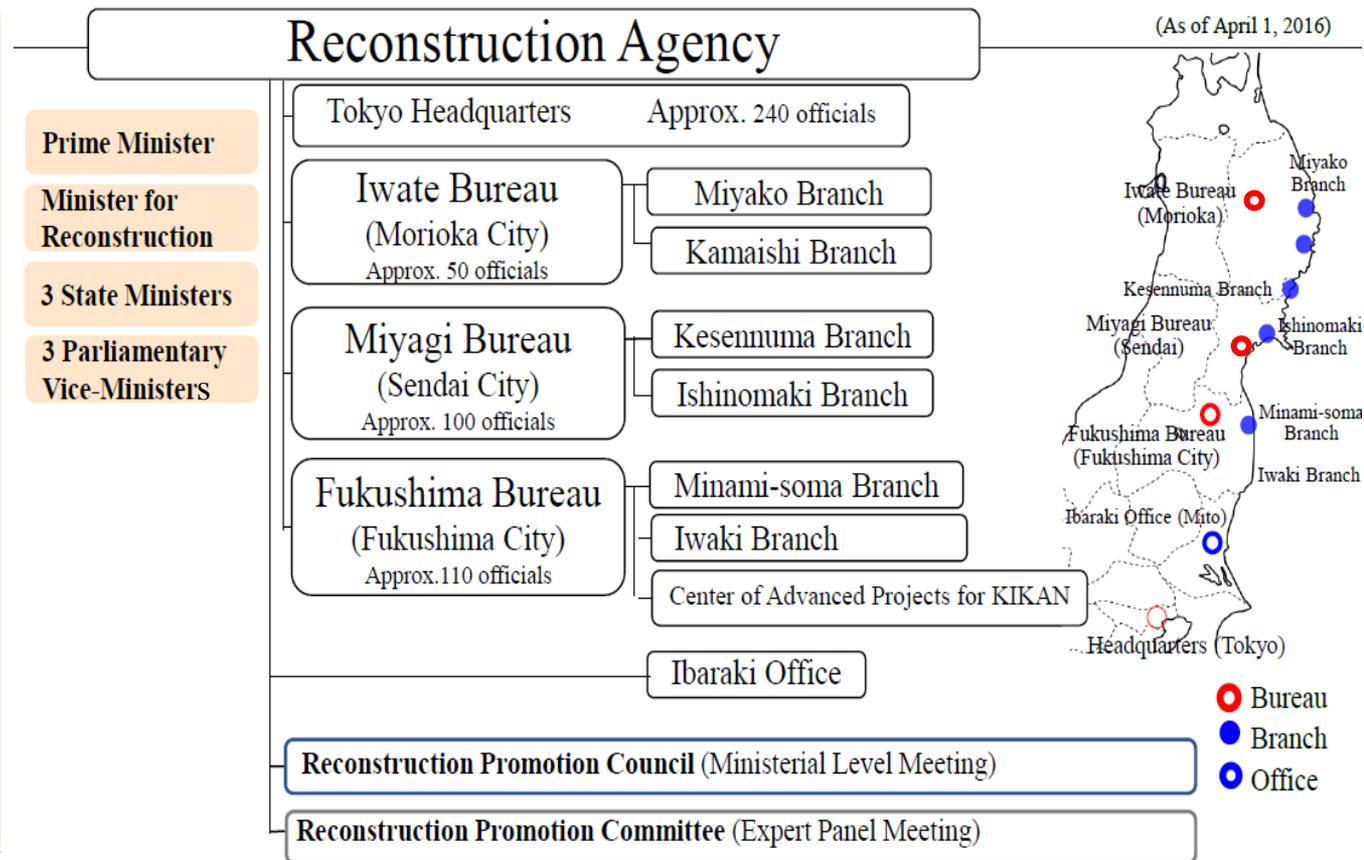
March 11, 2011
Emergency Disaster Response Headquarters established in the Cabinet Office



June 24, 2011
Reconstruction Response Headquarters established under the Cabinet



February 10, 2012
Reconstruction Agency established under the Cabinet



Guidelines & Budgets for Reconstruction

Basic Guidelines for Reconstruction in response to the Great East Japan Earthquake,
released on July 29, 2011

Basic Guidelines for Reconstruction in Response to the Great East Japan Earthquake
in the “Reconstruction and Revitalization Period,” released on March 11, 2016

Revised Basic Guidelines for Reconstruction in Response to the Great East Japan Earthquake in the
“Reconstruction and Revitalization Period,” released on March 8, 2019

Areas	Intensive Reconstruction Period (FY2011 – 2015)	Reconstruction and Revitalization Period (FY2016- 2020)	Total in the Reconstruction Period (FY2011- 2020)
Providing Health and Living Support	2.1	0.4	2.5
Rebuilding of Houses and Reconstructing Communities	10.0	3.4	13.4
Reviving Industry and Livelihoods	4.1	0.4	4.5
Revitalizing and reconstructing Fukushima	1.6	0.5	2.1
Others	7.8	1.7	9.5
Total	25.5	6.5	32.0 (about 263 billion USD)

(unit: trillion yen) 13

3. Challenges and Our Efforts

1. Support to the affected

Fine-tuned response to challenges according to each reconstruction phase

Continued support to the affected—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

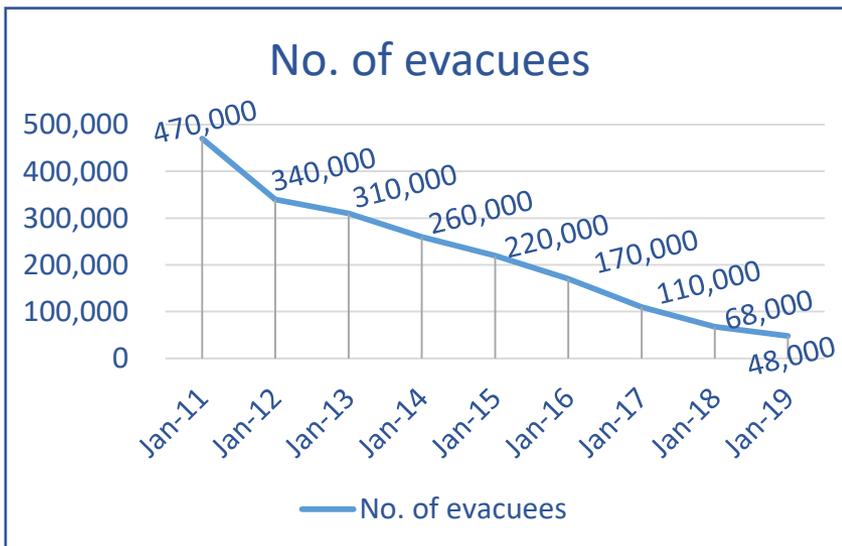
4. Reconstruction and revival of Fukushima

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

Fine-tuned response to challenges arising in each reconstruction phase

- Number of evacuees decreased from maximum 470,000 to current 48,000
- As evacuees move 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 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	7,456
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

Steady house rebuilding, to be completed by March 2021

- 1) Self rebuilding 150,000 houses has been rebuild or in the process
- 2) Relocation to higher ground
Planned: 18,000 houses
➤ Completed by March 2021
- 3) Public housing
Planned: 30,000 houses
➤ Completed by March 2021



Group relocation (Miyako City, Iwate Pref.)



Public housing (Miyako City, Iwate Pref.)



Public Housing for the Affected



Production lines almost restored; Promoting tourism and preventing unfounded rumors

1) Production level of the affected prefectures almost restored

- 92% of farmland available for planting
- All the fishing ports' function restored; Catches returned to 70% of the volume before earthquake; 96% of seafood processing facilities resumed

2) Sales restoration varies depending on the industry

- 70% of the construction industry have been restored
- Only 16% of the marine products factories earn as much as, or more than, before the earthquake



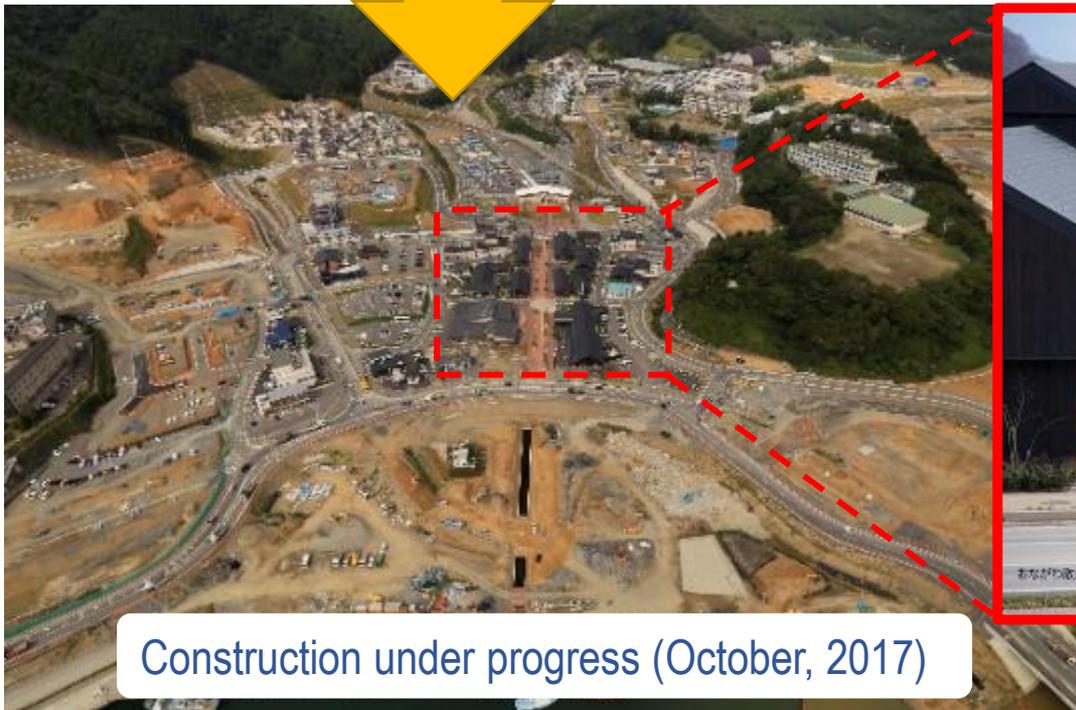
Seafood processing facility (Minamisanriku Town, Miyagi Pref.)



New market (Ishinomaki City, Miyagi Prefecture)



After the disaster (March, 2011)



Construction under progress (October, 2017)



Shopping mall at the railway station



(Shidazawa District, Minamisoma City, Fukushima Pref.)

Objectives

- To work with affected local bodies so that Tokyo 2020 Olympics and Paralympics serve as a boost to reconstruction
- To demonstrate the recovering affected areas as the world focuses on Japan

Baseball and softball games to be held at Fukushima Azuma Baseball Stadium, soccer games at Miyagi Stadium



Miyagi Stadium

Key steps

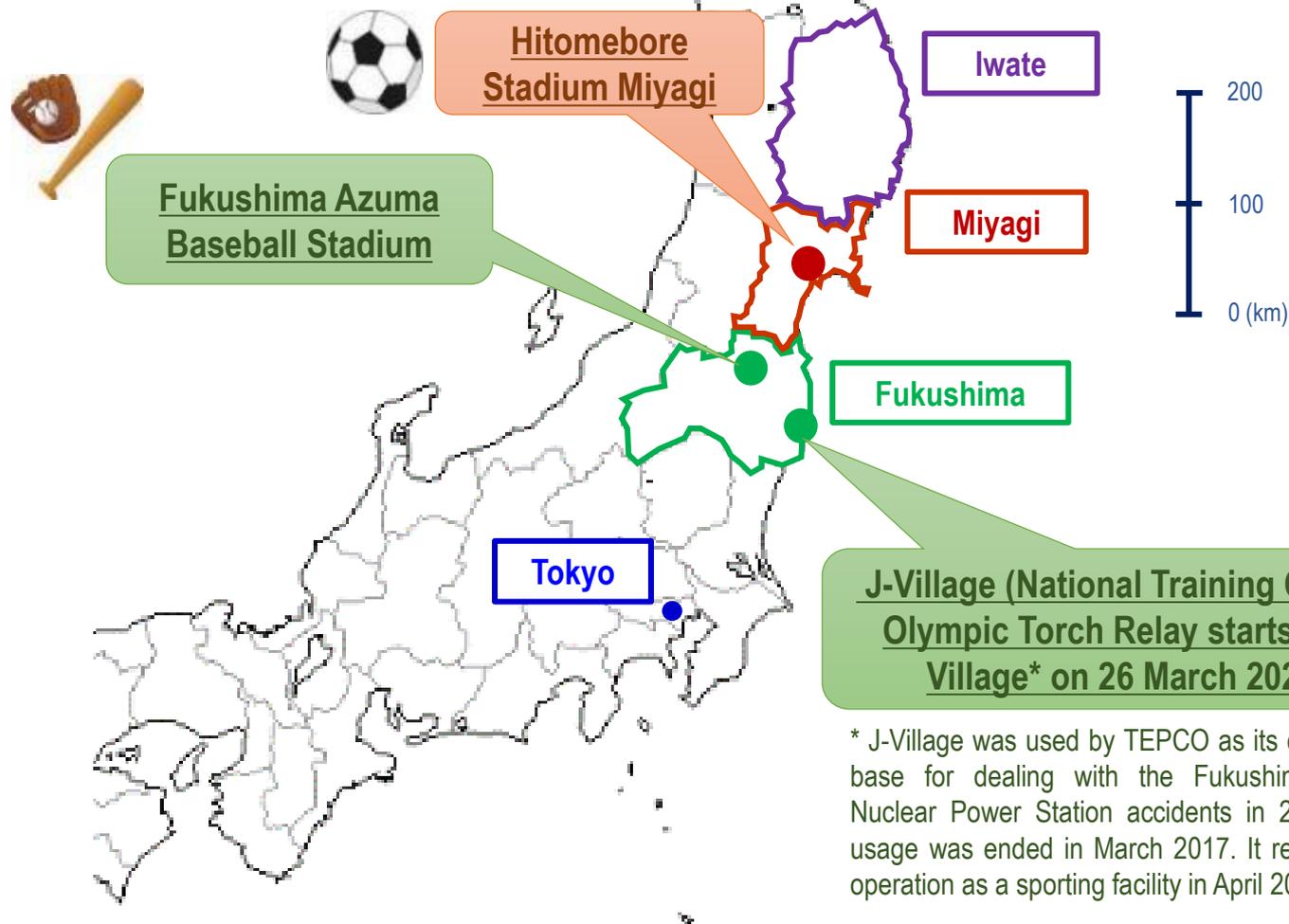
- To collaborate with affected local governments and relevant agencies
 - Olympic Flame to be displayed in affected prefectures; Torch Relay also planned
 - Prior events to be held in affected prefectures
 - *Arigato* (Thank You) Host Towns for Supporting Reconstruction—local municipalities in affected areas interacting with participating countries
 - Foods and materials from affected areas to be used in Olympic villages and other venues



Above: Plates served at a reception, using ingredients from affected areas (1st World Press Briefing Tokyo 2020, Sep 2018)
Below: Panels showing food safety of Fukushima products at a G20 conference



Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games in the Affected Prefectures





Copyright: Yahoo! JAPAN, Tohoku Yell Market



Source: JA Fukushima Sakura, Fukushima Prefecture



Copyright: Yahoo! JAPAN, Tohoku Yell Market





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4. Upgrade of Legal System

Municipality

- Municipalities have responsibilities to implement disaster risk reduction policies and disaster response policies.
- To achieve the responsibilities of municipalities, mayors have a lot of legal authority.

<Examples>

- Evacuation recommendation and direction
- Setting alert area and restriction of entrance to the area
- Temporal use of private properties and facilities
- Work order to residents for disaster management



Prefecture

- Prefectures have responsibilities to implement disaster risk reduction policies and disaster response policies, and to support policy implementation of municipalities and coordinate the policies of municipalities under the prefecture.
- To achieve the responsibilities of prefectures, governors have a lot of legal authority.

<Examples>

- Work order for doctors, other experts and residents, storage order to private companies
- Use and management of hospitals
- Direction for mayors to implement disaster management and support other municipalities.
- Implement responsibilities of mayors when mayors cannot fulfill all or part of responsibilities.
- When mayors request the support, governors cannot neglect the request.

When large scale disaster occurs...



National (HQ for Emergency Management)
Chief: Minister of Disaster Management

Can be hanged into

National (HQ for Very Urgent Emergency Management)
Chief: Prime Minister

Direction

Direction

Inform situation and disaster management policy implementation

Municipalities (Emergency Management Headquarters)

- ✓ Work order to the fire, police and water protection group
- ✓ Ecacuation direction, alert area designation and entry ristricion to such area
- ✓ Temporal use of real estate and private buildings
- ✓ Designation of evacuation sites
- ✓ Provision of the list of people who require special support for evacuation
- ✓ Issuance of disaster damage certificate
- ✓ Request for support to other municipalities and prefecture

Direction

Prefectures (Emergency Management headquarters)

- ✓ Work order for related entities
- ✓ Traffic control
- ✓ Request support to designated local semi-public authorieis
- ✓ Resuet dispatch of Self Defense Force and others
- ✓ Request support to Prime Minister (for affected municipalities)

Inform situation and disaster management policy implementation



Act on Reconstruction from Large Scale Disaster (enacted in 2013)

Establishment of Reconstruction Framework based on the lessons and challenges from the Great East Japan Earthquake

Outline of the Act

1 Organizations for Reconstruction

- **Setup of the Headquarters for Reconstruction**
Prime Minister can set up the HQ for Reconstruction in the Cabinet Office when judging necessary to take special measures for reconstruction.
- **Establishment of Basic Policy for Reconstruction**
The National Government establish the basic policy for reconstruction

2 Reconstruction Planning

- Municipalities affected by large scale disaster can make Reconstruction Plan in accordance with the Basic Policy, in order to achieve smooth and speedy reconstruction via rearrangement of land use and other measures
- Prefectures affected by the large scale disaster can make Prefecture Policy for Reconstruction in accordance with the Basic Policy.

3 Special Measures on the Reconstruction Planning

- Establishment of Council for Reconstruction Planning and the one-stop management on the change of land use planning through the public announcement of reconstruction plan discussed in the Council.
- Deregulation regarding reconstruction projects stipulated in the Reconstruction Plan.
- Urban Planning for facility development of central reconstruction area.
- Prefectures can decide on the municipality urban planning on behalf of the municipality at the request of municipalities affected by large scale disaster.

4 Acting Implementation of Recovery Projects by National Government

- National Government can implement reconstruction projects including road, marine port, coastal and river management facility on behalf of the local governments affected by large scale disaster at their request.

-Stipulated in the Basic Act on Disaster Risk Management

National Basic Plan for Disaster Management

(since 1963, last update in 2019)

- Approved by the National Council on Disaster Management (Chair: Prime Minister)

Prefecture Basic Plan for DM (47 prefectures)

- Approved by the Prefecture Council on Disaster Management (Chair: Governor)

Municipality Basic Plan for DM

(all municipalities; 1,718)

- Approved by the Municipality Council on Disaster Management (Chair: Mayor)

Community Disaster Management Plan

- Draft prepared by citizens
- Propose the draft to the municipality to be include in the Municipality Basic Plan

Objectives:

- Improve preparedness
- Response efficiently in case of emergency
- Facilitate recovery and reconstruction processes

Actions in DRR phases

1. Prevention/preparation
2. Response
3. Recovery and reconstruction

Specific actions for each type of disasters

- Earthquake
- Tsunami
- Water related (floods)
- Volcano
- Snow
- Maritime accidents
- Railroad accidents
- Road accidents
- Nuclear accident etc

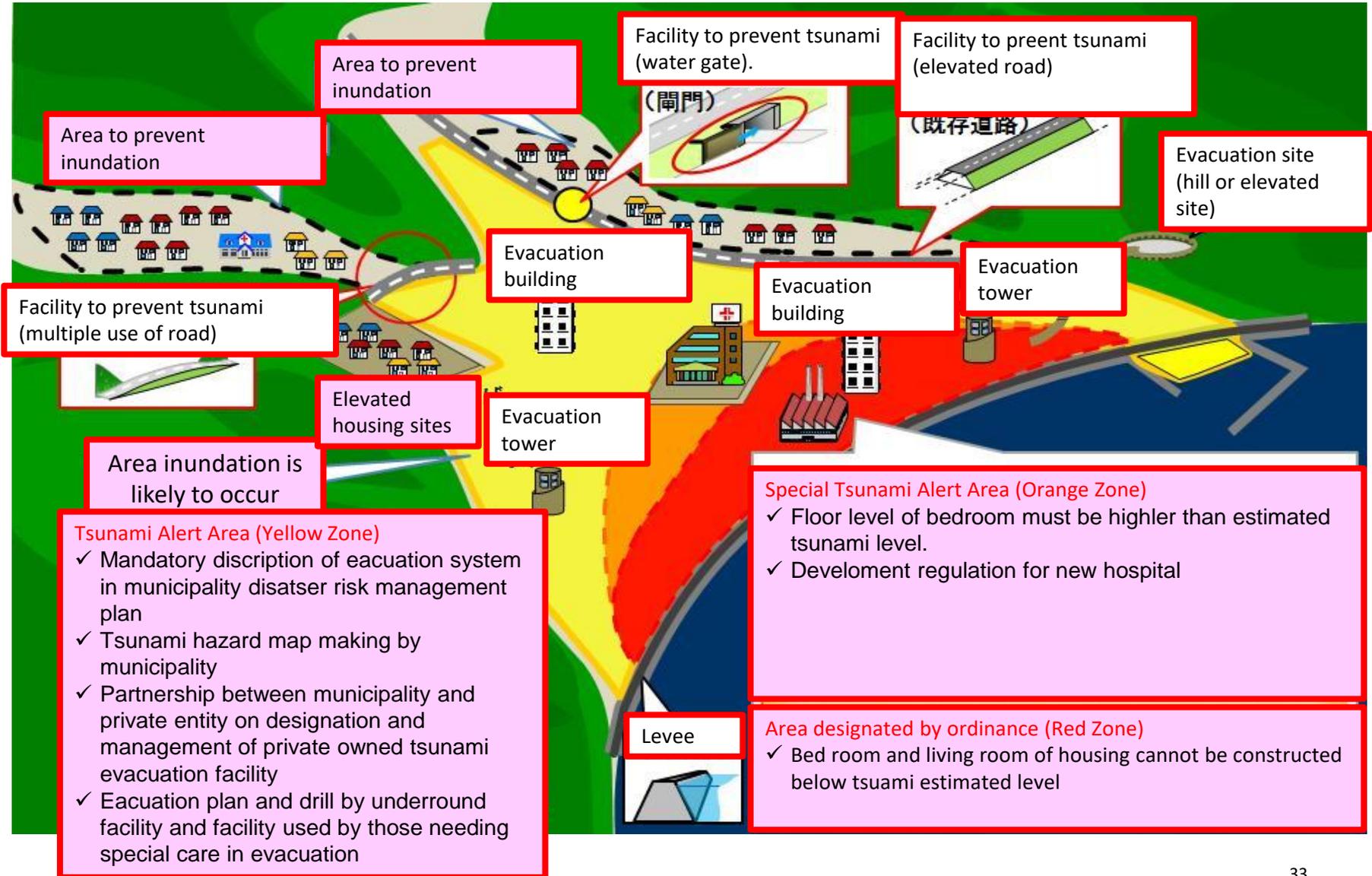
- Reduction of human and economic damage through disaster risk reduction (DRR) is fundamental for *all* levels of tsunami.
- Two levels of external (natural) forces are set.

Level 1 Tsunami: Comparatively Frequent but Small to Medium Scale

- Objective: Protect human life and economic asset
- Measures: hard infrastructures

Level 2 Tsunami: Not Frequent but Large Scale

- Objective: Protect human life
- Measures: hard infrastructures + soft measures



The Third UN World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction



Held in Sendai City, in March 14–18, 2015.

- More than 6,500 participants from 187 countries and international organizations (including the 25 Head of State and more than 75 ministers). 150,000 participated when including the associated events. One of the largest international conferences organized in Japan.
- The Prime Minister delivered the opening remarks with the attendance of the Emperor. State Minister for Disaster Management, H.E. Ms. Yamatani chaired the conference.
- “Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 “was adopted with the consensus of the UN Member States.



Opening Ceremony
with the attendance of the Emperor



H.E. Ms. Walstrom (SRSG of the UNISDR) and
H.E. Ms. Yamatani (Minister of State for
Disaster Management)



Thank you very much! Arigato!