

Vision for Revitalization in Fukushima Prefecture

August 2011

Fukushima Prefectural Government

Message from the Governor

On March 11, 2011, Fukushima Prefecture was hit by a massive earthquake and tsunami which triggered the accident at Tokyo Electric Power Company's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station and subsequent damage to the prefecture's reputation due to harmful rumors. This multi-faceted disaster has caused enormous damage to the prefecture. The people of Fukushima are facing unprecedented difficulties in all aspects of their lives, including living conditions, health and work. Today, five months on from the onset of the disaster, it is heartbreaking to think of their continuing struggle and the anxiety and grief that remain for the people of Fukushima, particularly for those who were forced to live as evacuees, unable to return to their homes.



Since I assumed the position of governor, I have made a commitment to ensure that Fukushima develops as a dynamic, safe and comfortable prefecture, where people and nature are highly valued and respected. Last year, we initiated the new Fukushima Prefecture Comprehensive Plan, "Lively Fukushima Creative Plan". A disaster struck in the form of the huge earthquake, tsunami and nuclear accident just as the prefecture was beginning to advance to a new phase, by harnessing its premier position in Tohoku in manufacturing sales by revenue, by having a strong reputation for the high quality of its agricultural, forestry and fishery products in the market, as well as the beauty of its natural environment, as exemplified by Oze and Lake Inawashiro. It angers me that the name of my beautiful homeland, Fukushima, has gained notoriety around the world as the location of a crippled nuclear power station.

Due to the fact that the nuclear disaster in the prefecture is not yet over, there were those at the outset who

expressed the opinion that it was too early to begin drawing up a vision for revitalization. But the reason I had this concept paper compiled was precisely because a vision for revitalization is needed while we are still in the midst of a crisis. I would like to thank all of those who have engaged in the process, from the members of the Fukushima Prefecture Revitalization Vision Committee whose recommendations stemmed from serious discussion and debate, to the citizens of the prefectural assembly and municipalities who contributed valuable opinions. This vision for revitalization and the revitalization plan, which will emerge from this process, are intended to return pride to Fukushima Prefecture by demonstrating a world-leading model for reconstruction in the wake of disaster.

I would also like to express my sincere appreciation to all those who expressed their sympathies to our prefecture and who have reached out to us in support since the disaster. People across the nation and around the world sent us supplies, money and warm messages of support. Volunteers have come to help out in the disaster-affected areas, and others have supported our industries by purchasing Fukushima-grown food and other products. We have received help and cooperation in all sorts of fields. Local governments from around Japan dispatched special fire trucks for cooling the nuclear reactors. They sent their employees to help run evacuation centers and consult evacuees on health matters, and they also stepped up to host the evacuees. National governmental departments have also been providing a great deal of cooperation, including the Self Defense Forces who have engaged in tough and demanding operations. This inflow of assistance has increasingly encouraged the people of Fukushima Prefecture, and has further emboldened our desire toward reconstruction and revitalization. However, our prefecture is in the midst of a crisis never before faced by humanity. To overcome it, we need to gather knowledge and wisdom from all over the world. We therefore ask for the continued support and encouragement from people in Japan and overseas.

This August, thanks to the enthusiasm of our high school students and the help of people from around Japan in overcoming the tremendous adversities we faced following the disaster, the All Japan High School Culture Festival was held in Fukushima Prefecture. Below is a selection of what some of the students said in

an improvised theater piece performed at the closing ceremony: “I saw a junior high school student in tears after an adult told her, ‘You will not be able to go home for ten years.’ But there are not only these kinds of people out there. There are many people who are thinking about us, thinking about Fukushima, listening to our stories and taking action for us.” “Since the disaster, what I want to do has changed. Now I want to do something for Fukushima, a place I really love.” As long as we have such courageous and kindhearted young people around, I am certain that this prefecture will be able to achieve reconstruction. To hear the children speak in this way was a real inspiration for me.

I will dedicate myself to reconstruction based on this Vision for Revitalization so that the people of the prefecture can return to their normal lives as soon as possible and so that the yearning of our people to return to their hometowns and the wishes of our children can be realized. My fellow Fukushima citizens, let us unite for revitalization.

August 2011

Yuhei Sato, Governor of Fukushima Prefecture

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I. Introduction

1. Purpose of the formulation of the Vision for Revitalization

○ The Great East Japan Earthquake that struck at 2:46 p.m. on March 11, 2011 and the subsequent enormous tsunami inflicted severe and extensive damage across the whole of Fukushima Prefecture, particularly in coastal areas. As of August 1, 2011, there were 1,780 deaths, with 181 people missing, and 55,092 homes partially or totally destroyed. Transport infrastructure was heavily disrupted, with the major Route 6 corridor and JR Joban Line cut, agricultural dams broken, and levees and port facilities washed away.

In addition, the prefecture remains in the grip of a nuclear disaster following the accident at Tokyo Electric Power Company's (TEPCO) Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, and the restricted area still remains in force. In this unprecedented disaster, approximately 100,000 residents have been forced to evacuate from their homes to other parts of the prefecture and around Japan, and many municipalities have had to shift their local government functions to other locations.

Adding to this, the environmental radioactive contamination and reputational damage following the nuclear accident have dealt a severe blow to Fukushima industries. There has been groundless discrimination against Fukushima citizens in spite of frequent calls to stop this trend by national and prefectural authorities. All residents, municipalities and concerned organizations are anxiously watching the daily radiation monitoring*¹ results. We continue to pay close attention to the daily progress of the handling of the nuclear accident; we worry about our health from the irradiation of our environment and endure all sorts of harmful rumors. In particular, parents with children face a difficult situation of having to live far from their young ones, who have been evacuated from the prefecture due to concerns about health impacts.

○ As long as the disaster at the nuclear power station remains unresolved, evacuees will not be able to return home and affected communities will not be able to map out a future vision for themselves. In addition, with the future still so unclear it is also a fact that residents and companies are moving away from the prefecture. If we do not take decisive action before the situation at the nuclear power station is brought to a conclusion, the exodus will only accelerate. Accordingly, we need to establish a vision for revitalization to save our communities with a sense of urgency.

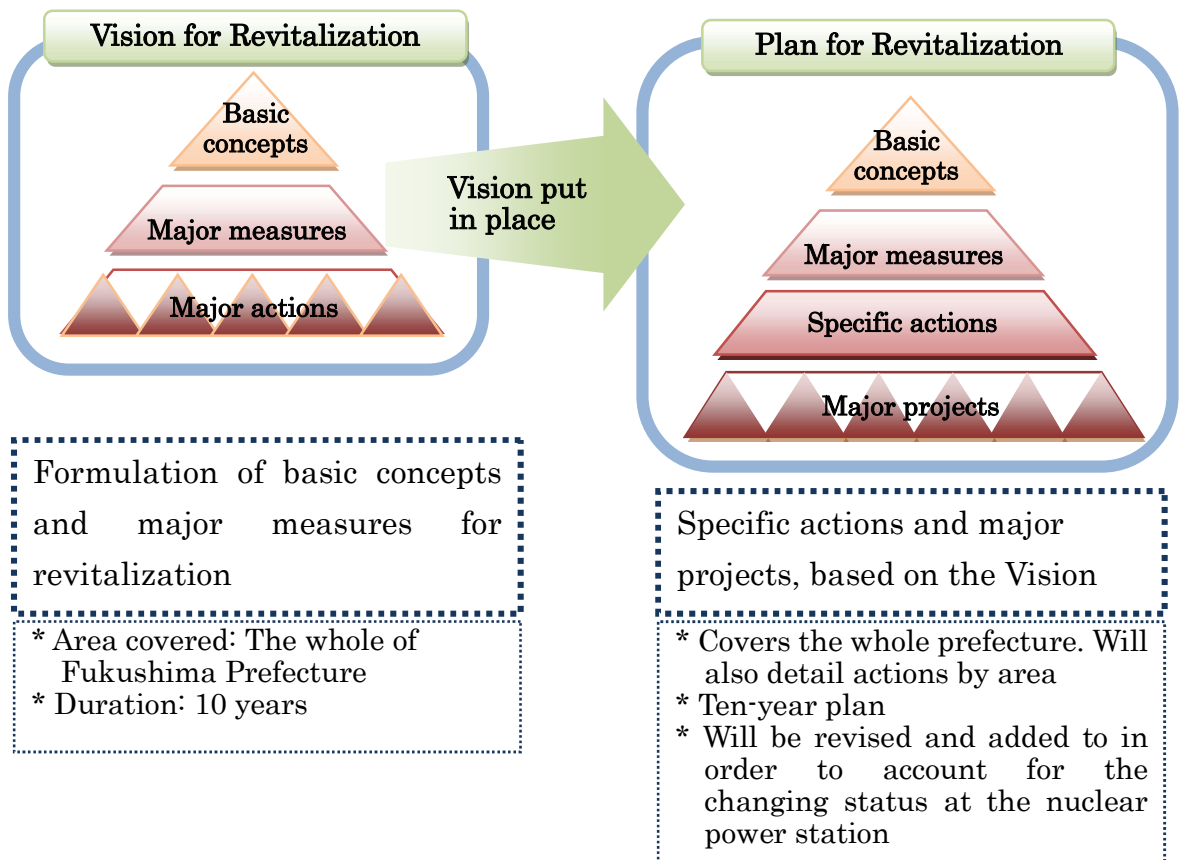
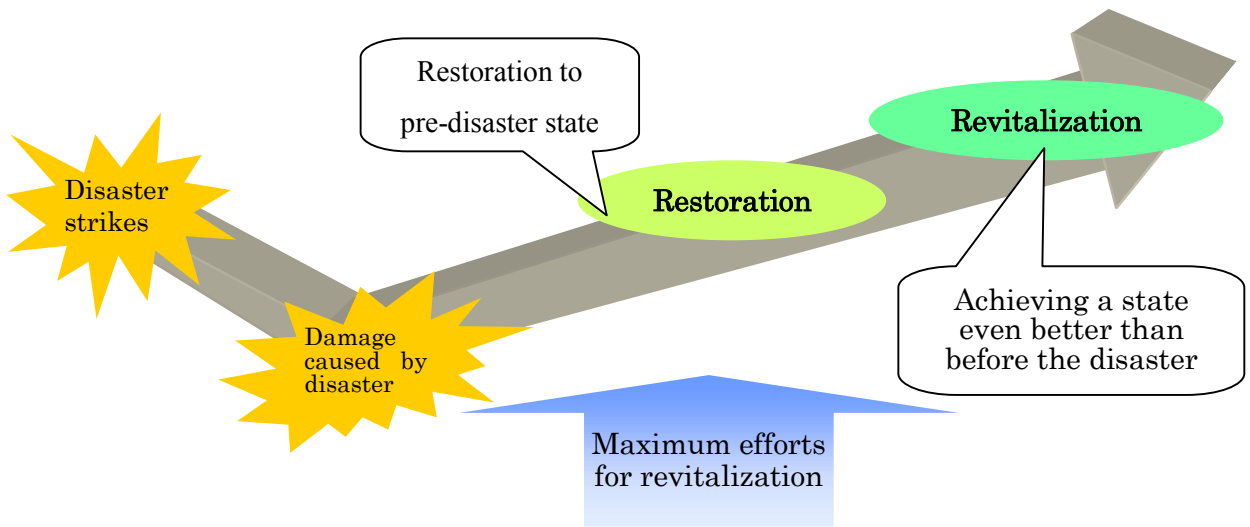
The prefecture is suffering damage from the earthquake, the tsunami as well as the ongoing and unpredictable nuclear disaster and associated reputational damage. Some people believe that it is too early to talk about revitalization at this stage. However, we are convinced that now is the time to raise a flag of hope for revitalization and implement the plan with the people, united in spirit. This is the reason for formulating this Vision for Revitalization*².

(Words marked with an asterisk * are further defined in the Glossary at the end of the document.)

2. Characteristics of the Vision for Revitalization

- In the Vision for Revitalization^{*2}, the term “revitalization” refers to efforts to make the prefecture better than ever based on lessons of the 2011 disaster and the new perspective it has brought. The Vision for Revitalization conveys the basic concepts and major measures that would be involved. Based on the Vision for Revitalization, we will design a “Revitalization Plan” that describes the specific actions to be taken for each major measure.
- The damage caused by the earthquake disaster was so extensive, accompanied as it was by the subsequent nuclear disaster, that its impact can be expected to persist for the long term, both for the communities affected and in the policy domain. The Vision for Revitalization is designed for a 10-year period because immediate emergency restoration measures are expected to take more time than for any other disaster in history, and achieving full revitalization will take even longer.
- We are formulating this vision at a point when the situation surrounding the nuclear accident and when it will be brought to a conclusion remain unclear. Therefore, as a precondition of the Revitalization Plan we are prepared to quickly and flexibly make revisions or additions. This is in order to support municipalities for which designing such a plan is a struggle due to the unstable status of the stricken nuclear station and also based on the status of operations to bring the accident to a stable conclusion.

Revitalization Vision and Plan



II. The basic concepts for revitalization

Fukushima Prefecture has been hit by an unprecedented disaster in the form of an earthquake, a tsunami, a nuclear disaster and reputational damage caused by the harmful rumors that followed. The name of Fukushima, once famous for the beauty of its natural environment as exemplified by Oze and Lake Inawashiro, is now known around the world as the location of a nuclear power station where a serious accident occurred.

This is exactly the reason why our prefecture must demonstrate to the world a proud revitalization and a new way of life and other visions.

Fukushima's revitalization will therefore be based on the following three basic concepts.

1. Building a safe, secure and sustainable society free from nuclear power

○ In the past, the Japanese government and the operator of the nuclear power station had emphasized the safety of nuclear power stations, citing the multiple safety mechanisms that were in place. However, the credibility of these claims has been devastated by the accident at the nuclear power station, which made clearly apparent the difficulty for people to control the gigantic system involved in nuclear power generation, the extent of the contamination an accident can cause over a vast area, and the months and years it can take to regain control over the situation.

Fukushima Prefecture, the area of Japan most severely affected by the nuclear disaster, will aim to break its dependence on nuclear power based on the concept of denuclearization. It will seek to ensure great progress in the field of renewable energy^{*3} and aim to make strong advances in resource conservation, energy saving and recycling to build a society that is in harmony with nature.

○ Formally in Japan, population and energy consumption have been concentrated in the major urban areas, while regional areas have been relied on to supply the energy. Many nuclear power stations have been built in areas adjacent to metropolises in order to respond to their enormous electricity demands. The ten nuclear reactors located in Fukushima Prefecture were not intended to supply Fukushima, but were built for the purpose of supplying the Tokyo metropolitan area. There is no doubt that an over-concentrated national land and energy policy has contributed to making control of the current nuclear accident more difficult.

Planned power outages due to power station shutdowns meant that the Tokyo metropolitan area was also affected. As such, land and energy policies need to be addressed not only for the regional areas where power stations are located, but also for all citizens of Japan including those in urban areas.

Further urbanization is expected worldwide, particularly in emerging economies like China. Therefore, the kind of energy we use and the location of power generation facilities are an urgent international issue.

Fukushima Prefecture will harness the potential^{*4} of its abundant natural environment and hi-tech enterprises, striving to take the lead in demonstrating a model of energy independence that combines diverse and distributed energy sources. By combining such efforts with endeavors to accumulate industries that will drive forward the new era—industries such as renewable energy and the health and welfare industries—as well as promoting R&D in these areas, Fukushima can be a model for the world of a society which is both economically vibrant and in harmony with the environment. We would also strive to foster the human resources needed to support these industries.

- The disaster in March caused the tragic loss of many precious lives and forced thousands of residents including children to move away from their homes. Therefore, in the course of revitalization we have to aim to reconstruct a safe and secure society which values human lives as the first priority, rather than blindly believing in myths about safety.
- The earthquake and the tsunami destroyed farmland, forests, and basic infrastructure^{*5} such as coastal levees, ports and harbors, roads, rivers, water supply and sewage systems, as well as devastated many tourism resources.

The nuclear disaster also contaminated much of that infrastructure, with radioactive substances dispersed over a wide area. Use of the rural economic base such as rivers, ocean and farmland has been strictly curtailed, leaving grim prospects for future production and livelihoods.

We will strive to rebuild safe and secure communities as well as industries that can develop sustainably. This will involve throwing our full weight behind measures to decontaminate the air, water, soil, farmland and forests as well as a rapid response to restoring the industrial base and basic services that support everyday life.

- In the disaster significant challenges arose in relation to liaison structures between local governments, and coordinating and supplementary structures between hospitals and care facilities, for example. A further challenge was that the telecommunications infrastructure was also partially out of service. Meanwhile, although in the immediate aftermath of the disaster a situation prevailed in which daily necessities such as fuel did not reach the devastated areas including the Hama-dori coastal area for some time due to the destruction of roads and other transport infrastructure, subsequently Fukushima Airport, Ban'etsu Expressway and JR Ban'etsu West Line all played a vital role in the handling of relief supplies and basic necessities across the prefecture.

Based on this fact, we are determined to assure we have multi-layered transport and telecommunication infrastructure in terms of backup physical structures and systems, rather than overemphasizing profitability and efficiency. This will help build a safe, secure and resilient society.

○ The full-fledged onset of a shrinking population and super-aged society^{*6} was already a major concern, and unfortunately the disaster is accelerating this social trend. At some point Japan will have to respond to these issues on a national level. Fukushima sees the disaster as an opportunity to seize the initiative by developing an environment where people can raise their children more safely and securely than anywhere else. Among other measures, we must demonstrate our leadership on these key issues.

Due to the nuclear disaster, residents of the prefecture are experiencing anxiety about their health, but we will aim to protect them against ill effects of radiation over the long term, and seek to make advances so that the prefecture becomes renowned for the health and longevity of its residents. This will not only enable us to overcome the nuclear disaster but also to establish a society where people of all ages, from childhood to old age, can live in safety and comfort.

2. Revitalization that brings together everyone who loves and cares about Fukushima

- The earthquake, tsunami and nuclear accident inflicted incredible damage on the Hama-dori coastal area, forcing the evacuation of residents to other parts of the prefecture and beyond, as well as the transfer of municipal functions. The central region (Naka-dori) also sustained heavy damage from the earthquake, which registered an upper 6 on the Japanese seismic intensity scale of 7 in some areas. Contamination from the nuclear disaster and subsequent reputational damage due to harmful rumors have affected the whole prefecture. The people of Fukushima need to support each other in revitalization. All citizens should consider what they can do about the damage caused by the disaster, and each community should take action to rebuild. In particular, this includes less affected communities engaging in efforts to support communities that have suffered a greater degree of damage.
- The restoration of each resident's living conditions affected by the disaster is the basis of revitalization, thus each individual citizen has an important role to play in the revitalization process. While the leading bodies for revitalization are communities and municipalities, the scale of the disaster was so enormous that all stakeholders, including citizens, companies, public organizations, municipalities and the prefectural government, will need to work together toward revitalization. In addition, the revitalization of Fukushima Prefecture will put us in a position to positively contribute to revitalization in other communities hit by disaster in Japan and around the world.
- In the wake of the disaster, the prefecture received warm support from across Japan and around the world. Many people are concerned about the progress of revitalization in the prefecture after the nuclear disaster. We will bring together the power of all the people who love and care about Fukushima for the purpose of the revitalization.
- For the revitalization of the prefecture, the national government's support is essential. In particular, the government should take full responsibility for the nuclear disaster because it has always controlled national energy policy. In this regard, the government should secure fiscal resources for the restoration and revitalization, and also provide prompt legal backing, for example to assure the designation of the special zones for revitalization.

3. A homeland we can all be proud of once again

- In the wake of this disaster, we reaffirmed the importance of people helping each other. We believe that a local community^{*7} is the basis of human society because people can meet face to face in person, and they can build relationships and engage in true communication. Human happiness cannot be achieved without a community. The community bonds which prevail in the prefecture are the treasure of Fukushima and represent a value that is understood worldwide, and therefore, we will preserve, foster and communicate this message to the world in the course of our revitalization.
- To date, approximately 100,000 people have been forced to evacuate from their homes to other locations in Fukushima or further afield. Approximately 46,000 people have gone to live outside the prefecture, but this figure represents only those officially accounted for.

We are junior high school students from Tomioka Town. We were forced to evacuate from our town due to the nuclear accident. We are separated from friends, teachers and our community, and we are having a hard time getting in touch with them.

There are none of the routines of normal life in the disaster-affected areas—no hot meals, no baths, no freshly washed clothes, and no job to go to. Many evacuees still have to sleep on the hard floor in evacuation shelters. The spaces for the evacuees are partitioned from their neighbor by no more than a piece of corrugated cardboard. I have a friend who left the shelter and rented an apartment in an unfamiliar area, because his parents lost their jobs and they have no income. Some people are forced to buy things they shouldn't have to because they escaped with only the clothes they were wearing.

Everyone is struggling in their own way, not knowing what every new day will bring. Some have suffered from losing their house in the tsunami, or their office, family members or friends; others have been forced to evacuate even though their homes are still there.

We are frustrated with the Japanese government's response to the disaster. We are eager to hear specific explanations. How did they designate the deliberate evacuation areas? Why did they discharge the low-level contaminated water into the ocean in spite of fishermen's objections?

I put together this article from emails with my friends. The thoughts of junior high school students may not reach the world. Perhaps these words will not change anything.

Our friends are now scattered around Japan. We can only hear their voices by telephone. We cry every night because we cannot see our friends. We really want to talk with our friends face to face. Adults say, "We will never be able to return," or "It will take 10 years before we can go back." Why can't adults think any differently? We will go back to our hometown at any cost. We all promised to come back someday in the future.

(Source: Kyodo News, April 20, 2011)

This is a message created from mobile phone e-mail correspondence among students of a junior high school in Tomioka Town in mid-April, one month after the disaster.

As can be seen, while many evacuees from Fukushima are concerned about radioactive contamination, they are enduring harsh conditions and harbor a strong will to return home. The prefecture must urgently address the issue of securing homes and jobs for residents who were forced to evacuate due to the disaster. Therefore, the prefectural government will fully support the rebuilding of local government administrations. In addition, we will proceed with revitalization under the shared belief that the revitalization in Fukushima will be achieved only when all Fukushima residents, including those who have been forced to evacuate, can return to healthy, happy lives in their home communities.

- In the process of returning people to their home communities, the priority will be on the further development of links within communities taking into account citizens' renewed feelings for their home communities.

- Through the above efforts, we will strive to create a future for Fukushima as a prefecture that children and young people can be proud of.

Pursuant to the three basic concepts above, we will pursue the following major measures toward revitalization.

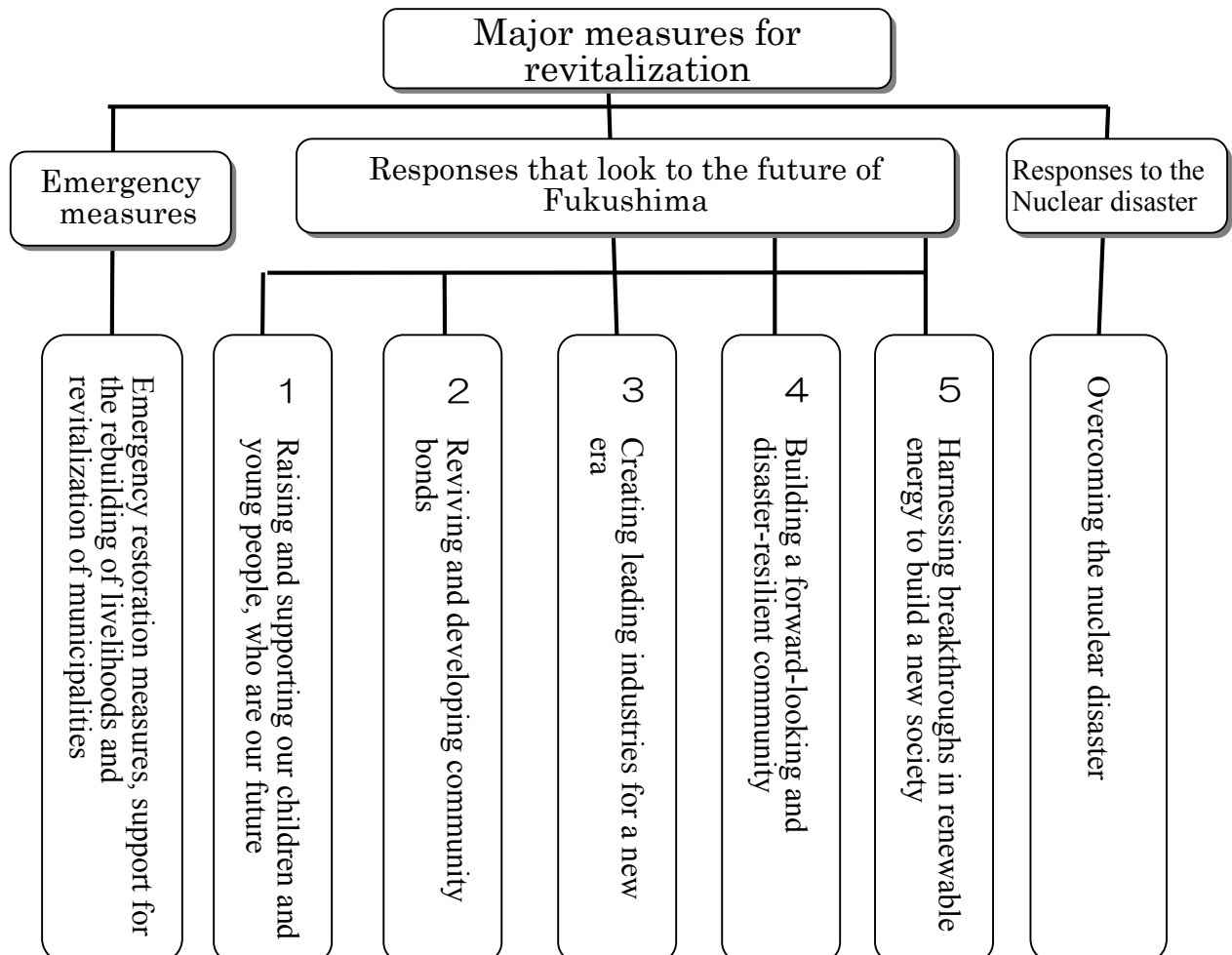
III. Major measures for revitalization

Structure of the Fukushima Vision for Revitalization

- The Vision for Revitalization consists of three basic concepts and seven major measures.
 - The basic concepts are the fundamental philosophical basis adhered to throughout the major measures.
 - The major measures address the earthquake, tsunami, nuclear disaster and reputational damage due to harmful rumors. They are split into two groups, “emergency measures” and “responses to the nuclear disaster” as it is assumed that restoration will take a significant amount of time in light of the terrible damage to the prefecture inflicted by the disaster and the nuclear accident.
- Long-term measures are grouped under “responses that look to the future of Fukushima.”

Basic concepts

- **Building a safe, secure and sustainable society free from nuclear power**
- **Revitalization that brings together everyone who loves and cares about Fukushima**
- **A homeland we can all be proud of once again**



1. Emergency measures

(1) Emergency restoration measures, support for the rebuilding of livelihoods and revitalization of municipalities

The damage caused by the earthquake, the tsunami, and the nuclear accident was extensive and reconstruction is expected to take a very long time. Therefore, we will focus on rebuilding the basis for individual livelihoods. Together with restoration of basic infrastructure,^{*5} emergency restoration and support for the rebuilding of livelihoods in terms of housing, employment, medical and welfare services are at the center of the Vision for Revitalization as key factors in bringing about a smooth revitalization.

In addition, in the case of the Great East Japan Earthquake disaster, due to evacuation orders following the nuclear accident, many municipalities in the Hama-dori coastal region were forced to transfer their offices to other places inside and outside of the prefecture, which severely impeded the administrative work of the disaster-affected towns. As the regional local authority, it is incumbent on the prefectural government to provide maximum support for the efforts of restoration and revitalization to be undertaken by these municipalities.

The prefecture will also support municipalities that have accepted evacuees and are hosting the administrative functions of disaster-affected municipalities, as they are providing support that would not be required under normal circumstances to disaster-affected residents and local government offices.

While the national government must bear ultimate responsibility for the nuclear disaster, it remains unclear when the disaster at the power station will be brought to a conclusion. The prefecture will deal with decontamination of radioactive materials in the environment and disposal of waste in due course, based on the status of the nuclear power station.

① Provision of accommodation for disaster victims and wide-ranging living support and mental health care

- (a) The prefecture will respond carefully to the needs of people affected by the disaster, backing efforts by municipalities to support people's independence by promptly paying relief money, presenting support packages from the national and prefectural governments, and supporting the livelihoods of those affected through financing and other means.
- (b) To facilitate the independence of evacuees, the prefecture will develop accommodation based on the needs of those affected, for example by placing evacuees in temporary accommodation. It will also request that other prefectural governments provide better living conditions and more support in general for Fukushima evacuees living in evacuation centers outside the prefecture, as they are receiving less support than those in local evacuation centers. We will continue the special private housing program based on the Disaster Relief Act to help people returning to Fukushima Prefecture. We will also restore damaged prefecture-managed housing as soon as possible, and support the

enhancement and assured provision of the consultation system for repair and rebuilding of damaged homes.

- (c) The prefecture will prevent isolation in evacuation centers and temporary accommodation units by supporting the creation of temporary meeting areas. In addition to this, we will endeavor to create other spaces for interaction to support efforts by local government bodies to ensure the formation of a sense of community. Other steps to develop a comfortable living environment include the establishment of shopping arcades within temporary accommodation areas to enable the elderly and other people to walk to the shops.
- (d) The prefecture will strengthen the support system for mental health care^{*8} of children and adults in schools, workplaces and communities with the help of experts from other prefectures. We will also seek to return to aged people the joys and rhythms of life by setting up gardens near the temporary accommodation and taking other steps to make sure there are comfortable and healing spaces around, as there would be in ordinary life.

② Restoration of basic living infrastructure and industrial infrastructure

- (a) Levees and drainage pump stations on rivers and along the coast were devastated by the disaster and will take some time to return to full working order. Therefore, the prefecture is dedicated to their emergency restoration to prevent flooding by spring tides, large waves, typhoons, and heavy rains and their full revitalization in the near term.
- (b) The prefecture will try to promptly restore earthquake- and the tsunami-affected civil amenities including ports, roads, bridges, sewers and parks as well as productive infrastructures^{*5} such as farmland, woodlands, farm or forest roads, dams and ponds, coastlines, drainage facilities, industrial water supplies, fishing ports, markets and coastal forests for disaster prevention. We will also work to remove salt from farmland flooded by seawater.
- (c) The prefecture will facilitate the disposal of the vast quantities of disaster-related debris in coastal areas as a result of the tsunami, as municipalities, which would normally be responsible for disposal of waste, have themselves been affected by the disaster and many are having difficulty addressing the issue.
- (d) The prefecture will support the urgent restoration of basic living infrastructure such as fire stations, waste disposal sites, sludge disposal facilities and crematoriums, which have traditionally been managed by conglomerations of municipalities.
- (e) The prefecture will work quickly to restore basic services and infrastructure for the safety of residents returning to their homes inside the current restricted area, in line with changes to the area designations.

③ Support for emergency employment of disaster victims and resumption of disaster-hit businesses

- (a) The prefecture will employ persons affected by the disaster for emergency restoration works including the disposal of debris, decontamination, removal of salt and civil engineering works. In addition, employment for the purpose of recovery of administrative functions using the emergency job creation fund, maintenance and management of the temporary accommodation units, and evacuees' livelihood support will also be offered. We will do whatever possible to secure job opportunities for persons affected by the disaster.
- (b) In order to enable local businesses to re-open as soon as possible, the prefecture will provide diverse financial assistance including the creation of a long-term interest free loan system. It will support the maintenance of human resources and employment up to the point when the business can be fully restarted. We will also establish a system of business incentives^{*9} targeting businesses in the prefecture, as a means of encouraging companies to stay in Fukushima.
- (c) The prefecture will provide interest-free and uncollateralized loans to help restore damaged agriculture, forestry and fishery facilities, machinery and materials for primary producers affected by the disaster.
- (d) The prefecture will promote efforts to secure employment opportunities, utilizing the emergency job creation fund and other means, with a view to rehabilitating agricultural corporations and other enterprises^{*10}.

④ Securing education, the medical system and welfare

- (a) The prefecture will urgently restore damaged schools and welfare facilities in the devastated areas in order to quickly restore school education and welfare services. Since lifelong learning facilities also have a vital role to play as tourist attractions, including the severely damaged Aquamarine Fukushima aquarium, we will work to ensure their speedy re-opening to bring back tourists and give hope and courage to our citizens.
- (b) The prefecture will secure educational opportunities for children from evacuation areas by establishing satellite schools^{*11} and boosting teacher numbers at elementary and junior high schools that have accepted students from evacuation areas.
- (c) The prefecture will expand school counselors' activities to focus on mental health care^{*8} for the children, and facilitate volunteers' assistance in tutoring and looking after evacuee children locally around shelters. Many children staying in shelters for a long time and especially those who have lost their parents in this disaster are filled with anxiety about their future.
- (d) The prefecture will continue to secure doctors and other medical staff to restore the provision of medical services in the disaster areas, supporting the recovery of the functions of medical institutions. Health systems in the Hama-dori coastal region in

particular need urgent rehabilitation so that people can live there safely and with peace of mind, and efforts will be made to ensure medical treatment in these areas.

- (e) The prefecture will endeavor to strengthen the consultation support system for persons with disabilities who were affected by the disaster, as well as develop a system to ensure they receive the welfare services that they require.
- (f) To maintain and improve mental and physical health of disaster victims, the prefecture will set up clinics and home nursing facilities in temporary accommodation complexes over a certain size, ensure transportation between the units and hospitals and welfare facilities, and enhance mental health care by clinical psychotherapists and overall health management by public health workers and nurses.

⑤ Upgrading the public order system

- (a) The prefecture will restore damaged police stations and traffic safety equipment as soon as possible to ensure safety and security in the devastated areas.
- (b) In the restricted area, deliberate evacuation areas, evacuation-prepared areas in case of emergency and places where evacuation is recommended, there are many vacant homes, increasing residents' fear of house robbery, and therefore, we will strengthen the crime prevention system in these areas.
- (c) The prefecture will promote public safety measures in evacuation centers and temporary accommodation units so that evacuees can live with peace of mind.

⑥ Maintaining bonds among Fukushima evacuees across the nation

- (a) The prefecture will keep the evacuees who have been forced to evacuate the prefecture and who are living in dispersed areas around the country up to date about their hometowns with pictures and video footage, as well as provision of information on administrative matters such as disaster victim support. We will help to maintain their “connections” and “bonds” with Fukushima by using every possible tool including ICT^{*12}, despite the fact they may be living far from the prefecture.
- (b) The prefecture will establish Fukushima information centers in prefectures and municipalities around the nation to allow evacuees to make inquiries and collect information wherever they may be.

⑦ Support for revitalization of municipalities

Support for revitalization of disaster-hit municipalities

- (a) The prefecture will provide support or representative services for disaster-hit municipalities with their administrative duties and revitalization projects. Municipalities and their staff have been badly affected, which has significantly impeded the execution of administrative affairs.

- (b) The prefecture will coordinate relations between the damaged municipalities and the towns and cities around Japan that are hosting their administrative functions, and will support the use of these new partnerships^{*13} born out of the disaster for future mutual support.

Support for the recovery of administrative functions by municipalities with transferred offices

- (c) The prefecture will dispatch prefectural staff to towns and villages to support recovery of stable administrative functions. We will also fully support their coordination and liaison efforts with evacuees.
- (d) The prefecture will help municipalities whose governmental offices were transferred to provide normal administrative services even at evacuation centers by fully supporting the establishment of necessary systems.
- (e) The prefecture will create a system that can quickly and accurately help to prevent the loss of administrative functions in any future emergency or disaster.

Support for the formulation and execution of revitalization plans by disaster-affected municipalities

- (f) The prefecture will provide support for disaster-affected municipalities to recover in a smooth and rapid manner. We will do this by supporting them in devising revitalization plans and carrying out revitalization projects.

Listening to public opinions about restoration and revitalization

- (g) The prefecture will adopt quick and appropriate measures, all the while providing for discussion with municipalities and listening to opinions and requests from disaster victims, disaster-affected municipalities and those towns and cities hosting disaster-affected municipalities and victims.

⑧ Emergency measures for the nuclear disaster

Indemnity and compensation

- (a) The prefecture will demand that TEPCO and the Government promptly indemnify and compensate all damages caused by the nuclear disaster in the prefecture. We will also cooperate with relevant organizations and municipalities to facilitate smooth procedures in order to secure compensation for the affected residents and businesses.

Stronger monitoring and decontamination of the environment

- (b) The prefecture will strengthen environmental radiation monitoring^{*1} in order to map in detail radioactive contamination in the air, soil, forests, rivers, ponds and lakes, oceans and groundwater.

- (c) In particular, the prefecture will conduct prompt and detailed monitoring for radiation hotspots.
- (d) Radiation levels will be reduced as soon as possible in places frequented on a daily basis such as schools and school routes with the help of the prefecture, municipalities and residents.
- (e) The prefecture will promote the timely disposal of contaminated debris and other materials in coordination with municipalities and waste disposal companies.
- (f) The prefecture will demand that the full burden of costs associated with contaminated waste disposal be taken up by the national government. The national government also has the responsibility to confirm the methods for disposing of contaminated debris and sludge, as well as the final destination for such waste.
- (g) The prefecture will strive to return the environment to its original state as soon as possible by decontaminating the air, water, soil, farms and forests that were irradiated in all parts of the prefecture. We will do this with decontamination technology developed on the basis of research results and other findings.

Securing health of residents

- (h) The prefecture will devise a program to both maintain and promote health through a long-term health management survey. While fully protecting privacy, this survey will protect health and reduce anxiety about the effects of radiation. We will also prioritize the provision of individual dosimeters to children and pregnant women for peace of mind in everyday living. In addition, we will demand early establishment of safety standards from the national government in relation to radiation, and the prompt disclosure of health-related information.

Strengthened measures to counter reputational damage caused by harmful rumors

- (i) To clear up any damage to the image of Fukushima prefecture's primary products, processed products and industrial products, the prefecture will enhance and strengthen measurement and screening systems by increasing the number of facilities equipped with devices for measuring radioactive substances and radiation dosage. We will promptly and appropriately publicize the safety of Fukushima products at home and overseas by providing accurate information and holding local product fairs and exhibitions. We will also consider creating a system to assure safety.
- (j) For tourism, which has been the most severely affected by harmful rumors, we will strengthen campaigns by partnering with TV stations, film makers, and other media producers to encourage tourists to come back to the prefecture.

- (k) The prefecture will carry out thorough monitoring by area and sector in order to restore demand for the products of all Fukushima industries. The results will be released promptly and accurately to advocate the safety of our products.

Rapid disclosure of disaster information

- (l) The prefecture will demand that the national government and TEPCO promptly and transparently disclose information in the case of any future nuclear accident. We will also take measures to enable municipalities and the prefecture to communicate quickly and take proper action in the case of disaster.

2. Responses that look to the future of Fukushima

(1) Raising and supporting our children and young people, who are our future

The younger generation will be inheriting the future of a recovering Fukushima. However, many children are living far away from home due to the earthquake, the tsunami and the nuclear accident, and more than a few have been forced to evacuate out of the prefecture. In order to foster the next generation here in Fukushima, we will strive not only to eliminate the anxiety of children and their parents caused by radioactive contamination, but also to build an environment which people are comfortable with to raise their children.

At the same time, the recent disaster has had a profound impact on many of the younger generation. They have felt for themselves the preciousness of human life, the relationship between humans and the environment, and the importance of possessing decision-making skills. Furthermore, they have seen and felt the power they have to form communities and promote actions within these communities, and also the direct connection that Fukushima has to the world. These experiences have the potential to become important foundations for the development of people who are internationally-oriented and recognized by the world. Therefore, we will aim to realize a Fukushima in which young people can fully exert their true potential and are able to fulfill their hopes and dreams, through education activities that utilize Fukushima's unique experiences in the recent disaster.

① **Development of the best environment in Japan for people to give birth and raise children**

- (a) The prefecture will strive to reduce radiation levels and provide information promptly and appropriately so that children and their parents can live with peace of mind. We will develop a counseling system to help combat the anxiety and suffering caused by the disaster. We will promote the health of each individual, based on the results of detailed health checks.
- (b) In addition to increasing support for child-raising in the whole community, an area the prefecture has already been encouraging, we will develop educational and welfare facilities into hubs for disaster-resilient local communities, provide more financial support for education, strengthen the medical system and improve childcare services. In this way, we are aiming to create a superb environment for having and raising children and making Fukushima an attractive prefecture for families with young children.

② **Fostering people who are strong in spirit to take charge of Fukushima's revival**

- (a) The prefecture will endeavor to cultivate a balance of intelligence, ethics and physical strength within our children to enable them to be flexible, respond to change, to have rational powers of judgment based on correct information and knowledge, as well as a

strength of spirit that will never give in regardless of the circumstances.

- (b) The prefecture will strive to improve the academic level of students so that they can succeed as independent members of society in the future and support the revitalization of Fukushima and development of Japan. We can achieve this by implementing the best small-group instruction^{*14} system in Japan, developing attractive teaching materials and improving the quality of teachers.
- (c) Many citizens were injured in the disaster. The prefecture will advocate ethics education and volunteer activities more strongly than ever, as well as providing opportunities for exchange with evacuee children to nurture strength of spirit in them that will foster affection for their heritage, preciousness of life, sociability and moral awareness.
- (d) The prefecture will seek to develop an environment where children can play and exercise outdoors and grow healthily, both mentally and physically. We will also promote health education and home economics to empower children to look after and improve their own health.
- (e) The prefecture will encourage the whole community to educate children through cooperation among schools, families and communities, harnessing the new awareness of the importance of bonds among families and communities.
- (f) The prefecture will implement major enhancements to science and mathematics education to foster human resources able to thrive in a globalized world. Children of the prefecture will thus be able to take a lead in the research and development of cutting-edge renewable energy^{*3} technology, radiology and other fields.

③ Realizing the soaring dreams of our youth

- (a) Based on the experience of the disaster, the prefecture will foster youths who can empathize with the suffering of others, and exhibit tenderness and compassion. To promote the participation of youths in society we will also provide opportunities for young people to take part and actually experience peer counseling^{*15} on an equal footing and as friends.
- (b) The prefecture will work to improve high schools and tertiary education facilities in order to inspire youths with a sense of mission to do what they can for the society—which has already been triggered by the disaster—and enable them to shoulder the revitalization of Fukushima.
- (c) The prefecture will foster a broad perspective and international consciousness among young people so that they can contribute to the international community as leaders. It will achieve this by promoting exchanges with communities around Japan and the world.

(2) Reviving and developing community bonds

After the earthquake, tsunami and nuclear accident, Fukushima citizens were forced to evacuate to other parts of the prefecture and beyond, sometimes with nothing more than the clothes on their back. Unfortunately, there are concerns that this evacuation may last a long time, depending on the area from which the evacuees hail.

As such it is more important than ever that Fukushima people think about what it is that makes us special, about their feelings toward their home, and that they have pride in Fukushima. Regardless of age, gender or physical ability, human happiness requires the existence of community. We must enable a new form of development after evacuees return to their homes where they can take pride in their community, reviving the warm spirit of Fukushima people as well as strong communities that look after each other.

As such, the prefecture will support community-building activities, with the aim of building communities that welcome the participation and input of all, whether they are men, women or children, people with disabilities, or elderly. It will also capitalize on the new bonds and networks created with people outside Fukushima for a brighter future, while communicating the feelings of our citizens for Fukushima.

① Improving the living and social environment for evacuees

- (a) The prefecture will support improved living environments and ensure a sense of community at every stage of change in the lives of evacuees, whether it be returning home following the shrinkage of the restricted area or new moves to different areas. We will also consider measures to house people permanently.
- (b) The prefecture will support the various activities of NPOs^{*16} and other civil organizations helping evacuees, and it will also assist the formation of residents' community groups.

② Revitalization of communities together with evacuees

- (a) To help revitalize communities we will facilitate the reopening of existing businesses and the start of new enterprises in all parts of Fukushima, especially depopulated or mountainous areas^{*17}.

③ Promoting prefectural and national cooperation based on new bonds

- (a) Fukushima is receiving help from many individuals and organizations—especially local governments—from outside the prefecture. This has come in the form of medical services, food, daily necessities, workers and participation in the “Stand strong, Fukushima!” movement. We will harness these new bonds for the revitalization of Fukushima and continue to promote such wide-area cooperation in the future.

- (b) The prefecture will promote continued wide-area cooperation with the local governments and organizations outside the prefecture with whom Fukushima evacuees formed new bonds, even after they have returned home.

④ Building new communities after residents return home

- (a) For the rebuilding of community bonds after evacuees have returned home, the prefecture will support community revitalization, fostering lively and caring communities by creating ways to learn local history and culture, rediscovering local treasures, and establishing fora for residents young and old to meet to discuss and tackle local issues.
- (b) The prefecture will support town planning that helps elderly evacuees to lead happy lives, above all through caring communities, after their return. This will include setting up places for interaction and exchange with the rest of the community and developing collective housing for elderly and improved service facilities.
- (c) The prefecture will promote a society that reflects universal design^{*18} concepts to enable people with disabilities to live with as much individuality and independence as possible, at the same time encouraging all citizens to be considerate and caring in their daily lives.

⑤ Rediscovering, developing and promoting Fukushima's treasures

- (a) The traditional heritage and cultural assets of Fukushima—its festivals, arts and events, as well as its nature and historical scenery—are the pride of residents and a symbol of Fukushima. In order to boost community bonds and help people regain their pride in the prefecture, we will support activities that preserve and promote local traditions and culture, natural landscapes, historic buildings and other scenic attractions. We will also help to restore the charm of rural landscapes.
- (b) The prefecture will support arts, culture and sports activities in Fukushima to promote diverse exchange and unity among our people. Not only do these activities enrich people's lives, they are also important elements in forming a vibrant community that values individual achievement.
- (c) The prefecture will revive the image of Fukushima by promoting a prefectural citizens' campaign^{*19} and other measures to unite Fukushima individuals. We will then apply their knowledge and ambition to the task of rediscovering the splendor of Fukushima's history and culture. This can then be further developed and then communicated to the wider public in Japan and overseas.
- (d) The prefecture will hold an international conference on the theme of Fukushima as a forum for discussion with people that support us from Japan and around the world.

(3) Creating leading industries for a new era

It is no exaggeration to say that every industry in Fukushima is in the throes of an existential crisis, including the key industries of agriculture, forestry and fishery, manufacturing, commerce and tourism due to the destruction wrought by the earthquake, tsunami, nuclear accident, and associated reputational damage caused by harmful rumors. We are also facing the prospect of a business exodus from the prefecture, and as such we are taking action to ensure the survival of businesses here.

It goes without saying that a recovery of industrial output to pre-disaster levels is an urgent task. Nevertheless, the prefecture will address industrial development from a new perspective in order to overcome the nuclear disaster and revive the prefecture as a land of abundance.

There has also been widespread loss of employment due to the devastation across the prefecture, nowhere more so than the Hama-dori coastal region. There will be a need to find alternative employment to replace the jobs lost at the nuclear power stations in particular, so we will have to work on building industries that can create jobs in the new era, as we envisage a future that is both prosperous and in harmony with the environment.

Through these efforts we aim to create local jobs and ensure the economic and social participation of everyone, including women, the elderly and people with disabilities. This will be a prefecture in which young people too can hope and dream about their future.

① Revival and development of industries in Fukushima

- (a) The prefecture will strive to resume the formation of industrial clusters^{*20} as soon as possible in the fields of semiconductors, transportation machinery, and medical and welfare devices and achieve further clustering.
- (b) The prefecture will take an intermediary role to secure alternative premises or production facilities for businesses forced to move their offices and/or suspend trading. The prefecture will also establish a system of incentives^{*9} for businesses to set up production in Fukushima in order to stem the exodus. Furthermore, we will provide job opportunities for evacuees to stabilize their economic situation.
- (c) The prefecture will help establish urban development companies in order to revitalize disaster-affected urban centers and revive industry. The prefecture will also seek to restore vitality of shopping streets, which is the heart of a local community^{*7}.
- (d) The prefecture will implement support relating to the rebuilding projects that will be required when evacuees return home.
- (e) In order to increase the value added to our primary industries of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, the prefecture will push breakthroughs in taking local industry to “six dimensions.”^{*21} We will also seek increased performance by harnessing our wealth of local resources, increasing cooperation in the tourism sector, fostering the processing

sector and facilitating the construction of distribution systems, as well as promoting worker training and new entrant businesses to aid this endeavor.

② Industrial development and job creation for a new society

- (a) In order to bring in the industries needed to power our new society, we will create a hub for new knowledge for the future, inviting international researchers and engineers to establish international research organizations and promoting stronger collaboration with higher education institutions.
- (b) The prefecture will work to revive tourism resources we are proud of and build our brand to boost domestic and international tourist inflows to Fukushima. We will achieve this by strengthening our coordination with national government and private companies, continuing to develop our tourism revitalization campaign and promoting our “Tourist Spot Fukushima” brand as well as by inviting MICE^{*22} to the prefecture.
- (c) While linking in to the existing cutting-edge radiology research, diagnostics and advanced treatment in Fukushima’s hospitals, we will promote establishment of a medical industry cluster for world-leading R&D and manufacturing in the area of medical devices and robots, as well as supporting pharmaceutical drug development. The prefecture will also encourage nursing and welfare services and the related device industries, in view of the ongoing aging of the population.
- (d) The prefecture will pursue human resources development to provide our new industries with cutting-edge knowledge and technology befitting a new society in Fukushima, supporting self-improvement for business owners, providing subsidies for corporate or organizational training and specialized, practical training and educational opportunities.
- (e) The prefecture will form a fund with the aim of growing industries, and establish organizations for revitalization so that we can raise funds from around Japan and the world. We will actively seek human resources and technologies that possess the will and ability to contribute to the revitalization of Fukushima and for the creation of new industries here.
- (f) The prefecture will strive to bring in clusters of various industries related to renewable energy^{*3} that can form new industries to take the place of nuclear power generation and create employment so that young people can find work locally in the future.

③ Dramatic development of primary industries through new management and production methods

- (a) In addition to overcoming the effects of radioactive contamination on farmland, forests and waterways, the prefecture will push for the building of a production and distribution system that can assure the safety of primary products, integrating good agricultural practices (GAP^{*23}) and a traceability system^{*24}. We will seek rapid development of the

Fukushima brand by proactively sharing information and forming a bond with consumers.

- (b) The prefecture will construct a model for the revival of agriculture by introducing new management and production methods. Such as fostering large agricultural corporations^{*10} that efficiently exploit land on large holdings, forming large-scale greenhouse horticulture complexes such as vegetable factories^{*25}. These factories will use renewable energy, for example, and encourage robust, profitable livestock farming operations through the formation of cooperatives.
- (c) With its disaster-preventive functions, the prefecture will develop forestry as decontamination progresses to ensure the stable supply of locally produced timber. Woody biomass^{*26} will also be promoted as a renewable energy resource.
- (d) The prefecture will promote better profitability in the fishing industry by encouraging cooperative business techniques such as the introduction of boat sharing and lower cost production, as well as by properly managing fish stocks and striving to rebuild fish hatcheries^{*27}.
- (e) The prefecture will strive to retrain and boost the skills of primary industry workers for the revitalization of Fukushima farming, forestry and fisheries, providing them with opportunities to learn new management and production methods.

④ Preparing the infrastructure for revival and industrial development

- (a) The prefecture will redevelop the ports of Onahama and Soma as well as industrial parks, restoring them as hubs of industry and distribution. Fukushima Airport will be used as the hub of a regional transportation network infrastructure that is resilient to disaster, and we will promote the development of the highway network and high-speed information network. We will also restore fishery facilities as quickly as possible and develop them further for the revival of fishing communities.
- (b) Not only will we quickly restore farmland devastated by the disaster, we will also seek effective land use by encouraging clustering.
- (c) The prefecture will build more infrastructure such as conference centers able to host international events, enabling Fukushima to hold more conventions^{*28}.

(4) Building a forward-looking and disaster-resilient community

The Great East Japan Earthquake devastated road, rail and port infrastructure^{*5} along 500 km of the Tohoku coastline, and disrupted transport and communication systems up and down the coast.

The nuclear disaster forced residents to evacuate across a wide area, far exceeding the scale of municipalities, causing unprecedented difficulty in terms of transmitting information and guiding the evacuation. In addition, the disaster caused major problems for public health, medical services and welfare provision structures.

Therefore, we will push for town planning that builds resilience to disasters complete with backup arrangements as we strive to improve the overall disaster preparedness of communities. This also means developing not just the structural but also the operational aspects of disaster prevention from the viewpoint of “disaster reduction.”^{*29} At the same time, we will seek to implant more strongly the knowledge in all citizens that they must escape to a safe place in the case of disaster.

We will also strengthen the ability of local communities^{*7} to prevent crime in order to ensure the safety and security of citizens.

Furthermore, the shrinking population and super-aging society trends, which in Japan have long been a source of concern, may accelerate due to the disaster. Hence, we will take measures to better prepare the community to manage a shrinking population and super-aging society.

① Planning towns that are fully strengthened to resist disaster both structurally and operationally

- (a) The prefecture will seek to enhance disaster prevention functions by revising existing plans, especially local disaster prevention plans. This is based on the many lessons learnt from the Great East Japan Earthquake.
- (b) The prefecture will aim to build safe and secure towns able to respond to disaster through the establishment of backup arrangements and the creation of networks, dealing with both structural and operational aspects such as transportation and communication methods.

② New prefectural land use planning to support Fukushima and Tohoku

- (a) Six main roads will be developed as soon as possible across Fukushima north to south and east to west, forming the backbone of the prefecture. East-west axis routes are the Tohoku Chuo Expressway which links the Pacific coast and the Japan Sea coast, and national and prefectural roads that link the Hama-dori coastal region and Naka-dori central region. North-south axis routes include the Joban Expressway that links the Hama-dori coastal region from north to south. Development of these with prompt restoration and strengthening of the JR Joban Line railbed will support revitalization in the Soso District.

- (b) The prefecture will seek better disaster-proofing of infrastructure, for example by establishing disaster prevention hub facilities which can provide administrative functions in the case of disaster, roads, ports and associated facilities, water supply and sewerage systems.
- (c) The prefecture will promote the early restoration and redevelopment of the ports of Onahama and Soma, which are expected to serve as a hubs for international trade, and we will do what we can to enable Fukushima Airport to operate to its full potential as the hub of an emergency transportation network, as well as for handling and storage of relief supplies.

③ Improving disaster prevention capabilities through strengthened coordination and mutual support among local authorities and communities

- (a) The prefecture will strive to improve its capacity for disaster prevention by concluding disaster prevention agreements between the municipalities of Fukushima. It will seek better coordination and cooperation among prefectural and national organizations, as well as with regions outside the prefecture. It will also develop the volunteer hosting system^{*30} for future disasters in Fukushima and strengthen our capacity to support other prefectures in the case of disasters outside Fukushima.

④ Building resilient communities through a shared vision of the future

- (a) The prefecture will engage in the development of safe and secure towns resilient to disaster together with local residents and municipalities. This must take place with a thorough understanding of local culture and history, accompanied by a vision that is shared with the community, so that development is in step with local character.
- (b) Taking community views fully into account, the prefecture will promote rebuilding in an earthquake and tsunami-resilient manner which will be in collaboration with municipalities. This will allow residents in coastal regions devastated by the tsunami to live with peace of mind.
- (c) The prefecture will strive for improvement of disaster prevention functions in the entire region. This means strengthening disaster prevention across all infrastructure^{*5}, such as by adding disaster reduction^{*29} functions to make roads tsunami-proof. At the same time we will be functionally integrating the infrastructure of coastal levees, coastal forest buffers, roads and railways. Moreover, we will promote the development of compact, walkable and people-centered towns and communities based on future land use that is attuned to local characteristics. We would do this in collaboration with surrounding rural districts and with due regard to the natural environment, landscape and universal design.^{*18}

⑤ Building health, medical and welfare systems that can operate even in a disaster

- (a) The prefecture will hire adequate expert staff in the fields of public health, medical services and welfare in addition to securing the facilities and equipment needed to respond to disasters quickly and appropriately. It will build a system to support the continuity of public health, medical and welfare services in the case of disaster by setting up coordination and mutual support structures among all health, medical and welfare facilities.
- (b) More disaster information will be provided to those who are vulnerable in the case of disaster, and better evacuation guidance will be given. A full complement of welfare evacuation shelters will be built, and a mutual hosting system for acceptance of people needing care in the case of emergency will be created.
- (c) A system to ensure the continuity of public health, medical and welfare services in the case of wide-area evacuation will be also established.

⑥ Improving crime prevention and public order

- (a) To ensure public order in the case of disaster, the activities of the police and the crime prevention network will be developed, and improved moral awareness will be promoted in local communities.
- (b) In order to establish crime prevention functions in new communities, crime prevention leaders will be fostered, anti-crime education and awareness campaigns will be carried out in coordination with police, and means of communicating accurate information will be strengthened.

⑦ Enhanced disaster prevention/disaster reduction ^{*29} measures and education

- (a) The prefecture will strengthen day-to-day disaster preparedness in communities through self-help and mutual assistance, training disaster prevention leaders, and ensuring that information related to disaster preparedness is accessible to all local residents. We will also enhance the coordination between local residents and public disaster prevention organizations.
- (b) The prefecture will foster disaster preparedness and awareness by holding classes and drills at schools, offices and in communities as well as regional disaster prevention drills.

⑧ Disaster documentation, lessons for the world and a legacy for future generations

- (a) The prefecture will call upon the national government to establish an archive center ^{*31} as a memorial to the victims of the disaster and to pass on to future generations the experiences and lessons learnt as a result of the earthquake, tsunami and nuclear disaster unprecedented in human history.

(5) Harnessing breakthroughs in renewable energy to build a new society

The nuclear disaster has deeply affected Fukushima. The accident has exposed the dangers of nuclear energy, and therefore, we have to overcome our dependence on nuclear power. On the other hand, it is very difficult to completely relinquish the convenience and comfort that humanity has pursued to this point. Fukushima must resolve the issue of how to balance the conservation of the global environment with economic development.

The prefecture must deal with this issue head-on. Returning to the fundamental fact that the 21st century is a time for humanity to seriously take the environment into account, we must truly become an oasis of advancement and model of sustainability for Japan and the world.

Therefore Fukushima intends to attract hubs of cutting-edge research in the field of renewable energy^{*3}, establish renewable energy-related industrial clusters and take action to save energy and foster energy independence at the local level.

① Transmitting a Fukushima-inspired resource-saving and energy-efficient model lifestyle

- (a) Resource-saving and energy efficiency campaigns that bring together the whole population will be advocated, including the Fukushima Protocol Project^{*32} and increased use of public transport.
- (b) The prefecture will promote mass uptake by households of systems that use renewable energy such as solar power generation and pellet stoves^{*33}. The prefecture will promote research and building of smart houses^{*34} as well as rethinking and widely promoting ways of living that re-use and recycle energy and resources.
- (c) The prefecture will promote the installation of renewable energy generation by companies and organizations including solar power, biomass^{*35}, small hydroelectric generators^{*36}, joint distribution systems and ESCO projects^{*37}.

② Dramatic advancement of the renewable energy industry

- (a) The prefecture will seek to develop a world-class research hub for renewable energy and related fields, to work on cutting-edge renewable energy-related technology, smart grids^{*38} and more.
- (b) The prefecture will capitalize on the rich natural resources across the prefecture starting with the devastated coastal areas in order to secure dramatic advances in renewable power and heat generation including solar energy, wind power, geothermal energy, hydropower and biomass that give due consideration to impact on the natural environment.
- (c) The prefecture will strive to develop a renewable energy industrial cluster for manufacturing and assembling solar panels and parts, semiconductors for wind power, small hydro and

- geothermal systems, systems development and manufacture of storage cell batteries.
- (d) The prefecture will strive to bring in clusters of various industries related to renewable energy that can form new industries in place of nuclear power. Through this we can create employment so that young people can find work locally in the future. (Repeated from above)
 - (e) The prefecture will redouble its efforts to cut carbon emissions^{*39} from fossil fuel power generation by developing and promoting high-efficiency thermal power generation and the use of biomass^{*26}.
 - (f) By setting up model communities for a smart grid^{*38} and other initiatives, we will strive for the optimal utilization of diverse energy sources in Fukushima Prefecture. We will build a sustainable community model for self-sufficiency in energy.

3. Responses to the nuclear disaster

(1) Overcoming the nuclear disaster

As the nuclear disaster remains unresolved and continues to inflict terrible harm on Fukushima prefecture, measures to deal with the crippled power station are key to our revitalization. The impact of the nuclear disaster is felt in all areas, from the environment to health to industry and education. The effects are expected to be long-lasting, and some impacts are expected to be felt by future generations.

TEPCO and the Japanese Government hold the responsibility for restoring our contaminated soil and water to their former state, since they were the ones who promoted the national nuclear policy on the grounds that it was safe. They are also liable for any damages arising in the process of restoration.

Fukushima is aiming to overcome the current difficulties and challenges and bring about a safe, secure living environment for all citizens. For this, we will establish a center for publishing research on the effects of the nuclear disaster and radiation. We will work on restoring contaminated environments with a “health first” philosophy and an aim to gain a proud standing as the prefecture with the longest life expectancy in Japan.

The prefecture will invite international experts and intellectuals, including those from international organizations in the nuclear field, in order to secure the safety of nuclear power stations in the wake of the disaster and to begin monitoring.

Furthermore, the prefecture will continue to support survivors and businesses affected by the nuclear disaster to help them receive full compensation from TEPCO and the national government responsible for promoting nuclear energy as national policy. We will also demand compensation from the national government for our municipalities and the prefecture as disaster-affected local governments.

① Stronger, better monitoring across the whole prefecture

- (a) The prefecture will strengthen environmental radiation monitoring^{*1} in order to map in detail, the radioactive contamination in the air, soil, forests, rivers, ponds and lakes, oceans and groundwater. (Repeated from above)
- (b) In particular, the prefecture will conduct prompt and detailed monitoring of radiation hotspots. (Repeated from above)
- (c) The results of all monitoring will be analyzed and assessed in an integrated manner. This information will be relayed promptly to citizens in an easily understandable way, and the people will be given knowledge about radiation.

② Fully decontaminating areas of daily activity

- (a) Radiation levels will be reduced as soon as possible in places frequented on a daily basis, such as schools and school routes, with the help of the prefecture, municipalities and residents. (Repeated from above)
- (b) The prefecture will promote the timely disposal of contaminated debris and other materials in coordination with municipalities and waste disposal companies. (Repeated from above)
- (c) The prefecture will demand that the full burden of costs associated with contaminated waste disposal be taken up by the national government. The national government also has the responsibility to clarify the methods for disposing contaminated debris and sludge, as well as the final destination for such waste. (Repeated from above)

③ Restoring the environment across Fukushima

- (a) The prefecture will gather knowledge and experience from within Japan and overseas to implement study and research, technological development, and pilot tests for the purpose of decontamination such as of the air, water, soil, farmland, and forests that have been contaminated by radioactive materials. In addition, we will develop an international research base in Fukushima that will engage in high-level advanced research as well as education and training activities.
- (b) The prefecture will strive to restore the environment to its original state as soon as possible by decontaminating the air, water, soil, farms and forests that were irradiated in all parts of the prefecture with decontamination technology developed on the basis of research results. (Repeated from above)
- (c) Research and pilot test results will be publicized widely by Fukushima Prefecture, nationally and internationally.
- (d) In particular, based on its responsibility, we will demand environmental restoration and thorough decontamination by the national government of radiation hotspots, with a view to facilitating the eventual return home of evacuated residents.
- (e) The prefecture will stand firm on the policy that Fukushima prefecture will not be the final destination for high-level radioactive waste.

④ Promoting the health of all Fukushima residents

- (a) The prefecture will devise a program to both maintain and promote health through a long-term health management survey. While fully ensuring privacy, this survey will protect health and reduce anxiety about the effects of radiation. In addition to this, we will demand the early establishment of safety standards by the national government in relation to radiation, and the prompt disclosure of health information. (Repeated from above)

- (b) Radiology-related research and medical services will be boosted at Fukushima Medical University and a center for early diagnosis of radiation-related health problems and advanced treatment will be established. International health organizations will also be invited into the prefecture.
- (c) Fukushima will become a prefecture known for its advanced medicine, as we succeed in providing better health services than ever and extend life expectancy through disease prevention, early diagnosis and prompt treatment.

⑤ Building industries to overcome the nuclear disaster

- (a) To build a trusted “Made in Fukushima” brand, we will establish an environmental radiation monitoring system covering all industries. We will do this by implementing detailed testing for radiation of primary products, their processed by-products and industrial goods. This data will be made public in a rapid and accurate manner.
- (b) With research and development into means of controlling the radiation absorbed by farm products and by gaining a detailed grasp of radiation levels in farmland, forests and oceans, we will expand development of production technologies for safe and secure primary products that consumers can trust.
- (c) The prefecture will promote the development of technology for the elimination and disposal of radioactive substances in collaboration with a broad range of research institutions and private sector businesses. This field will be grown and developed as a new industry.
- (d) Development of medical devices related to the promotion of radiology will be guided toward the formation of a new industry in this field.
- (e) The prefecture will carry out thorough monitoring by area and sector in order to restore demand for all Fukushima products. The results will be released promptly and accurately to advocate the safety of our products. (Repeated from above)

⑥ Inviting organizations related to nuclear power to the prefecture and engaging in development

- (a) The prefecture will endeavor to attract nuclear power-related national and international research and monitoring organizations, as well as promote development of advanced technology related to safety management and radiation such as standards for reactor decommissioning. The results of this research and development will be made available globally.

⑦ Disclosure of information on nuclear power station accidents

- (a) The prefecture will demand that the national government and TEPCO promptly and transparently disclose information in the case of any future nuclear accident. We will also take measures to enable municipalities and the prefecture to communicate quickly and

take proper action in the case of disaster. (Repeated from above)

- (b) In order to ensure that evacuated residents and towns and villages that were forced to transfer their administrative functions elsewhere can return home as soon as possible. The prefecture will demand that the national government and TEPCO disclose any future timetable for return and explain it fully. The prefecture will also be strictly monitoring the current timetable.

⑧ Action to secure compensation for all damages related to the nuclear disaster, based on the responsibility of the national government and TEPCO

- (a) Based on the devastation in Fukushima, we will demand that TEPCO and the Government promptly indemnify and compensate all damages caused by the nuclear disaster in the prefecture, and we will also cooperate with relevant organizations and municipalities to facilitate smooth procedures to secure compensation for the affected residents and businesses. (Repeated from above)
- (b) As disaster-affected local governments, we will demand compensation from national government for damage to the prefecture and municipalities.

IV. Realizing the Vision for Revitalization

1. The roles of national, prefectural and municipal governments

The fourfold disaster of earthquake, tsunami, nuclear accident and subsequent reputational damage caused by harmful rumors has placed the finances of the prefecture and municipalities in a very precarious position. Heavy costs associated with fixing damage have to be met at the same time that local tax revenues have collapsed for the prefecture and municipalities. The national government must take full responsibility for the response to the grave situation at the nuclear power station, as the nuclear energy policy was advocated and advanced as a national policy. This extends to cleaning up environments contaminated by radiation and disposal of waste materials. Moreover, from the perspectives of restoration and revitalization of economic activities, creation of new industries as alternatives to the nuclear power stations as well as ensuring the safety of the people of the prefecture, the support of national government is essential. This support needs to come in such forms as the formulation of special measures legislation for regional revival that will systemize the measures required, regardless of previous frameworks, in order to promptly designate legally-specified special disaster revitalization zones that integrate deregulation and tax, fiscal and financial support measures and implement long-term, region-wide measures for revival and revitalization from the nuclear disaster. Furthermore, there is damage that the Act on Compensation for Nuclear Damage^{*40} doesn't adequately cover, and a special measures act will need to be drafted to address this.

The prefecture will forge ahead with restoration and revitalization from this unprecedented disaster with bold vision, free from conventional thinking and customary ways of doing things.

Municipalities and the prefecture will take responsibility together with the local authorities to listen to citizens' opinions and share information in a more concerted manner than they have in the past. In particular, given that the damage inflicted by the disaster varies greatly by municipality, we will pursue restoration and revitalization in accordance with local conditions of each. Municipalities will take the lead in local revitalization due to their very important role, and the prefecture will do what it can by handing over the authority they need to conduct restoration and revitalization smoothly. Helping with the securing of funding and provision of swift and appropriate staffing support, the prefecture will also support cooperative relationships among municipalities.

2. Diverse liaison and cooperation

In order to realize the Vision for Revitalization^{*2}, the prefecture will of course need to devote every resource it has to this vision. However, it is vital that there is a division of labor among municipalities who have responsibility for local communities, Fukushima citizens, private organizations and companies, and that all entities take some initiative. Municipalities and all other

entities must share information in order to understand local issues. Fora for discussion will be set up in Regional Development Bureaus to identify and elicit the best local advice for revitalization.

While people, private groups, companies and local governments from outside Fukushima and around the world have already given us so much help and support, we need to unite as one to request continued support for the restoration and revitalization of Fukushima and to further publicize our cause in Japan and around the world.

3. Measures for implementation of the Vision

The following actions will be taken in order to make the Vision for Revitalization a reality.

○ Assigning priority to revitalization projects

Restoration and revitalization from the disaster are the highest priority for the prefectural government. Not only will we run our administration more efficiently than ever before, we will give budget priority to restoration and revitalization-related projects.

○ Comprehensive, concerted measures at the Prefectural Office

With our citizens in mind, the prefecture will speedily implement policy in an efficient, effective way, in liaison with all departments.

○ Harnessing all resources

The prefecture will make use of financial resources, people and ideas to the full extent possible for restoration and revitalization.

○ Setting out the revitalization plan and responding flexibly to circumstances

In future, updates on the specific actions and major projects being carried out for restoration and revitalization under the revitalization plan will be published in an annual plan.

Finally, we will quickly and flexibly make revisions or additions to the revitalization plan in order to support municipalities, based on the changing status of the stricken nuclear power station and efforts to bring the accident to a conclusion.

Glossary

(*1) Monitoring

Regular or continuous measurement and surveillance of radiation.

(*2) Vision

A concept of what the future should look like. The title of this concept paper.

(*3) Renewable energy

Generic term applied to energy sources that replicate themselves in the natural environment such as solar energy, hydropower, wind power, biomass, etc. Due to the fact that renewable energy can be used without fear of depletion, it is emerging as a way to reduce impacts on finite resource reserves, fight global warming, and is gaining attention as a new growth industrial sector.

(*4) Potential

Latent ability, capability. Capable of being or becoming.

(*5) Infrastructure

Structures and systems that provide the basis of economic activity and civil life. These include industrial structures such as dams, roads, ports, power stations and communications facilities, as well as public welfare facilities such as schools, hospitals and parks.

(*6) Super-aged society

A society in which the aging rate (the ratio of the population 65 years of age or above) exceeds 20% or 21% (United Nations documents are not consistent on this number). In turn, an “aged society” has an aging rate of over 14% and an “aging society” is defined as having an aging rate of over 7%.

(*7) Local community

Residents’ groups and local organizations or bodies such as neighborhood associations and local governments which form the basis of community in a geographically-defined area. Such groups, made up of people living in the area, independently undertake a range of local activities, for example resolving issues through mutual exchange.

(*8) Mental health care

Treatment for people hurt by disasters, accidents or crimes that can include counseling, play and psychotherapy.

(*9) Incentive

Generally, an inducement to achieve a goal. In this case, for example, it might be a system of subsidies to cover some of costs of opening a business in the prefecture in order to prevent a hollowing out of the economic base.

(*10) Agricultural corporation

Generic term for a corporation created to conduct farming operations. In general terms, there are two kinds of agricultural corporations: the company and the cooperative. Regulated by the Agricultural Land Act, “farming corporations” which can own farmland are also counted as agricultural corporations.

(*11) Satellite school

In this concept paper, a prefectural high school or other school in the restricted area in Fukushima that borrows the classroom of another school in the prefecture to conduct lessons.

(*12) ICT

Information and communications technology, a hybrid of information technology (IT) and communications.

- (*13) Partnership**
A friendly and cooperative relationship.
- (*14) Small-group instruction**
An educational approach that aims for more in-depth, individually focused teaching through a low ratio of students to teachers, or small class sizes, where teaching staff can build deeper relationships with their pupils.
In Fukushima Prefecture, municipal boards of education can now choose “small class sizes” or “small-group instruction” with class sizes of about 30. A sufficient number of teachers are available to enable a 30-pupil class size for the first two years of elementary school and the first year of junior high school, and a standard of 33 pupils per teacher for other grade years.
- (*15) Peer counseling**
The word peer combines the meanings of “same group member” and “equal”, and peer counseling is mutually supportive activity provided by a peer based on shared experience and interests.
- (*16) NPO**
Catch-all term for private groups and organizations which engage in public activities without a profit motive. Under the Law to Promote Specified Nonprofit Activities, a corporation can be authorized (in this case by the Governor) as an “incorporated nonprofit organization”.
- (*17) Depopulated/mountainous area**
An area as defined by the Fukushima Prefectural Ordinance for the Development of Depopulated or Remote Areas, as a) a depopulated area, b) a mountain village development area, c) a designated rural area, d) a semi-rural or rural area as defined by the Agriculture and Forestry Statistics, or e) a semi-depopulated area. Such areas account for 80% of the prefecture surface area and harbor around 30% of the population, and cover 51 municipalities.
- (*18) Universal design**
The concept of designing all products, services and the built environment to be safe and convenient for everyone, regardless of their age, sex, ability, or language. Fukushima Prefecture promotes universal design not just in terms of “hard” infrastructure but also in terms of “soft” content and services.
- (*19) Prefectural citizens’ campaign**
Generally, this refers to citizens, private groups, schools, companies, government departments and other organizations in Fukushima coming together to tackle community or social issues. Since 2008, the whole prefecture has been engaged in the New *Utsukushima Fukushima* Prefectural Citizens’ Campaign under the slogan, “Lively *Fukushima Utsukushima* Beyond the 21st Century”.
- (*20) Industrial cluster**
The concentration of industries, suppliers, service providers, universities and research institutions relevant to a certain field in a specific geographic area. Such a cluster is intended to increase the competitiveness of a region by enabling the creation of networks, improving productivity and fostering new industry and enterprise.
- (*21) Taking regional industry to “six dimensions”**
Building on Fukushima’s strong agriculture, forestry and fishery base, taking action to improve or create added value in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors by harnessing the strengths of diverse players in each field to extend themselves to new sectors or activities, perhaps in coordination with each other.
- (*22) MICE**
Acronym derived from meetings (company, etc.), incentive travel (reward or training for employees), conventions (international meetings of international organizations, groups or academic associations), and events/exhibitions. Generic term applied to business events likely to attract large numbers of attendees.

(*23) GAP

Short for “good agricultural practice”. Farming techniques used by the farmer to ensure the safety of produce and environmental protection, minimizing potential hazards through appropriate management.

(*24) Traceability system

A system that allows the distribution of food products to be monitored or traced back using food chain information (data recorded about the routing and location of food in the food chain). Introducing such a system would likely improve and streamline the detection of cause in the case of contamination or other such incident, product recalls and product quality management. It would also help to improve the flow of information to the consumer.

(*25) Vegetable factory

A form of horticultural facility that enables year-round and planned production of vegetables or other produce, through hi-tech control of the growing environment. There are two kinds of vegetable factories. One is the “all-sunshine” type, where cultivation takes place in a glasshouse or other facility based on the use of sunshine, complemented by use of artificial lighting or summer heat control as needed. The other is the “full artificial light” type, where cultivation takes place in a closed environment without using sunshine at all. In Fukushima Prefecture, we are considering combining cultivation techniques that do not use soil such as hydroponics to produce vegetables, flowers and more.

(*26) Woody biomass

Term used to describe any organic resource from trees. Refers not just to wood but also to plant foliage and leftover wood from factories and demolition projects.

(*27) Fish hatchery

An industry that aims to make fisheries sustainable by rearing fish from the larval to juvenile stage, then releasing them in natural waters.

(*28) Convention

A large or international meeting.

(*29) Disaster reduction

Action to reduce the damage caused by a disaster as much as possible.

(*30) Help-accepting ability (Volunteer hosting system) *Referred in this paper as “volunteer hosting system”

The ability to accept help as a disaster-affected area, in terms of having the environment and knowledge in the community needed to host volunteers.

(*31) Archive center

In this concept paper, this is the institution which collects, stores, researches and communicates materials related to the 2011 disaster, in order to preserve memories, film, writings and lessons for future generations.

(*32) Fukushima Protocol Project

An independent prefectural project to meet targets on carbon emissions reduction set in a protocol agreed by schools and businesses in Fukushima with the Governor.

(*33) Pellet stove

A heating device that burns shredded and compressed chips of leftover wood or forest thinnings as rounded wood pellets.

(*34) Smart house

Housing that incorporates an automatic electricity demand adjustment system, using renewable energy as much as possible and without sacrificing comfort.

- (*35) **Biomass**
A non-oil organic and renewable energy resource, which might include wood, straw, rice husks, animal waste or organic waste.
- (*36) **Small hydroelectric generator**
A hydroelectric power station with a maximum output not exceeding 1,000 kilowatts (1 megawatt).
- (*37) **ESCO**
An ESCO (Energy Service Company) is a business that provides comprehensive energy conservation services for buildings, factories and other facilities, including technology, equipment, human resources and financing.
- (*38) **Smart grid**
Next-generation electricity network that uses ICT to optimize power supply and demand at all times. It is intended to build a highly efficient, good quality, reliable power supply system by digitally managing traditional forms of power generation such as thermal power stations and dams together with decentralized renewable electricity sources such as wind turbines and solar power panels.
- (*39) **Low carbon (measure)**
Reducing emissions of carbon dioxide, the most common type of greenhouse gas.
- (*40) **Act on Compensation for Nuclear Damage**
Law to protect persons suffering from nuclear damage and to contribute to the sound development of the nuclear industry by establishing the basic system regarding compensation in case of a nuclear damage caused by reactor operation etc. (See Section 1, Act on Compensation for Nuclear Damage)

“Fukushima”

The Japanese version of this concept paper applies hiragana rather than kanji to the Fukushima Prefecture name in order to emphasize the prefecture’s physical area or community, as opposed to the prefectural government body.

(References) Assessment of damage
 Key measures to date

1 Assessment of damage

Status of Damage and Evacuations following the Great East Japan Earthquake of 2011

1. Human Damages and Damages to Homes (as of 8:00 am, August 1, 2011)

Municipality	Human Damages					Damages to Homes			Municipality	Human Damages					Damages to Homes		
	Deaths	Missing	Injuries			Completely Destroyed	Partially Destroyed	Partially Damaged		Deaths	Missing	Injuries			Completely Destroyed	Partially Destroyed	Partially Damaged
				Seriously Injured	Slightly Injured								Seriously Injured	Slightly Injured			
Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Buildings	Buildings	Buildings	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Buildings	Buildings	Buildings		
Fukushima City	3		16	1	15	161	1,737	2,746	Mishima Town								
Aizuwakamatsu City	1		6		6	4	26	300	Kaneyama Town								
Koriyama City	1		3		3	1,883	9,810	48,000	Showa Village								
Iwaki City	308	40	4	3	1	6,499	17,931	20,037	Aizumisato Town			1			1	11	
Shirakawa City	12		2		2	221	1,272	5,041	Nishigo Village	3		4		35	200	694	
Sukagawa City	10	1	1		1	690	2,552	10,042	Izumizaki Village					46	252	507	
Kitakata City									Nakajima Village					3	15	968	
Soma City	453	6	71	71		1,049	643	3,092	Yabuki Town			7	1	6	282	1,340	1,617
Nihonmatsu City			3		3	7	161	4,031	Tanagura Town					1	12	594	
Tamura City	1		5	1	4	10	48	1,627	Yamatsuri Town						5	206	
Minamisoma City	605	68	59	2	57	4,682	975		Hanawa Town							270	
Date City			3		3	24	134	4,081	Samegawa Village							68	
Motomiya City						3	68	1,361	Ishikawa Town			4		1	17	648	
Koori Town			1		1	50	151	958	Tamakawa Village			3			15	595	
Kunimi Town			20		20	60	139	1,262	Hirata Village					1	2	134	
Kawamata Town						28	12	253	Asakawa Town			3			1	404	
Otama Village						2	3	330	Furudono Town						11	293	
Kagamiishi Town			2		2	206	611	1,587	Miharu Town			2		23	67	552	
Tenei Village			3	2	1	53	107	1,334	Ono Town					4	27	757	
Shimogo Town									Hirono Town	2	1			Unknown	Unknown		
Hinoemata Village									Naraha Town	11	2	5	2	3	50		
Tadami Town									Tomioka Town	19	7						
Minamiaizu Town			1	1					Kawauchi Village			1				20	
Kitashiobara Village									Okuma Town	69	1		Unknown		30		
Nishiaizu Town									Futaba Town	29	6	1		1	58	5	
Bandai Town			1		1			8	Namie Town	141	43						
Inawashiro Town			1		1	10	12	252	Katsurao Village	6	1						
Aizubange Town			1		1	2	3	19	Shinchi Town	105	5	3		548	Unknown		
Yugawa Village							1	18	Iitate Village	1		1					
Yanaizu Town									Total	1,780	181	238	84	154	16,726	38,366	114,717

2. Status of Evacuations

○ Number of evacuees: 73,444 persons

[Reference] Number of evacuees residing at evacuation shelters:

- In Fukushima Prefecture: 12,330 persons
(Primary evacuation [evacuation center] 1,611 persons / Secondary evacuation [hotels and Japanese-style inns, etc.] 10,719 persons)
- Outside Fukushima Prefecture: 46,295 persons

Damages Incurred by Each Sector of the Economy

1. Damages resulting from the earthquake and tsunami

Damage amounts may change in future studies.

(1) Damages to the agricultural, forestry and fisheries industries (As of April 27, 2011)

Approximately ¥275.3 billion

(2) Damages to public facilities (As of April 27, 2011)

Approximately ¥316.2 billion

*Does not include approximated damages for parts of Minamisoma City and the 8 municipalities in Futaba County.

(3) Damages to commerce and industry (As of April 25, 2011)

Approximately ¥359.7 billion

*Damages for the manufacturing industry and commerce (wholesale and retail) are estimates.

Building, machinery and inventory damages within the manufacturing industry, and building and inventory damages for commerce (wholesale and retail) represent estimated figures.

Total damages resulting from the earthquake and tsunami:

¥915.2 billion

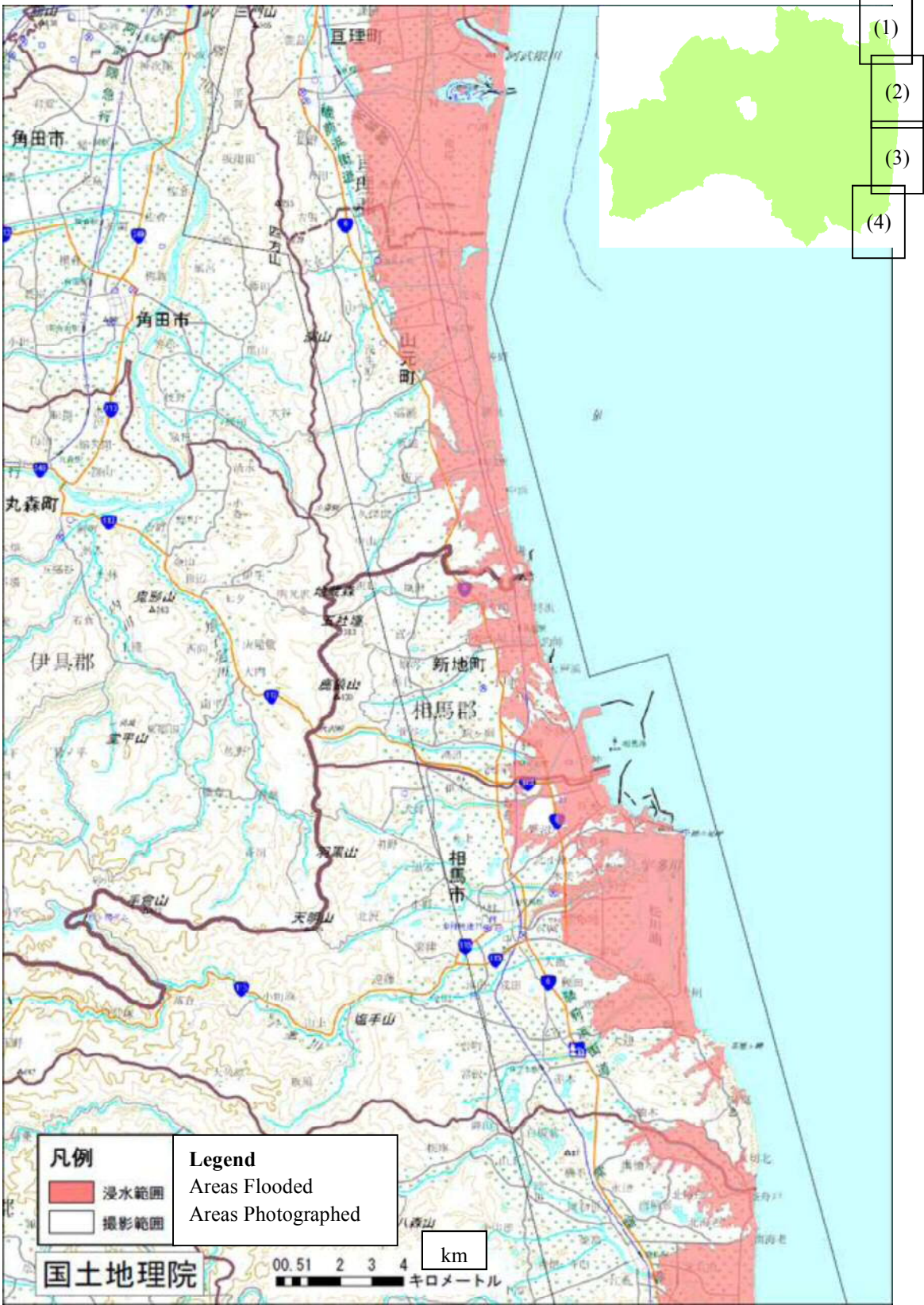
2. Status of damages resulting from the nuclear accident

- The nuclear accident has affected every industry and every sector of the economy, and even estimates still cannot be made on the extent of the overall damages.
- The psychological burden is also heavy, including human rights violations and other issues.

Sector	Item	Details
Agriculture, forestry, livestock, fisheries	Restrictions on shipments, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spinach and other vegetables, raw shiitake mushrooms, young lancefish, etc.
	Voluntary ban on crop planting, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tobacco leaf planting cancelled. • Voluntary ban also imposed on the fish catch for 2011, including species not subject to restrictions.
	Rejected receipt of goods and price drops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contracts deferred for Fukushima-grown tomatoes used in processed foods. • Cancelled transactions for rice harvested in the autumn.
Manufacturing	Rejected delivery of goods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unable to deliver processed foods. • Harmful rumors regarding industrial products as well. • Deliveries of manufactured and processed goods completed prior to the nuclear accident also rejected.
	Requests for radiological measurements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manufacturers located in Fukushima Prefecture were requested by customers to measure their products for residual radiation. • Fukushima Hi-tech Plaza was overwhelmed with requests to test for radiological substances.
Tourism	Reservation cancellations and sharp drop in tourist traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hotels and Japanese style inns in Fukushima Prefecture saw a large number of cancellations, with some made for reservations three to four months in the future at Aizu Higashiyama Hot Springs. In conjunction with this, tourist-related industries saw a drop in revenues. • School trips to Aizu Wakamatsu dropped 90%.
Other	Rumors arising from prejudice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports of child bullying at evacuation centers because of the belief that radiation can be transmitted. • Evacuees from Fukushima Prefecture not being accepted for relocation. • Signs at gas stations that read “Fukushima Prefecture residents not welcome” and cases where vehicles and trucks with Fukushima license plates were refused service at stores outside Fukushima Prefecture. • Students that passed the university entrance exam decided to decline their acceptance because of the nuclear accident. • Harmful rumors caused logistics disruptions and trucks would not go into the Soma region.

Flooding in Fukushima Prefecture [Land Area Flooded: Approx. 112km²]

(1) Northern Soso District



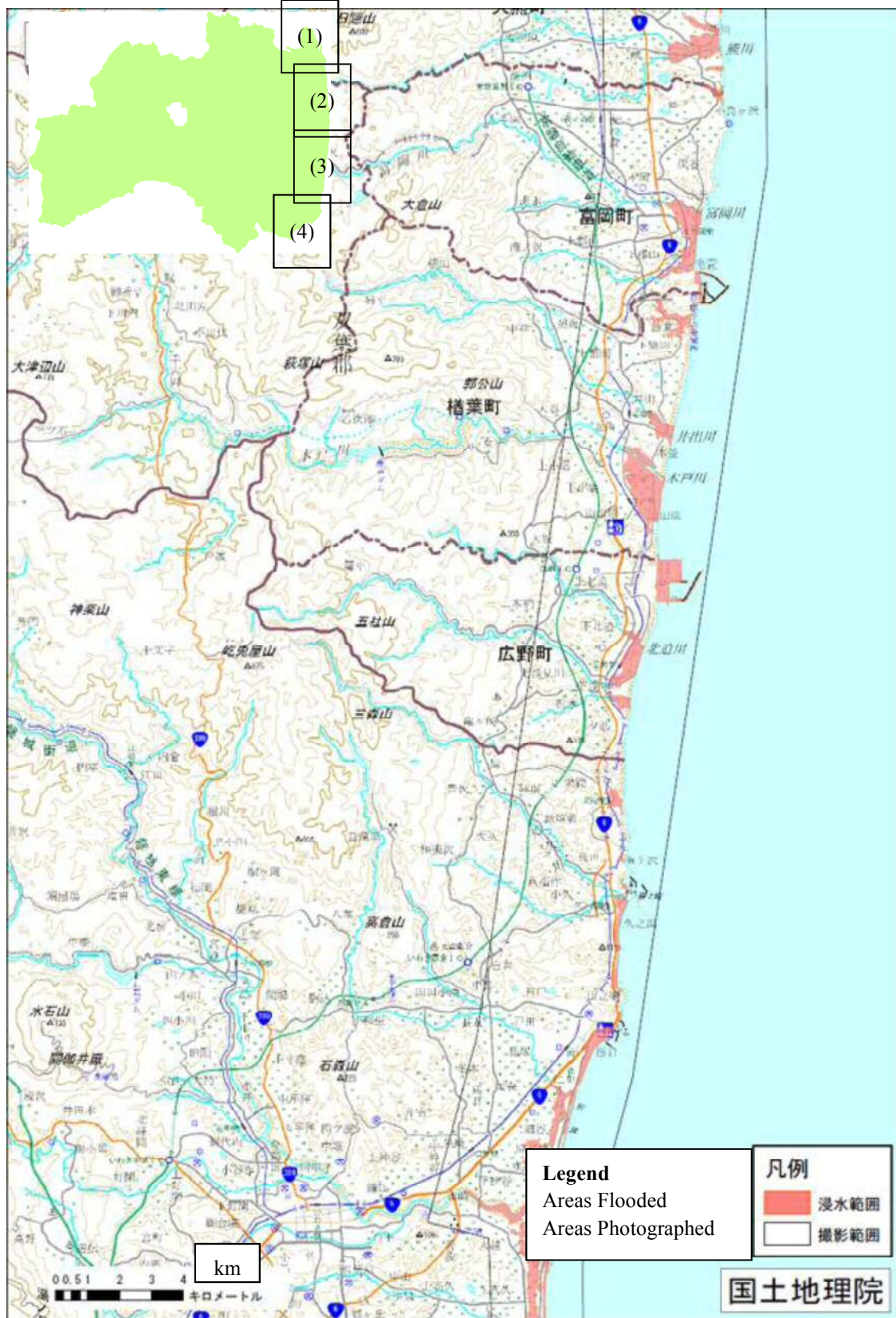
Source: Geospatial Authority of Japan, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

(2) Southern Soso District / Northern Futaba District



Source: Geospatial Authority of Japan, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

(3) Southern Futaba District / Northern Iwaki District



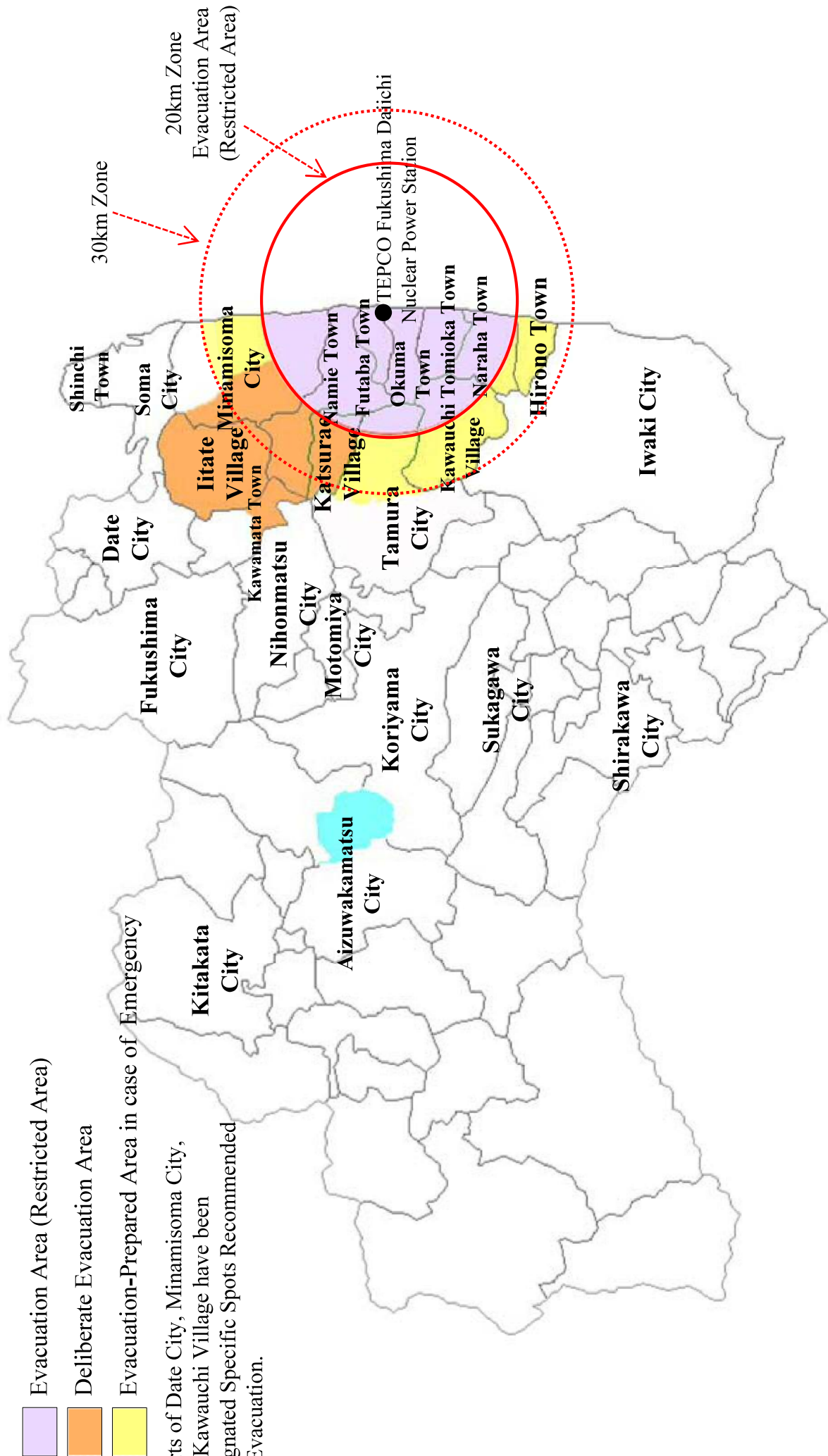
Source: Geospatial Authority of Japan, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

(4) Southern Iwaki District



Source: Geospatial Authority of Japan, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

Impact from the TEPCO Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Accident

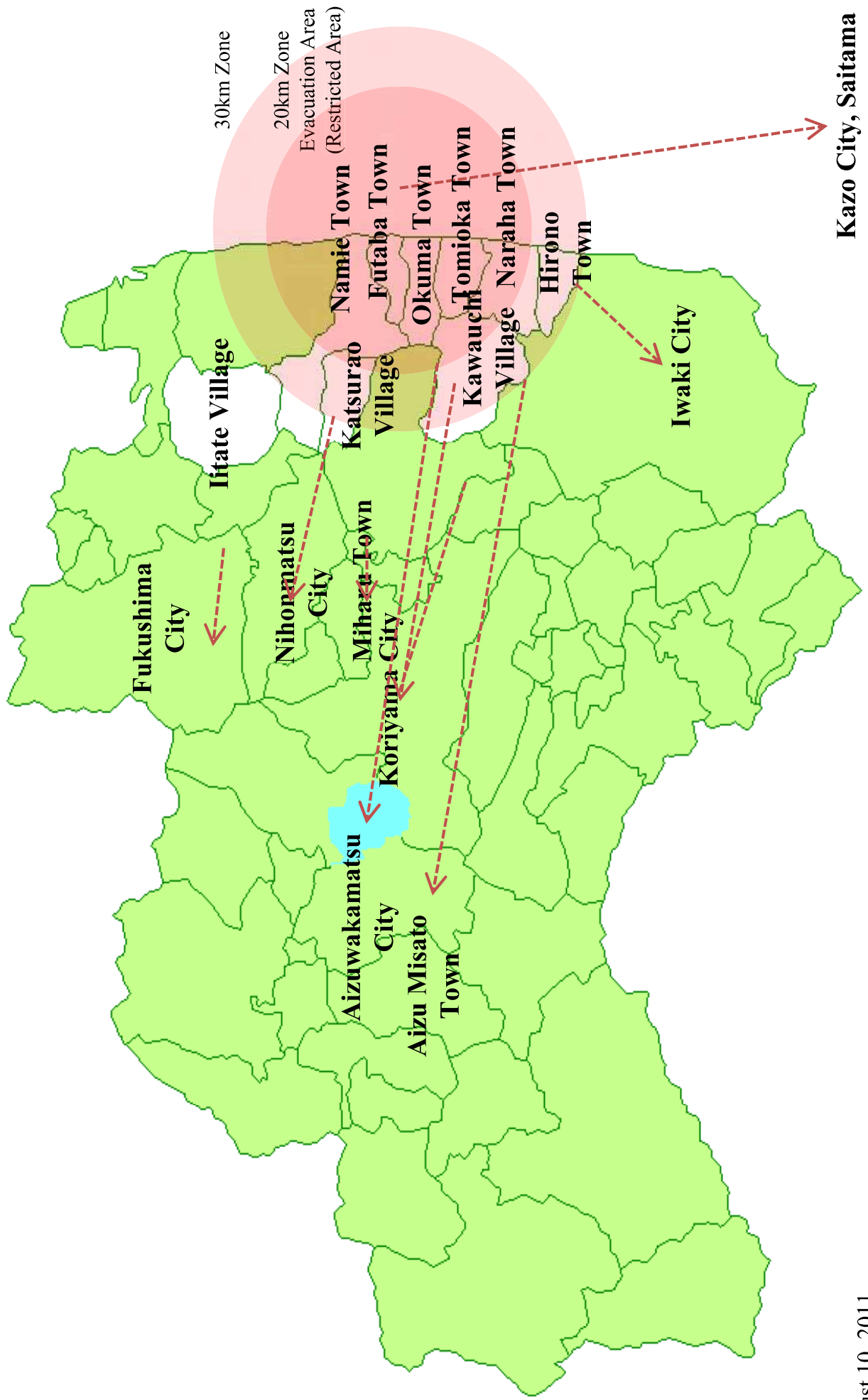


- Evacuation Area (Restricted Area)
- Deliberate Evacuation Area
- Evacuation-Prepared Area in case of Emergency

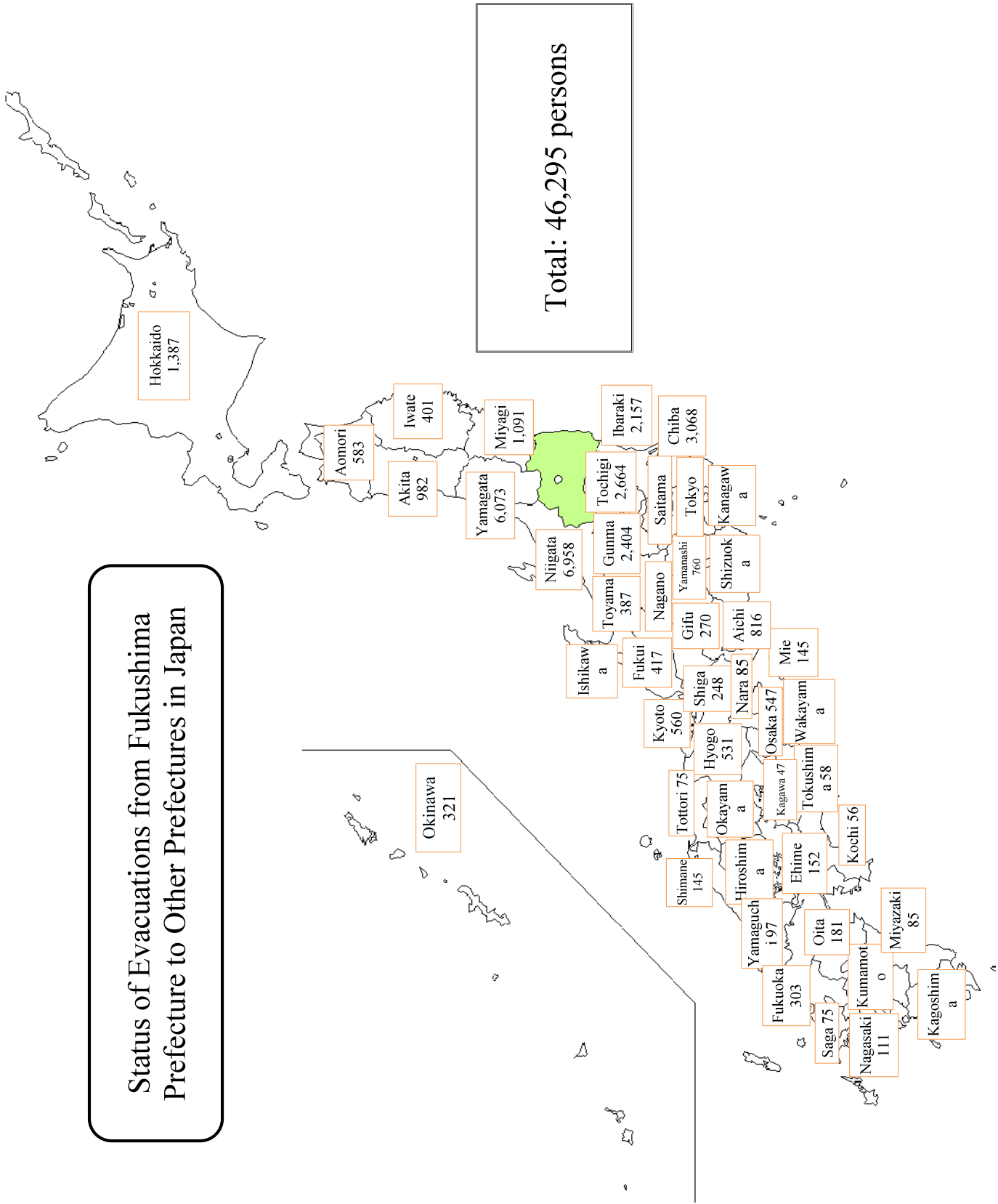
*Parts of Date City, Minamisoma City, and Kawauchi Village have been designated Specific Spots Recommended for Evacuation.

Status of Municipality Evacuations in the Soso District

(Indicates primary relocation destinations only)



Status of Evacuations from Fukushima Prefecture to Other Prefectures in Japan



Fukushima Disaster Response Headquarters information (as of July 14, 2011)

2 Key measures to date

Main Initiatives Undertaken to Date by Fukushima Prefecture

Assistance for Persons Affected by the Disaster

No.	Item	Restoration and/or Revitalization Initiative	Remarks
1	Application of the Disaster Relief Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applied the Disaster Relief Act which stipulates emergency living assistance and other matters immediately after the earthquake and tsunami. Requested assistance from other prefectural governments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applied on March 11, 2011
2	Application of the Natural Disaster Victims Relief Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applied the Natural Disaster Victims Relief Law which aims to provide support to persons affected by the earthquake and tsunami so that they could begin living independently again. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applied on March 11, 2011
3	Gathering of information on the status of damages, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regularly gathered and released information on the status of damages and verified the whereabouts of evacuees. 	
4	Information provision to persons affected by the disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established the Evacuee Information Center of Fukushima Prefecture. Published an informative newsletter called To Evacuees and distributed it to evacuation centers both in and outside of Fukushima Prefecture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First published on April 3, 2011
5	Internet access for those affected by the disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided environment at evacuation centers where evacuees could obtain information over the Internet. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocated 75 computers to 48 evacuation centers
6	Secondary evacuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted secondary evacuation to hotels and Japanese-style inns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed secondary evacuation implementation plan on April 16, 2011
7	Prefectural tax relief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extended the filing and payment deadline for taxes and extended the assessment and decision on tax items, etc. 	
8	Medical patrols, healthcare assistance and mental health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implemented medical patrols led by Fukushima Medical University for those living in evacuation shelters. Implemented patrols and in-home visits by public health nurses, nurses and managerial dieticians, while receiving the support of related organizations, and provided nursing care and health consultations as well as assistance to prevent the spread of transmittable diseases. Mental health care teams (including assistance received from other prefectures) visited disaster-affected areas and evacuation centers to provide support. 	
9	Medical assistance for home-care patients within a 20 km to 30 km radius	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implemented medical patrols for home-care patients requiring nursing care that lived within a 20 km to 30 km radius from the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station. 	
10	Measures to dispose of earthquake and tsunami related waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established the Disaster Related Waste Disposal Countermeasure Council. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established on March 31, 2011 (meeting held). Preparatory meeting held on April 14 and 15, 2011. Some organizations held meeting on June 10, 2011.
11	Consumer affairs consultations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expanded and enhanced consumer affairs consultations and legal advice provided by professionals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumer affairs consultations started from March 19, 2011. Professional consultations expanded and enhanced starting in May 2011.
12	Stepped up assistance for welfare volunteer activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helped create an environment that encouraged the active participation of local residents by providing subsidies for the operating costs of the Fukushima Disaster Volunteer Center. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fukushima Disaster Volunteer Center launched on March 14, 2011. Number of volunteers: Total of 100,000 to date.
13	Loans for livelihood welfare needs, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funded and provided subsidy for operational costs in order to provide households affected by the earthquake and tsunami with loans for their social welfare needs. 	Emergency microloans as an example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation period: 3/28~5/13 Results: 25,016 loans totalling 3,543,670,000 yen
14	Protection of animals in disaster-affected areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helped protect animals in disaster-affected areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established the Fukushima Animal Rescue Headquarters on April 15, 2011. Began collecting charitable donations on April 19, 2011. Launched pet protection activities in the restricted area on April 28, 2011.
15	Distribution of charitable donations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distributed charitable donations received from Japan and abroad to those in need. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First distribution: Donations currently being distributed by municipalities. Second distribution: Donations remitted to municipalities and donations currently being distributed by municipalities.
16	Receipt of emergency supplies at public facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Received emergency supplies at Onahama Port, Soma Port and Fukushima Airport. Secured roads for the transport of relief supplies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Onahama Port: 15 ships called between March 18 and 31, 2011. Soma Port: 3 ships called between March 18 and 31, 2011. Fukushima Airport: 290 ad-hoc flights as well as 1,794 takeoffs and arrivals of relief supplies between March 11 and May 13.

Housing Measures

No.	Item	Restoration and/or Revitalization Initiative	Remarks
1	Emergency threat assessments of structures and homes damaged in the earthquake and/or tsunami	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dispatched inspectors to structures as well as homes damaged in the earthquake and/or tsunami. 	
2	Establishment of a consultation window for all housing related matters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established a consultation window for all housing related matters. 	
3	Construction of emergency temporary accommodation, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constructed emergency temporary accommodation. Provided rental housing. Provided unoccupied public housing units. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commenced public tender for businesses in Fukushima Prefecture on April 11, 2011. Finalized candidate businesses in Fukushima Prefecture (4,000 housing units) on April 22.
4	Loans for rebuilding homes damaged or destroyed in the earthquake and/or tsunami	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided information on loans for rebuilding homes damaged or destroyed in the earthquake and/or tsunami. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Made referrals to the Japan Housing Finance Agency, which is accepting loan applications for the rebuilding/restoration of homes damaged or destroyed in the earthquake and/or tsunami.

Infrastructure Restoration

No.	Item	Restoration and/or Revitalization Initiative	Remarks
1	Restoration of utility gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ascertained the restoration status of utility gas. 	
2	Restoration of farm land and agricultural facilities, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restored farm land and agricultural facilities. Restored forestry facilities. Restored forest conservation facilities and forest lands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summary of damages: Approximately 275.3 billion yen (as of April 27, 2011). Emergency restoration work: Commenced from March 18, 2011. Damage appraisals: Commenced from May 16, 2011.
3	Restoration of civil engineering department-related public facilities, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implemented restoration and emergency construction work on civil engineering department-related public facilities. Re-opened parts of Onahama and Soma ports. Implemented emergency restoration work on the Abukuma Highlands Road, with the entire road re-opening ahead of schedule. Implemented emergency restoration work on the Matsukawaura Fishing Port. Removed large amounts of flood waters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summary of damages: Approximately 316.2 billion yen (4,949 locations) (as of April 27, 2011). Emergency restoration work: Commenced from March 18, 2011. Damage appraisals: Commenced from May 10, 2011.
4	Restoration and reconstruction of the JR Joban line between Watari and Soma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinated the restoration of railways and damaged municipalities as a member of the Reconstruction Coordination Meeting (organized by the Tohoku District Transport Bureau). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconstruction Coordination Meeting held June 2 and August 4, 2011.
5	Restoration of water supply services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restored prefecturally operated industrial water supply facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-started water supply services for all prefecturally operated facilities after water supply services from the Onahama Port industrial water supply facility were re-started on May 25, 2011.
6	Restoration of prefectural school facilities, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restored prefectural school facilities that were damaged in the earthquake and/or tsunami. 	

Employment Measures

No.	Item	Restoration and/or Revitalization Initiative	Remarks
1	Employment measures for disaster-affected persons to secure work in construction projects ordered by Fukushima Prefecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Included the employment of disaster-affected persons as part of the evaluation for bids on construction projects ordered by Fukushima Prefecture (Overall Evaluation Bidding Method) as well as the assessment of construction project track record. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applied to construction work for which a public tender was issued after June 1, 2011.
2	Employment measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implemented employment measures that utilized the Emergency Job Creation Fund Program. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target number of persons finding new employment: 11,000.
3	Program to provide financial stipend for vocational training for displaced workers as a result of the earthquake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided financial stipend for vocational training in order for displaced workers from the earthquake to acquire the necessary skills and knowledge for finding a new job. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Began accepting applications on June 17, 2011.

Assistance for Small- and Medium-sized Businesses

No.	Item	Restoration and/or Revitalization Initiative	Remarks
1	Program to provide assistance for the reconstruction / restoration of small- and medium-sized businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsidized part of small- and medium-sized business operating costs through the program to provide assistance for the restart of operations through the use of vacant factories and vacant stores, the program to assist the revitalization of factories and stores in the case of reconstruction or repairs and the program to support industrial promotion for the reconstruction or repairs of manufacturers (with more than 100 employees). 	
2	Special fund for earthquake measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided financial assistance to small- and medium-sized businesses whose business activities were affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake and/or the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station accident. Also, provided interest subsidy so that loans are offered at effectively zero interest for a period of three years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lending facility of 60 billion yen.
3	Special fund for Fukushima reconstruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided financial assistance to small- and medium-sized businesses whose business activities were affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake and/or the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station accident. Also, provided interest subsidy so that loans are offered at effectively zero interest for a period of three years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lending facility of 100 billion yen.
4	Special fund for specific local small- and medium-sized businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided loans for necessary operating costs to small- and medium-sized businesses that were forced to relocate from the restricted area surrounding the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station so that they could continue or re-start their business activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Size of program: 42.1 billion yen.
5	Establishment of a consultation window on matters concerning residual radiation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established a consultation window within the Fukushima High-Tech Plaza on matters concerning residual radiation in industrial products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established on April 4, 2011.
6	Expedited payments for construction work, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allowed for more flexible procedures to expedite payments for construction work related to the reconstruction / restoration effort following the earthquake and tsunami. 	

Assistance for Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries Businesses

No.	Item	Restoration and/or Revitalization Initiative	Remarks
1	Establishment of consultation windows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opened consultation window for matters regarding the contributions of agricultural organizations. Established consultation window for agriculture, forestry and fisheries matters. 	
2	Provision of agricultural technology information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural Technology Information on Crops and Other Matters in Conjunction with the Great East Japan Earthquake and the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Accident Published Stand Strong Fukushima! Agricultural Technology Information and provided information to farmers through promotional organizations, municipalities and JA, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11 editions published between March 25 and April 10, 2011. First edition published on April 14, 2011.
3	Provision of financial assistance to farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lent out funds to support the stable business operations of farmers from the special fund to assist agricultural businesses in the wake of the Great East Japan Earthquake. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fund for measures after the Great East Japan Earthquake 5 million yen Emergency assistance fund for measures after the nuclear accident Self-employed: 10 million yen Organizations / Businesses: 12 million yen Assistance fund for maintaining agricultural businesses 2 million yen Emergency assistance fund for livestock businesses Self-employed: 50 million yen Organizations / Businesses: 100 million yen
4	Provision of financial assistance to fishermen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lent out funds from the special fund to assist fisheries businesses in the wake of the Great East Japan Earthquake. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self-employed: 5 million yen / Businesses: 7 million yen No interest

Educational Assistance

No.	Item	Restoration and/or Revitalization Initiative	Remarks
1	Establishment of satellite schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opened satellite schools in five districts within Fukushima Prefecture and restarted classes for prefectural high schools located within 30km from the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 schools applicable to this program (including the Tsushima Campus of Namie High School) Commenced classes in succession from the week of May 9, 2011.
2	Deployment of school counselors, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implemented the emergency dispatch of school counselors and school social workers. 	
3	Exemption from tuition costs, etc. Exemption from enrollment fee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exempted private school students affected by the disaster from paying tuition costs and enrollment fees. Exempted prefectural high school students affected by the disaster from paying enrollment fees. 	
4	Allotment of scholarship funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided high school students whose school environment had changed significantly with scholarship funds. 	
5	Assistance to attend school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided students affected by the disaster with a stipend to offset the cost of school supplies needed to attend elementary school, junior high school or special-needs school. 	
6	Assistance to cover the cost to commute to school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided students who transferred to a private high school in another part of Fukushima Prefecture with a stipend to offset the cost of their commute. Operated school buses and provided stipend for prefectural high school students that were either attending a satellite school or transferred to a high school in another part of Fukushima Prefecture. 	

Public Safety Measures

No.	Item	Restoration and/or Revitalization Initiative	Remarks
1	Searches for missing persons, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborated with other prefectural police departments, related organizations and heavy equipment companies to conduct searches for the missing, verify identities and perform autopsies, etc. 	
2	Security and patrols within the restricted area, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiated security, patrols and checkpoints as well as restricted entrance into the restricted area and deliberate evacuation area, etc. Collaborated with financial institutions, etc. to quickly collect cash left in ATM machines within the evacuation area. 	
3	Public safety and crime prevention activities, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminated information to ensure public safety and security Instructed evacuees on crime prevention techniques through individual visits to temporary accommodation. Provided assistance to volunteer crime patrol units undertaking activities in the deliberate evacuation area. 	
4	Assistance for those affected by the disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborated with other prefectural police departments to visit schools and evacuation centers both in and outside of Fukushima Prefecture to provide consultations, mental health care and instruction on crime prevention techniques to students affected by the disaster, which helped to alleviate unease among persons affected by the disaster. 	

Measures Against the Effects of Radiation

No.	Item	Restoration and/or Revitalization Initiative	Remarks
1	Implementation of environmental radiation monitoring, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implemented environmental radiation monitoring throughout Fukushima Prefecture at educational facilities, child welfare facilities, parks, water supplies, river water, sea water, soil, sewage, and fisheries resources, etc. Implemented radiation monitoring for food items (agricultural, forestry, livestock goods and processed foods) and industrial products, etc. Developed testing structure suited for long-term monitoring programs. 	
2	Establishment of consultation window on matters concerning radiation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established consultation window on matters concerning radiation. 	
3	Decontamination and treatment of persons with high levels of radiation exposure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted radiation exposure measurements, decontamination and treatment for persons working within the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station that had had levels of radiation exposure. 	
4	Presentations led by radiation health risk management advisors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commissioned radiation health risk management advisors and held presentations at locations throughout Fukushima Prefecture. 	
5	Implementation of emergency radiation exposure screenings and decontamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implemented emergency radiation exposure screenings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screenings held at 9 locations within Fukushima Prefecture (decontaminations were performed at 2 of these locations).
6	Emergency proclamation to safeguard the children of Fukushima	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocated a total of 35.8 billion yen to programs that ensure school safety and children's' health. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocation made on July 8, 2011.
7	Implementation of health management study on residents of Fukushima Prefecture, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implemented a health management study on residents of Fukushima Prefecture. Implemented internal radiation exposure tests using whole body counters. 	
8	Shipment restrictions on agricultural, forestry and fisheries products, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instituted shipment restrictions and consumption restrictions on agricultural, forestry and fisheries products. 	
9	Handling of livestock farms within planned evacuation area (within 20km of the nuclear accident)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hygiene measures included covering or using lime hydrate on the bodies of dead livestock as well as euthanizing near-death, free-range livestock, etc. 	
10	Launch research on agricultural technologies against radiation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launched research on ways to reduce radiation amounts in the soil and cultivation methods that make it hard for crops to absorb radioactive substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first research results presentation was held on August 3, 2011.
11	Formulation of plan to reduce student exposure to radiation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Made soil improvements to school grounds, etc. Cleaned of school buildings, etc. Installed air conditioning facilities at schools, etc. Raised correct awareness and understanding about radiation, etc. 	
12	Measures to reduce radiation exposure in the living environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compiled and distributed booklets and pamphlets on ways to reduce radiation exposure in the living environment as well as published these on the Fukushima Prefectural Government website. Implemented the support program for activities to reduce radiation exposure. 	

Compensation for Damages

No.	Item	Restoration and/or Revitalization Initiative	Remarks
1	Compensation for damages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established a project team to respond to issues regarding claims for damages from the nuclear accident. Organized the Liaison Conference on Nuclear Accident Compensation Claims for Related Organizations and the Fukushima Prefecture Nuclear Accident Claims Countermeasure Council. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liaison conference established on May 2, 2011. Council established on July 15, 2011 (reorganized version of the liaison conference).
2	Inquiry window for questions about compensation for damages from the nuclear accident	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established an inquiry window for questions about compensation for damages from the nuclear accident. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opened on April 29, 2011.

Measures Against Harmful Rumors

No.	Item	Restoration and/or Revitalization Initiative	Remarks
1	Assistance program for using residual radiation measurement devices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchased radiation measurement devices in order to measure for residual radiation in industrial products that were subject to harmful rumors or had concerns of radiation pollution. • Radiation measurement devices were also deployed in each Regional Development Bureau and lent out to companies in Fukushima Prefecture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchased 40 measurement devices used for industrial products. • Made available at Fukushima High-Tech Plaza on April 4, 2011. • Deployed at the Regional Development Bureau on April 27, 2011.
2	Fukushima product and tourism PR and event activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted tourism PR and sales promotion activities for agricultural products and industrial products at events held in the greater Tokyo metropolitan area. • Collaborated with the Japan Tourism Agency to implement tourism promotion events, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Stand Strong Fukushima!' campaign started in the greater Tokyo metropolitan area. • Reconstruction Kick-off Event (organized by the Cabinet Office) • Organized the Project Japan in Fukushima as part of the Japan Revitalization Project. • Held tourism and local products promotional event at Tokyo Station.
3	Dissemination of information on tourism destinations in Fukushima Prefecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Created microsite called Oen Arigato Gambaru Fukushima. • Added special issue to the seasonal magazine called Utsukushi Mahonmono no Tabi. • Created tourism DVD using the music of Inawashirokos. • Developed the Fukushima Happy Design Project that aims to disseminate information through the Tourism PR Unit and Fukushima Tourism Journal, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Published 50,000 copies of the special issue entitled Tabi Fuku (the June-July issue was published in June) • Created 1,000 DVDs and distributed them to other prefectures in Japan. • Conducted tourism PR road show to media outlets in neighboring prefectures.
4	Assistance for processed foods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided assistance for processed foods to receive radiation testing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance started on June 13, 2011.
5	Sales promotion activities for products made in Fukushima Prefecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoted information dissemination using correct information as well as safety in Fukushima Prefecture by releasing monitoring results. • Promoted the safety and sales of Fukushima Prefecture agricultural and industrial products to audiences both in and outside the prefecture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Held sales promotion events at big-box stores and produce stands in Fukushima Prefecture as well as locations in the greater Tokyo metropolitan area. • Made call for supporting stores for the Stand Strong Fukushima! campaign (1,442 stores as of July 31, 2011). • Provided assistance to sales exhibitions at producer organizations, etc.
6	Release of radiation measurement results at ports on the Fukushima Prefectural Government website	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a measure against harmful rumors, measured radiation amounts found in the air and sea water in Soma Port and Onahama Port, and released the results on the Fukushima Prefectural Government website. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atmospheric measurements: Started March 15, 2011. • Sea water measurements: Started May 26, 2011

Assistance for Municipalities

No.	Item	Restoration and/or Revitalization Initiative	Remarks
1	Assistance for municipalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dispatched prefectural employees to municipalities damaged in the earthquake and/or tsunami. • Assisted the dispatch of municipal employees from outside Fukushima Prefecture to municipalities damaged in the earthquake and/or tsunami. • Assisted municipalities damaged in the tsunami with the formulation of reconstruction plans and other matters. 	
2	Verification of the whereabouts of evacuees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established the Futaba County Support Center and helped verify the whereabouts of evacuees from each municipality. 	
3	Assistance for temporary home visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established the Reception Desk for Temporary Home Visits to the restricted area. 	

Requests made to the National Government

No.	Item	Restoration and/or Revitalization Initiative	Remarks
1	Requests to the national government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Made requests and proposals to the national government. 	
2	Reconstruction Design Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issued proposals from Fukushima Prefecture on Japan's national reconstruction plan. 	

Budget Securement

No.	Item	Restoration and/or Revitalization Initiative	Remarks
1	Budget securement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revised projects and programs in order to secure a budget for reconstruction. 	
2	Securement of budget for restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 local governments (9 prefectural governments and 2 designated cities) jointly ran a lottery to benefit the Great East Japan Earthquake reconstruction effort. 	
3	Expansion of applications for power station grants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanded applications for power station grants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Made it possible to use grants to fund local government personnel costs.

Initiatives for the Reconstruction Effort

No.	Item	Restoration and/or Revitalization Initiative	Remarks
1	Reconstruction Conference for the 8 Towns and Villages of Futaba	• Established a reconstruction conference primarily for the 8 towns and villages of Futaba consisting of Fukushima prefectural assembly members and external experts.	
2	Vision for Revitalization in Fukushima Prefecture	• Launched a project team responsible for formulating the Fukushima Vision for Revitalization and other reconstruction plans.	• Launched project team on April 11, 2011. • Met with municipal heads from mainly the Hamadori area until May 5, 2011 to exchange views on the reconstruction effort.
3	Hold meetings to examine restoration and revitalization policy for Onahama Port and Soma Port	• Formulated future restoration and revitalization policy based on feedback from port users. Meetings were attended by officials from the cities of Onahama and Soma, the Fukushima Prefecture, the national government and both ports.	• Onahama Port: 8 meetings held starting April 1, 2011. • Soma Port: 2 meetings held starting April 5, 2011.
4	Selection of Onahama Port as an International Dry Bulk Strategic Port	• Onahama Port was selected by the national government as an International Dry Bulk Strategic Port in order to strengthen Japan's competitiveness internationally. Various improvements will be made to the port going forward.	• Selection took place on May 31, 2011.

Major Measures Undertaken to Date by the Government of Japan

Assistance for Persons Affected by the Disaster

No.	Item	Restoration and/or Revitalization Initiative	Remarks
1	Confirmation of evacuee whereabouts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirmed the whereabouts of evacuees using the Nationwide Evacuee Information System. 	
2	Tax relief measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exempted from fixed asset tax as well as from the real estate acquisition tax when purchasing alternative housing, etc. Exempted from automobile acquisition tax and automobile tax. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended the Local Tax Act to stipulate special provision to assist persons affected by earthquakes and/or tsunami (April 27, 2011). Amended the Local Tax Act to stipulate special provision to assist persons affected by a nuclear accident (August 5, 2011).
3	Emergency assistance from other nations and regions, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported the activities of emergency relief aid teams and medical assistance teams as well as received relief supplies and charitable donations, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As needed
4	Handling of partial premium contributions for National Health Insurance enrollees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issued instructions to prefectural governments and medical institutions so that enrollees without their insurance card could be covered by National Health Insurance when receiving medical care at a medical institution, and so that they could receive a grace period for payments or reduced payments for the self-pay amount if the enrollee met certain requirements. Issued instructions to prefectural governments, municipalities and nursing care providers so that enrollees without their insurance card could be covered by Nursing Care Insurance when receiving nursing care services, and so that they could receive a grace period for payments or reduced payments for the self-pay amount if the enrollee met certain requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was determined that municipalities and other local governments that run medical institutions and the National Health Insurance program locally could decide to provide a payment grace period or reduced payments for the self-pay amount. March 12 and 15, 2011. It was determined that municipalities and other local governments that run the Nursing Care Insurance program locally could decide to provide a payment grace period or reduced payments for the self-pay amount. March 11, 12 and 17, 2011.
5	Special provision of loans for livelihood welfare needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determined special provision to provide loans of less than 100,000 yen to households affected by the earthquake and/or tsunami for living expenses and special provision to lend temporarily required expenses to low income households affected by the earthquake and/or tsunami. Provided subsidy for required costs of these programs to prefectural governments. 	
6	Measures to assist businesses related to consumer livelihoods and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced the interest rate on loans to disaster victims provided through the Japan Finance Corporation. Opened temporary hair salons staffed by hairdressers affected by the earthquake and/or tsunami in locations next to evacuation centers and temporary accommodation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced the interest rate between 0.5% and 1.4% (until September 30, 2011) Eliminated the need to file an account opening application as required by law.
7	Access to medicine, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Streamlined and relaxed protocol for the handling of pharmaceuticals, medical devices, and medical gases, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many public offices implemented special exceptions or simplified procedures, etc.
8	Restrictions on the occupancy period for temporary accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extended the occupancy period that was set at up to a maximum of 2 years. 	
9	Temporary exemption from the payment of employee pension premiums	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exemptions available for up to a maximum of 1 year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eligibility: Persons or businesses affected by the earthquake and/or tsunami.
10	Removal of major flood waters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In conjunction with the Japan Self-Defense Force led search for the missing, lent out equipment such as drainage assistance vehicles for the drainage work taking place to remove major flood waters that were caused by the tsunami. 	
11	Securement of fuel for emergency response vehicles, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secured fuel and modes of transportation during the time immediately after the earthquake and tsunami when there were fuel shortages for emergency response vehicles mainly in the disaster-stricken areas. 	
12	Transport of fuel, etc. to evacuation areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Japan Self-Defense Forces provided transportation for areas where it was difficult for the private sector to transport fuel and relief supplies due to harmful rumors resulting from the nuclear accident. 	

Housing Measures

No.	Item	Restoration and/or Revitalization Initiative	Remarks
1	Construction of emergency temporary accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of emergency temporary accommodation and conversion of private-sector rental housing into emergency temporary accommodation. 	50.3 billion yen

Infrastructure Restoration

No.	Item	Restoration and/or Revitalization Initiative	Remarks
1	Designation of extreme damage (Act on Special Financial Support to Address Extreme Designated Damages)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding for the restoration of damaged public facilities, schools and farm lands to be provided through increased government subsidies, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designation made on March 13, 2011.
2	Disposal of earthquake and tsunami rubble	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approached 42 prefectural governments about assisting with the disposal of rubble from the earthquake and tsunami. The Ministry of the Environment established a local disaster response headquarters (Fukushima Prefecture Support Team). Staff from the Ministry of the Environment, researchers and an engineer team patrolled locally within Fukushima Prefecture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste resulting from the earthquake and tsunami: 3.39 million tons (as of August 1, 2011). Established support team on June 3, 2011.
3	Infrastructure restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The national government provided 98% of the funds required to restore budget allocations for public works projects (roads, river embankments, sewerage, seaports, etc.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocated in the first supplementary budget, etc.
4	Securement of transport routes in order to receive relief supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secured transport routes into the disaster zone as well as sea port facilities as a base of operations for the receipt of relief supplies immediately after the earthquake and tsunami. 	
5	Repairs for levee breaks in the restricted area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implemented emergency measures for high-priority locations where river levees broke within the evacuation area and for which concerns that secondary disasters could result from rising river levels due to rainwater. 	

Employment Measures

No.	Item	Restoration and/or Revitalization Initiative	Remarks
1	Consideration for providing employment opportunities to new graduates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requested that companies give special consideration to hiring students (new graduates, etc.) from disaster-affected areas. 	
2	Special provisions related to employment and labor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established consultation window as well as extended payment deadline / provided grace period for payments of labor insurance, and instituted the program for the reimbursement of unpaid wages. 	
3	Special provisions for employment insurance during a disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instituted special provision where those eligible could receive employment insurance unemployment benefits. 	Eligibility: Persons that lost work time or were temporarily displaced from their job as a result of the earthquake and/or tsunami.
4	Employment adjustment subsidy program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eased the requirements for receiving funds under the employment adjustment subsidy program. 	Eligibility: Business owners with a place of business in the regions where the Disaster Relief Act was applied/enforced.
5	Job creation fund program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Added "earthquake response" to the eligible areas under the program. Enabled multiple renewals of the employment period. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total amount of subsidies provided: 13.87 billion yen

Assistance for Small- and Medium-sized Businesses

No.	Item	Restoration and/or Revitalization Initiative	Remarks
1	Subsidies, etc. for small- to medium-sized businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided subsidy for installing in-house power generation facilities and subsidy to cover the cost of radiation testing for export products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocated in the first supplementary budget, etc.
2	Invocation of disaster related guarantees, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invoked disaster-related guarantees, extended the loan tenor for capital investment loans, provided subsidy for projects to restore facilities damaged in the disaster, and reduced the interest rate for disaster restoration loans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision for designated extreme damage (covers all locations in Japan)
3	Partial revisions to the enforcement regulations of the Act on Mutual Relief System for the Prevention of Bankruptcies of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided financial assistance to mutual relief contracted small- and medium-sized businesses that could not recover accounts receivable due to dishonored payments resulting from the earthquake and/or tsunami. 	
4	Construction of temporary stores and temporary factories, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constructed temporary stores and temporary factories so that small- and medium-sized businesses could restart business operations as soon as possible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided to municipalities without costs
5	Subsidies for the restoration of shopping arcades	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided subsidies to remove damaged shopping arcades and rebuild facilities, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsidy ratio set on October 10, 2011.
6	Provision of facilities from the Organization for Small & Medium Enterprises and Regional Innovation, JAPAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided facilities owned by the Organization for Small & Medium Enterprises and Regional Innovation, JAPAN located in the disaster zone and neighboring vicinity to local governments for temporary usage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Fukushima Prefecture, provided the Soma Core Industrial Park, etc.
7	Further ease requirements for miscellaneous small- and medium-sized business loan programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eased requirements for disaster recovery loans (changed to no interest, increased maximum borrowing amount, extended loan tenor, and set a period of deferment, etc.). Promptly reorganized, deferred maturities and extended the borrowing period for existing and still outstanding special loans for business upgrades. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designed to secure emergency business funds. Made requests to prefectural governments and the Organization for Small & Medium Enterprises and Regional Innovation, JAPAN.
8	Increase purchase order booking opportunities for small- and medium-sized businesses (give priority in business transactions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased opportunities for small- and medium-sized businesses to receive purchase orders from the government and other public agencies and gave consideration for the utilization of unions qualified to receive government orders that have been certified by the Director-General of the Tohoku Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A cabinet decision was made on June 28, 2011 regarding the national government's contract policy for fiscal 2011.
9	Dispatch of specialist teams to the disaster zone and establish support bases locally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dispatched specialist teams to the disaster zone, established support bases locally in Sendai, Morioka and Fukushima, and developed structure for providing practical advice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted fact-finding investigation in the disaster zone to ascertain the challenges and needs of related organizations, etc., and to provide necessary advice.
10	Government-affiliated financial institutions to make available large lending facilities for small- and medium-sized businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secured 4 trillion yen loan facility to be used by small- and medium-sized businesses, consisting of 3 trillion yen for emergency response loans and 1 trillion yen allocated for disaster recovery loans. 	
11	Special provisions under the Construction Industry Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extended validity period for construction project approvals. Extended validity period of business matter screenings Eased employment related regulations requiring that specialist supervisor engineers of construction companies directly contracting construction work ordered by the national government or local governments have an employment contract for more than 3 months, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approved on March 23, 2011.

Assistance for Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries Businesses

No.	Item	Restoration and/or Revitalization Initiative	Remarks
1	Loans for agricultural, forestry and fisheries businesses damaged in the earthquake and/or tsunami	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expanded lending facility as well as made it possible for no-interest borrowing from financial institutions (approved in the supplementary budget for fiscal 2011). Lending facility: 100 billion yen. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invoked the Act on Temporary Measures concerning Financing Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries Businesses Damaged in Natural Disasters (May 2, 2011).
2	Business assistance programs, including bridge financing, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided assistance to counteract harmful rumors and shipment restrictions, etc. Flexibly managed funds for improving agricultural management foundations. Instituted special measures and eased requirements for livestock business stabilization measures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extended payment period for bank loans and purchased products, etc. (April 1, 2011). Un-secured loans up to 30 million yen (March 30, 2011). Instituted on April 20, 2011.
3	Salt removal measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Act on Special Measures concerning the Land Improvement Act (salt removal measures). National government provided up to 90% of the cost to remove salt from farm land. The remaining 10% was covered with a special subsidy provided to municipalities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Passed on May 2, 2011. Allocated in the first supplementary budget, etc.
4	Assistance programs for farmers affected by the earthquake and/or tsunami	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided monetary assistance based on the land area for farm land that could no longer grow crops due to the tsunami and for which collaborative work was undertaken in order to restore the land. Unit of monetary assistance: Paddy crops 35,000 yen / 10a, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocated in the first supplementary budget, etc.

Educational Assistance

No.	Item	Restoration and/or Revitalization Initiative	Remarks
1	Securement of schooling opportunities for school children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Made requests to boards of education across Japan to ensure that when a student from the disaster zone requested for a transfer to a school in their district that the board of education respond as flexibly as possible and promptly accept the transfer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request made on March 14, 2011.
2	Children's learning assistance portal site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established portal site and matched up physical assistance, such as school supplies, etc., with those in need. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established on April 1, 2011.
3	Assistance for children affected by the disaster to attend school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Created the temporary special government subsidy program to assist children affected by the disaster to attend school. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocated in the first supplementary budget, etc.
4	Fiscal measures for education-related facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instituted financial measures funded by the national treasury to help restore education-related facilities, such as schools and school lunch facilities, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocated in the first supplementary budget, etc.
5	Assistance for the dispatch of school counselors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assisted the dispatch of school counselors and social workers to kindergartens, elementary schools, junior high schools and high schools in the disaster zone and evacuation destination locations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocated in the first supplementary budget, etc.

Measures Against the Effects of Radiation

No.	Item	Restoration and/or Revitalization Initiative	Remarks
1	Indication of approaches concerning the handling of sewage treatment by-products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicated measures for dehydration sludge that exceeds 100,000Bq/kg. Indicated measures for dehydration sludge between 8,000 and 100,000Bq/kg as well as approaches for final disposal methods of dehydration sludge under 8,000Bq/kg. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issued on May 12, 2011. Issued on June 16, 2011.
2	Restrictions on food item shipments and intake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issued instructions on food item shipments and intake restrictions based on Article 20 Item 3 of the Act on Special Measures concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instructions issued when necessary based on the monitoring results of Fukushima Prefecture.
3	Instructions concerning rice crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issued instructions to refrain from growing crops in the restricted area, deliberate evacuation area and evacuation-prepared area in case of emergency (instructions issued based on Article 20 Item 3 of the Act on Special Measures concerning Nuclear Emergency). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issued on April 22, 2011.
4	Indication of policy concerning the relocation of livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicated relocation policy regarding livestock from deliberate evacuation area where relocation was permitted only after performing a radiation test on the livestock and confirming the reading was within the acceptable limit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issued on April 22, 2011.
5	Implementation of environmental radiation monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measured the air dose rate using monitoring cars. Measured integral doses at fixed measurement locations using simple dosimeters (conducted monitoring of areas outside the 20km zone) Implemented an ocean surface monitoring action plan. Conducted monitoring of schools within Fukushima Prefecture. Conducted detailed monitoring within the restricted area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implemented daily. Implemented daily from March 24, 2011. Implemented on March 22, 2011 Conducted on June 13, 2011
6	Indication of approaches toward the use of schools, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicated provisional approaches to determining the use of school buildings and grounds in Fukushima Prefecture (more than 3.8μSv/hour at kindergarten yards and school grounds) Examined and provided indication concerning current measures to reduce air dose amounts at kindergarten yards and school grounds (indicated two methods to disposing of separated soil) Aim to have students only exposed to dose amounts at school of 1mSv for the current year. Indicated interim measures to achieve this reduction in exposure. (Provided financial assistance for soil improvements at kindergarten yards and school grounds that recorded dose amounts of more than 1μSv every hour. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issued on April 19, 2011. Issued on May 11, 2011. Issued on May 27, 2011.
7	Distribution of dosimeters to schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distributed dosimeters to every kindergarten, elementary school, junior high school and high school in Fukushima Prefecture. 	

Compensation for Damages

No.	Item	Restoration and/or Revitalization Initiative	Remarks
1	Establishment of the Examination Committee on Nuclear Damage Claims	• Established the Examination Committee on Nuclear Damage Claims under the Act on Compensation for Nuclear Damage.	• Committee meetings held once on April 15, 2011 and around twice monthly thereafter.
2	Formulation of interim guidelines	• Formulated interim guidelines concerning the determination of the scope of nuclear power damages resulting from the accidents at the TEPCO Fukushima Daiichi and Daini nuclear power stations.	• Instituted on August 5, 2011.
3	Finalization of emergency assistance provision	• Finalized an emergency assistance provision for victims of the nuclear accident (provisional payments made by TEPCO).	• Residents from designated evacuation area, etc. (April 15, 2011). • Agricultural, forestry and fisheries businesses and small- and medium-sized businesses (May 12, 2011).
4	Formulation of laws relating to nuclear damage claims	• Formulated the Act on Emergency Provisions relating to Damages from the 2011 Nuclear Power Accident and the Nuclear Damage Claims Support Organization Act.	• Act on Emergency Provisions relating to Damages from the 2011 Nuclear Power Accident passed on July 29, 2011. • Nuclear Damage Claims Support Organization Act passed on August 3, 2011.

Measures Against Harmful Rumors

No.	Item	Restoration and/or Revitalization Initiative	Remarks
1	Response to regulations, etc., instituted on exports by various foreign countries	• Lobbied foreign countries that were strengthening restrictions (at least 50 countries and regions), such as requiring radiation testing, to take a calm response.	
2	Emergency message concerning harmful rumors	• Made announcement that baseless assumptions and discrimination regarding radiation victims is a violation of human rights.	
3	Response to and message concerning the casting aside of harmful rumors	• In order to cast aside harmful rumors, a message was released by the Commissioner of the Japan Tourism Agency both in Japan and abroad, and various events were held to promote tourism in Fukushima Prefecture.	

Assistance for Local Governments

No.	Item	Restoration and/or Revitalization Initiative	Remarks
1	Partial revision to the enforcement ordinance of the Disaster Countermeasure Basic Act	• Instituted special exception for able issuers (able to issue financial deficit bonds) • Extended the redemption period for financial loans relating to financial deficit bonds, etc. (from current period of less than 4 years to less than 10 years)	• Promulgated and enacted on March 16, 2011.
2	Special Local Grant Tax Provision for Required Expenses to Host Disaster Victims	• Formulated the Special Local Grant Tax Provision for Required Expenses to Host Disaster Victims and Support Disaster-affected Areas.	• Implement the special local grant tax provision based on an understanding of the actual conditions of eligible local government.
3	Finalization of special subsidy amount for the fiscal 2011 special local grant tax	• Provided 76.2 billion yen in subsidies to organizations affected by the disaster, etc.	• Amount allocated to prefectures: 4.0 billion yen • Amount allocated to municipalities: 6.9 billion yen
4	Expansion of scope for local government consultation services	• Also accepted consultations regarding earthquake and tsunami matters as part of the local government consultation services provided by government ministries, the Administrative Evaluation Bureau and the Administrative Evaluation Office.	• More than 8,000 consultations given in one month.
5	Establishment of the Ministry of the Environment Local Disaster Response Headquarters Fukushima Prefecture Support Team	• Established the Ministry of the Environment Local Disaster Response Headquarters Fukushima Prefecture Support Team consisting of 5 staff members within Fukushima Prefectural Office in order to provide assistance to disaster waste disposal providers.	• Established on June 13, 2011.
6	Extension of restriction period on construction	• Extended the construction restriction period where local governments can restrict or prohibit construction projects from 2 months to a maximum of 8 months.	• This restriction can be extended by a further 2 years with the application of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Disaster-Stricken Urban District Reconstruction.
7	Assistance for formulating reconstruction plans in disaster-affected areas	• Conducted study on reconstruction methods in order to assist local governments with the formulation of reconstruction policy and reconstruction plans of urban areas damaged in the tsunami.	• Allocated in the first supplementary budget, etc.

Budget Securement

No.	Item	Restoration and/or Revitalization Initiative	Remarks
1	First supplementary budget for fiscal 2011	• 4.0153 trillion yen (Construction and maintenance of temporary accommodation: 482.9 billion yen; rubble disposal: 351.9 billion yen; restoration of lifelines: 12,019 billion yen; restoration of public facilities: 416.0 billion yen; financial assistance for small- and medium-sized businesses: 640.7 billion yen; financial assistance for local governments damaged in the earthquake and/or tsunami: increased to 120.0 billion yen)	• Approved on May 2, 2011.
2	Second supplementary budget for fiscal 2011	• 1.9988 trillion yen (Act on Compensation for Nuclear Damage: 275.4 billion yen; subsidies for helping rebuild the livelihoods of disaster victims: 377.4 billion yen; financial assistance for local governments damaged in the earthquake and/or tsunami: increased to 545.5 billion yen)	• Approved on July 25, 2011.

Initiatives for the Reconstruction Effort

No.	Item	Restoration and/or Revitalization Initiative	Remarks
1	Established the Reconstruction Design Council	• Established the Reconstruction Design Council based on the decision of the cabinet meeting on April 11, 2011.	• First recommendation issued on June 25, 2011.

