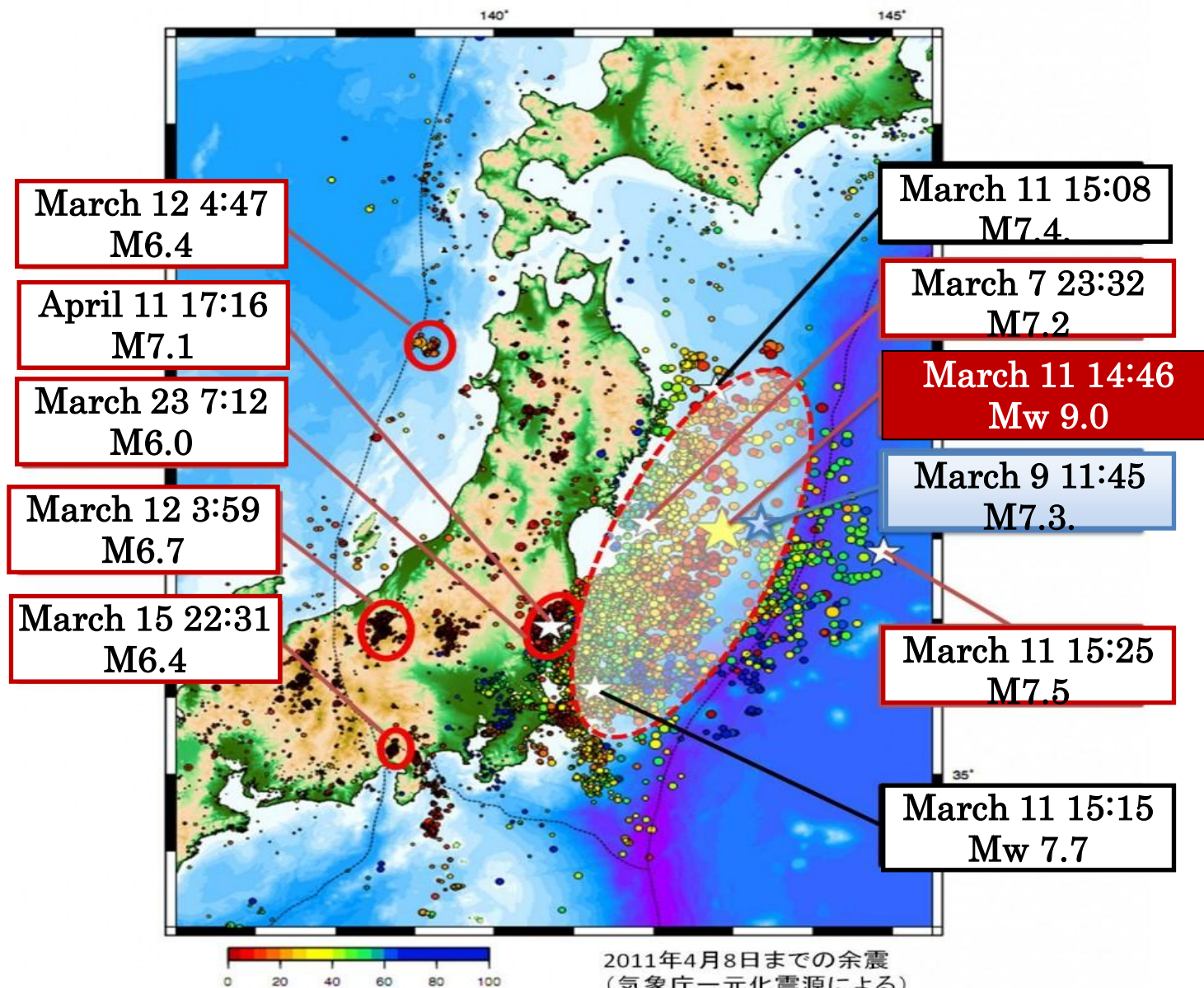


Recovery from the 3.11 Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami

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Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications
Government of Japan***

3.11 Great East Japan Earthquake



Human and Physical Damage

Earthquake Magnitude:	<i>Mw 9.0</i>	
Casualties:	<i>Deceased:</i>	<i>15,884</i>
	<i>Unaccounted for:</i>	<i>2,633</i>
	<i>Injured:</i>	<i>6,148</i>
Building damage	<i>Totally destructed:</i>	<i>127,302 units</i>
	<i>Severely damaged:</i>	<i>272,849 units</i>
	<i>Partially damaged:</i>	<i>748,777 units</i>
Economic damage	<i>approx. 16.9 trillion JPY</i> <i>(approx. 199 billion USD)</i>	

- *The World Bank estimated that the economic cost could reach up to 23.5 billion dollars*

Quick recovery of infrastructure

Quake-resistant technology and quick recovery of infrastructure is the key to not only effective response but also long-term recovery:



(six days later...)

BEFORE



AFTER

(approximately a month later...)

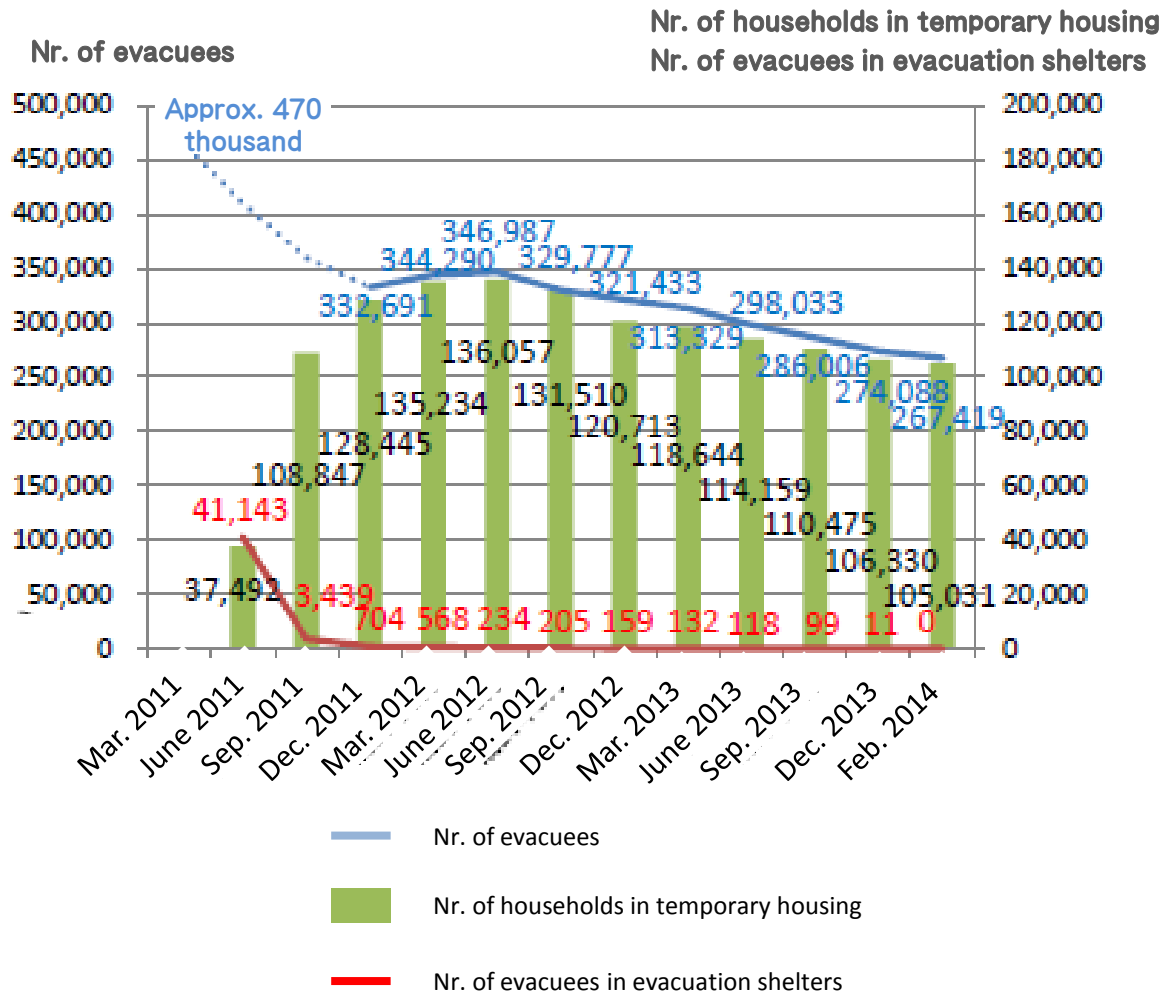
Source) Reconstruction Agency

Evacuees and temporary housings

The number of evacuees has decreased from 470 k to 267 k approximately.

The number of families housed in temporary housing also has decreased.

Rebuilding permanent houses has been gradually picking up.



Chronology

-
- Mar. 11, 2011* *Great East Japan Earthquake occurred
Extreme Disaster Management Headquarters set up*
- April 11, 2011* *Reconstruction Design Council set up (an advisory panel of
intellectual figures)*
- May 2, 2011* *the 1st supplementary budget totaling 4.01 trillion JPY (42.2
billion USD) passed*
- June 24, 2011* *Basic Act on Reconstruction went into effect
Reconstruction HQs in Response to the Great East Japan
Earth (headed by PM) was established: also decided to
establish the Reconstruction Agency that plays the role of
coordination*
- June 25, 2011* *Reconstruction Design Council's submitted its
recommendations entitled "Towards Reconstruction: Hope
beyond the Disaster"*

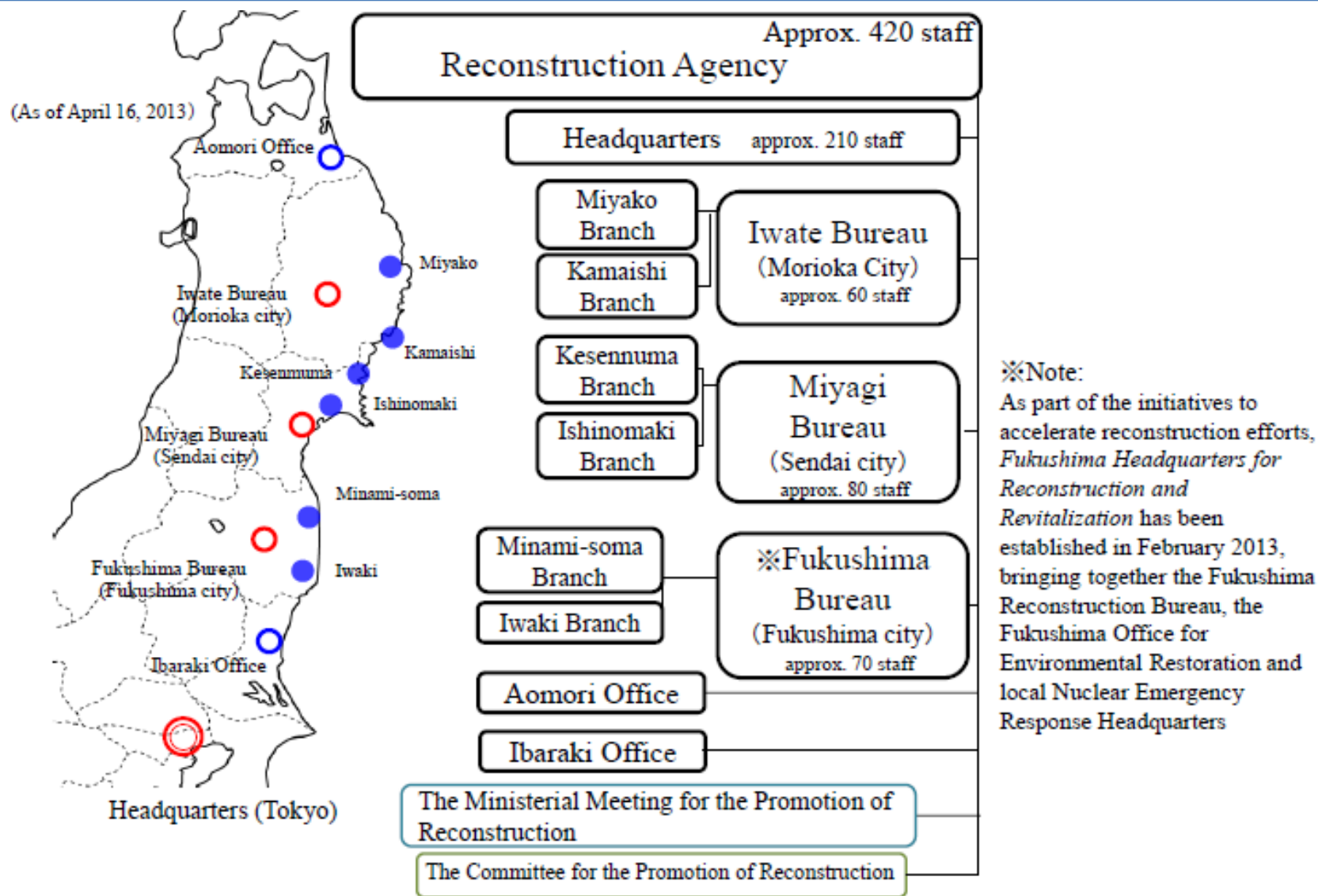
Chronology

-
- July 25, 2011* *The 2nd supplementary budget, totaling 1.91 trillion JPY (20.1 billion USD) passed*
- July 29, 2011* *Reconstruction HQs decided “**Basic Guidelines for Reconstruction**” to provide a blueprint for the overall reconstruction process (10 years for the reconstruction period, 23 trillion yen required over 10 years, etc.)*
- Nov. 21, 2011* *the 3rd supplementary budget totaling 9.24 trillion JPY (97.2 billion USA) passed*
- Nov. 30* *The Reconstruction Funding Act*
- Dec. 6, 2011* *the Act on the Establishment of the Reconstruction Agency was passed in the Diet (Parliament)*
- Dec. 7, 2011* *The Act on Special Zone for Reconstruction*
- Feb. 10, 2012* *Reconstruction Agency established with a 10 year mandate and began operations*

Reconstruction agency

- ✓ *The Reconstruction Agency is the principal agency for leading and managing the reconstruction process.*
- ✓ *The Agency's main role is to **accelerate structural reconstruction and revitalization in the affected areas**, by supporting implementation of government policies and managing coordination of reconstruction strategy and initiatives between various branches of government at a national level and with local municipalities.*
- ✓ *Headed by the Prime Minister, the Agency is led by Minister for Reconstruction Takumi Nemoto and currently employs more than 330 people.*

Reconstruction Agency and its regional bureaus



Framework for Reconstruction

TIME FRAME

- *A total of 10 years with the first 5 years as the intensive reconstruction period*

MEASURES TO BE IMPLEMENTED

- *For recovery and reconstruction of the disaster-afflicted areas and restoration of livelihood of people affected by the disaster*
- *For areas closely connected with those afflicted by the disaster to be taken in coordination with the aforementioned measure*
- *Nationwide disaster prevention and reduction that require urgent action*

BUDGET SCALE (rough estimates)

- *Not less than 23 trillion in the next 10 years (19 trillion in the first 5 years)*

SUPPORT FOR RECONSTRUCTION

- *a system of “Special Zones for Reconstruction”*
- *easy-to-use grants for reconstruction projects planned by local governments*
- *Collaboration with the private sector for reconstruction*

Grants for Reconstruction

Objectives: To support town rebuilding undertaken on the basis of the reconstruction plans formulated by local governments and accelerate reconstruction

Features: The grants are intended to enable swift and flexible implementation by choosing necessary projects for reconstruction. All expenses will be borne by the central government (through additional national subsidy and local allocation tax).

Core Projects

Road development School facilities development

Agricultural are development Land readjustment

Earthquake-resistant hospital development

Fishery village development

Collective relocation projects for disaster prevention

Collective relocation for disaster prevention



Associated Projects

Projects proposed by municipalities in connection with the Core Projects.

Up to 35% of the funds allocated for the Core Projects.

Special Zones for Reconstruction

A package of special measures relevant to regulations/procedures, taxation, financial and fiscal assistance and land-use restructuring are available upon the approval of the Plan for Special Zones for Reconstruction developed by local governments.

Regulations and Procedures

- *Reduced requirements to be eligible for public housings*
- *Special measures in agricultural land conservation for development of facilities for food/forestry/fishery processing and sales*

Tax breaks

- *Special depreciation/Tax credit*
- *Tax credit equivalent to 10% of the combined amount of salaries and other payments for employees from severely damaged areas*
- *Exemption from corporate tax for 5 fiscal years for new enterprises and so forth*

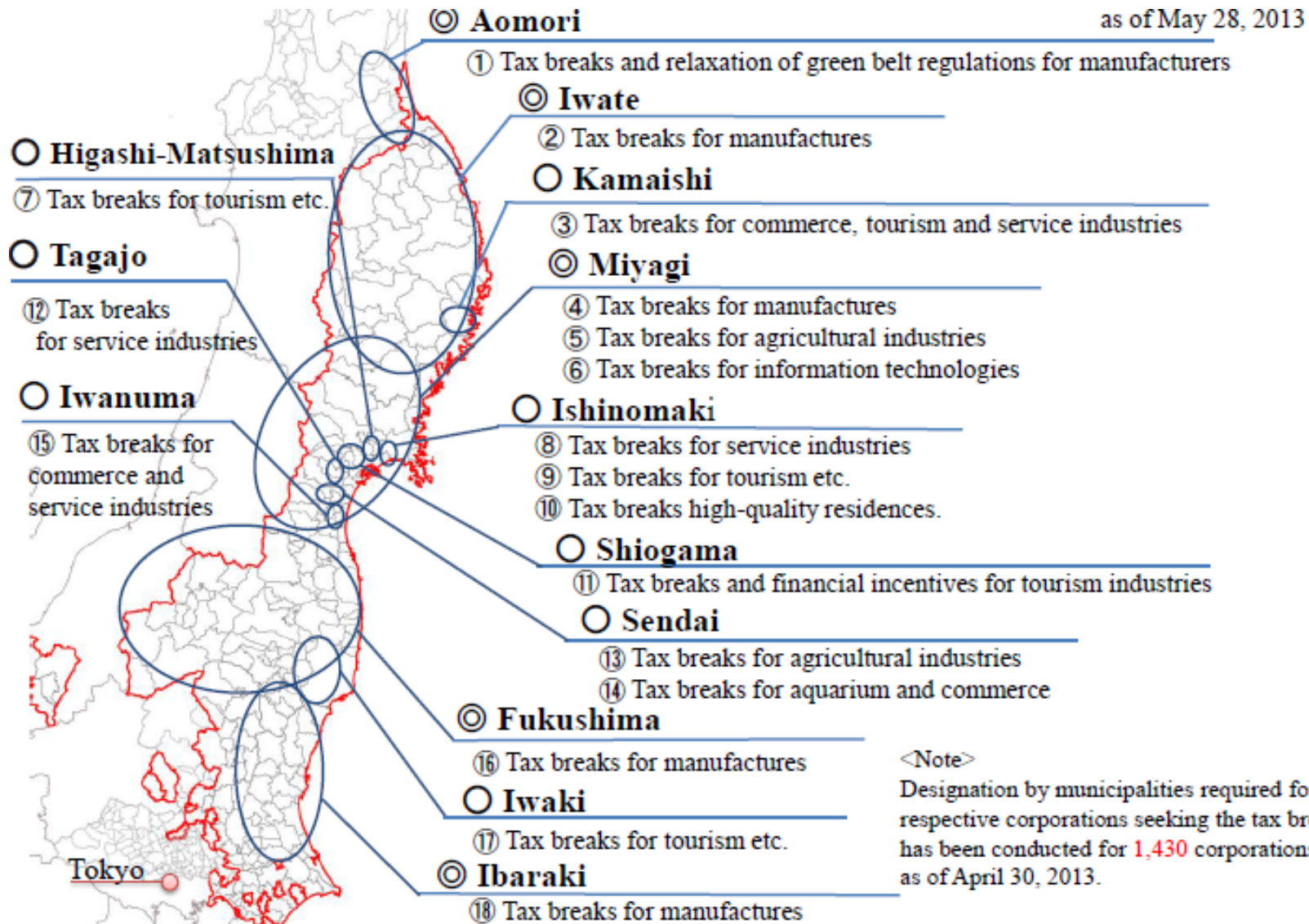
Financial and fiscal assistance

- *Grants for Reconstruction* ▪ *Interest Rate Compensation for reconstruction projects*

Land use restructuring

- *Special arrangements for land use restructuring beyond existing land use frameworks (urban area, farming area, forests, etc.)*
- *Relaxed requirements for floor area ratio for buildings construction aimed at evacuation from tsunami*

Approved Plans on Tax Breaks for Special Zones for Reconstruction



Rebuilding measures

Collective household relocation



24 municipalities

245 districts

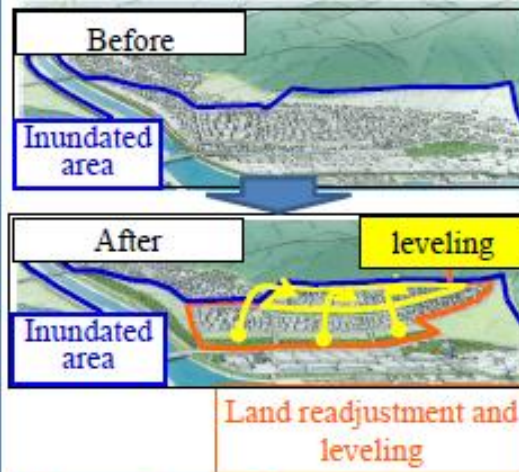
3 municipalities

3 districts

Chuetsu Earthquake
(project term: 2 years)

Great East Japan
Earthquake

Land readjustment



Unprecedented scale of devastation results in a massive amount of projects

20 municipalities

5 municipalities

58 districts

20 districts

Great Hanshin-Awaji
Earthquake (average
project term: 8 years)

Great East Japan
Earthquake

Public housing development

[Soma City, Fukushima Prefecture]
Construction: Feb. 2012 to Aug. 2012
Structure: Wooden flat compound for 12 houses



26,000
houses

Over
20,000
houses

Great Hanshin-Awaji
Earthquake (project
term: 6 years)

Great East Japan
Earthquake

8

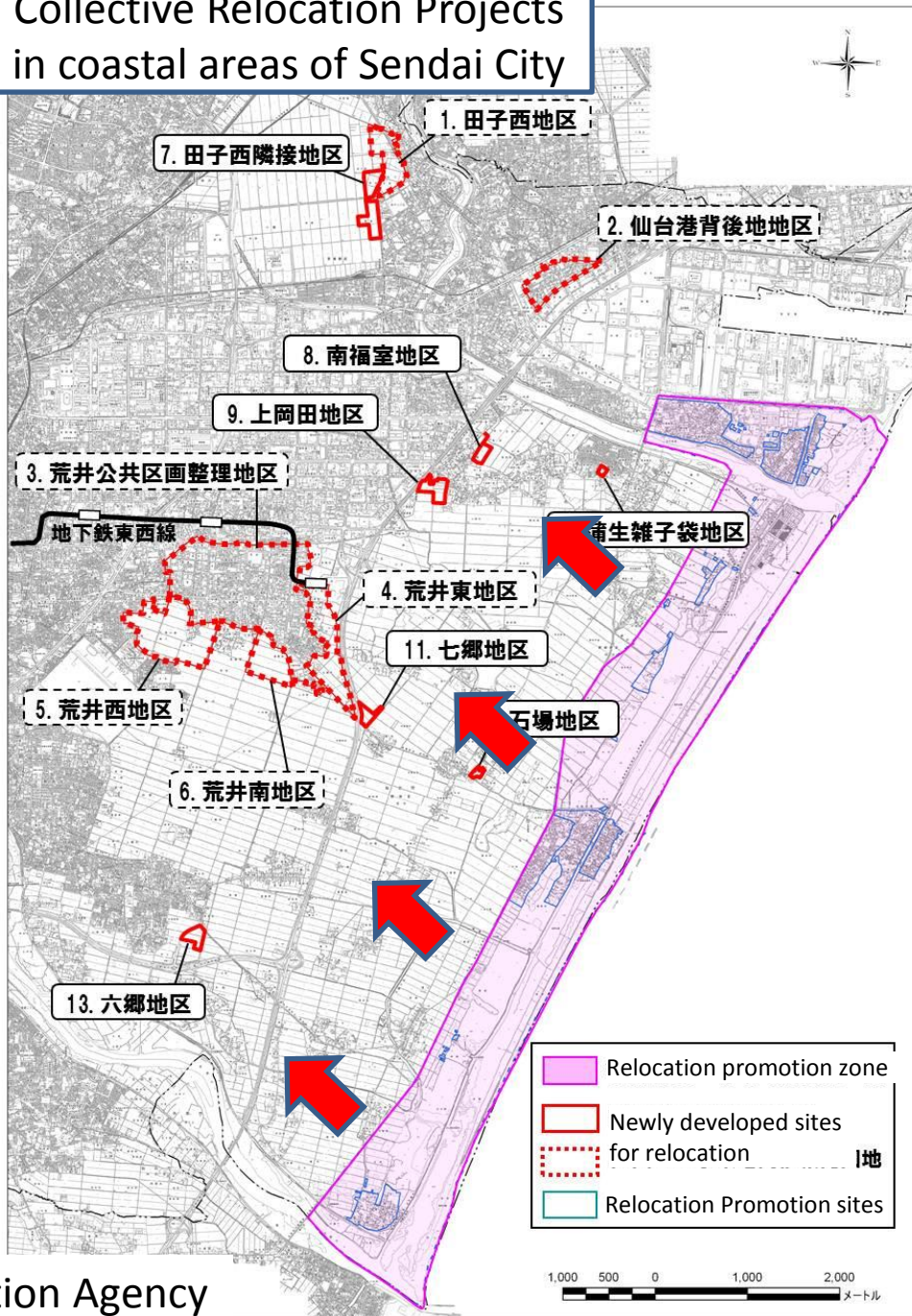
Progress of Reconstruction

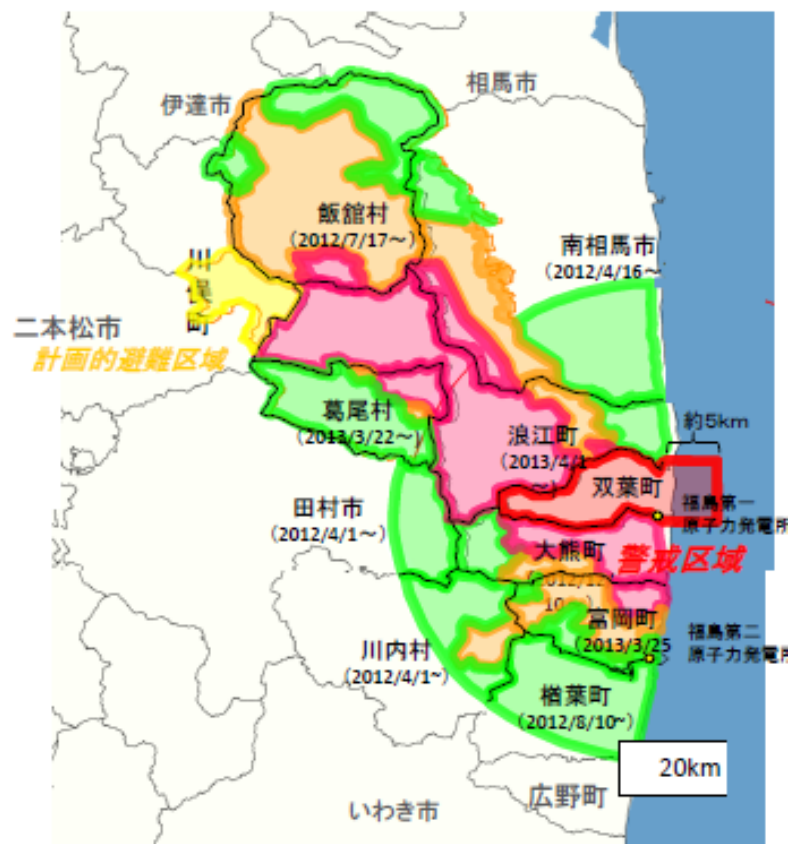
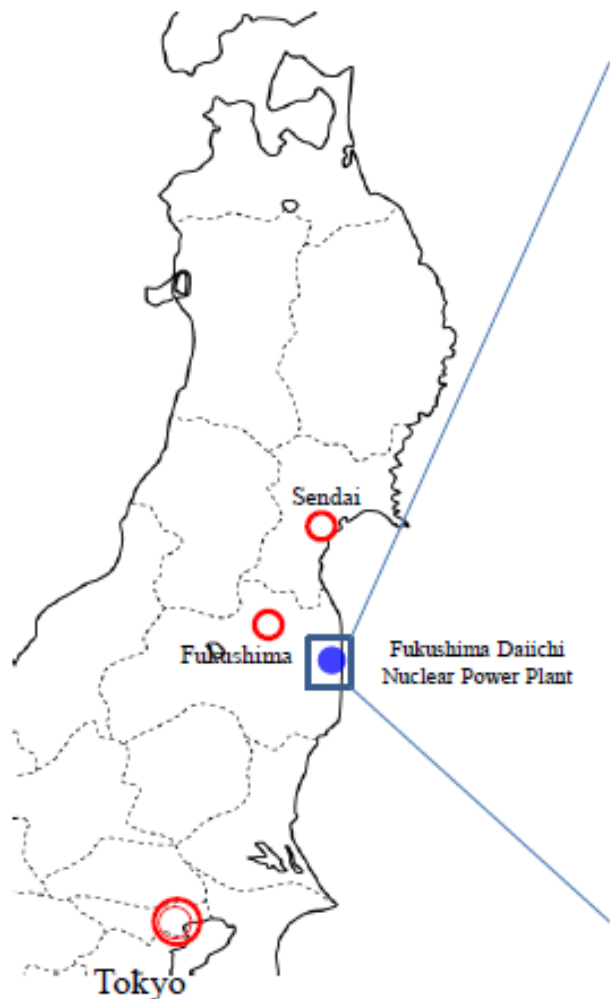
Regeneration of industries and livelihoods

- *Agricultural land recovered:* 38% (Dec. 2012) to 63% (Dec. 2013)
- *Fish processing facilities recovered:* 69% (Dec. 2012) to 78% (Sep. 2013)
- *Temporary stores/factories:* 868 stores/factories were built (Nov. 2013)



Collective Relocation Projects in coastal areas of Sendai City





Conclusion

- *“Acceleration of reconstruction is one of the top priorities of the current administration, together with economic revitalization and crisis management” said Takumi NEMOTO, Minister of Reconstruction;*
- *Clearing debris and rebuilding infrastructures have been in good progress while rebuilding public houses to accommodate those who lost their homes and relocation of residential areas to safer places (often higher ground) are taking longer time than envisaged due to various reasons, most notably the difficulty of securing appropriate land, but gradually moving forward;*
- *Regenerating indigenous industries and maintaining community’s socio-economic vitality are a challenge particularly for small coastal communities that had faced population decline and ageing even before the 2011 disaster;*
- *Massive evacuees from the areas affected by the crippled nuclear power plant in Fukushima Prefecture represent a special challenge as the evacuation of some areas is likely to continue long.*



For more details, please go to the website of the Reconstruction Agency
<http://www.reconstruction.go.jp/english/>