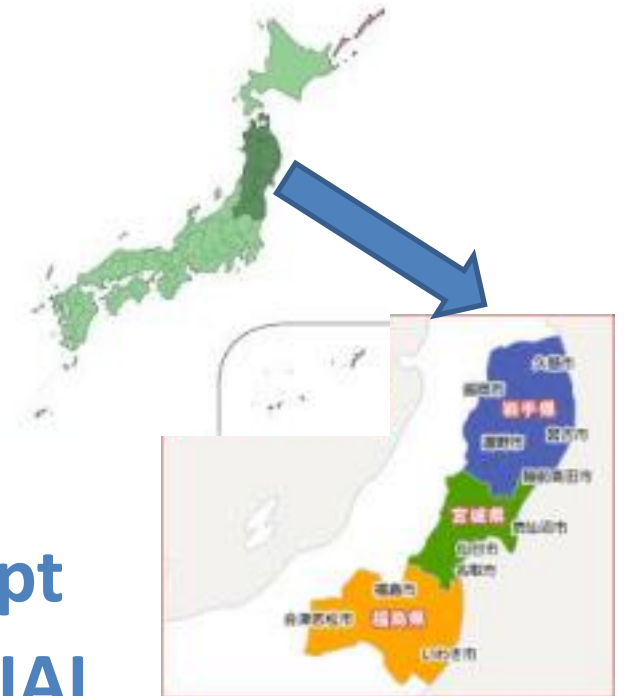


# Reconstruction from the Disaster

## -Three Years after the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami-



March 10, 2014  
Embassy of Japan in Egypt  
At JEN OPEN SALON SPECIAL

# Magnitude of Devastation

- Magnitude: 9.0/ Height of **Tsunami**: up to 40m
- Death Toll: 15,884 (90% of them drowned by **tsunami**) + 2,640 missing (as of January 10, 2014)
- Evacuated people right after: nearly half million
- Children who lost their parents: about 2,000
- The largest amount of economic losses caused by natural disaster in world history (according to the estimate of World Bank)
- 126,631 Buildings/Houses totally destroyed, 272,653 half destroyed and 743,492 partially destroyed
- Nuclear Crisis from the damages of the nuclear reactors at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station: the largest nuclear incident since 1986 Chernobyl Disaster



*Sendai Airport on March 11, 2011*





# Support and Assistance from Overseas

- So much goodwill from people around the world
- 174 Countries provided all kinds of assistance
- 43 International organizations offered support
- Total financial contribution from overseas: more than USD 2.0 billion (**More than 30% from Middle East and North Africa**)
- So much non-financial support, including **encouragement messages from Egyptian people**



# Policies of the Government of Japan

- Japan's top priority has been accelerating **the revitalization process**. The Government has been focusing on policies that benefit **economic revival, reconstruction and crisis management- the three main pillars** for enhancing meaningful change.
- ✓ **Reconstruction:** Accelerating the reconstruction of disaster-affected areas and making concerted efforts to create a newly revitalized Tohoku Region.
- **Budget:** The budgetary framework for reconstruction has been expanded from USD 202 billion to USD 266 billion approx. for FY2011-2015.

# Overview of Process and Prospects for the Reconstruction: 3 years after 3/11 (1/2)

- **[Evacuees]** Number of evacuees declined to 267,000 from 470,000 approx. Occupancy of temporary housing has been declining and relocation to permanent housing has commenced.
- **[Waste & debris]** It is expected that all waste and debris be disposed by the end of March 2014, with the exception of some areas in Fukushima Pref.
- **[City redevelopment]** The development of plans for projects focused on promoting group relocation for disaster mitigation has nearly been completed following consensus reached among residents. The number of work started is steadily on the rise.

# Overview of Process and Prospects for the Reconstruction: 3 years after 3/11 (2/2)

- **[Public infra]** Work on public infrastructure has moved to full fledged restoration and reconstruction.
- **[Education]** Almost all school facilities have been restored, with the exception of some areas in Fukushima Pref. and the coastal areas from which relocation is required.
- **[Regional economy]** Industrial production capacity of the disaster-afflicted areas has almost recovered to pre-disaster levels. The agriculture, fishing and tourism industries have gradually resumed operation. Moving forward, full-fledged reconstruction of local industry and shopping districts will be pursued.





Sendai Airport







**Joban Highway**



**Oofunato City, Iwate Pref.**







 **Soma Fishing Port, Fukushima Pref.**



**Shelter in Kesenuma, Miyagi Pref.** 





# Response to Harmful Rumors and Other Effects of the Nuclear Disaster (1/2)

- As for the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, tackling the issue of contaminated water and its decommissioning (\*) is an urgent priority of the Government of Japan. The Government has assumed a proactive role in resolving the issue, providing financial assistance (approx. USD 498.5 million by FY2013 supplemental budget) and ensuring that accurate information is disseminated to both the public and the international community in a timely and effective manner. (\*Its completion would take 30 to 40 years.)
- **Inspection of Foods for Radioactive Materials**
  - ✓ Foods produced or processed in disaster-affected areas are inspected for radioactive materials at the production, shipment, and distribution, etc. stages. **Example:** Fukushima Prefecture inspects all rice produced there. 99.9999% inspected rice produced in 2013 fell within the Government's standards.



# Response to Harmful Rumors and Other Effects of the Nuclear Disaster (2/2)

- **Provision of Accurate Information in an Easy-to-Understand way**
  - ✓ Radioactive material food inspection results and air dose rate measurements are promptly publicized at the following website:  
[http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/topics/2011eq/index\\_food.html](http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/topics/2011eq/index_food.html)
  - ✓ In response to the leaking of contaminated water from Fukushima Daiichi NPS, sea area monitoring has been strengthened and the results thereof are compiled and publicized. Results are provided to the IAEA.
- **Support for Industries Suffering Damage due to Harmful Rumors**
  - ✓ 13 countries have lifted the import restrictions on Japanese products imposed after the 3/11 and many other countries including the US, the EU and Egypt eased the restrictions.
  - ✓ Tourism promotion activities have been strengthened at home and abroad in collaboration with foreign travel agencies.

# The Way Forward

- The reconstruction continues to be a major priority for Japan. Regional reconstruction and revitalization of Fukushima will be accelerated further, targeting key issues such as restoring damaged housing, supporting those affected by nuclear accident, and industrial restructuring.
- Japan seeks to leverage the reconstruction process to reaffirm the economic potential of Tohoku Region as part of Japan's wider revitalization.
- Japan will continue expedite process in reconstruction while cooperating with international partners.

We welcome foreign investment into Japan, in particular into the disaster-affected areas.







Thank you!

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