



Iwate Prefecture Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Reconstruction Plan

Basic Reconstruction Plan

To Protect Life, To Live Together with the Sea and Land,
and To Create a Homeland Iwate and Sanriku

August 2011

Iwate Prefecture

Developing the Plan

Many precious lives and property were lost in the Great East Japan Earthquake that occurred on March 11, 2011, the giant tsunami that followed, and the subsequent intermittent aftershocks.

I would like to once again pray for those who were sacrificed and express my sincere sympathy for those affected by the disaster.

In addition, I would like to give thanks from the bottom of my heart for the volunteer activities performed around Japan and throughout the world at the time of this Great Earthquake and Tsunami, and also for the sympathy, encouragement, goods, donations, and other various support provided.

Moving in the direction of reconstruction, on April 11, one month after the disaster, a “Basic Policy for the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Reconstruction Efforts” was drawn up. In this policy, ensuring humane living conditions, education, and jobs for survivors, thereby guaranteeing the right of every individual to the pursuit of happiness, and inheriting the hopes and dreams the victims had for their hometowns, were chosen as the two underlying principles. The reconstruction plan was drawn up as a blueprint for the region, heading towards reconstruction.

Following the way in which Shinpei Goto, born in Iwate Prefecture, launched the Imperial Capital Reconstruction Department after the Great Kanto Earthquake and proposed bold reconstruction measures through exhaustive surveys and fine-tuned analysis, an Iwate Prefecture East Japan Great Earthquake and Tsunami Reconstruction Committee was established, made up of academic experts, specialists, and representatives from all fields and all levels within the prefecture. The reconstruction plan was then drawn up based upon repeated discussion grounded upon scientific, technological, societal, and economic necessity, along with opinions from public comments and regional briefings.

Based upon this reconstruction plan, and grounded on the determination that “we will make this the last tsunami to claim human lives,” Iwate will strive “to protect life, to live together with the sea and land, and to create a homeland Iwate and Sanriku.” With the cooperation of the citizens and all the constituent groups of the local communities, we intend to swiftly progress efforts towards reconstruction after the Great Earthquake and Tsunami, all the while valuing our budding connections with the rest of Japan and the world.

It was Kenji Miyazawa, a poet from Iwate, who left behind the words, “As long as the world cannot be happy in itself, the happiness of the individual is impossible.” This Great Earthquake and Tsunami is a terrible disaster unprecedented in the history of this prefecture. In order to overcome the difficulties we face and ensure that reconstruction of the prefecture is realized, I am determined to become close to each individual survivor, aim for human-centered reconstruction, and to strive to my full ability to work together with Iwate citizens using all possible efforts and ingenuity and utilizing our wide-reaching connections as fuel for reconstruction.

August 2011

Takuya Tasso, Governor of Iwate

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Introduction

Many precious lives and property were taken by the magnitude 9.0 earthquake that shook eastern Japan on March 11, 2011 and the giant tsunami that followed, as well as the subsequent intermittent aftershocks.

In the wake of past disasters, such as the 1896 Meiji-Sanriku earthquake and tsunami, the 1933 Sanriku earthquake and tsunami, and the 1960 Valdivia earthquake and tsunami, Iwate Prefecture has implemented tsunami countermeasures, including coastal levees and other disaster-prevention facilities, as well as regional disaster prevention efforts. However, this tsunami was much larger than previous ones, and the damage it caused was on a scale that not even Iwate, a prefecture that has experienced a great number of disasters in the past, had witnessed before.

Now, with this indescribable situation before our very eyes, the residents of Iwate are all determined to make this tsunami the last one to cause loss of human life, and overcome the pain and sadness of the destruction to return to a society in which people can safely live and work.

This Iwate Prefecture Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Reconstruction Plan (hereinafter referred to as the “Plan”), developed by Iwate Prefecture based on recommendations from specialists and academic experts, starting with the Iwate Prefecture Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Reconstruction Committee (Chairman: Katsumi FUJII, President of Iwate University), while taking the opinions of affected residents, cities, towns, and villages into sufficient consideration, aims to realize such goals. The approach of the Plan is to provide long-term support for the reconstruction of affected cities, towns, and villages based on scientific and technical expertise, upon which the entire prefecture, starting with coastal areas, will overcome the earthquake disaster by establishing plans that will act as the area’s future blueprint for dynamic reconstruction.

Set out to protect lives, live harmoniously with the sea and land, and create a homeland Iwate and Sanriku, the Plan consists of three basic principles: ensuring safety, rebuilding lives, and regenerating industries. The Plan also includes basic approaches and steps towards reconstruction, from immediate issues to aspects of community reconstruction, such as building safe and secure disaster-resistant cities and regions, ensuring employment and the maintenance of residential environments so that affected residents can quickly return to their daily lives, and regenerating the fishing industry, a key industry in Iwate.

The goal of this Plan is to act as the catalyst for affected regions, starting with coastal areas, to take on a central role in Iwate’s future in order to achieve reconstruction together with independent organizations that form the framework of the community, thus establishing a Reconstruction Organization that uses available resources to achieve community-based reconstruction. The spread of support and participation from everyone throughout Japan and the world will create momentum, and it is through this collective strength that reconstruction will be achieved by remaining open to the help from within Japan and from around the world.

It is our firm belief that this community-based approach to reconstruction will also point to the direction that global tsunami prevention should take in the future.

Reconstruction from the widespread and extensive damage caused by this earthquake and tsunami is truly a national issue, and the road to recovery will not be an easy one. However, it is our sincere hope that this Plan will allow all residents to overcome the damage that was caused and steadily make progress on this road together, embracing their hopes of building an even stronger homeland Iwate and Sanriku.

1. Purpose of Development

The approach of this Plan is to provide long-term support for the reconstruction of affected cities, towns, and villages based on scientific and technical expertise, upon which the entire prefecture, starting with coastal areas, will overcome the earthquake disaster by establishing plans that will act as the area's future blueprint for dynamic reconstruction. General principles and approaches to reconstruction, grand designs for community planning, specific efforts, and steps towards reconstruction are also clarified in the Plan.

An Iwate Prefecture Resident Plan was also developed in Iwate in December 2009 for the purposes of achieving a "Utopian Iwate" that residents could foster together. This plan describes "better future of Iwate" for every resident in the fields of work, living, and education and spirit, and various measures for realizing this Iwate were developed through the collective efforts of the residents. In light of the recent great earthquake and tsunami, items related to reconstruction will be based on the promotion of the measures found in the Iwate Prefecture Resident Plan, and promoted based on this Plan as well.

2. The Roles of the Plan

This Plan assumes the following roles in relation to reconstruction from the great earthquake and tsunami.

- (1) To stand by the survivors and ensure the safety of each and every individual, and provide support in rebuilding their lives and regenerating industries.
- (2) To act as a guide for other reconstruction plans developed by affected cities, towns, and villages, and support them in their voluntary reconstruction efforts.
- (3) To act as a guide for independent organizations that form the framework of the community, including residents, entities, businesses, NPOs, and higher education institutions, to join together and undertake reconstruction themselves, and indicate the directions and specific approaches to measures and policies that the prefecture should take.
- (4) To clarify the directions and approaches to reconstruction that Iwate should take, and propose and demand the support and propulsion of the reconstruction efforts on a national level.
- (5) To facilitate an "open reconstruction" through the proactive support and participation of Japan and the global community.

3. Structure of the Plan

This Plan consists of a Basic Reconstruction Plan, which contains general principles and approaches to reconstruction, grand designs for community planning, and details of specific efforts, and a Reconstruction Implementation Plan, which contains measures, policies, operations, and schedules.

It is necessary to move forward with reconstruction using a multilayered approach, including urgent, short-term, medium-term, and long-term efforts, due to the extent, complexity, diversity, and scale of the damage. Therefore, this Plan sets out to achieve reconstruction based on a unified strategy from the very beginning of the efforts made.

4. Timeline of the Plan

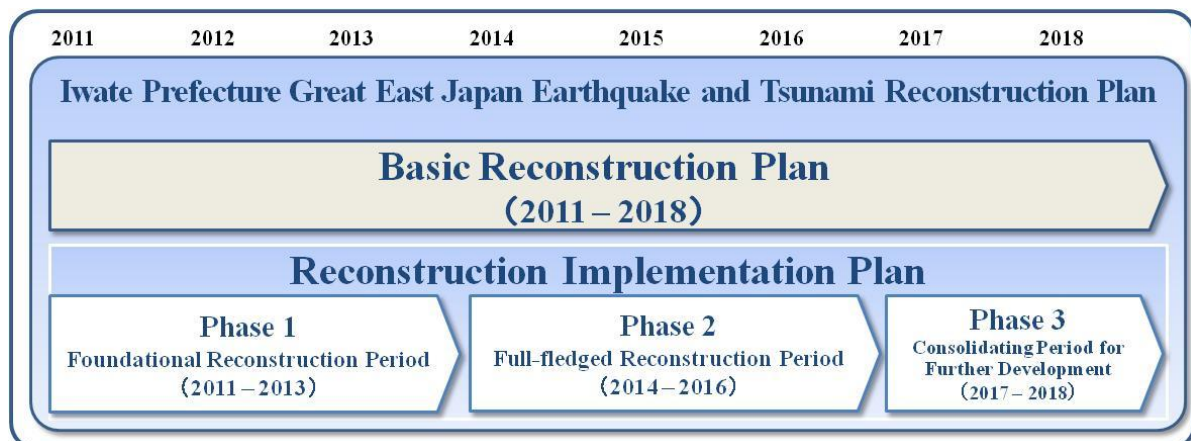
In order to promote expeditious reconstruction in Iwate, and in anticipation of the next Comprehensive Plan for the prefecture, which is scheduled to be released in 2019, this plan covers the 8-year period from 2011 to 2018.

The Reconstruction Implementation Plan is divided into three phases: Phase 1 (the 3-year period from 2011 to 2013), Phase 2 (the 3-year period from 2014 to 2016), and Phase 3, the consolidating period for further development (the 2-year period from 2017 to 2018). Each phase promotes different approaches to be taken.

The Phase 1 Reconstruction Implementation Plan is positioned as the foundational reconstruction period, during which intensive reconstruction efforts will be made.

Consistency with efforts made based on the reconstruction plans developed by affected cities, towns, and villages is also to be taken into sufficient consideration and coordination with these affected regions must be made in order to ensure that the reconstruction will be achieved.

<<Structure and Timeline of Plan>>



*Refer to page 23 for the relationship between the steps to reconstruction and the plan timeline.

5. Reconstruction Organization

Starting with the residents of Iwate, the independent organizations that form the framework of the community in every field and region, including entities, businesses, NPOs, higher education institutions, and administrative authorities, will join forces to form a Reconstruction Organization, and their available resources will be utilized to achieve a community-based reconstruction.

The spread of support and participation from everyone throughout Japan and the world will create momentum, and it is through this proactive collective strength based on a spirit of empathy towards reconstruction efforts that an “open reconstruction” will be achieved.

6. Target Regions

The principal regions covered in this Plan are the coastal cities, towns, and villages that suffered the greatest amount of damage. However, this earthquake and tsunami had wide-reaching effects on inland regions as well, both in terms of direct damage and socioeconomics, and these coastal and inland regions must work together in order to achieve reconstruction. Therefore, this Plan covers the entire prefecture, including the inland regions.

7. Plan Review

This Plan will be reviewed when necessary in light of changes in socioeconomic circumstances, reconstruction conditions, and so on.

The Great East Japan Earthquake that struck the Sanriku coast on March 11, 2011 recorded a magnitude of 9.0, the largest ever to hit Japan. The huge tsunami and subsequent intermittent aftershocks caused massive damage throughout Iwate Prefecture.

In particular, the damage caused by the tsunami was substantial, and the human and physical destruction suffered by the coastal regions was unimaginable.

Inland regions also suffered personal harm, as well as damage to public works and the agricultural and forestry industries. The socioeconomic effects of the ensuing logistical chaos and harmful rumors were also felt throughout the entire prefecture.

1. Overview of Earthquake and Tsunami

At 2:46 p.m. on March 11, 2011, a magnitude 9.0 earthquake, the largest ever recorded in Japan, hit the Sanriku coast (latitude 38.1° north, longitude 142.5° east). According to the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), it was the fourth largest earthquake in the world since 1900.

An intensity of 6 lower was measured in Ōfunato, Kamaishi, Takizawa, Yahaba, Hanamaki, Ichinoseki, Ōshū, and Fujisawa, and powerful tremors were observed throughout the prefecture.

The tsunami that accompanied the earthquake spread from Hokkaidō to Tōhoku, and then all the way to the Kantō region, and it was larger than those that occurred during the 1896 Meiji-Sanriku earthquake and tsunami, the 1933 Sanriku earthquake and tsunami, and the 1960 Valdivia earthquake and tsunami.

The Japan Meteorological Agency named this earthquake the “2011 off the Pacific coast of Tōhoku Earthquake,” while the Japanese government decided to name it the “Great East Japan Earthquake.”

Several aftershocks, both large and small, were felt in the aftermath of the earthquake. A particularly strong magnitude 7.1 aftershock occurred off the coast of Miyagi Prefecture on April 7, 2011; an intensity of 6 lower was measured in Ōfunato, Kamaishi, Yahaba, Ichinoseki, Hiraizumi, and Ōshū, and powerful tremors were observed throughout the prefecture.

Table 1: Overview of Earthquake and Tsunami

Item	Great East Japan Earthquake	Earthquake with epicenter off the coast of Miyagi Prefecture (largest aftershock)
Date and time	Around 2:46 p.m. on March 11, 2011 (Friday)	Around 11:32 p.m. on April 7, 2011 (Thursday)
Location of epicenter	Sanriku coast	Miyagi Prefecture coast
Location and depth of epicenter	Latitude 38°06.2' north, longitude 142°51.6' east, 24km	Latitude 38°12.2' north, longitude 141°55.2' east, 66km
Magnitude	9.0 (moment magnitude)	7.1 (provisional value)
Maximum intensity in Iwate	6 lower: Ōfunato, Kamaishi, Takizawa, Yahaba, Hanamaki, Ichinoseki, Ōshū, and Fujisawa	6 lower: Ōfunato, Kamaishi, Yahaba, Ichinoseki, Hiraizumi, and Ōshū
Height of tsunami	Miyako: At least 8.5m at 3:26 p.m. on March 11 ^{*3} Kamaishi: At least 4.2m at 3:21 p.m. on March 11 ^{*3} Ōfunato: At least 8.0m at 3:18 p.m. on March 11 ^{*3} Kuji Port: Estimated 8.6m ^{*4}	—

Source: Compiled by Iwate Prefecture Disaster Countermeasures Headquarters and Iwate Prefecture Reconstruction Office, based on data published by the Japan Meteorological Agency (as of July 25, 2011)

*1 Values in the table may be changed as a result of future investigations.

*2 Rikuzentakata and Ōtsuchi are believed to have experienced an intensity of at least 5 lower during the Great East Japan Earthquake, but intensity measurements for these locations are insufficient based on the available data, and as such are treated as missing.

*3 These are the highest values obtained through collection and analysis of records from tsunami observation. Actual heights may have been taller. The sea level measurement facilities were damaged extensively as well, which may have affected the measurement values. There is a chance that tsunami heights were not measured accurately.

*4 The data for Kuji Port is missing from the Japan Meteorological Agency's tsunami observation locations. This value is an estimate based on the document entitled "*Genchi chōsa ni yoru tsunami kansokuten fukin no tsunami no takasa ni tsuite* (Regarding tsunami heights near the tsunami observation locations, according to on-site surveillance)," published by the Japan Meteorological Agency on April 5, 2011.

2. Damage Report (as of July 25, 2011)

The Great East Japan Earthquake and subsequent tsunami caused widespread and extensive damage across the Pacific coast from the Tōhoku region to the Kantō region, centered on the coastal region of Iwate Prefecture.

The human toll caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake was 6,878 lives. Industrial damage, including the fishing industry, totals ¥608.7 billion, and damage to public works totals ¥257.3 billion.

Damage to coastal regions was catastrophic. Some regions essentially lost their settlements and municipal functions; some coastal urban districts were devastated, while in some regions backland urban districts survived. The extent of the damage varied greatly in each city, town, village, and region.

Inland regions also suffered human damages, as well as damage to homes, manufacturing, agricultural, and forestry facilities, public works, and so on.

Table 2: Damage

*As of July 25, 2011

Damage Classification		Damage	Remarks
Human destruction	Dead	4,611	There are some areas for which the number of injured individuals cannot be understood.
	Missing	2,081	
	Injured	186	
Total		6,878	
Damage to homes	Completely/partially destroyed	24,534	
	Partially damaged	5,010	
Total		29,544	
Industrial damage	Damage to agricultural industry	¥58.9 billion	¥54.4 billion in farmland and agricultural facilities, ¥2.8 billion in agricultural facilities, etc.
	Damage to forestry industry	¥25.0 billion	¥19.9 billion in forestry facilities, ¥3.7 billion in forests, etc.
	Damage to fishing industry and fishing ports	¥358.7 billion	¥278.2 billion in fishing ports, ¥23.4 billion in fishing boats, ¥13.2 billion in aquaculture facilities, ¥21.9 billion in fishing facilities, etc.
	Industrial (manufacturing) damage	¥89.0 billion	Estimated damage caused by tsunami flooding and outflow; does not include damage caused by earthquake
	Damage to commercial industry (retail, wholesale)	¥44.5 billion	
	Damage to tourism industry (lodging facilities)	¥32.6 billion	
Total		¥608.7 billion	
Damage to public works facilities	Damage to river and coastal facilities and road infrastructure	¥172.3 billion	¥128.9 billion to coasts, ¥25.2 billion to roads, ¥14.7 to rivers, etc.
	Damage to municipal and park facilities	¥40.5 billion	¥30.6 billion to sewage, ¥9.9 billion to parks
	Damage to port-related facilities	¥44.5 billion	
Total		¥257.3 billion	

Source: Investigation conducted by Iwate Prefecture Disaster Countermeasures Headquarters

(1) Human damages

The human damages caused by this great earthquake and tsunami totals 6,878 lives. 2.5% of the coastal population, which comprises 0.5% of the population of Iwate Prefecture, were victims of this damage. An overview of the damage is shown in the following table.

Table 3: Overview of Human Damages

City/Town/Village	Population	Human & Building Damages (as of July 25, 2011)				
		Dead	Missing	Injured	Total	% of Population
Iwate Prefecture total	1,330,147	4,611	2,081	186	6,878	0.5
Rikuzentakata	23,300	1,538	392	Unknown	1,930	8.3
Ōfunato	40,737	330	122	Unknown	452	1.1
Kamaishi	39,574	879	349	Unknown	1,228	3.1
Ōtsuchi	15,276	790	773	Unknown	1,563	10.2
Yamada	18,617	593	261	Unknown	854	4.6
Miyako	59,430	420	158	33	611	1.0
Hiraizumi	10,804	7	0	0	7	0.1
Tanohata	3,843	14	19	8	41	1.1
Fudai	3,088	0	1	1	2	0.1
Noda	4,632	38	0	17	55	1.2
Kuji	36,872	2	2	8	12	0.0
Hirono	17,913	0	0	0	0	0.0
Coastal subtotal	274,086	4,611	2,077	67	6,755	2.5
Inland subtotal	1,056,061	0	4	119	123	0.0

Source: 2010 census and investigation conducted by Iwate Prefecture Disaster Countermeasures Headquarters

(2) Damage to Homes

A total of 29,544 homes were damaged. Amongst these, 24,534 were either fully or partially destroyed, mostly as a result of the tsunami. Approximately 88,000 people lived in regions where water reached, which is approximately 30% of the affected population.

The number of evacuees reached a peak of approximately 48,000 on March 15, 2011. As of July 25, 2011, 4,892 individuals are either living in shelters or receiving supplies, etc.

Emergency temporary housing is 93% completed as of July 25, 2011, and residents are moving into these homes from the shelters. In the coastal municipalities, these shelters will eventually be closed down as the emergency temporary housing is completed.

(3) Industrial Damage

A total of ¥608.7 billion in industrial damages was incurred. The largest percentage of this amount

comprises the vast damage to the fishing industry (fishing ports, fishing boats, aquaculture facilities, processing facilities and so on), totaling ¥358.7 billion. This is followed by industrial (manufacturing) damage, totaling ¥89.0 billion, followed by agricultural damage, totaling ¥89.9 billion, and commercial (retail and wholesale) damage, totaling ¥44.5 billion.

The employment situation has also become more depressed as a result of the earthquake and tsunami. A total of 12,711 letters of separation, etc. were issued at the four coastal job centers from right after the earthquake hit until July 24, 2011, which is more than the total number of letters of separation that were issued last year (11,185).

In addition to the human and physical destruction that were caused, various events have also been cancelled due to trip cancellations and the general mood of conservatism that has pervaded since the incident has had a deep impact on the prefecture's industrial economy.

(4) Damage to Public Works Facilities

2,752 public works facilities were damaged, with damages totaling ¥275.2 billion. The greatest percentage of this value is damage to coastal facilities, totaling ¥128.9 billion, followed by port facilities at ¥44.5 billion, sewage facilities at ¥30.6 billion, and the road infrastructure at ¥25.2 billion. Besides the Great East Japan Earthquake, the subsequent intermittent aftershocks also exacerbated the damage to inland regions, especially the road infrastructure.

Not only were many disaster-prevention facilities damaged by the tsunami, but subsidence also occurred in many areas, which has led to flooding every time the tide rises.

(5) Lifeline Damage

The worst number of lifeline damage as understood by the Iwate Prefecture Disaster Countermeasures Headquarters are as follows: approximately 760,000 power outages, approximately 9,400 gas supply disruptions, approximately 180,000 water stoppages, and approximately 66,000 telephone line disconnections.

Table 4: Overview of Lifeline Damage

Classification	Maximum Damage	Restoration Conditions
Power outage	Approx. 760,000	Completely restored (restored on May 28)
Gas supply disruption	Approx. 9,400	No more supply disruptions (restored on April 26) ^{*1}
Water stoppage	Approx. 180,000	Completely restored (restored on July 12)
Telephone line disconnection	Approx. 66,000	No communications buildings during service interruption (restored on April 17) ^{*2}

*1 Excluding homes that were confirmed to have collapsed, etc.

*2 There are some cases in which telephone lines cannot be used due to line disconnections between subscribers and communications buildings

Source: Investigation conducted by Iwate Prefecture Disaster Countermeasures Headquarters

(6) Capital Stock Damage

According to provisional calculations made by the Development Bank of Japan Inc., the capital stock damage (estimate) totals ¥4.276 trillion across the prefecture. Coastal regions bear approximately 80% of this amount, at ¥3.552 trillion, which means that roughly half of the capital stock of the coastal regions incurred damage.

Table 5: Estimates of Capital Stock Damage (Unit: Billion yen)

	Estimated Capital Stock A	Estimated Capital Stock Damage				Total B	Damage Rate B/A
		Lives / Social Infrastructure	Homes	Manufacturing	Other		
Inland Regions	2636.9	45.7	2.2	6.4	21.1	75.4	2.9%
Coastal Regions	744.9	194.3	60.7	19.1	78.1	352.2	47.3%
Total	3381.8	240.0	62.9	25.5	99.2	427.6	12.6%

Source: Estimates by the Development Bank of Japan Inc.

[Reference: Overview of Iwate's Coastal Region]

■ Summary

The coastal region of Iwate is located at the easternmost point of Honshū and comprises five cities, four towns, and three villages, from Hirono in the north to Rikuzentakata in the south. It covers an area of approximately 4,946km². The region is encompassed by an abundant natural environment, including the scenic Rikuchu Kaigan, natural ports, and international fishing grounds.

Other than the fishing industry, which takes advantage of this region's geographical assets, this area boasts a wealth of other industries, such as precision machinery-related industries, a steel industry, and cement manufacturing, and also has a land-and-sea traffic network for the shipment of industrial goods produced in Iwate's inland regions, etc.

However, the coastal region also faces problems, such as its economic infrastructure being weak compared to Japan as a whole and Iwate's inland region, and there has been a pervasive attitude in Iwate that the prefecture cannot develop without developing the coastal region. As a result, the prefectural government made advancement of the region its top priority.

Based on these efforts, the coastal region has made strides in a variety of ways, particularly in terms of industrial development—the food industry, manufacturing, the tourism industry, agriculture, forestry, and fishing—making use of a variety of the region's resources to develop new products, broaden sales, establish new sites for businesses, expand the production of existing businesses, and establish branding for its agriculture, forestry, and fishing products. The region is expected to continue developing in the future thanks to these abundant regional resources.

■ Natural Characteristics

Iwate's coastline spans a total length of 708km, and boasts a varied and beautiful ocean landscape unlike that seen anywhere else in Japan. Almost the entire region has been designated as the Rikuchu Kaigan National Park.

As for the topography of the coastal region, the north, bound by Miyako, is characterized by typical raised beaches with sea cliffs and coastal terraces. The south, however, features a sawtooth coastline representative of Japan, which was formed as a result of high-altitude areas to the north that became submerged over time.

The coast and offshore area are known as one of the best fishing spots in the world, thanks to the complex interaction of the Kuroshio Current from the south, Oyashio Current from the north, as well as the southward-flowing Tsugaru Warm Current.

Meteorologically speaking, the coastal region's winters feature good weather with foehn winds and warmer temperatures than the inland. Summers are relatively cool and involve lots of fog due to the Oyashio Current and easterly winds.

■ Population

In 2010, the coastal region's population was approximately 274,000, roughly 20% of the population of Iwate. In terms of age stratification, Iwate has a high percentage of elderly people compared to the whole of Japan, and the coastal region in particular is becoming an aging society.

There are 104,333 households in the coastal region, comprising roughly 20% of the households in Iwate. Like the rest of Japan, one- and two-person households make up more than half of all households, while there are about twice as many households with 6 or more members in this region compared to the national average.

As for elderly households, 52.5% of households in the coastal region contain a family member who is at least 65 years old, which is 17.4 points higher than the national average and 6.4 points higher than the prefectural average.

*Population comparisons with national values based on data from the 2005 census.

■ History and Culture

The coastal region's fishing culture has its roots in the Jōmon period (14,000 to 300 BC). The fishing industry started with a focus on the capture of abalone, sea cucumbers, and so on. During the Edo period (1603 to 1868), the region was known for its production of *Nagasaki Tawaramono*, straw bag goods that included roasted sea cucumbers and dried abalone. It was an abundant region that gave rise to wealthy merchants like Kirikiri Zembei.

Management of fishing grounds eventually became an issue as a result of the development of the fishing industry, and nowadays each area has a fisheries cooperative, around which the fishing industry is expanding through the management of fishing rights and so on.

On an industrial level, Iwate's economy depends on the development of its basic materials industry, including steel and cement, which make use of regional resources such as iron ore and limestone.

Culturally speaking, the coastal region boasts an abundance of folk arts and entertainments, such as Kagura (Shinto theatrical dance), including the Kuromori Kagura (a nationally designated intangible folk cultural asset), Toramai (Tiger Dance), and Shishi-odori (Deer Dance).

■ Characteristics of Regional Industries, etc.

The coastal region's net produce in 2008 was ¥568.9 billion, roughly 20% of the whole of Iwate Prefecture. Individual incomes and the ratio of jobs to applicants in the region are lower than the prefectural averages.

Under such circumstances, a variety of different efforts are being made aimed at the development and promotion of the coastal region, and results have been achieved. For example, in the food industry, thanks to the good fishing environment, fishing products have been branded, and this region now boasts the number one wakame seaweed brand in Japan, and is also host to other products that are highly valued in Tokyo, such as scallops.

In the industrial sphere, Iwate's coastal region has a number of internationally competitive companies in fields such as connectors, in addition to a cement manufacturing industry, steel industry, and precision machinery-related industries that have global shares. Half of the prefecture's food manufacturing businesses are now located in this region as well.

As for tourism, the coastal region features many different scenic areas, such as Kitayamazaki, that have been given the highest rank of special class A—the only place in Japan with these rankings—in the Japan Tourist Resources Evaluation (Natural Resources / Coast division). Additionally, the region is making headway with green tourism, which takes advantage of the area's abundant marine resources. The region receives many visitors, even from Tokyo, and the number of Iwate fans will hopefully continue to grow in the future.

■ Maintenance of Infrastructure

As for railroads, the East Japan Railway Company operates the Hachinohe Line, the Yamada Line, and the Ōfunato Line. Lines that were abandoned due to the Railway Reconstruction Act are being taken over and operated as the Kita-Riasu Line and Minami-Riasu Line by the Ranriku Railway Company, which was established in 1981 as the first third-sector railway company in Japan.

In terms of roads, besides National Route 45, a highway network that includes the Sanriku Jūkan Expressway, which runs longitudinally through the coastal region, the Sanriku-Kita Road, a regional high-standard highway, and the Hachinohe-Kuji Expressway, is being maintained, with a maintenance rate of 21.2%.

As for ports, four major ports (Kuji, Miyako, Kamaishi, and Ōfunato) and two local ports (Hachiki and Omoto) are maintained. These ports have suffered extensive damage from tsunamis numerous times in the past, so coastal protection facilities like tsunami barriers and estuary floodgates are in place. The maintenance rate prior to the disaster was 72%. Bay entrance breakwaters were also completed in 1977 in Ōfunato Bay, and in 2009 in Kamaishi Bay.

In light of the great earthquake and tsunami that we have experienced, it is necessary for us to build up a safer region that is safer to live in, in which no more human lives will be lost as a result of tsunamis.

In this section, approaches to reconstruction and three basic principles of reconstruction will be discussed.

1. Approaches to Reconstruction

- Keeping in mind the casualties and damage caused by the tsunami, as well as the fact that another tsunami could come at any time, we must achieve reconstruction of safe and secure disaster-resistant cities and regions based on grand designs of community planning with a focus on tsunami countermeasures, built on scientific and technical expertise, with the understanding that restoration will not be an easy task, but with the determination that no more human lives will ever be lost as a result of a tsunami again.
- Keeping in mind the hometowns that the victims loved, we must pass on the history and culture of the region that have been handed down through the generations for many years to our next generation, and we must achieve reconstruction of a “homeland” through the development of a regional society in which each resident can lead a vibrant lifestyle without fear.
- We must quickly regenerate industries and lives, and achieve people-oriented reconstruction that allows each victim to return once again to a normal lifestyle.
- While respecting each region’s independence, we must achieve reconstruction that makes use of the region’s unique characteristics, like the potential and abundant resources of Sanriku’s waters, while re-establishing and regenerating the community.
- We must achieve open reconstruction through diverse participation, while broadening the connections between people and regions as a way to spur support and participation from the entire country and the world.

Based on these points, the approaches to reconstruction are as follows.

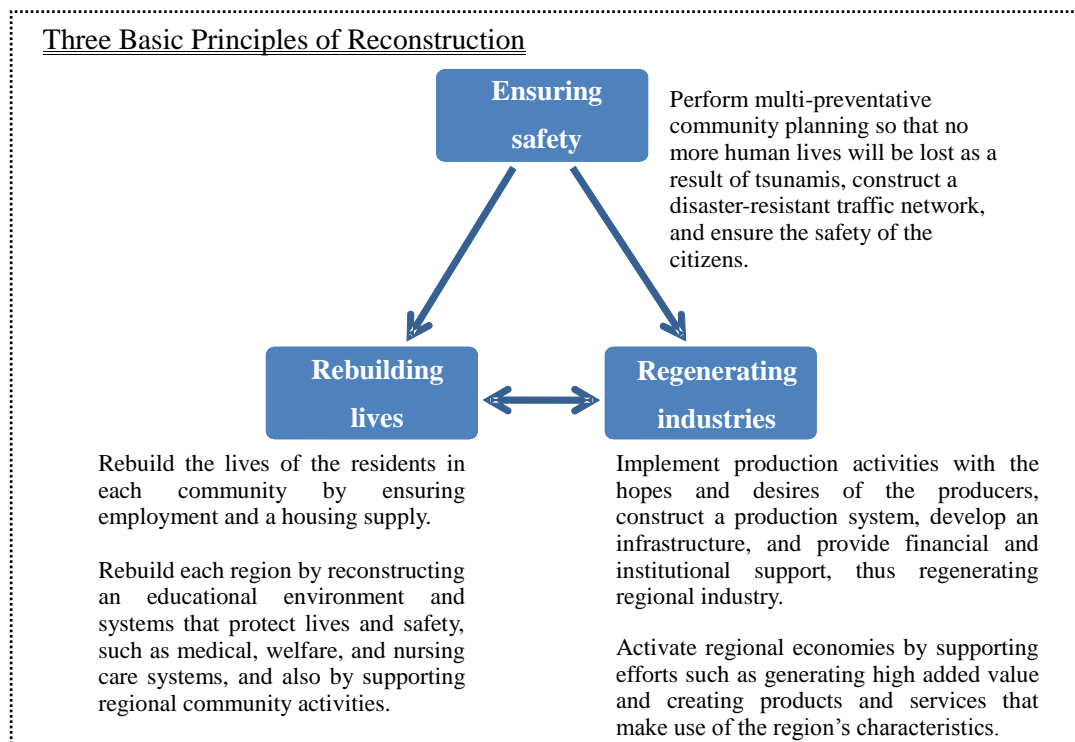
**To Protect Life, To Live Together with the Sea and Land,
and To Create a Homeland Iwate and Sanriku**

2. Three Basic Principles of Reconstruction

In order to move forward with reconstruction, safety must first be ensured. On top of that, it is important to clarify the steps towards reconstruction by rebuilding lives and regenerating industries so that survivors can continue to live in their homeland with hope.

Therefore, the three basic principles to reconstruction are: ensuring safety, rebuilding lives, and regenerating industries. Based on these principles, efforts will be made towards reconstructing a homeland Iwate and Sanriku while focusing on building connections between regional communities, people, and the entire regions.

Based on these ideas, Section 3 clarifies grand designs of community planning toward reconstruction in order to ensure safety, while Section 4 provides specific effort ideas and details for the next 8 years, in light of the approaches to reconstruction and the three basic principles mentioned above.



1. Basic Attitudes Towards Tsunami Countermeasures

This great earthquake and tsunami that hit Iwate were larger than the 1896 Meiji-Sanriku earthquake and tsunami, the 1933 Sanriku earthquake and tsunami, and the 1960 Valdivia earthquake and tsunami. Existing disaster-prevention facilities, such as coastal levees and bay entrance breakwaters, played a part in the current disaster, i.e. the tsunami arrival time was delayed, the depth of the floodwaters was decreased, and tsunami energy (flow speed) was diminished; however, what became clear was that defense with only “hard” physical countermeasures was insufficient.

On the other hand, the evacuation drills performed in each region on a regular basis, the disaster prevention education provided regionally in elementary and junior public schools, and so on, also contributed a certain degree in terms of evacuating from the great earthquake and tsunami.

Thus, one objective of this Plan is to foster and maintain a culture of disaster prevention and multi-preventative community planning as the basic attitude towards tsunami countermeasures in Iwate so that no more human lives will be lost. Specifically, the goal is to move forward with multi-preventative community planning that appropriately combines coastal protection facilities, community planning, and cultural measures specific to each region through an awareness of the damage conditions, topographical conditions, history, culture, industrial structure, and so on, and ensure safety within a framework of minimizing damage to the best degree possible.

2. Direction of Tsunami Countermeasures

(1) Coastal Protection Facilities

a. Maintenance of Coastal Protection Facilities

In order to achieve the basic attitudes towards tsunami countermeasures described above, the goal should be to maintain coastal protection facilities that can handle the maximum height of tsunamis that have occurred in the past. However, there will be cases in which countermeasures using coastal protection facilities alone are not practical due to terrain conditions, the effects on society and the environment, cost, and so on. In such cases, the target heights for the coastal protection facilities should be determined after verifying the tsunamis that have occurred in each region in the past, and the frequency at which they have occurred there over the past century or so.

The maintenance of coastal protection facilities, including bay entrance breakwaters, coastal levees, river embankments, floodgates, and land locks, must be reviewed together with community planning and the most effective arrangement for each region must be determined.

The mechanism of destruction to the coastal protection facilities as a result of this tsunami

must be studied in detail, and structures must be considered during restoration and maintenance so that it can resist tsunamis that exceed the anticipated strength.

Furthermore, floodgates and land locks must be operable remotely and be multiplexed in terms of communication means and power in order to ensure the safety of the operators.

b. Preservation of Functions through Appropriate Maintenance

The structures of the facilities, topographical conditions, and so on must be fully understood and regular inspections, and timely and accurate repairs of deterioration and damage, and other appropriate maintenance based on a maintenance plan must be performed so that the coastal protection facilities will continue to function for a long time.

(2) Community Planning

a. Maintenance of Safe Living Environment

For damaged residential areas and settlements, coastal protection facilities arrangement plans, locations of urban districts and settlements, and the industrial structure must be taken into consideration and a comprehensive investigation performed while planning for consensus-building with the residents in order to ensure a safe living environment through regrading and relocation to higher altitudes.

b. Plan to Utilize Land while taking Tsunami Disaster Prevention into Consideration

For damaged urban districts, after ensuring a certain degree of safety through coastal protection facilities and so on, residential areas, commercial areas, business districts, industrial areas, and regions in which building restrictions are put in place as necessary must be appropriately arranged, and government buildings, hospitals, schools, welfare facilities, and other public interest facilities put in safe, high locations based on the notion of disaster prevention. In addition, a plan to utilize land while taking tsunami disaster prevention into consideration must be put in place to ensure that evacuation towers and wave-prevention buildings (shelters) that reduce evacuation time, as well as disaster-prevention parks, escape routes, and so on are arranged appropriately.

c. Disaster Prevention Linked to Public Facilities

Escape routes and parks for evacuation sites must be appropriately arranged, and routes of highways, railways, and so on must be reviewed together with grand designs for community planning by public facility managers, private businesses, etc., in addition to the structural reinforcement of buildings like public facilities with added disaster prevention functions through regrading.

(3) Cultural Measures

a. Development of Evacuation Plan and Maintenance of Information Communication Network

Maps showing areas with the potential for flooding from tsunamis that indicate flooding regions and flood depths, as well as tsunami arrival times, must be created based on tsunami simulations, a field survey of evacuation activity from this disaster performed, and an evacuation plan developed that includes the arrangement of evacuation sites and routes, evacuation methods, tsunami prevention procedures, and so on that have taken evacuation distances and times into consideration so that every individual, including the elderly and disabled, is able to evacuate in a timely manner.

A multilayered information communication network must be established so that accurate information can be distributed and provided quickly, even during times of disaster.

b. Fostering and Maintaining a Culture of Disaster Prevention

In order to ensure that the experiences and lessons we learned from this great earthquake and tsunami are passed on to future generations, it is important to foster and maintain a culture of disaster prevention that includes evacuation activities and improvement of disaster prevention awareness so that regions where it is safer and more comfortable to live are built to prevent any more human lives from being lost as a result of tsunamis, and allowing humans to live together with nature while placing importance on the wisdom of our ancestors that has been accumulated through past disaster experiences.

To this end, symbolic facilities such as disaster remains and memorial parks must be maintained and tsunami flood height information displayed on-site, as well as reinforcement of independent disaster prevention organizations and regionally-based tsunami disaster prevention education must be implemented.

3. Grand Designs for Community Planning

Grand designs for community planning are, above all, ensuring that survivors either stay in their region or return home after a temporary relocation, and proactively advancing the rebuilding of lives as related to community planning, while taking the region's history, culture, topographical and social conditions, and disaster conditions into consideration.

(1) Perspectives on Grand Designs for Community Planning

a. Protecting Lives and Resources

The fundamental way to handle tsunamis under any circumstances is evacuation. On top of that, coastal levees and other such "hard" physical measures have been used to protect lives and resources from tsunamis over the past century or so, and multi-preventative approaches that combine such physical measures and cultural measures have been used for large tsunamis in the

past in order to protect lives.

b. Compact Urban Formation

The functions necessary for the lives of the residents and business activities must be compactly contained in fixed areas, and efficient urban development and improvement planned, as well as the reconstruction motivations of the residents and regions must be raised so that it can become the driving force of community planning.

Getting the streets bustling with activity again is the first step towards reconstruction, so consideration must be given to having residential areas, commercial areas, and business districts either integrated or placed in proximity to one another.

c. Regeneration and Activation of Industries

In addition to regenerating key industries that financially support the region and local industries that are the strengths of the coastal region, such as the fishing industry, maintenance of disaster prevention facilities and urban facilities and appropriate utilization of land must also be planned to form the foundation to foster new industries that will contribute to reconstruction.

In particular, consideration must be given to arranging residential areas and business districts so that efficient production is possible by integrating fishing ports and settlements and by conducting production activities.

d. Living Harmoniously with the Environment

Consideration must be given to living harmoniously with the natural environment, the foundation of industry in the coastal region as well as a tourist resource, by using natural energy and developing and improving urban districts that do not place a burden on the natural environment.

(2) Types of Tsunami Disaster Prevention

Tsunami disaster prevention can be classified into three types, circumvention, dispersion, and suppression, based on the method used to handle the tsunami energy. The multi-preventive community planning will combine these types to accommodate each region's situation.

Fig. 1: Types of Tsunami Disaster Prevention

Type	Circumvention	Dispersion	Suppression
Aim (in the event of a huge tsunami)	To protect lives and resources	To protect lives and protect many resources	To protect lives and prevent catastrophic damage to resources
Image			

Circumvention: Relocate to safe regions that won't flood in order to avoid the tsunami

Dispersion: Protect the urban district by dispersing the tsunami energy with disaster prevention facilities, etc.

Suppression: In addition to first-line disaster prevention facilities, prevent catastrophic damage by suppressing the tsunami energy by regrading roads, railways, etc.

(3) Multi-preventative Community Planning Tools

Multi-preventative community planning involves coordinating disaster prevention facilities, residential environments, and land use together with public facilities and while taking securement of evacuation routes into consideration, as well as a region's damage, topographical conditions, history, culture, industrial structure, and so on. Therefore, the tools for multi-preventative planning are split into four groups: framework disaster prevention facilities, disaster prevention and evacuation facilities, buildings, and land use, which indicate the attitudes towards the facilities to be arranged, etc.

Table 1: Multi-preventative Community Planning Tools

Facilities, etc.		Attitudes towards the facilities to be arranged, etc.
Framework disaster prevention facilities	Bay entrance breakwaters Coastal levees River embankments	-Bay entrance breakwaters and coastal levees are the first line of disaster prevention facilities to protect the region from the tsunami and tidal waves -River embankments must take coastal levees and surrounding land use into consideration. Installation of floodgates, dike regrading, etc. evaluated.
	Tidewater control forests	-Plant at constant widths in front of or behind coastal levees -Prevent tsunami and salt damage, as well as provide a place of relaxation for residents
	Sanriku Jūkan Expressway, Sanriku-Kita Road, Hachinohe-Kuji Expressway	-Built in locations that will not be damaged by tsunamis and floods -Provide evacuation routes and emergency supply routes, as well as restoration routes, when there has been a disaster, and also function as links between regions and promote industrial development during normal times -Areas around interchanges are possible sites for urban functions
	National routes, prefectural highways, port roads	-Planned for integration with new urban district. Routes are changed as necessary, and addition of second- and third-line disaster prevention functions through regrading, etc. are also considered. -Provide evacuation routes and emergency supply routes when there has been a disaster, and also function as everyday roads and regional interchanges and promote industrial development during normal times -Regraded roads also function as outlines to prevent further urban expansion
	Railways (JR, Sanriku Railway)	-Planned for integration with new urban district. Routes are changed as necessary, and addition of second- and third-line disaster prevention functions through regrading, etc. are also considered. -Important means of transportation to link widespread areas and regions together, as well as for tourism, daily life, etc. -Stations function as urban and regional centers. Consider combining with community centers, welfare facilities, etc.
Disaster prevention and evacuation facilities	Evacuation routes	-Routes that will shorten evacuation times to higher-altitude areas when there has been a disaster -Layout of sidewalks, stairs, slopes, etc. must be appropriate. Construction that ensures that both cars and pedestrians can evacuate safely -Take evacuation at night into consideration and arrange lighting that stores electricity
	Memorial (disaster prevention) parks	-Make use of land that is hard to use as a result of subsidence and topographical conditions to establish memorials that will remind future generations about the great earthquake and tsunami -Also function as areas of relaxation and tourist destinations during normal times
	Higher-altitude parks	-Established in safe, high-altitude areas behind residential areas, plants, business districts, etc. -Function as temporary shelters when there has been a disaster -Also function as areas of relaxation for residents during normal times
	Relocation to higher altitudes (tract housing), regrading	-Relocate homes to higher ground and safe, highly regraded locations while keeping community preservation in mind -Comprehensively consider the relationship between landscape and disaster prevention facilities, lifestyle convenience, and economics to select the most effective method -Secure safe residential land that allows for separation of work and home
	Artificial ground	-Install in areas of high-intensity land use, such as around fish markets -Install in areas where other methods, like land regrading, cannot be selected due to the relationship with disaster prevention facilities, etc.

Facilities, etc.		Attitudes towards the facilities to be arranged, etc.
Buildings	Wave-prevention buildings, evacuation buildings, evacuation towers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Wave prevention buildings function to suppress tsunami strength in areas close to the coast -Evacuation buildings involve the usage of commercial facilities, public facilities, and other such buildings that have at least four floors to provide temporary shelter in areas that are too far from evacuation areas on higher ground -Evacuation towers must be built near beaches and port facilities where there are no nearby wave-prevention buildings or evacuation buildings
	Public interest facilities (Facilities for the disadvantaged)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Layout of public interest facilities that will become the bases for regions containing government buildings, hospitals, and so on, must be appropriate with an emphasis on compact community planning -Public interest facilities will be central locations for searches, rescues, and medical treatment when disasters have occurred, so they should be highly safe buildings in highly safe locations -Consider integrating community centers, libraries, welfare facilities, etc. with public housing and commercial facilities (building complexes) -Ensure fast and secure evacuation in facilities that contain disadvantaged individuals, such as hospitals, schools, welfare facilities, etc.
	Public housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Establish in safe, higher-altitude regions that are accessible by railway, bus routes, and so on -Consider placing near public interest facilities such as civil service offices and hospitals, or integrating them (building complexes) -Also function as temporary shelters when there has been a disaster
Land use	Commercial district (central urban district)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Aggregation of public interest facilities, commercial facilities, and apartment buildings, in downtown area. -Regions that people can gather in for festivals, events, etc.
	Industrial areas, business district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Appropriately arrange after giving consideration to accessibility to base facilities like harbors, fishing ports, interchanges, and so on, as well as the installation of disaster prevention facilities like coastal levees to ensure means of evacuation when there has been a disaster
	Agricultural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Buffer zones between coastal levees, urban districts, and residential regions in settlements -Function to protect environment and scenery in addition to food production
	Land for generation of power with sunlight and wind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Make use of land that is hard to use as a result of subsidence and topographical conditions -Can also be used as power sources for lighting in parks and coastal levees, as well as administrative facilities, during normal times -Backup power for evacuation sites, sewage plants, communication facilities, and so on when there has been a disaster

(4) Models of Grand Designs for Community Planning

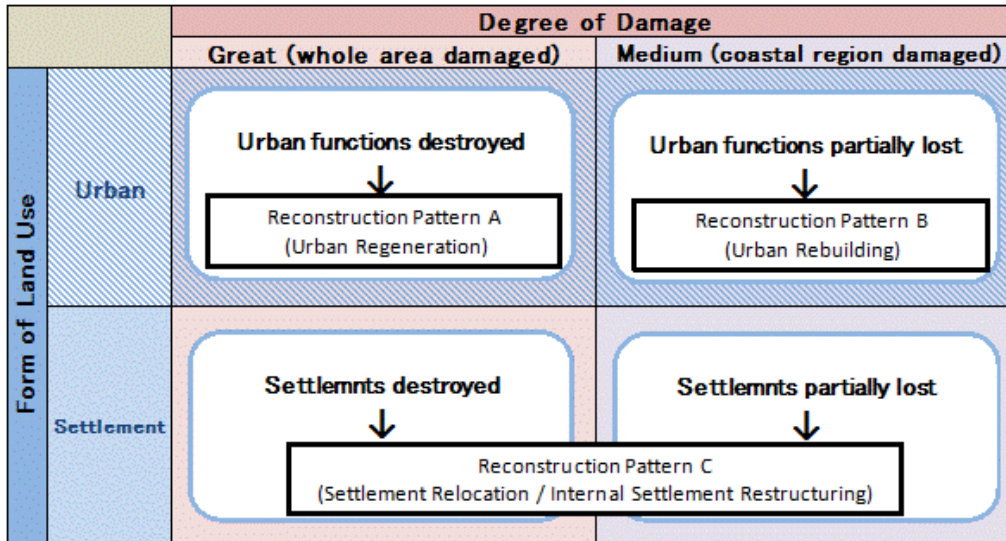
Grand designs for community planning must effectively incorporate the types of disaster prevention and multi-preventative community planning tools, in light of the perspectives on grand designs for community planning.

In order to ensure that this Plan is used as reference for the reconstruction plans created by cities, towns, and villages for each disaster-stricken region, four types of damage are classified based on the degree of damage and land use. There are three reconstruction patterns according to the damage

conditions, which are presented as models of grand designs for community planning.

(i) Reconstruction Patterns

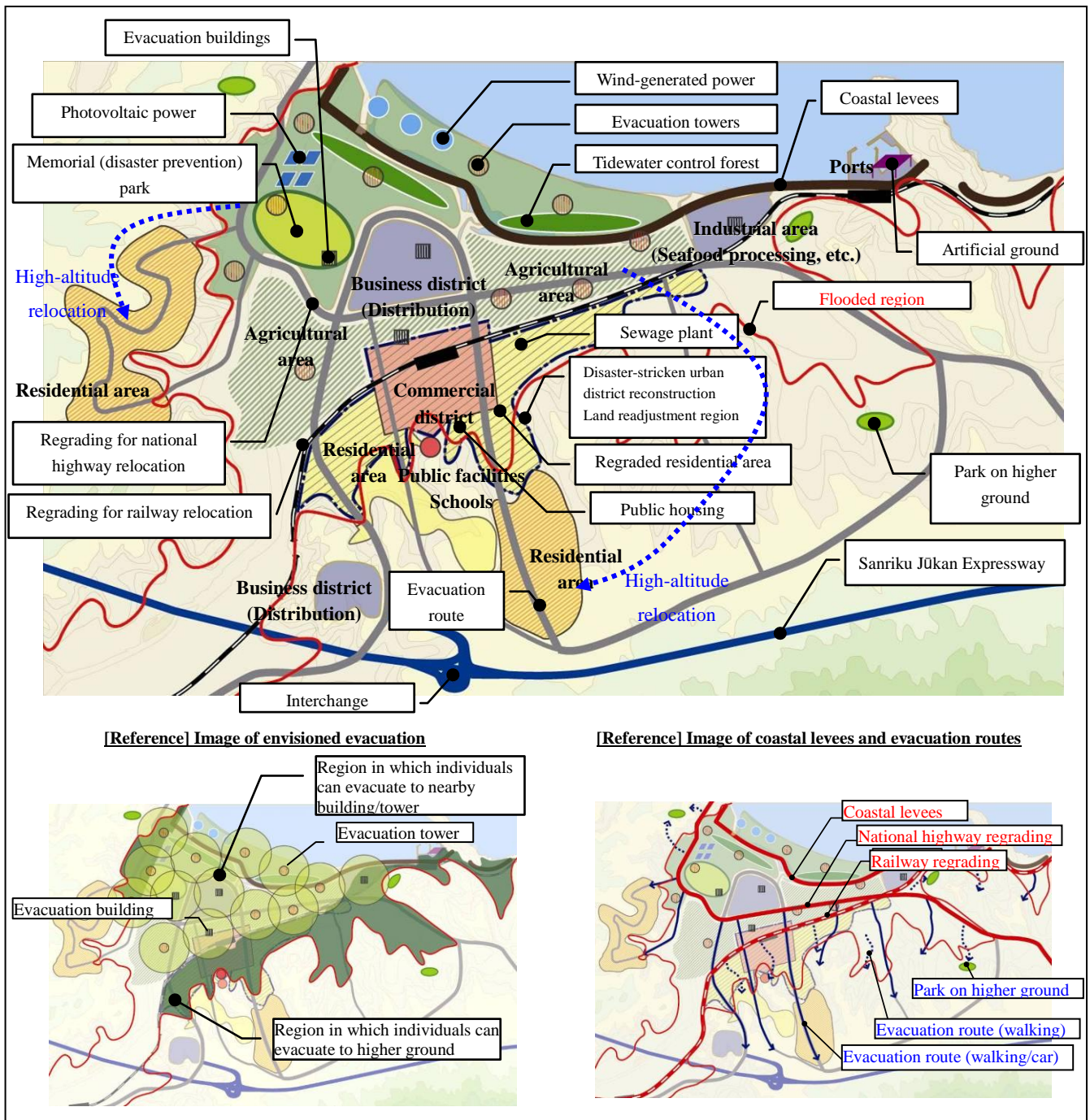
Fig. 2: Reconstruction Patterns based on Form and Use of Land Use



*In actuality, there will be regions that fall in between these categorizations, so reconstruction will differ depending on topographical conditions and the intentions of the citizens.

(ii) Models Based on Reconstruction Patterns

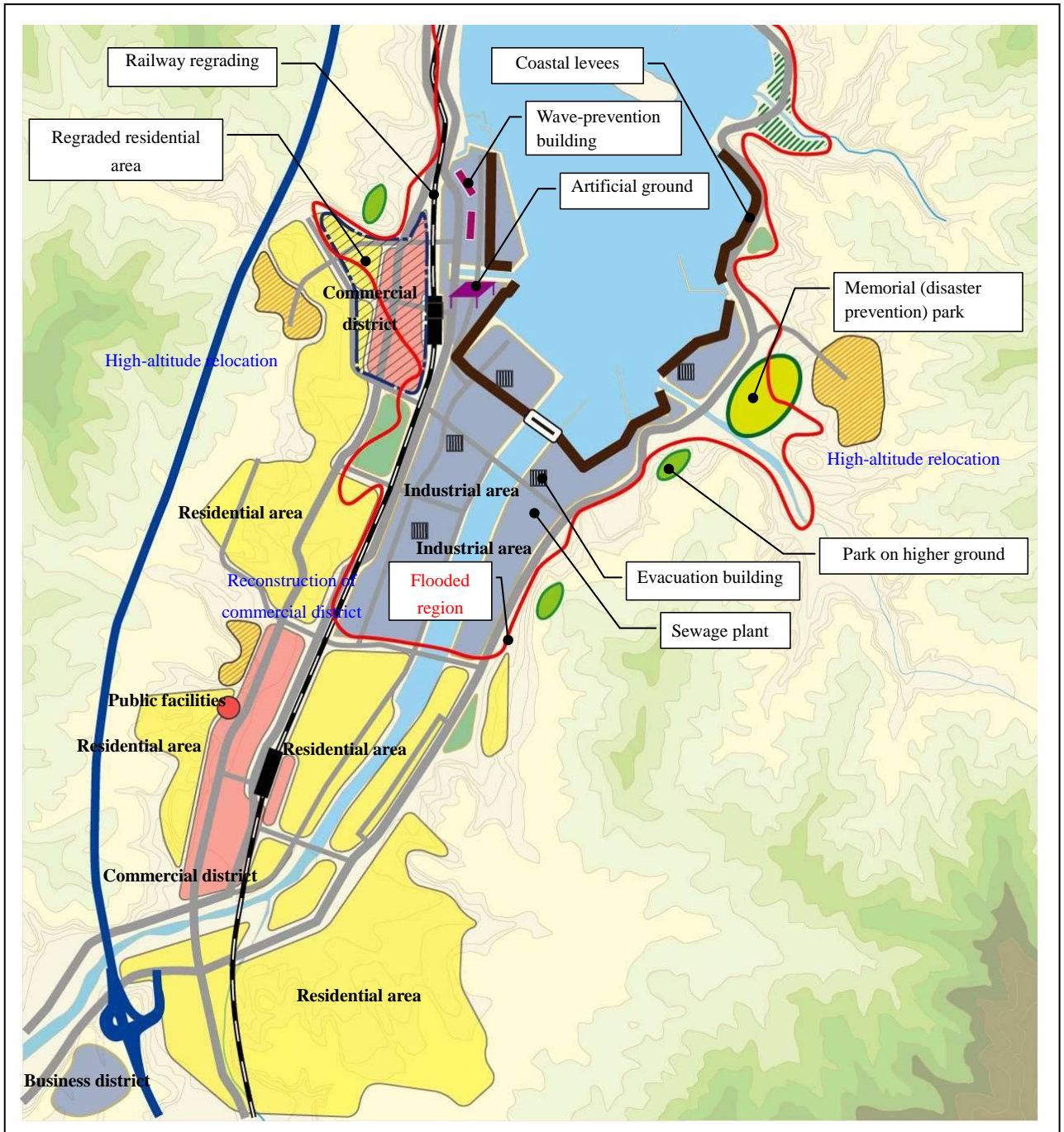
Reconstruction Pattern A (Urban Regeneration)



- Urban functions have been destroyed, so the basic mindset is to implement urban development based on urban regeneration, forming new urban functions
- The damage is widespread, so residential areas and areas where people gather, such as commercial districts, and public interest facility areas, should be arranged in higher-altitude areas and on mountains away from water, and fishing-related facilities placed in coastal regions when necessary, as well as evacuation buildings and evacuation towers are located in walking distances., The fundamental principle here is tsunami energy suppression.
- Multi-preventative buffer areas used as agricultural zones, large-scale business districts, and

memorial (disaster prevention) parks, and evacuation routes maintained along with evacuation towers, etc. being arranged.

Reconstruction Pattern B (Urban Rebuilding)



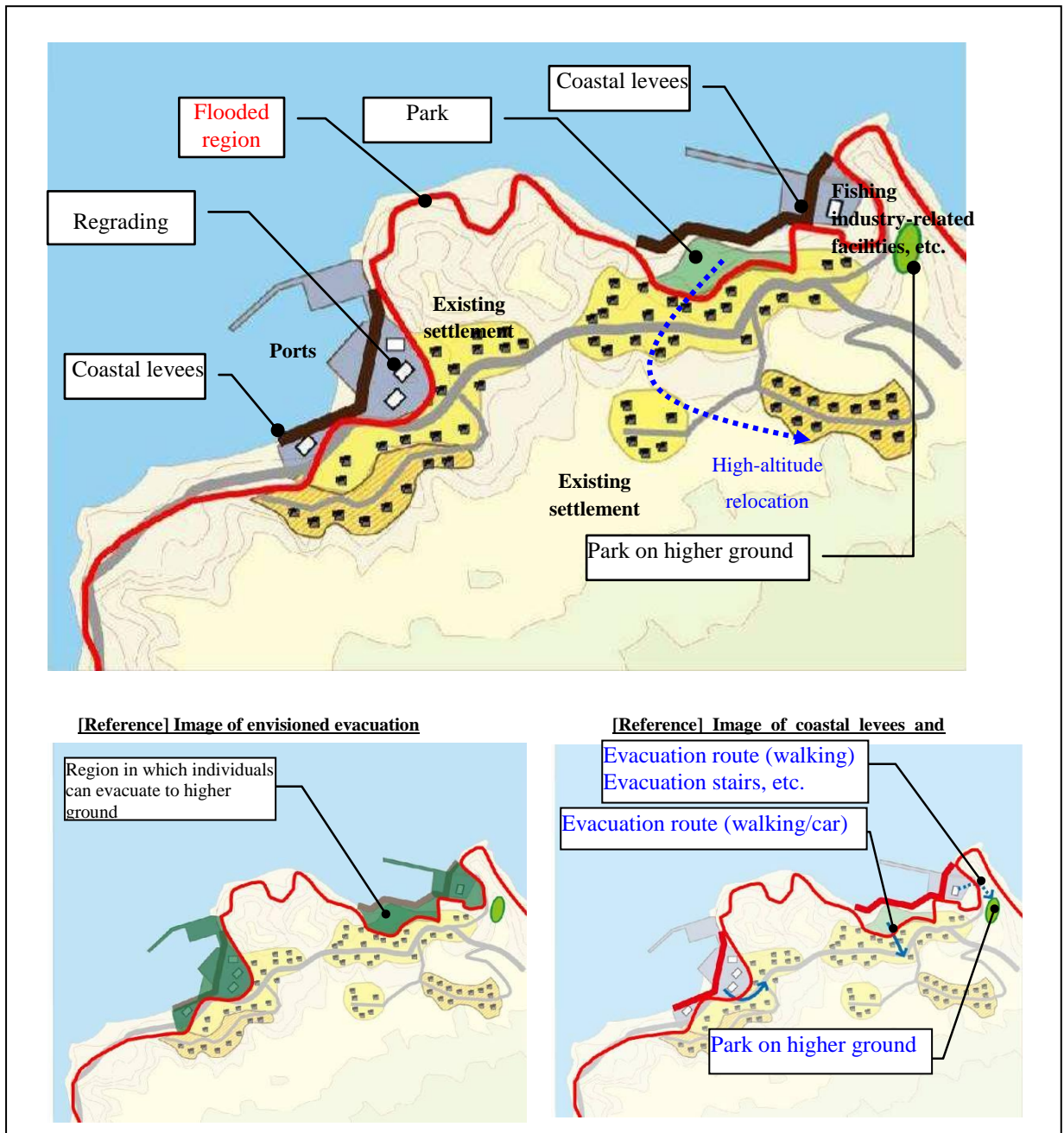
-While some urban functions have been lost, industrial areas, commercial districts, business districts, and government offices have not sustained fatal damage, so the basic mindset is to implement urban rebuilding in order to re-establish the urban functions.

-Damaged regions often involve a mixture of commercial areas and business districts with residential areas, so residents must be relocated to higher altitudes and the upper floors of reinforced buildings where the tsunami cannot reach, and tsunami energy suppressed with

disaster prevention facilities, under the assumption that coastal businesses and offices are going to be rebuilt in the same locations.

-Areas flooded in the past during large tsunamis must have evacuation routes, wave-prevention buildings, evacuation buildings, and evacuation towers, and higher altitude areas must also have evacuation areas (evacuation parks, etc.).

Reconstruction Pattern C (Settlement Relocation / Internal Settlement Restructuring)

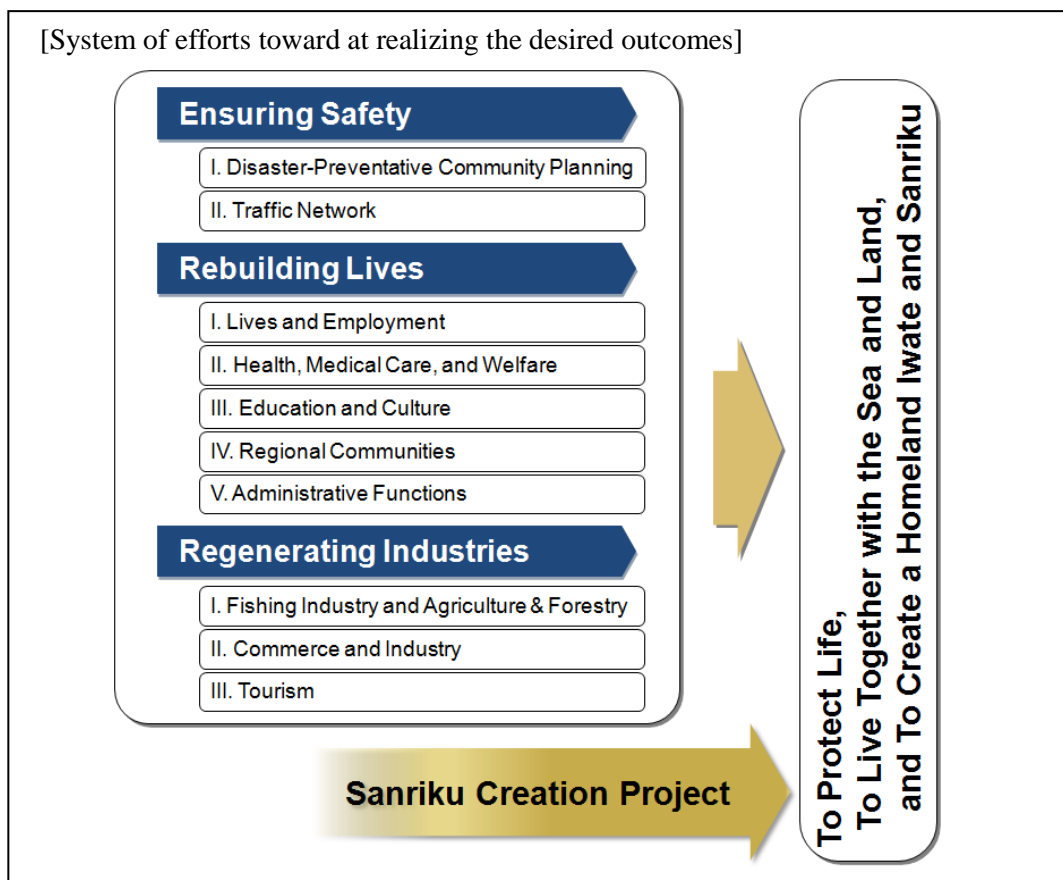


-There are many settlements with residents near the water that were completely or partially destroyed, so they must be relocated to higher ground in groups so that the community will not crumble. They can also be relocated to mountains where the tsunami can be avoided, and damaged sites regraded and evacuation routes maintained.

-Ensure an infrastructure that allows for separation of work and home by establishing approach roads that connect new settlements.

1. System of Efforts

Based on the three general principles described in Section 2, efforts in the ten fields of (1) Disaster-Preventative Community Planning, (2) Traffic Network, (3) Lives and Employment, (4) Health, Medical Care, and Welfare, (5) Education and Culture, (6) Regional Communities, (7) Administrative Functions, (8) Fishing Industry and Agriculture & Forestry, (9) Commerce and Industry, and (10) Tourism, are being established. Specific efforts during the Plan timeline and approaches to these efforts are described in this section.

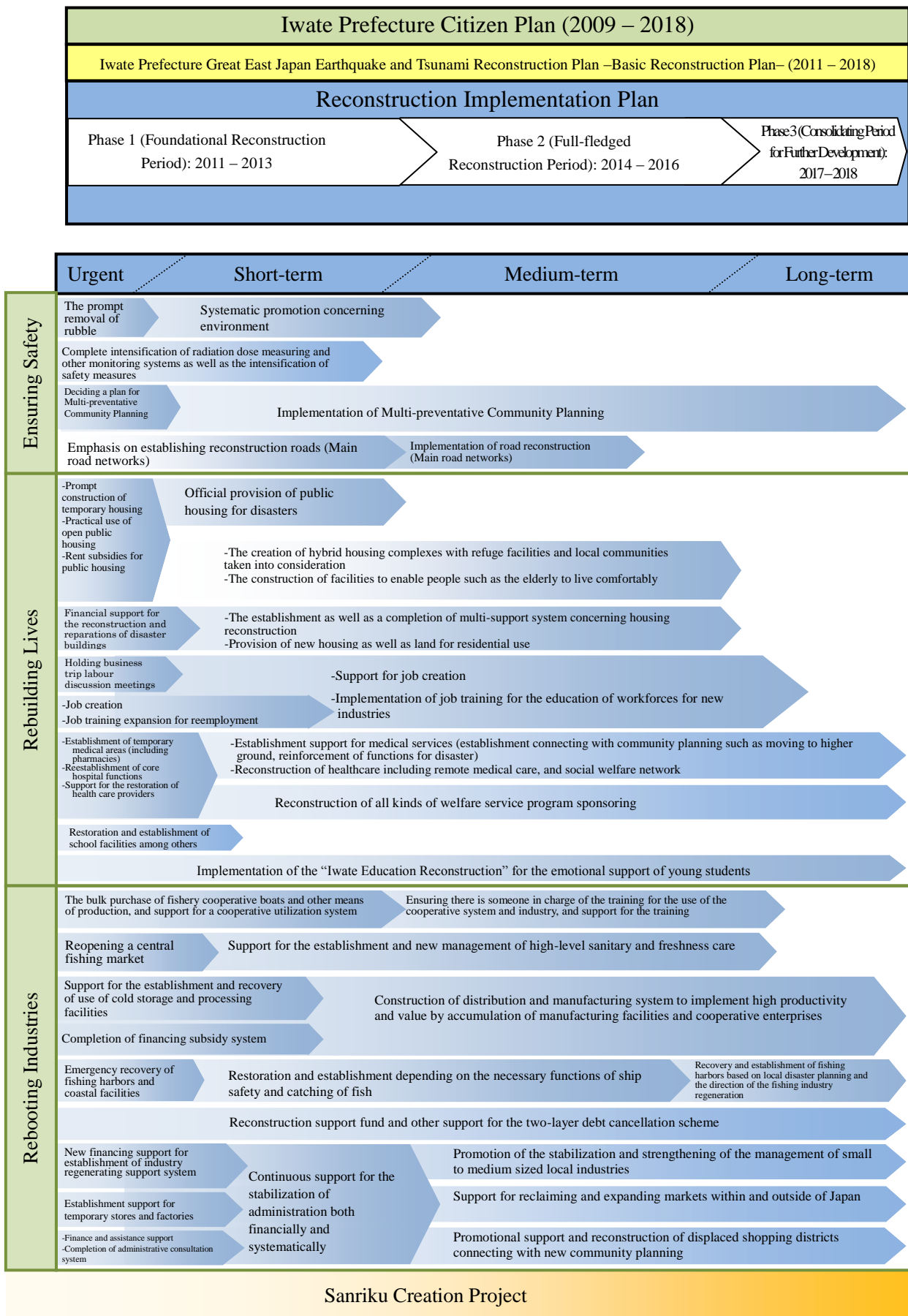


In part 2 of this section, the main efforts in each field are described. These main efforts are broken down into “urgent efforts” (less than about 1 year), “short-term efforts” (less than about 3 years), and “medium-term efforts” (less than about 6 years). When being implemented, the efforts must be effectively and efficiently moved forward with a sense of speed, while keeping pace with the reconstruction of damaged municipalities.

Additionally, the overall goals, including those that require an amount of time exceeding the medium range, are provided in part 3 of this section as a “List of Efforts.”

Further, the efforts in the ten fields and the cross-sectoral efforts will be moved forward as the Sanriku Creation Project, the details of which are described in Section 5.

[Reference] Steps towards Reconstruction and Relationship with Plan Timeline



Ensuring Safety

I. Disaster-Preventative Community Planning

■ Basic Approach

To move forward with the development of safe and secure disaster-preventative cities and regions that protect lives under any circumstances, by minimizing the damage caused by tsunamis and other such natural disasters through multi-preventative community planning based on the basic approaches to tsunami countermeasures (coastal protection facilities, community planning, and cultural measures). Further, to move forward with resident-oriented new community planning with compassion for the fact that this is the residents' homeland, and taking the region's history, culture, and traditions into consideration.

Goal 1: Disaster-preventative city and regional planning that allows residents to live securely and safely from

Outline

Move forward with preventative urban and regional planning that allows people to live safely and securely, by establishing disaster-resistant lifelines and multi-preventative community planning that is optimized for each region, promoting the adoption of self-sufficient energy supply systems, and so on

➤ **Urgent efforts**

- Quick removal of waste (rubble) that is detrimental to living conditions
- Promote emergency restoration of disaster-prevention facilities in order to prevent secondary damage caused by high tides and waves
- Restoration of disaster prevention communication functions in order to ensure that disaster information is accurately conveyed
- Development of multi-preventative community planning plans, etc. that combine cultural measures and community planning with coastal protection facilities such as coastal levees
- Promotion of safety countermeasures, such as resolution of health concerns related to radioactive materials, and the improvement and strengthening of surveillance systems, like the measurement of radiation doses caused by the nuclear power plant disaster

➤ **Short-term efforts**

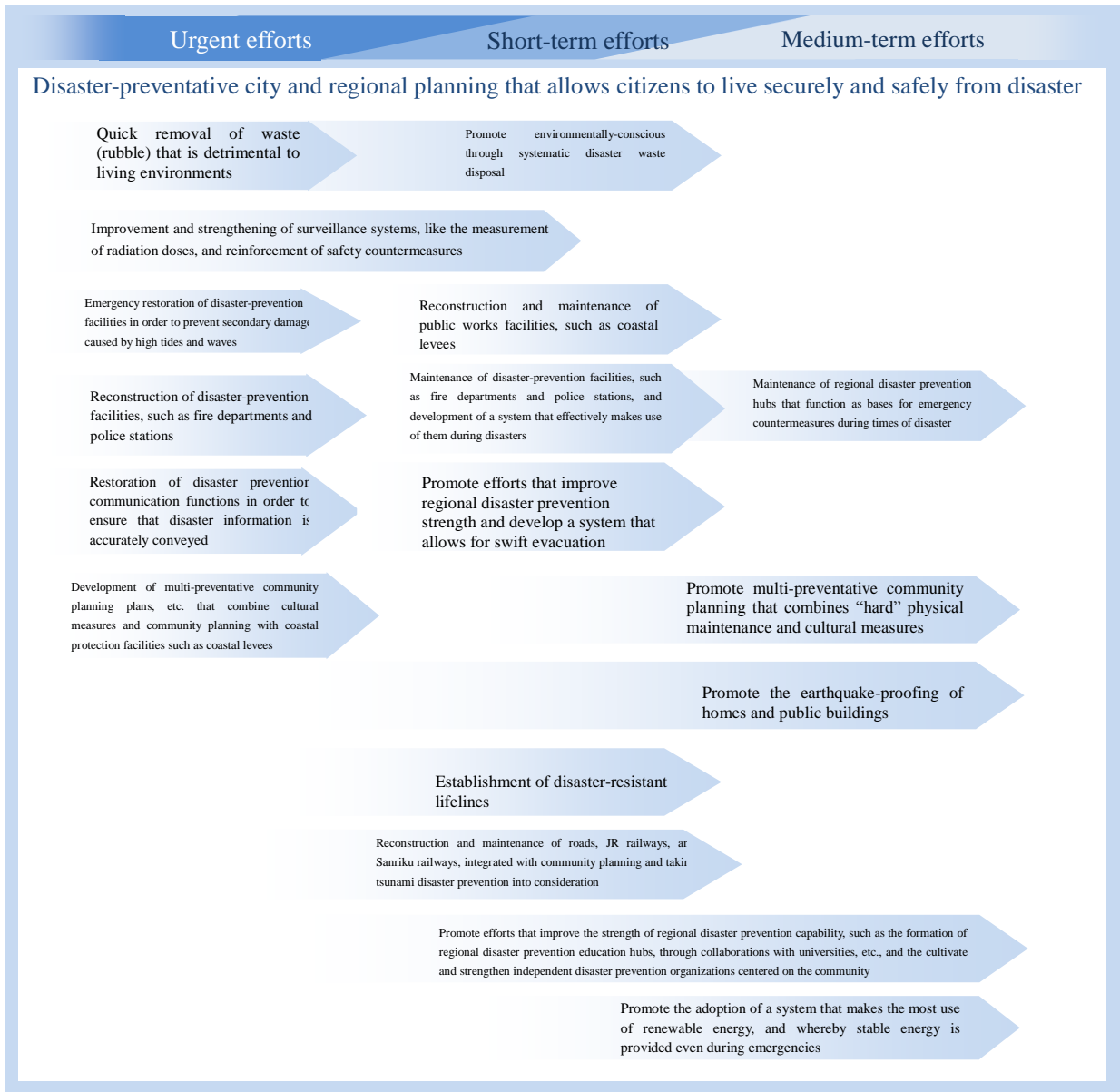
- Promote environmentally-conscious treatments, such as recycling, and perform systematic disaster waste disposal
- Effective reconstruction and maintenance of disaster-prevention facilities, such as fire departments and police stations, and development of a system that effectively makes use of them during disasters
- Reconstruction and maintenance of public works facilities, such as coastal levees
- Promote the earthquake-proofing of homes and public buildings
- Establishment of disaster-resistant lifelines

- Reconstruction and maintenance of roads, JR railways, and Sanriku railways, integrated with community planning while taking tsunami disaster prevention into consideration
- Development of a system that allows for fast evacuation, starting with the enhancement of evacuation routes
- Promote efforts that improve the strength of regional disaster prevention capability, such as the formation of regional disaster prevention education hubs, through collaborations with universities, etc., and the cultivation and strengthening of independent disaster prevention organizations centered on the community

➤ **Medium-term efforts**

- Promote multi-preventative community planning that combines cultural measures like the development of a system that allows for safe evacuation by all residents in good time by ensuring multiple evacuation routes and the development of a disaster prevention communication network, as well as community planning through land use plans that take tsunami disaster prevention into consideration and the maintenance of coastal protection facilities like coastal levees
- Maintenance of regional disaster prevention hubs that function as bases for emergency countermeasures during times of disaster (logistics terminal bases, regional medical transportation bases, etc. during a disaster)
- Promote the adoption of a system that makes the most use of renewable energy, such as geothermal energy, woody biomass, and sunlight, which are abundant in Iwate, and whereby stable energy is provided to disaster prevention hubs, homes, and businesses even during emergencies

Steps towards reconstruction



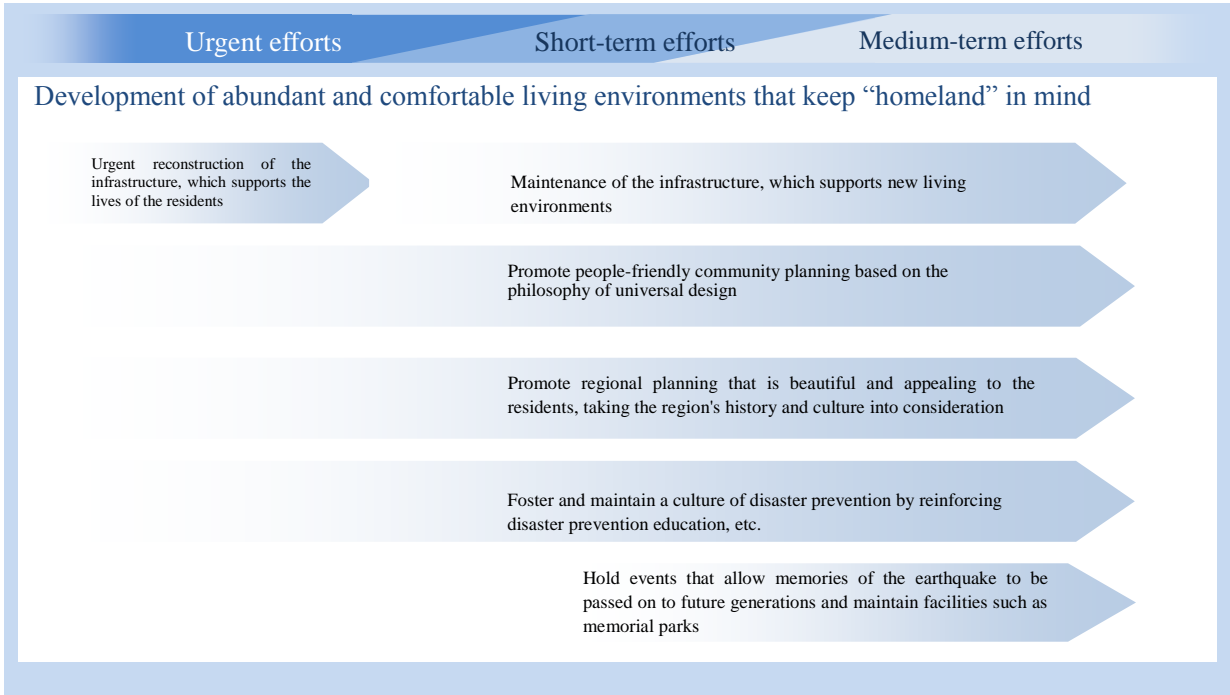
Goal 2: Development of rich and comfortable living environments that keep “homeland” in mind

Outline

Foster and maintain a culture of disaster prevention in order to pass on memories of the earthquake and tsunami to future generations, and promote the resident-oriented development of living environments by taking the region’s history, culture, and traditions into consideration and keeping the hometowns of the residents in mind

- **Urgent efforts**
 - Urgent reconstruction of the infrastructure, such as sewage treatment facilities and roads, which support the lives of the residents
- **Short-term efforts**
 - Maintenance of the infrastructure, such as roads that support new living environments and sewage treatment facilities, by taking the intentions of the residents into consideration
 - Promote people-friendly community planning based on a philosophy of universal design
 - Promote regional planning that is beautiful and appealing to the residents, allowing them to maintain love for and pride in the region's history and culture
 - Foster and maintain a culture of disaster prevention by keeping disaster remains in tact, reinforcing disaster prevention education, and so on
- **Medium-term efforts**
 - Hold events that allow memories of the earthquake and tsunami to be passed on to future generations and maintain facilities such as memorial parks

Steps towards reconstruction



Ensuring Safety

II. Traffic Network

■ Basic Approach

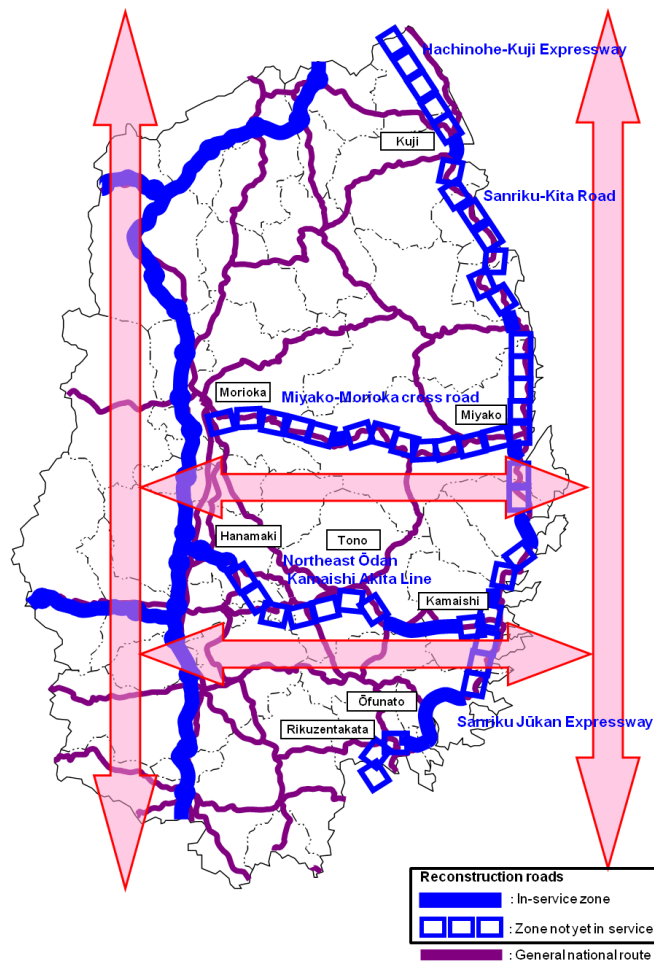
Move forward with the development of disaster-resistant traffic network by constructing a highly reliable road network that ensures reliable emergency transportation and alternative functions during times of disaster, as well as strengthening relief activities and the functions of railways, airports, and harbors that support the transportation of people.

Goal 1: Construction of a disaster-resistant traffic network

Outline

Maintain a “disaster-resistant arterial high-standard highway network” to be used as roads for reconstruction in addition to constructing a highly reliable road network that includes national routes and prefectural routes that complement this arterial network, and promote the reinforcement of harbors and Hanamaki Airport, which are to be used as bases during disasters, as well as the maintenance of railways that are safe and secure even during times of disaster

◆ Disaster-resistant arterial high-standard highway network



➤ **Urgent efforts**

- Emergency reconstruction of roads and securing of detours for emergency transportation, etc.
- Promote the utilization of public quays and secure waterways for the re-establishment of harbor functions

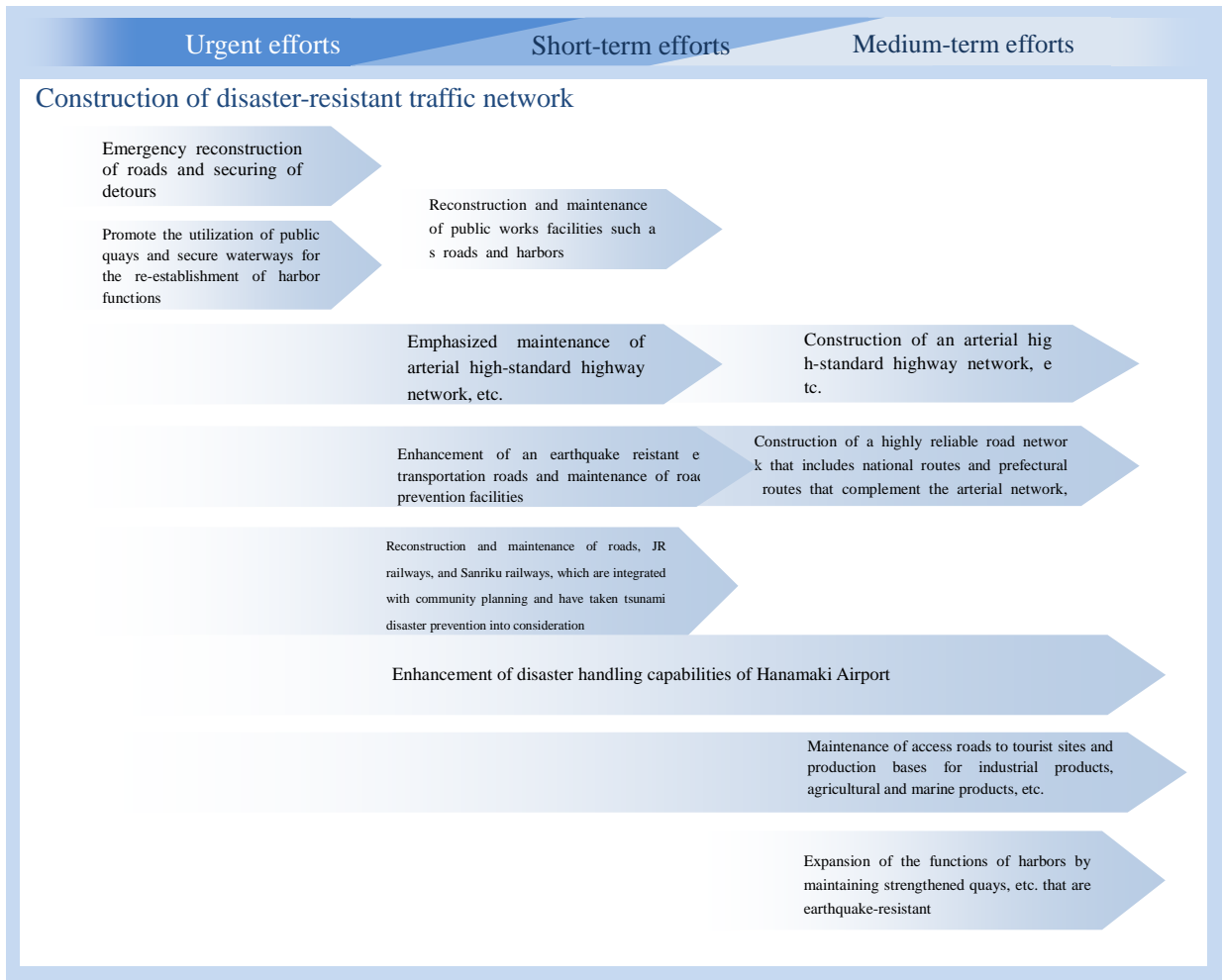
➤ **Short-term efforts**

- Reconstruction and maintenance of public works facilities such as roads and harbors
- Emphasized maintenance of arterial high-standard highway network, etc. to be used as roads for reconstruction (the Sanriku Jūkan Expressway, Sanriku-Kita Road, and Hachinohe-Kuji Expressway, which run vertically through the Sanriku coastal region, and the horizontal Northeast Ōdan Kamaishi Akita Line and Miyako-Morioka cross road, which connect the inland region and Sanriku coastal region)
- Enhance earthquake resistance of emergency transportation roads and maintain road disaster prevention facilities
- Reconstruction and maintenance of roads, JR railways, and Sanriku railways, which are integrated with community planning and have taken tsunami disaster prevention into consideration (Restated)
- Enhancement of disaster handling capabilities of Hanamaki Airport

➤ **Medium-term efforts**

- Construct an arterial high-standard highway network to be used as roads for reconstruction
- Construct a highly reliable road network that includes national routes and prefectural routes that complement the arterial network
- Expand the functions of harbors by maintaining strengthened quays, etc. that are earthquake-resistant
- Maintain access roads to tourist sites and production bases for industrial products, agricultural and marine products, etc.

Steps towards reconstruction



Rebuilding Lives

I. Lives and Employment

■ Basic Approach

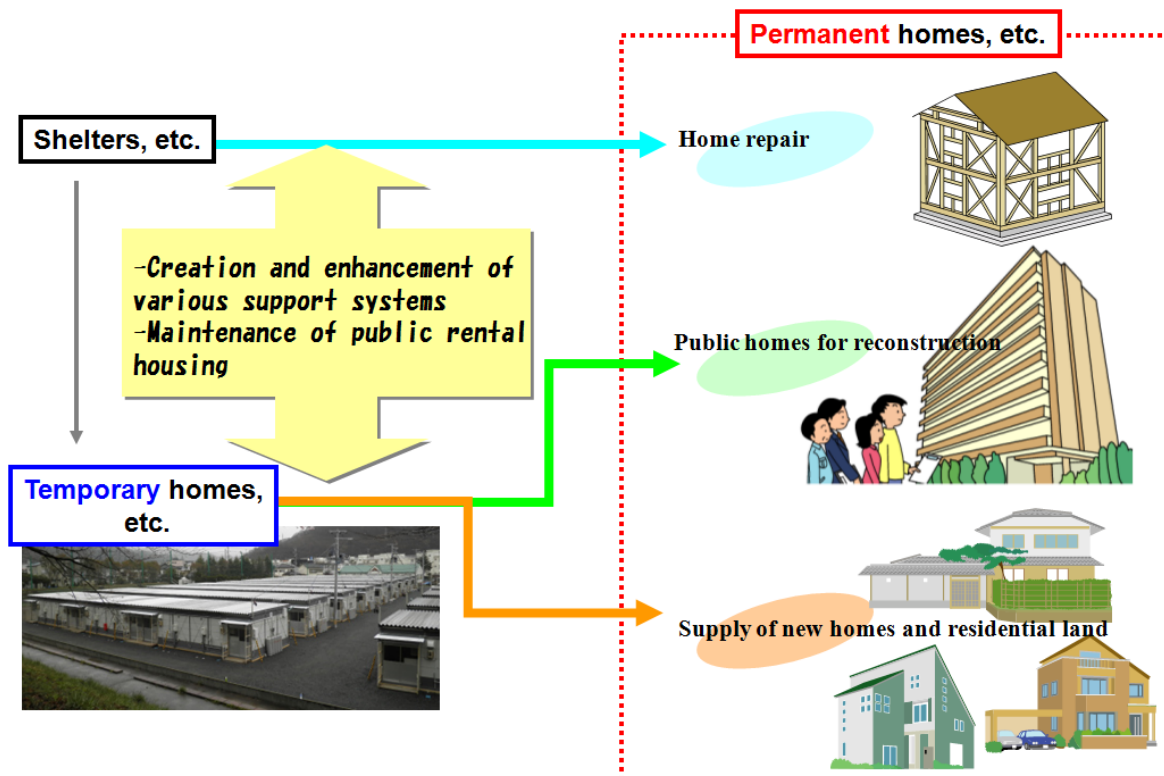
Move forward with the supply of residential land and safe, good-quality homes that are integrated with community planning so that survivors can return to stable lives quickly, and establish consultation services and various types of support systems that meet a variety of needs for the rebuilding and securing of homes. Further, because employment conditions have become strained as a result of the disaster, urgently efforts must be made to sustain and create employment, plan for regional industrial development through collaborations between the inland region and the coastal region, and create stable employment opportunities for the residents, including women, the elderly, the disabled, and youth.

Goal 1: Support in the rebuilding of living environments and stabilizing of the survivors' lives

Outline

Promote the rebuilding of lives by supporting, financially and otherwise, the rebuilding of homes and the stabilizing of survivors' lives, maintaining a system for providing consultations related to homes and living situations, supplying residential land and homes that allow survivors to live safely and securely, and so on.

- ◆ Supporting, financially and otherwise, the rebuilding of survivors' homes



➤ **Urgent efforts**

- Support in the maintenance of survivor charts in order to understand the situation of rebuilding survivors' lives
- Support aimed at eliminating overlapping mortgages
- Support through donations and support money for rebuilding survivors' lives
- Promote the early construction of temporary emergency housings and the effective utilization of empty dwellings, such as public homes, in order to quickly put an end to the evacuee lifestyles, and alleviate the burden of rent on survivors living in public homes, etc.
- Support in the repair of damaged homes and building of new homes so that people can go back to their normal lives
- Support in the operation of bus routes that connect shelters and temporary emergency homes to schools, hospitals, etc.
- Maintain a system that allows for survivors to consult on their homes and living situations in order to stabilize their lives

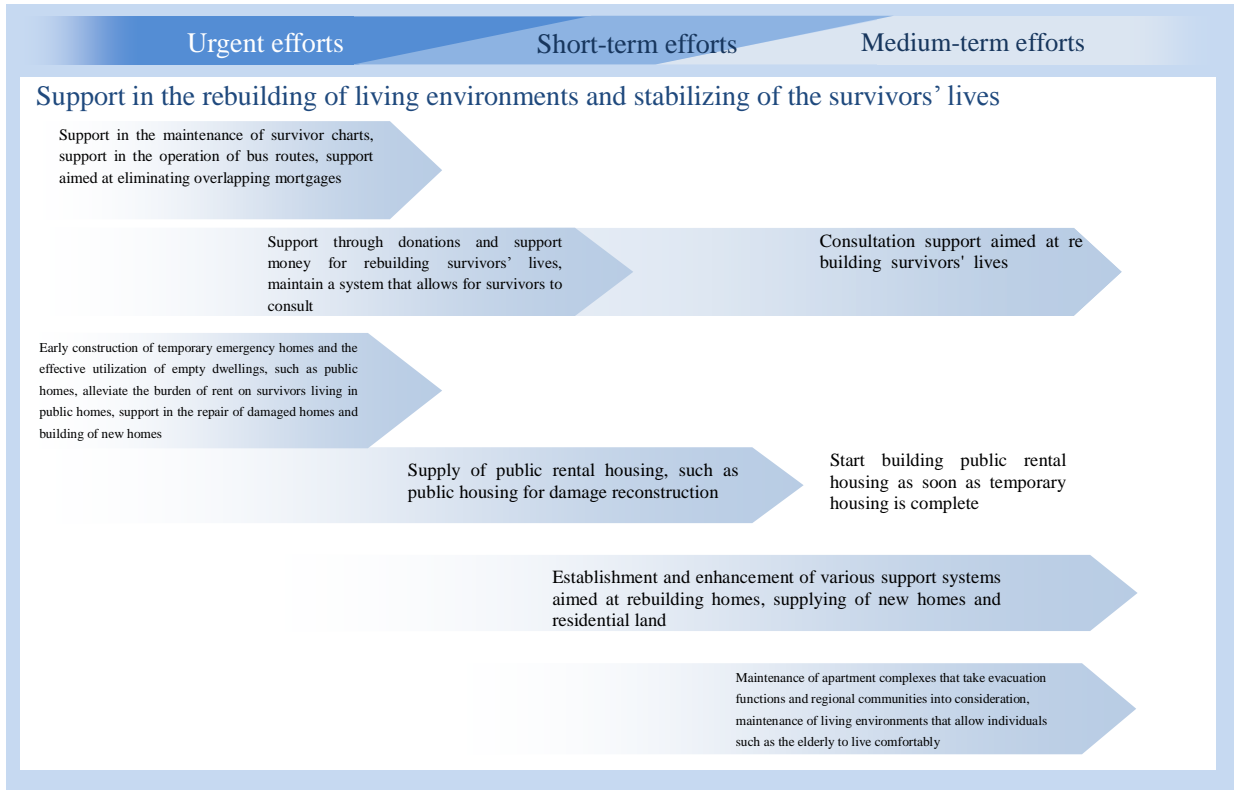
➤ **Short-term efforts**

- Promote the supply of safe, good-quality public rental housing so that residents in temporary emergency homes, etc. can quickly return to a more stable lifestyle
- Build and enhance various support systems aimed at rebuilding homes
- Promote the supply of new homes and residential land that allows survivors to live in a safe and secure manner

➤ **Medium-term efforts**

- Promote the supply of new homes and residential land that allows survivors to live in a safe and secure manner (Restated)
- Maintain complex apartments that take evacuation functions and regional communities into consideration
- Maintain living environments that allow individuals such as the elderly to live comfortably

Steps towards reconstruction

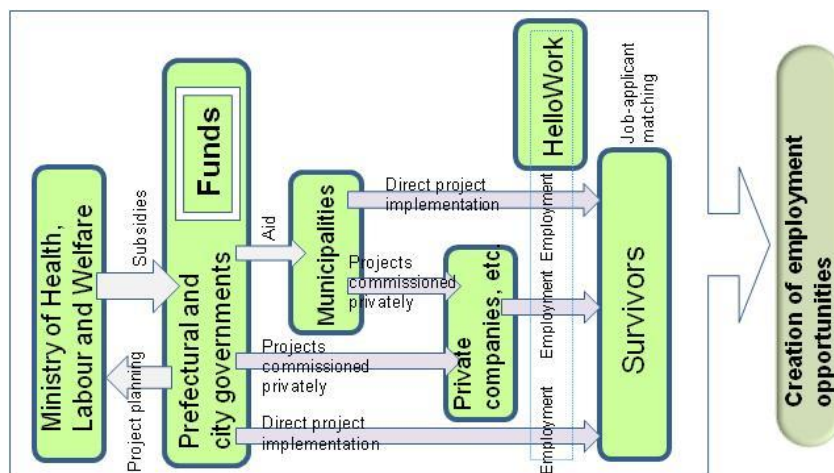


Goal 2: Sustain and create employment, support the employment situation

Outline

Plan to create employment opportunities by sustaining employment and industrial development and implement employment consultations and job training for the unemployed, in order to deal with the deteriorating employment situation in affected regions

◆ Urgent employment creation scheme



➤ Urgent efforts

- Sustain employment of workers through employment adjustment subsidies, employment insurance, etc.
- Create employment for the unemployed using cash for work
- Employment matching aimed at temporary employment increase from reconstruction demands, etc.
- Expansion of job training aimed at re-employment of unemployed individuals for reconstruction demands, etc.
- Fine-tuned life and work support through one-stop business trip labor workshops, etc.

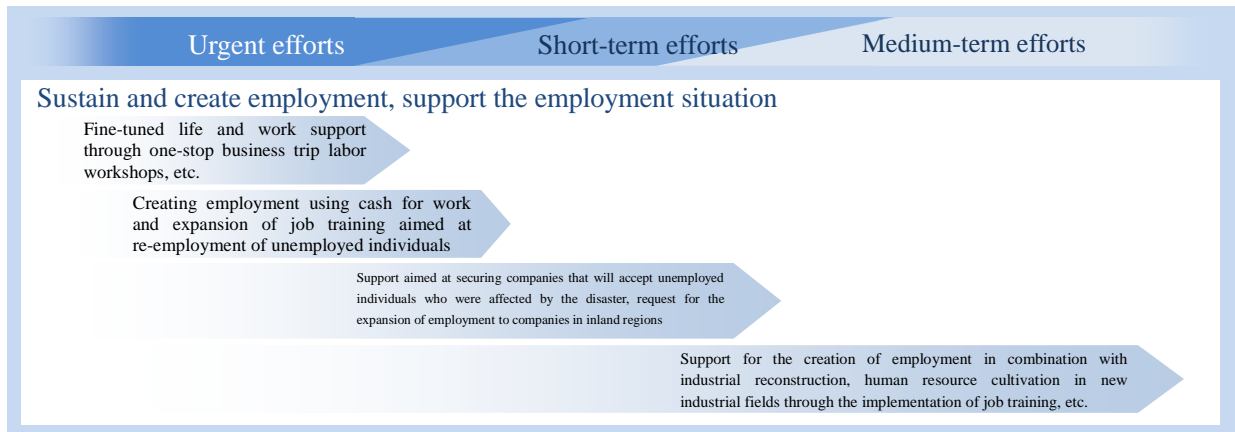
➤ Short-term efforts

- Support aimed at securing companies that will accept unemployed individuals who were affected by the disaster, request expansion of employment to companies in inland regions

➤ Medium-term efforts

- Support for the creation of employment in combination with industrial reconstruction, human resource cultivation in new industrial fields through the implementation of job training, etc.

Steps towards reconstruction



Rebuilding Lives

II. Health, Medical Care, and Welfare

■ Basic Approach

Plan to quickly re-establish functions of medical care facilities and social welfare facilities that were affected by the disaster, and implement fine-tuned healthcare activities, mental health care, and care and support for children who require protection, in order to ensure that survivors remain healthy.

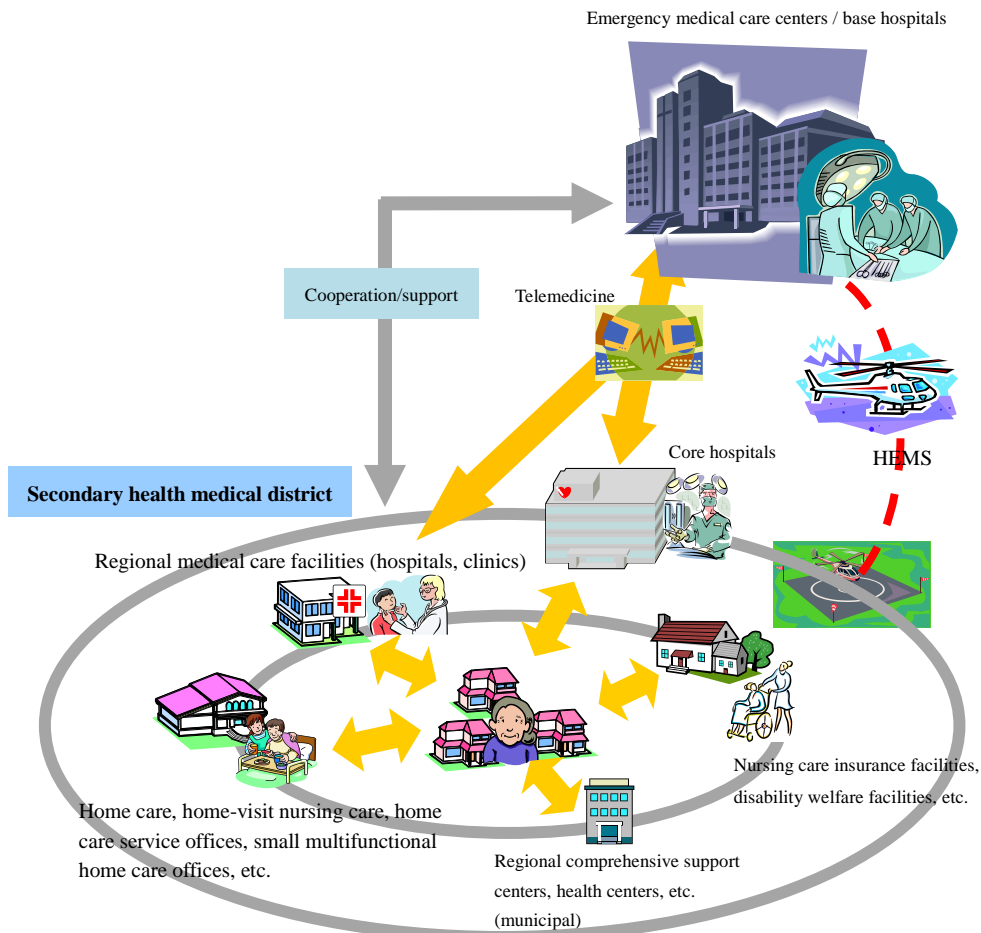
In addition, reconstruct a health/medical care/welfare system that can continuously provide high-quality health, medical care, and welfare services in new community planning.

Goal 1: Maintain a high-quality, disaster-resistant health/medical care/welfare system

Outline

Plan to re-establish the functions of nursery schools, welfare facilities for the elderly and disabled, and facilities that provide medical care such as hospitals and clinics that were affected by the disaster, and maintain a high-quality, disaster-resistant health/medical care/welfare system, in order to ensure that survivors remain healthy.

◆ Maintenance of health/medical care/welfare system (diagram)



➤ **Urgent efforts**

-Support a facility operations system for temporary maintenance of service hubs, restoration of facilities, and securing staff according to the damage situation of the region, in order to plan for the re-establishment of the functions of nursery schools, welfare facilities for the elderly and disabled, and facilities that provide medical care such as hospitals and clinics

➤ **Short-term efforts**

-Promote the securing of medical institution lifelines and enhancement of medical care system during emergencies

-Cultivation of various human resources and focused securement of health/medical care/welfare workers, such as doctors, dentists, pharmacists, nurses, health workers, nutritionists, and caregivers, in affected regions

➤ **Medium-term efforts**

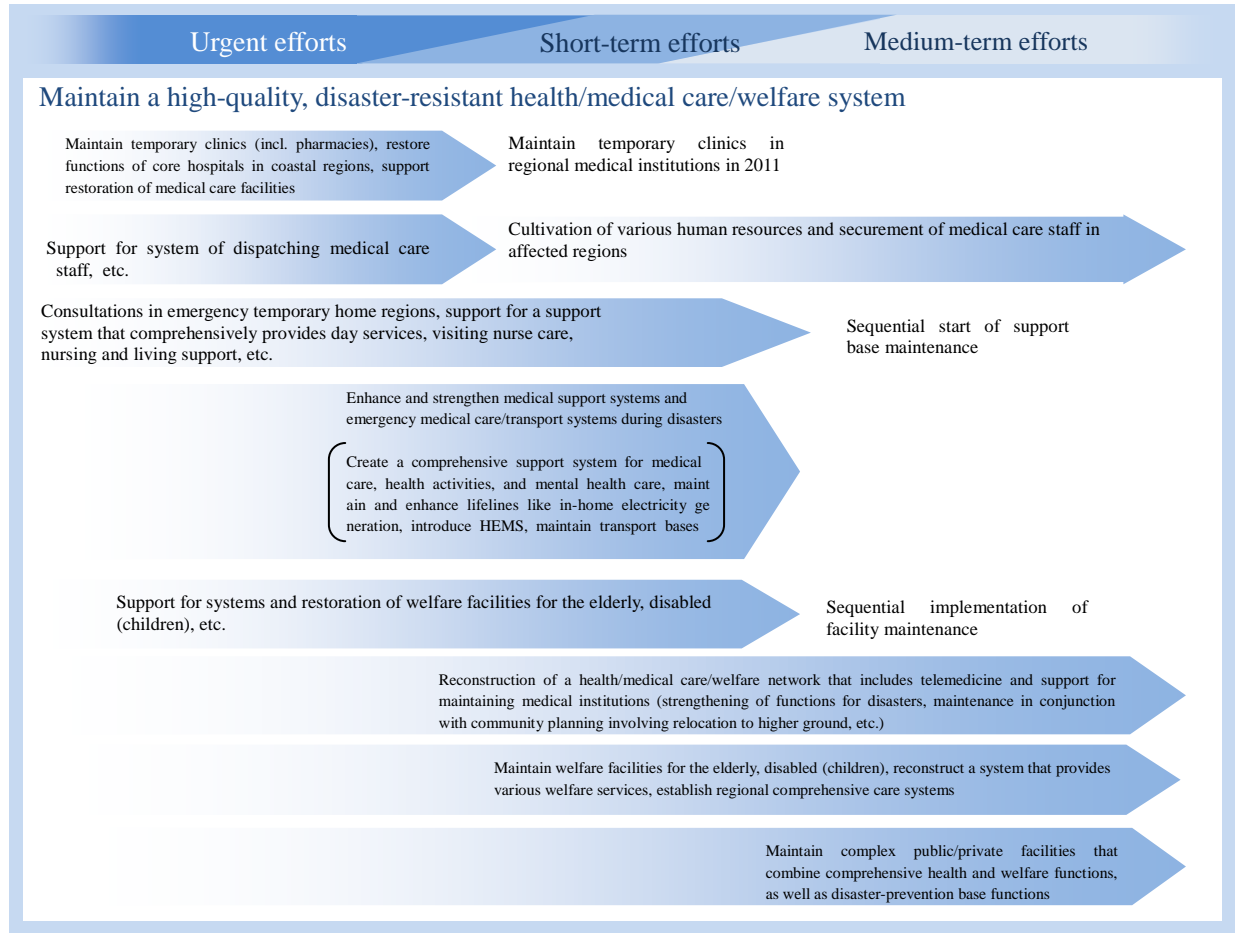
-In conjunction with new community planning, maintain health/medical care/welfare facilities according to the support needs of individuals such as the elderly and population conditions

-Reconstruct a network by introducing “telemedicine,” which will maximize the functions of regional health/medical care/welfare institutions

-Construct regional comprehensive care systems through cooperation between the health/medical care/welfare fields, in order to give security to individuals requiring care, such as the elderly, and allow them to live with a peace of mind

-Prepare for wide-spread damage by adding disaster prevention functions to municipal health centers, nursing care insurance/ disability welfare facilities, and maintain complex public/private facilities that combine comprehensive health and welfare functions, as well as disaster-prevention base functions

Steps towards reconstruction



Goal 2: Sustain/enhance health, promote mental health care, and support children in care

Outline

Promote fine-tuned health activities and mental health care activities, and support the nurturing of children who require health care

➤ **Urgent efforts**

- Fine-tuned health guidance and nutritional guidance according to the survivors’ circumstances, support for oral care, and “mental health care” for residents through ‘mental health care teams’
- Training for support staff like nursery school employees and provision of playgrounds, eliminating unease in children affected by the disaster and stabilizing their emotions, and securement of adequate nurturing environments for orphans

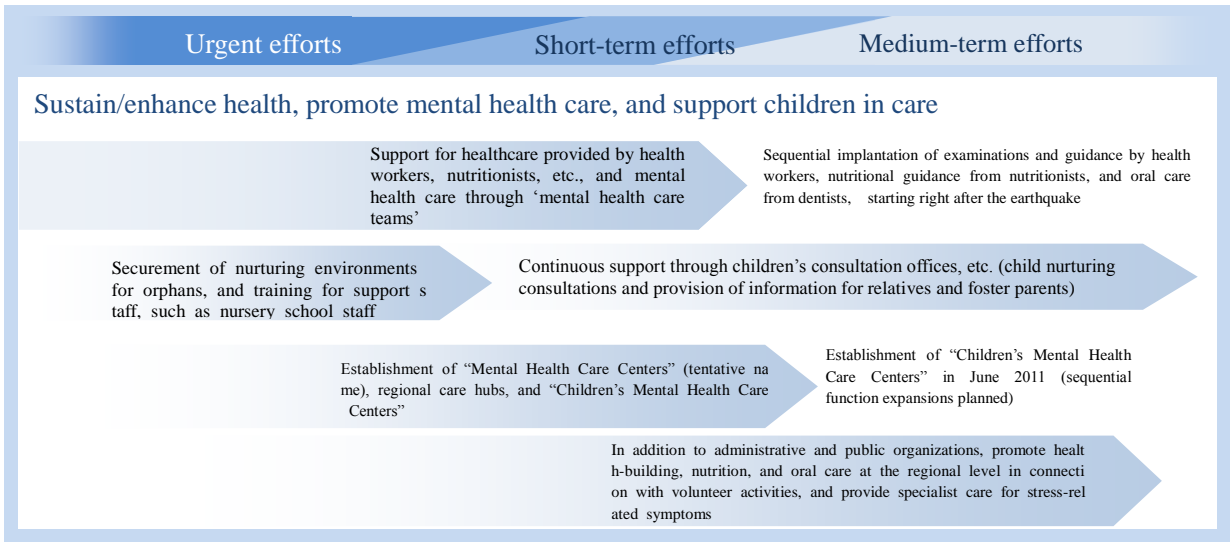
➤ **Short-term efforts**

- Establishment of “Mental Health Care Centers” (tentative name), etc., and fine-tuned “mental health care” for survivors through the strengthening of mental health systems
- Establishment of “Children’s Mental Health Care Centers,” and technical support for support staff and “mental health care” for affected children
- Continuous support through children's consultation offices, etc. to meet the changing needs of orphans as they grow

➤ **Medium-term efforts**

- In addition to administrative and public organizations, promote health-building, nutrition, and oral care at the regional level through regional volunteer-driven participation
- Plan to reinforce mental health/medical care/welfare systems and continually implement specialist care for survivors struggling with mental health issues
- Maintain a continuous support system in connection with school education for children in order to promote long-term “mental health care” for children
- Self-support aimed at stabilizing the lives of single-parent families, etc.

Steps towards reconstruction



Rebuilding Lives

III. Education and Culture

■Basic Approach

Support the well-being of children through the cooperation of schools, families, and regions, and move forward with a prefecture-wide education program in which children will comprehensively learn about their place in relation to the reconstruction and disaster prevention in light of the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami, providing each child with a place to learn.

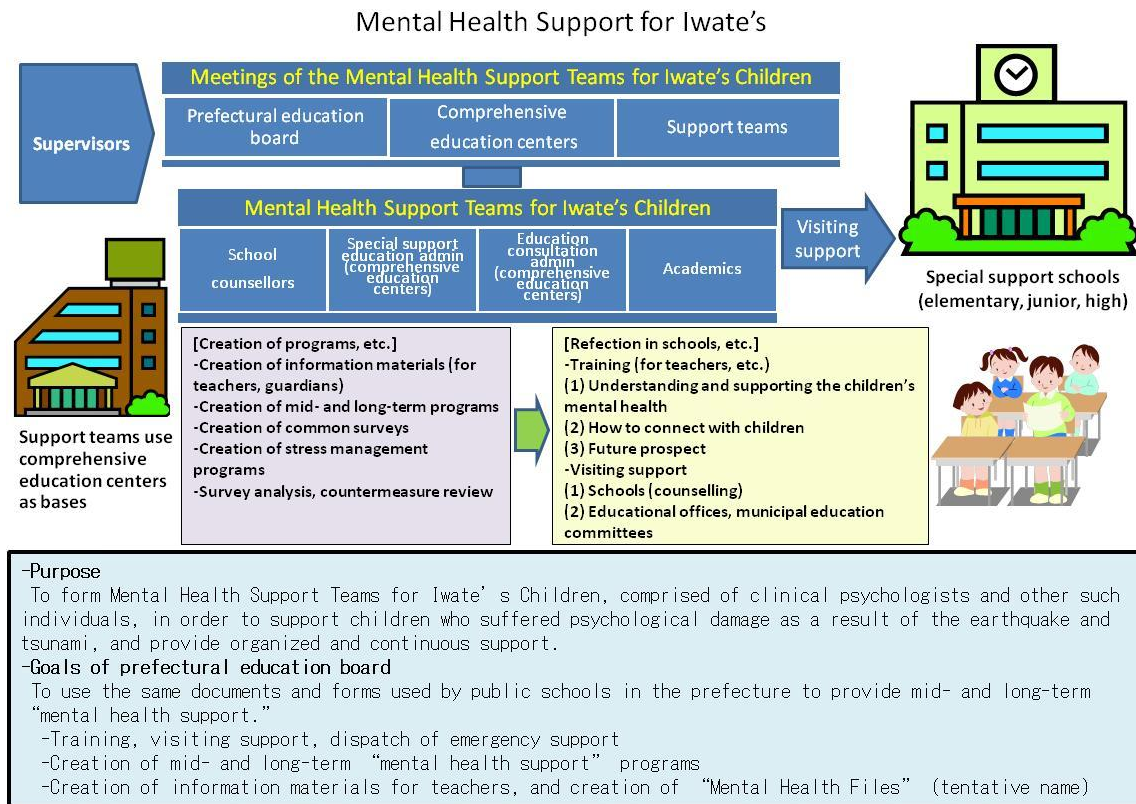
Further, support the preservation and succession of traditional culture and promotion of cultural arts, in order to deepen regional pride and attachment and engender a zest for living.

Goal 1: Implement fine-tuned school education, and maintain/enhance educational environments**Outline**

Promote the strengthening of systems for the support and handling of children affected by the disaster and promote educational environments in which students can attend school with peace of mind, in order to quickly return school education back to normal

In light of the great earthquake and tsunami, establish an “Iwate Reconstruction Education” program with a variety of elements like disaster knowledge, protecting one’s self, one’s own existence, one’s own role in the reconstruction, one’s relationship with the region, and the future of one’s homeland

◆ Enhancement of mental health support system for children



➤ **Urgent efforts**

- Adequate support for children's mental health by dispatching clinical psychologists from both inside and outside Iwate Prefecture to affected schools
- Creation of an "Iwate Reconstruction Education Program" and adoption and utilization of the program in all schools
- Secure means for commuting to school, and restore/maintain the school facilities in order to ensure that children can attend school with a peace of mind
- Additional teachers to achieve thorough academic support for children affected by the disaster
- Create benefit scholarship systems that utilize the Iwate Education Wish Fund in order to support children who lost their parents in the earthquake and tsunami

➤ **Short-term efforts**

- Dispatch staff from the "Mental Health Support Teams for Iwate's Children" to public schools inside Iwate, create "Mental Health Support" programs, and collaborate with related institutions to individually handle children through the establishment of consultation services with clinical psychologists in Iwate
- Amass and utilize case examples of "Iwate Reconstruction Education"

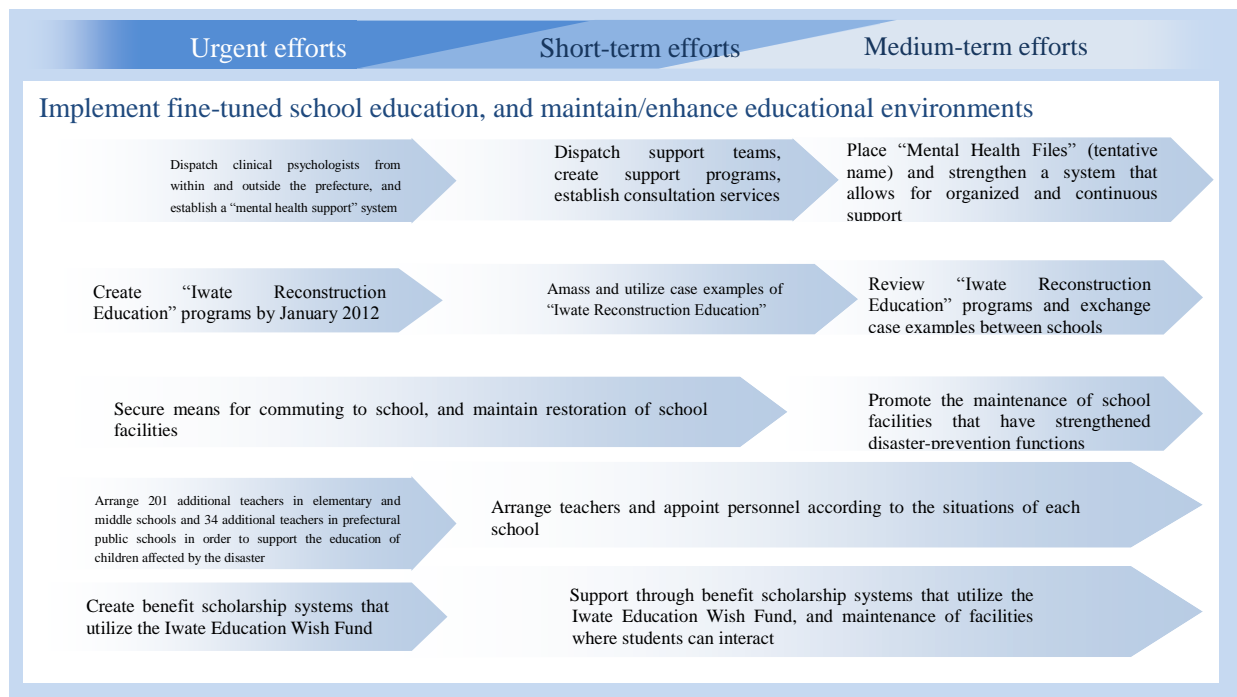
➤ **Medium-term efforts**

- Promote medium- and long-term "mental health support" of children by placing "Mental Health Files"

(tentative name) that can be used to record the psychological progress of children, and then sharing the created files between concerned individuals, and so on

- Review “Iwate Reconstruction Education” programs and exchange case examples between schools
- Promote the maintenance of school facilities that have additional disaster-prevention functions that can be utilized for emergency evacuations during disasters
- Arrange teachers and appoint personnel according to the situations of each school that has children enrolled who were affected by the disaster
- Continuous support through the maintenance of facilities, etc. where students can interact, and benefit scholarship systems that utilize the Iwate Education Wish Fund

Steps towards reconstruction



Goal 2: Maintain a cultural arts environment, and preserve and pass on traditional culture, etc.

Outline

Provide support to sustain, pass on, and utilize the traditional cultural arts and cultural assets of affected regions and re-establish the functions of cultural arts facilities, etc. in order to quickly restore cultural arts activities

➤ Urgent efforts

-Restore and preserve historical materials and cultural assets of affected regions through cultural asset rescues, etc.

➤ Short-term efforts

-Provide support to re-establish functions and restore cultural arts facilities, etc. that act as the basis for regional cultural arts

-Support survivors by providing places where they can interact and have the opportunities to appreciate cultural arts

-Support in the re-establishment of traditional folk performance arts that have been nurtured and protected in the affected regions

-Support in cultural arts activities in each region

-Coordination with development operations related to the reconstruction of damaged regions, promotion of establishment and examination of the buried cultural property investigation systems

➤ Medium-term efforts

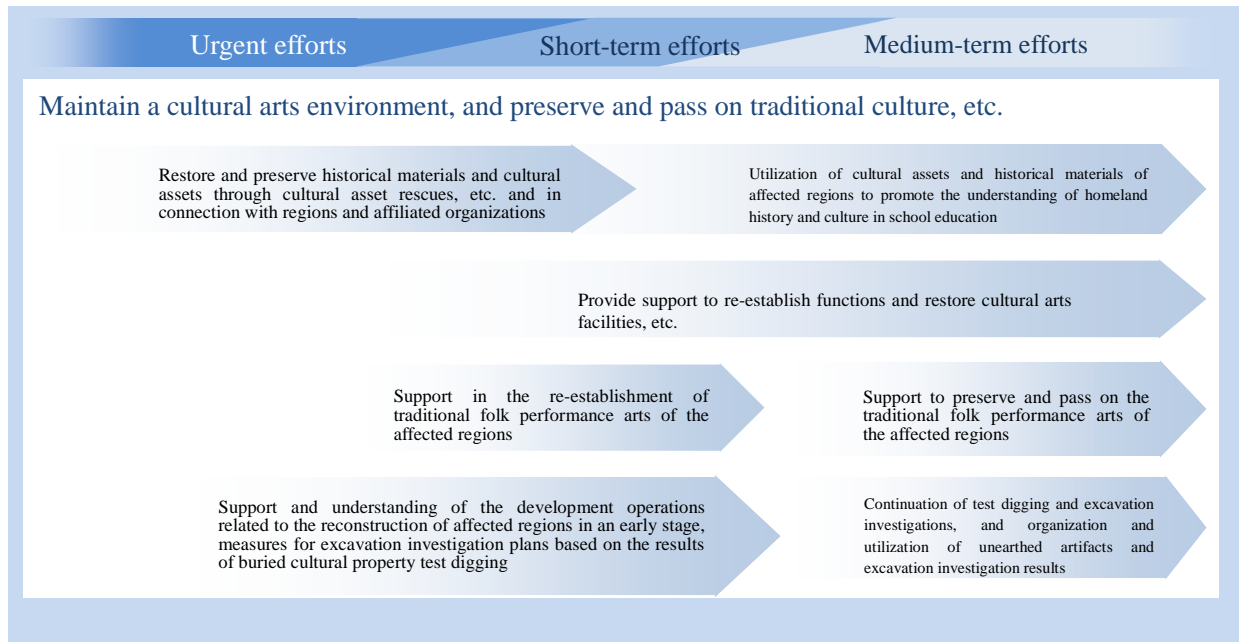
-Support in the maintenance of cultural arts facilities, etc.

-Utilization of historical materials of damaged regions and cultural assets amongst schoolteachers, promotion of understanding of homeland history and culture

-Securement of opportunities for performing the traditional folk performance arts of the affected regions, and support to preserve and pass them on through training of successors in connection with schools

-Organization and utilization of unearthed materials, and continuous examination of buried cultural property

Steps towards reconstruction



Rebuilding Lives

IV. Regional Communities

■ Basic Approach

Maintain communication with prior residents and arrange environments for regional community activities according to restoration/reconstruction stages.

Further, support efforts aimed at stimulating regional community activities that incorporates the views on “welfare community planning” and other such causes in which residents mutually support the elderly and disabled so that all residents can live with peace of mind.

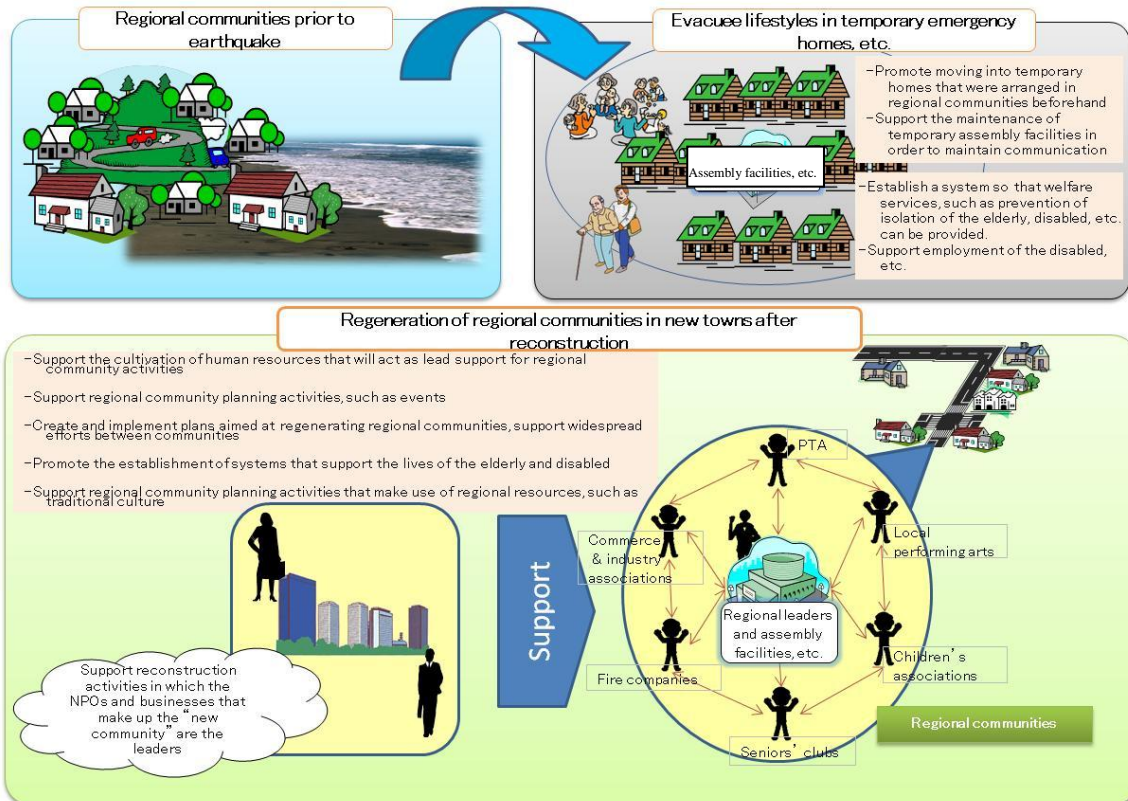
Finally, support advancing reconstructive community planning in collaboration with municipalities, in which the residents, NPOs, businesses, and so on that make up the “New Public Commons” in the affected regions are the leaders.

Goal 1: Regenerate and stimulate regional communities

Outline

Support efforts aimed at regenerating and stimulating regional communities to promote independent reconstruction of affected regions, and support the creation of a system that ensures that there will be welfare communities, and support local performing arts in order to strengthen regional ties

◆ Regeneration and stimulation of regional communities



➤ **Urgent efforts**

- Support the maintenance of facilities like temporary assembly facilities in order to maintain communication, and promote living in temporary homes that take regional communities into consideration
- Establish a system so that welfare services, such as prevention of isolation of the elderly, disabled, etc. in temporary emergency homes, etc. can be provided

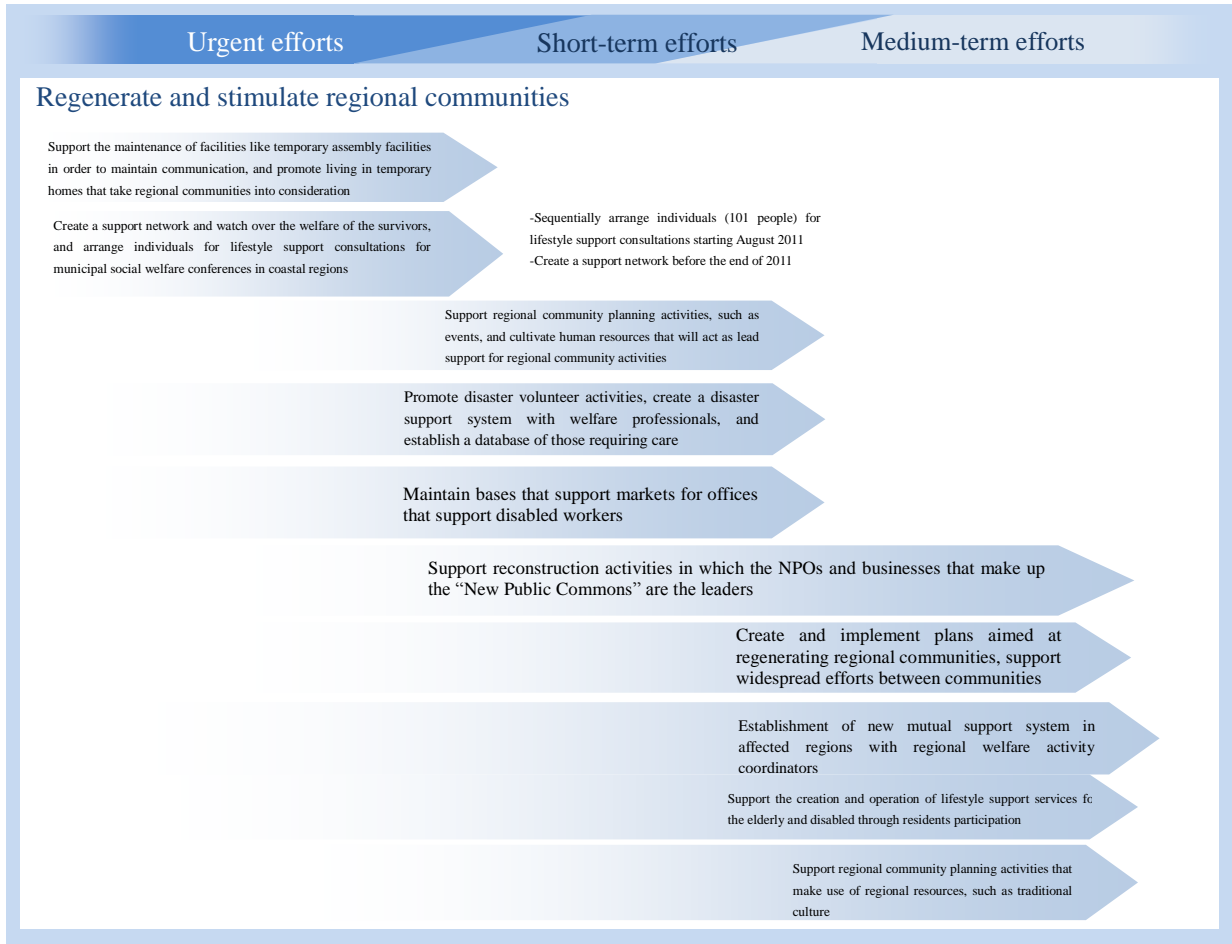
➤ **Short-term efforts**

- Support regional community planning activities, such as events, and cultivate human resources that will act as lead support for regional community activities
- Support reconstruction activities in which the NPOs and businesses that make up the “New Public Commons” are the leaders
- Support regional community planning activities that make use of regional resources, such as traditional culture
- Promote the creation of a disaster support system for those who require care, such as the elderly and disabled
- Support employment of the disabled in order to support the development of environments in which the disabled can lead a normal lifestyle

➤ **Medium-term efforts**

- Create and implement plans aimed at regenerating regional communities, support widespread efforts between communities
- Promote the creation of a system that supports the lives of those who require care, such as the elderly and disabled, throughout the entire regions by having residents participate in order to ensure that all residents in affected regions can live with peace of mind

Steps towards reconstruction



Rebuilding Lives

V. Administrative Functions

■ Basic Approach

Support the quick restoration of municipal administrative functions that provide administrative services to residents that were damaged by the disaster, and have municipalities create environments that encapsulate new grand designs (overall concept) of community planning, together with regional residents, in order to ensure that residents are safe and have peace of mind.

Goal 1: Re-establish administrative functions

Outline

Implement human resource support and technical advice in order to re-establish administrative functions so that affected municipalities can quickly provide adequate administrative services.

➤ **Urgent efforts**

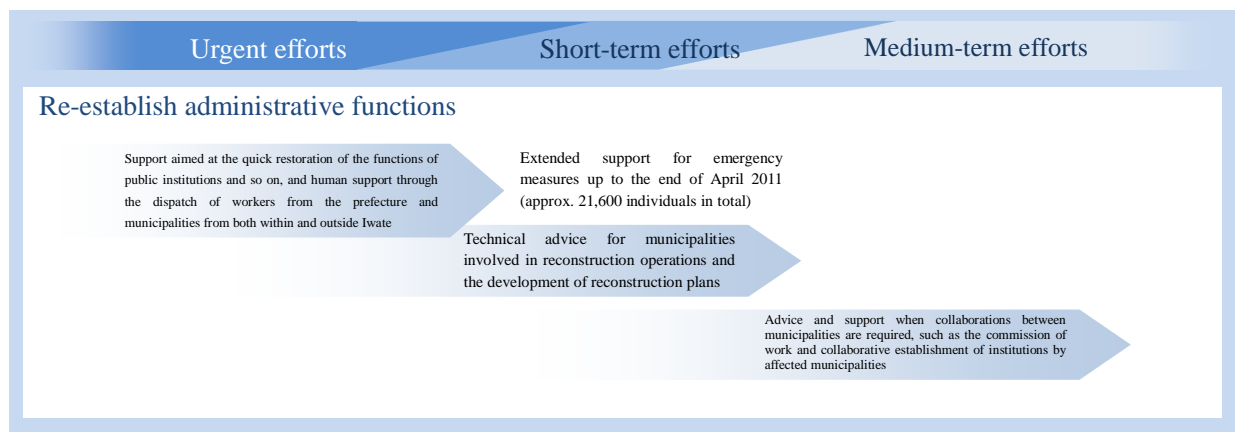
-Support aimed at the quick restoration of the functions of public institutions and so on, and human support through the dispatch of workers from the prefecture and municipalities from both within and outside Iwate

➤ **Short-term efforts**

-Technical advice for municipalities involved in reconstruction operations and the development of reconstruction plans

➤ **Medium-term efforts**

-Advice and support when collaborations between municipalities are required, such as the commission of work and collaborative establishment of institutions stipulated in the Local Autonomy Act by affected municipalities

Steps towards reconstruction

Regenerating Industries

I. Fishing Industry and Agriculture & Forestry

■ Basic Approach

<<Fishing Industry>>

Promote the integrated establishment of a distribution/processing system, centered on fish markets in production regions, and the establishment of a fishing industry and aquaculture industry, centered on fisheries cooperatives, for the fishing industry and distribution/processing industry, which are the two main hubs, in order to regenerate a region-based fishing industry.

Further, promote regional disaster prevention countermeasures and regional community planning, as well as the restoration and maintenance of coastal protection facilities and a fishing harbor/fishing ground/fishing village living environment infrastructure based on the direction of fishing industry regeneration.

Promote the restoration and maintenance of coastal protection facilities and agricultural production infrastructure, such as the formation of gardening land and farms, in order to realize an agricultural industry with high productivity and profitability based on the direction of regional community planning and the characteristics of the coastal region.

Further, support the restoration and maintenance of damaged plywood factories, etc., in order to regenerate regional wood processing systems, and move forward with the restoration and maintenance of tide water protection forests, in light of regional disaster prevention countermeasures.

Outline

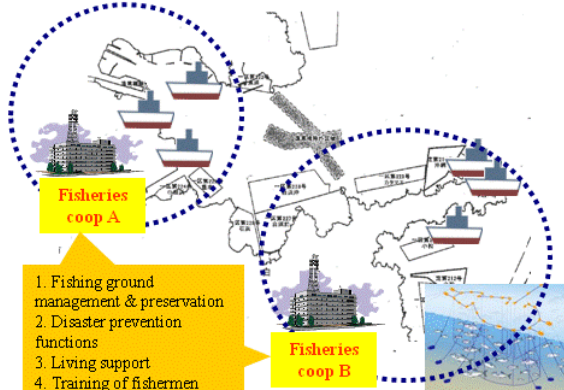
Establish an integrated purchasing/shared use system for production means, such as fishing boats and aquaculture facilities, provided by fisheries cooperatives, maintain seedling production facilities for salmon, abalone, etc. (the foundations of the fishing industry), and support the securement and cultivation of leaders through the cultivation of cooperatives and utilization of a shared use system.

◆ Establishment of a shared use system, centered on fisheries cooperatives

-Key factors in Iwate Prefecture (damage conditions, etc.)

1. Extensive costs of damage related to production value in fishing industry and aquaculture industry
2. Destroyed equipment and facilities that form the basis of the fishing industry
3. Most of the fishermen in the prefecture are small business owners
4. Out of 24 fisheries cooperatives in Iwate, the offices of 14 were either lost or destroyed

-Regional communities in coastal settlements that were built through fishing industry



➤ **Urgent efforts**

- Support the establishment of an integrated purchasing/shared use system for production means, such as fishing boats and aquaculture facilities, by fisheries cooperatives
- Support the quick restoration of shared use facilities, such as aquaculture facilities, and buy fishing boats in bulk so that seaweed cultivation and almadraba fishing of autumn salmon, etc. can be resumed
- Promote the restoration of seedling production facilities for abalone, etc., and the urgent restoration of salmon hatcheries that can be used for this season so that the stocking of salmon, abalone, etc. can be resumed
- Support lives through the removal of disaster waste (rubble) and the examination of fishing harbors and fishing grounds by fishermen

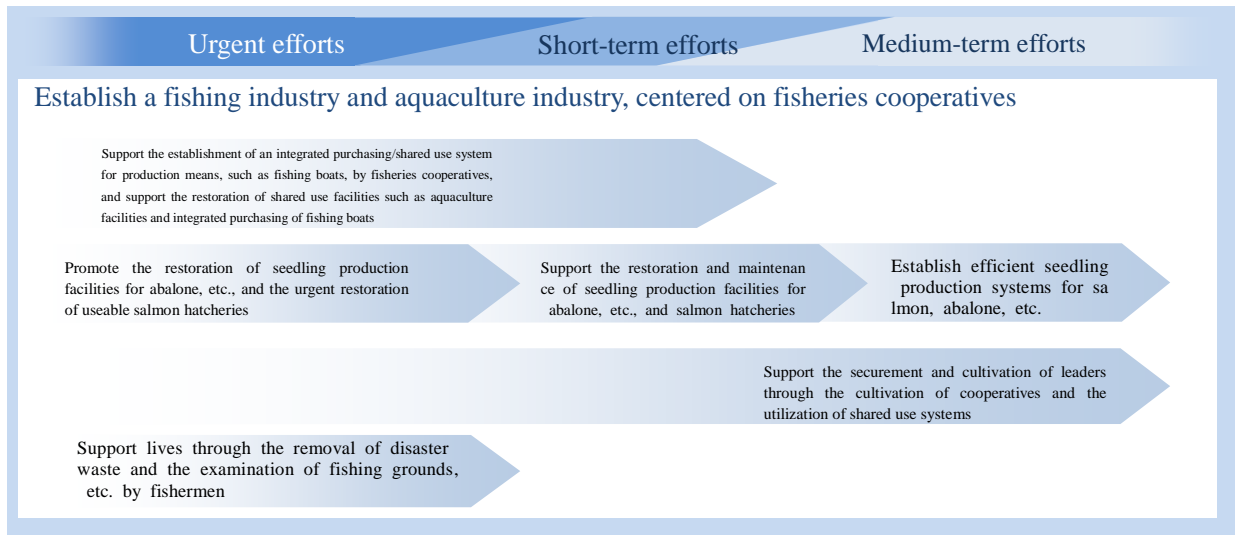
➤ **Short-term efforts**

- Support the restoration and maintenance of fishing boats and shared use facilities by fisheries cooperatives
- Support the restoration and maintenance of seedling production facilities for abalone, etc., and salmon hatcheries
- Support the securement and cultivation of leaders through the cultivation of cooperatives and the utilization of shared use systems

➤ **Medium-term efforts**

-Establish efficient seedling production systems for salmon, abalone, etc. in collaboration with fisheries cooperatives, etc.

Steps towards reconstruction

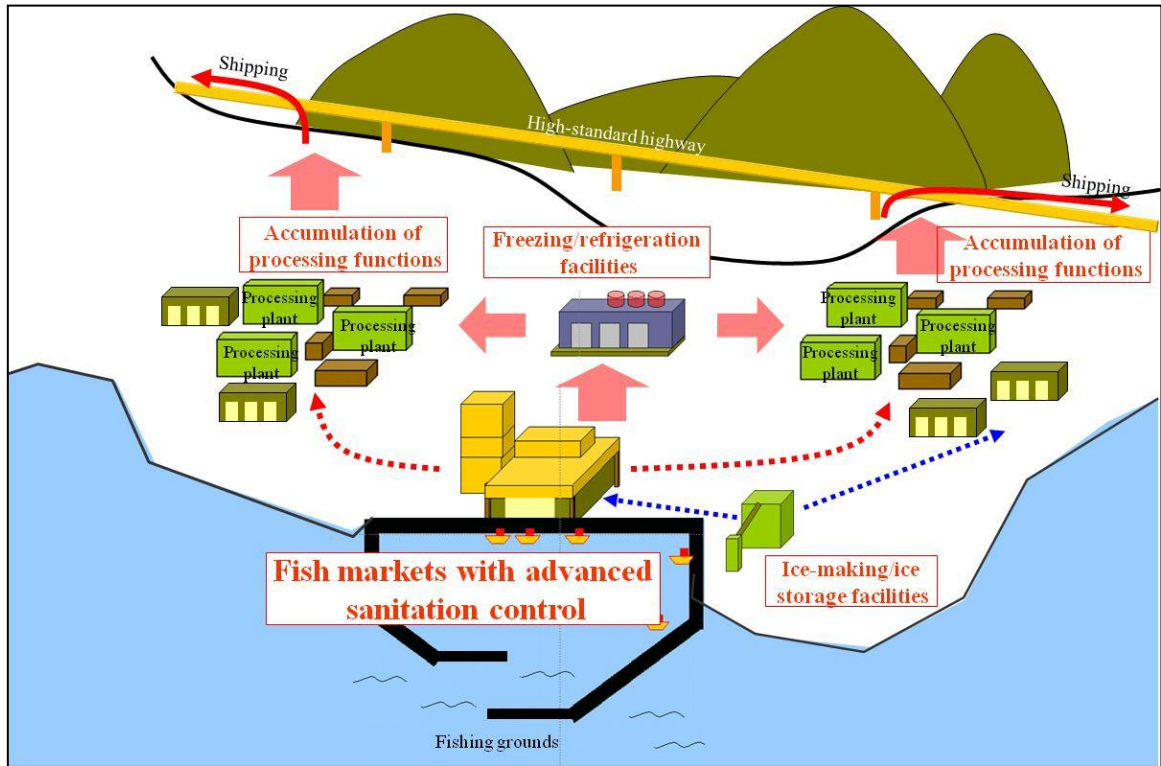


Goal 2: Establish a distribution/processing system, centered on fish markets in production regions

Outline

Promote the restoration and maintenance of facilities, equipment, and devices necessary for the resumption and stable operation of core fish markets in production regions, as well as high productivity and high value that are added through collaborations between companies and the accumulation of processing functions

◆ Diagram of distribution/processing system centered on fish markets in production regions



Urgent efforts

- Support the maintenance of equipment and devices, and the urgent restoration of facilities necessary for the resumption and stable operation of core fish markets in production regions
- Support the urgent restoration of disposal facilities for the harvest of autumn salmon
- Support the restoration and maintenance of shared use facilities, such as freezing/refrigeration facilities and processing facilities, aimed at the resumption of operations
- Support the regeneration of businesses through the enhancement of financing/subsidy systems and support aimed at eliminating overlapping debt through the use of reconstruction support funds, etc.
- Promotion of efforts aimed at eradicating harmful rumors, and safety countermeasures related to radioactive materials

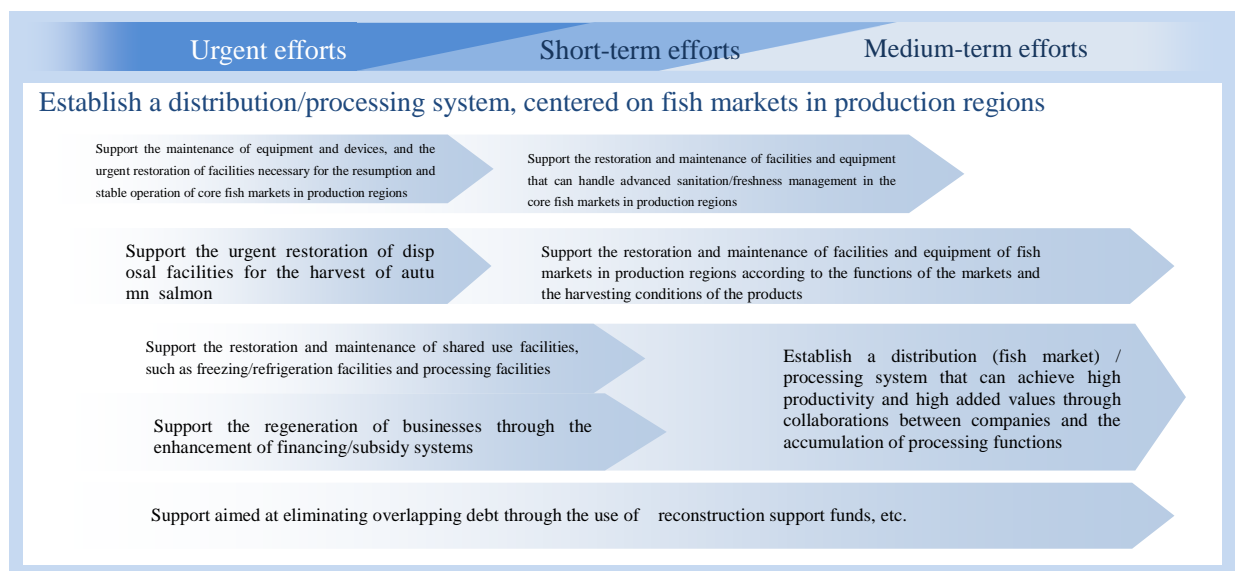
➤ **Short-term efforts**

- Support the restoration and maintenance of facilities and equipment of fish markets in production regions according to the functions of the markets and the harvesting conditions of the products
- Support the restoration and maintenance of facilities and equipment that are capable of handling advanced sanitation/freshness management in the core fish markets in production regions

➤ **Medium-term efforts**

- Establish a distribution (fish market) / processing system that can achieve high productivity and high added values through collaborations between companies and the accumulation of processing functions

Steps towards reconstruction

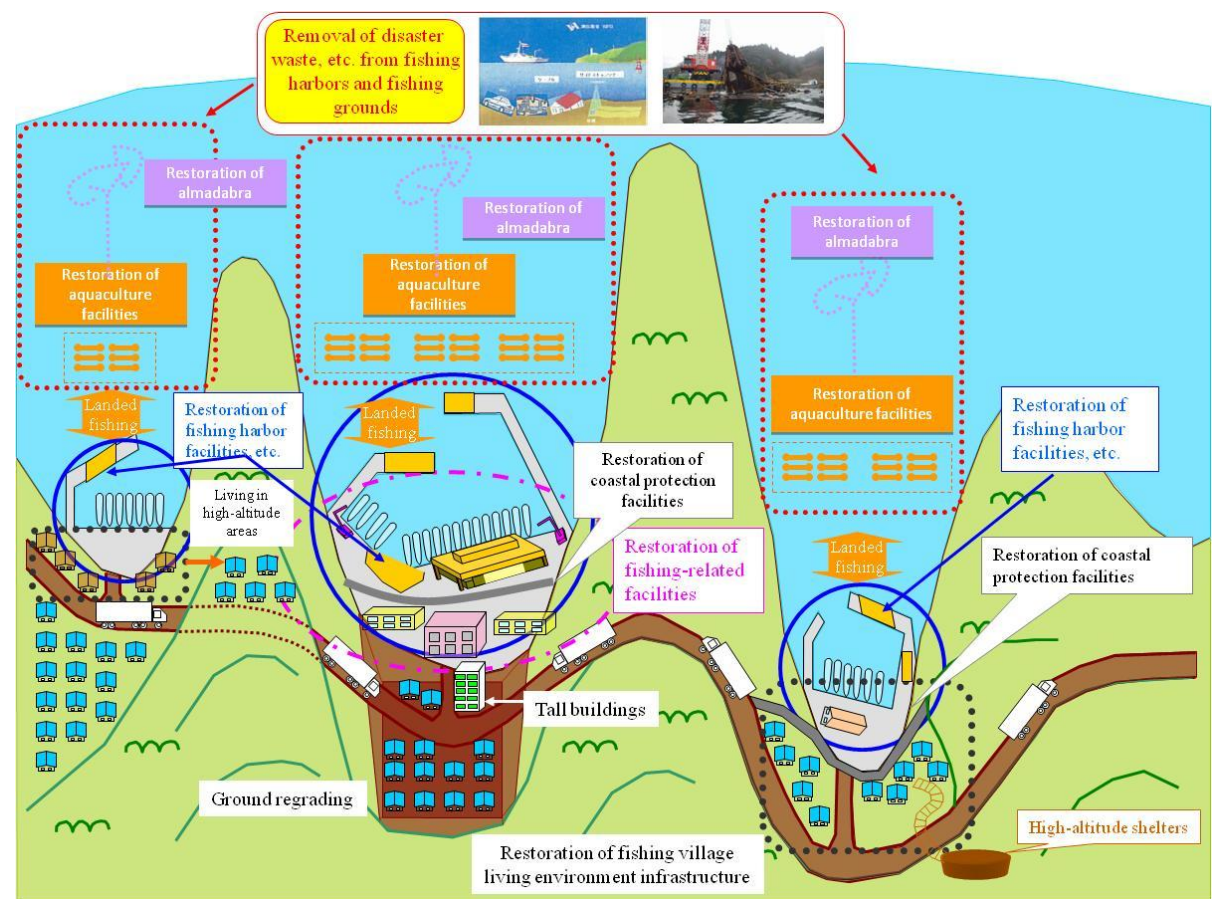


Goal 3: Maintain fishing harbors, etc.

Outline

While moving forward with the quick removal of disaster waste (rubble) and objects hindering fishing harbors and fishing grounds, as well as the urgent restoration of coastal protection facilities and harbors in order to secure functions and safety, promote regional disaster prevention countermeasures and regional community planning, and restoration and maintenance of coastal protection facilities and a fishing harbor/fishing ground/fishing village living environment infrastructure, in light of the direction of fishing industry regeneration.

◆ Diagram of maintenance of fishing harbor/fishing ground/fishing village living environment infrastructure



➤ **Urgent efforts**

- Removal of disaster waste (rubble) and objects hindering waterways and anchorages in order to re-establish the mooring and anchoring of fishing boats in harbors
- Removal of disaster waste (rubble) in fishing grounds in order to resume production
- Urgent restoration of coastal protection facilities and harbors in order to secure functions and safety

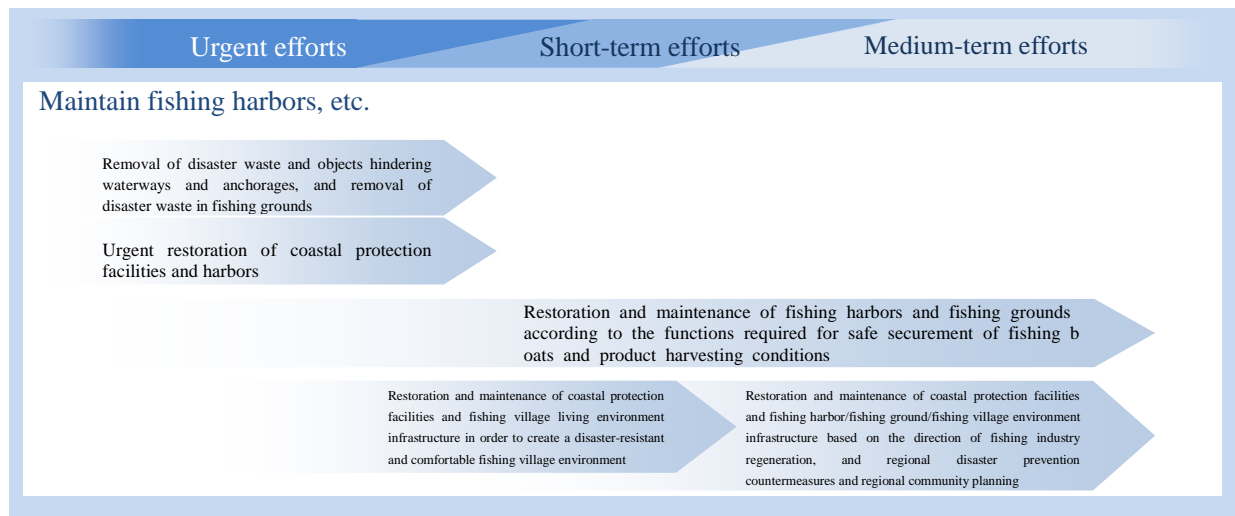
➤ **Short-term efforts**

- Restoration and maintenance of fishing harbors and fishing grounds according to the functions required for safe securement of fishing boats and product harvesting conditions
- Restoration and maintenance of coastal protection facilities and fishing village living environment infrastructure in order to create a disaster-resistant and comfortable fishing village environment

➤ **Medium-term efforts**

- Restoration and maintenance of coastal protection facilities and fishing harbor/fishing ground/fishing village environment infrastructure based on the direction of fishing industry regeneration, and regional disaster prevention countermeasures and regional community planning

Steps towards reconstruction



Goal 4: Achieve an agricultural industry with high productivity and profitability that utilizes regional characteristics

Outline

While moving forward with the restoration of farmland in order to quickly resume farming, promote the creation of gardening production regions that benefit from the cool summer and warm winter weather of the coastal region, as well as the restoration and maintenance of coastal protection facilities, farming village living environment infrastructure, and agricultural production infrastructure in light of the direction of regional community planning and regional disaster prevention countermeasures

➤ **Urgent efforts**

- Implement salt removal measures and the quick removal of disaster waste (rubble) from farms, etc.
- Urgent restoration of agricultural production infrastructure, such as farms, farm roads, and water facilities, aimed at the quick resumption of farming
- Support the restoration of shared use facilities, such as grain elevators and agricultural warehouses
- Urgent restoration of coastal protection facilities, etc. in order to secure functions and safety for the foreseeable future
- Promote the introduction of fall and winter vegetables (such as cabbages) and the resumption of agricultural processing, aimed at the securement of income for the foreseeable future
- Promotion of efforts aimed at eradicating harmful rumors, and safety countermeasures related to radioactive materials (Restated)

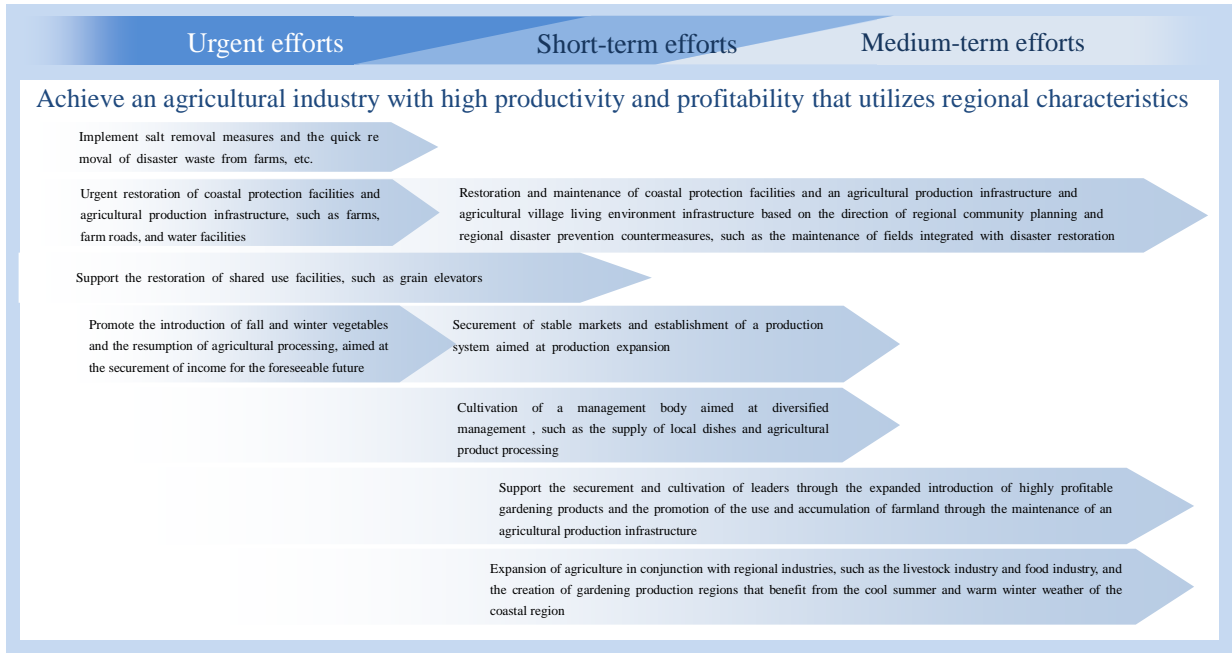
➤ **Short-term efforts**

- Support the securement of stable markets and establishment of a production system aimed at production expansion of agricultural products
- Cultivation of a management body aimed at diversified management, such as the supply of local dishes and agricultural product processing
- Restoration and maintenance of agricultural production infrastructure, such as farms, farm roads, and water facilities
- Restoration and maintenance of coastal protection facilities and agricultural village living environment infrastructure in order to create a disaster-resistant and comfortable agricultural village environment
- Support the securement and cultivation of leaders through the expanded introduction of highly profitable gardening products and the promotion of the use and accumulation of farmland through the maintenance of an agricultural production infrastructure

➤ **Medium-term efforts**

- Expansion of agriculture in conjunction with regional industries, such as the livestock industry and food industry, and the creation of gardening production regions that benefits from the cool summer and warm winter weather of the coastal region
- Restoration and maintenance of coastal protection facilities and an agricultural production infrastructure and agricultural village living environment infrastructure based on the direction of regional community planning and regional disaster prevention countermeasures, such as the maintenance of fields integrated with disaster restoration

Steps towards reconstruction



Goal 5: Regenerate processing systems, etc. by utilizing regional timber

Outline

Support the restoration and maintenance of plywood factories that utilize regional timber, plan for the regeneration of timber processing systems, and restore and maintain coastal protection facilities, etc. based on the direction of regional community planning and regional disaster prevention countermeasures

➤ **Urgent efforts**

- Support the restoration and maintenance of mechanical equipment and facilities, such as plywood factories that utilize regional timber, in which operations can be restarted quickly.
- Support the expansion of the raw wood market, in which distribution has slowed down as a result of damages to regional plywood factories, etc.
- Quick removal of disaster waste (rubble) from tide water protection forests, etc.
- Urgent restoration of coastal protection facilities in order to secure functions and safety for the foreseeable future

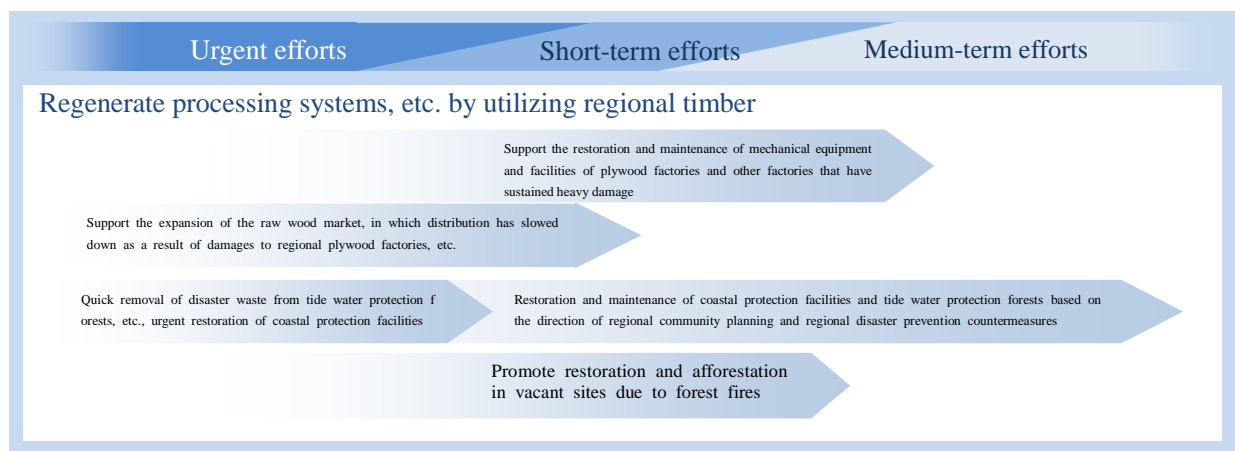
➤ **Short-term efforts**

- Support the restoration and maintenance of mechanical equipment and facilities of plywood factories and other factories that have sustained heavy damage
- Promote restoration and afforestation in vacant sites due to forest fires

➤ **Medium-term efforts**

- Restoration and maintenance of coastal protection facilities and tide water protection forests based on the direction of regional community planning and regional disaster prevention countermeasures

Steps towards reconstruction



Regenerating Industries

II. Commerce and Industry

■ Basic Approach

Provide support aimed at reconstruction and the resumption of small- and medium-sized businesses that support the economies of affected regions to quickly stave off economic contraction, and support the promotion of industries that utilize regional characteristics and the re-establishment of prosperity through the construction of shopping districts, etc. in conjunction with new community planning.

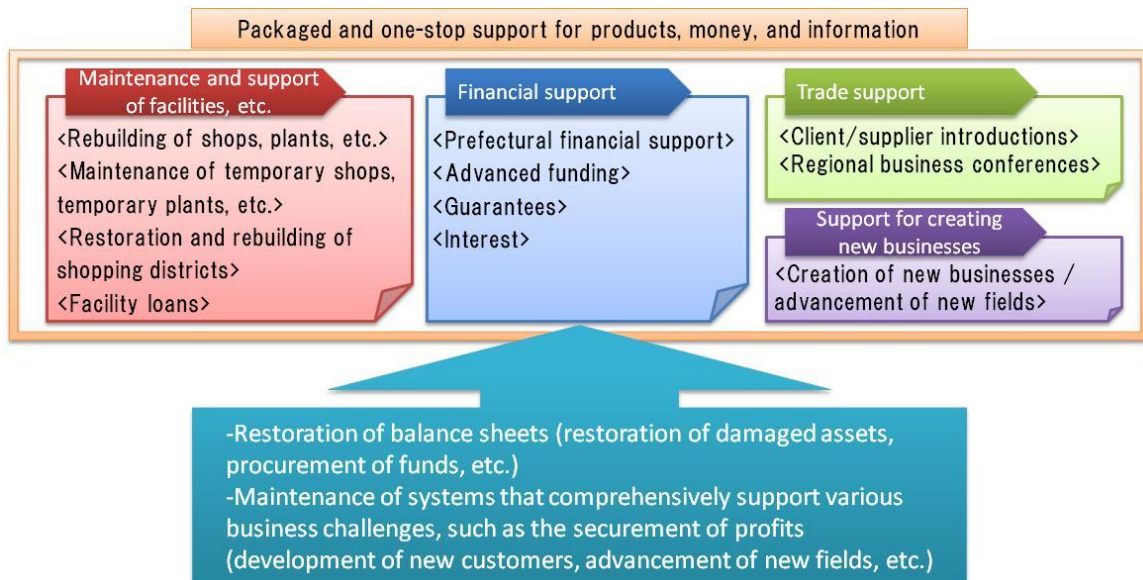
Further, strengthen manufacturing systems through cooperation between the coastal region and inland region, and promote the activation of regional economies through academic research and scientific research that makes use of regional characteristics.

Goal 1: Support for rebuilding small- and medium-sized businesses and efforts to promote them

Outline

Establish a subsidy system and support system for businesses and shopping districts in affected regions, plan for the quick resumption of operations, and promote regional industries through fine-tuned support

◆ Support system for small- and medium-sized businesses, etc.



➤ **Urgent efforts**

- Maintenance of a consistent business regeneration support system that provides support for new loans, etc., support aimed at the elimination of overlapping debt through reconstruction support funds, etc.
- Creation and expansion of financial/subsidy systems and support for maintenance of facilities, etc. necessary for the quick resumption of operations, such as temporary shops, plants, etc.
- Enhancement of management consultation systems, such as the expansion of professional dispatches
- Promotion of efforts aimed at eradicating harmful rumors, and safety countermeasures related to radioactive materials (Restated)

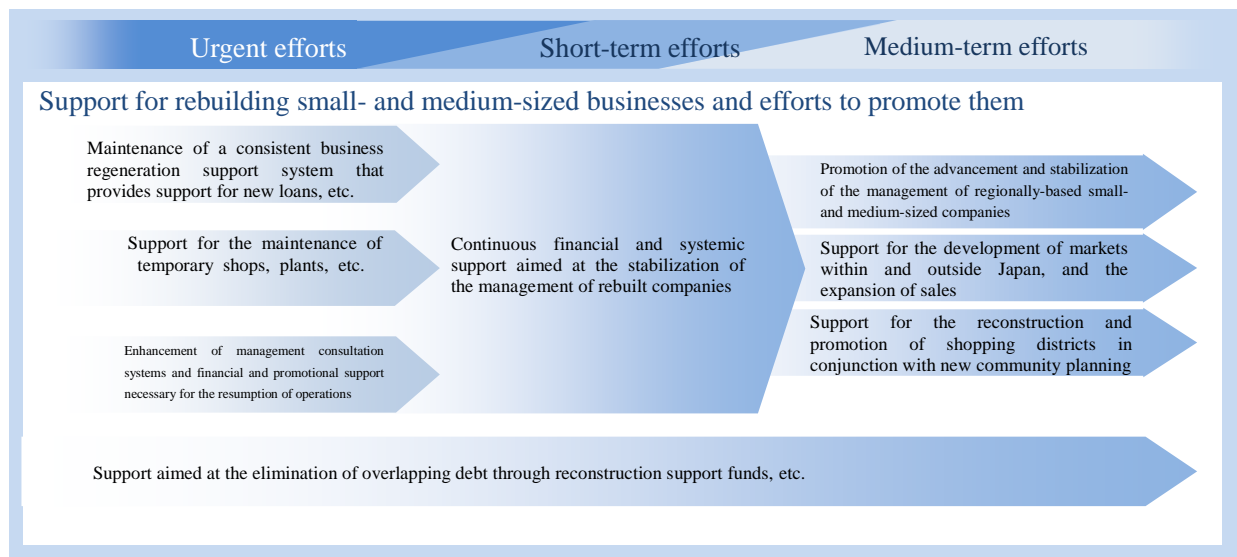
➤ **Short-term efforts**

- Continuous financial and systemic support aimed at the stabilization of the management of rebuilt companies

➤ **Medium-term efforts**

- Promotion of the advancement and stabilization of the management of regionally-based small- and medium-sized companies
- Support for the development of markets within and outside Japan, and the expansion of sales
- Support for the reconstruction and promotion of shopping districts in conjunction with new community planning

Steps towards reconstruction

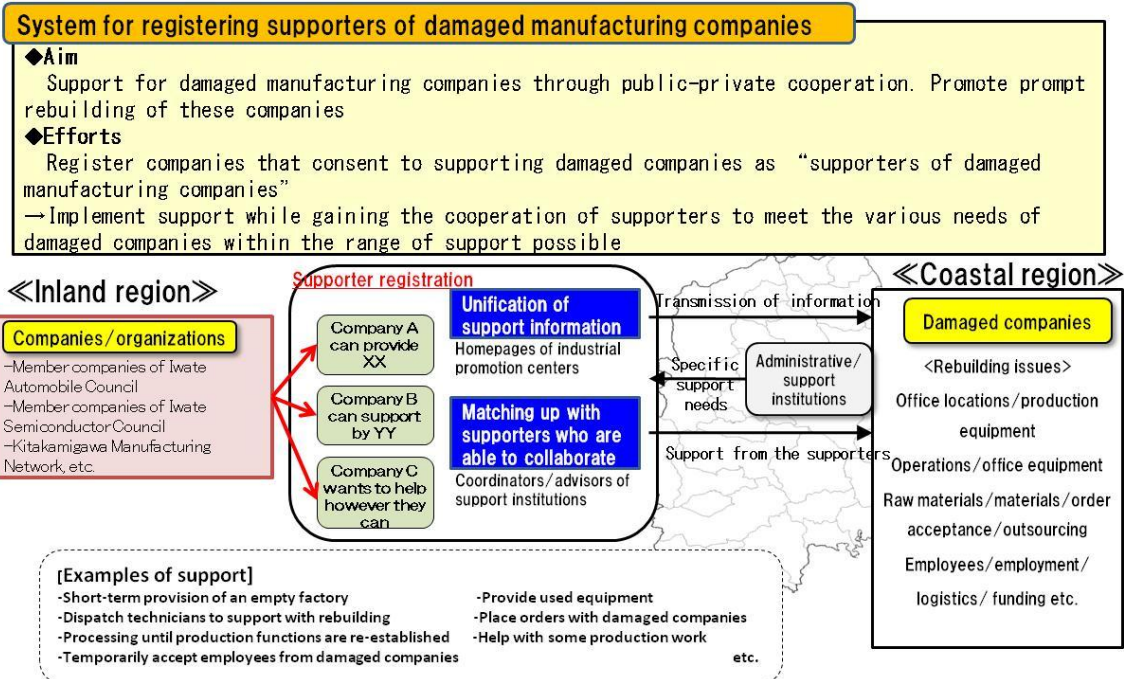


Goal 2: New manufacturing industries

Outline

While supporting the quick re-establishment of industries that function as the driving force of the region and the quick resumption of damaged businesses, promote regional economic activation by creating new industries and furthering the accumulation of industries, as well as the strengthening of community planning systems through cooperation between the coastal region and inland region

- ◆ Strengthening manufacturing systems through cooperation between the coastal region and inland region



➤ Urgent efforts

- Support the quick re-establishment of companies that form the foundation of affected regions, and the quick resumption of operations in damaged companies
- Promotion of efforts aimed at eradicating harmful rumors, and safety countermeasures related to radioactive materials (Restated)

➤ Short-term efforts

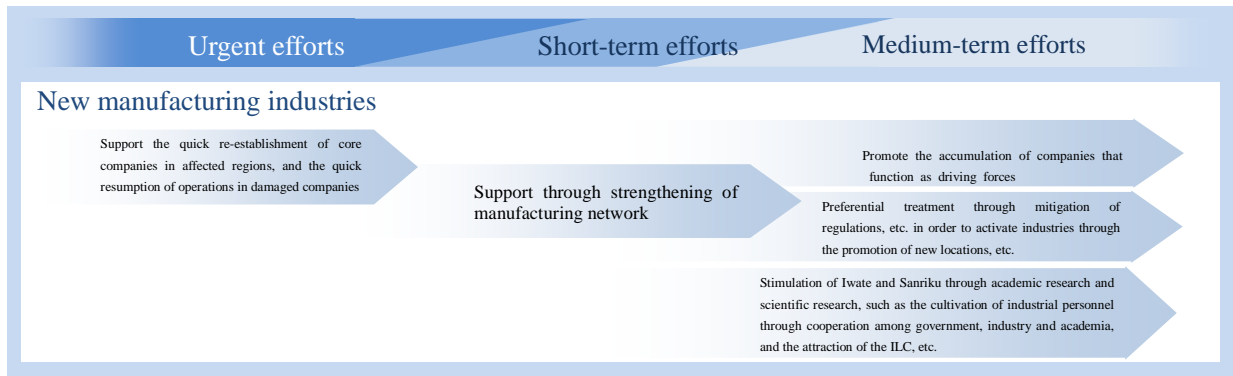
- Promote mutual support between companies by establishing a network with inland manufacturing companies
- Support the expansion of business transactions and re-establishment and maintenance of supply chains

➤ Medium-term efforts

- Promote the accumulation of companies that function as driving forces
- Preferential treatment through mitigation of regulations, etc. in order to activate industries through the promotion of new locations, etc.

-Stimulation of Iwate and Sanriku through academic research and scientific research that make use of regional characteristics, such as the cultivation of industrial personnel through cooperation among government, industry and academia, as well as the attraction of the International Linear Collider (ILC), etc.

Steps towards reconstruction



Regenerating Industries

III. Tourism

■ Basic Approach

Strive to restore and re-establish the tourism industry of the coastal region, which has lost many of its tourist resources, create a tourism industry and tourist sites that are appealing, and convey to both Japan and the world that Iwate is doing its best and not giving in to the earthquake, thus establishing Iwate as a tourist destination.

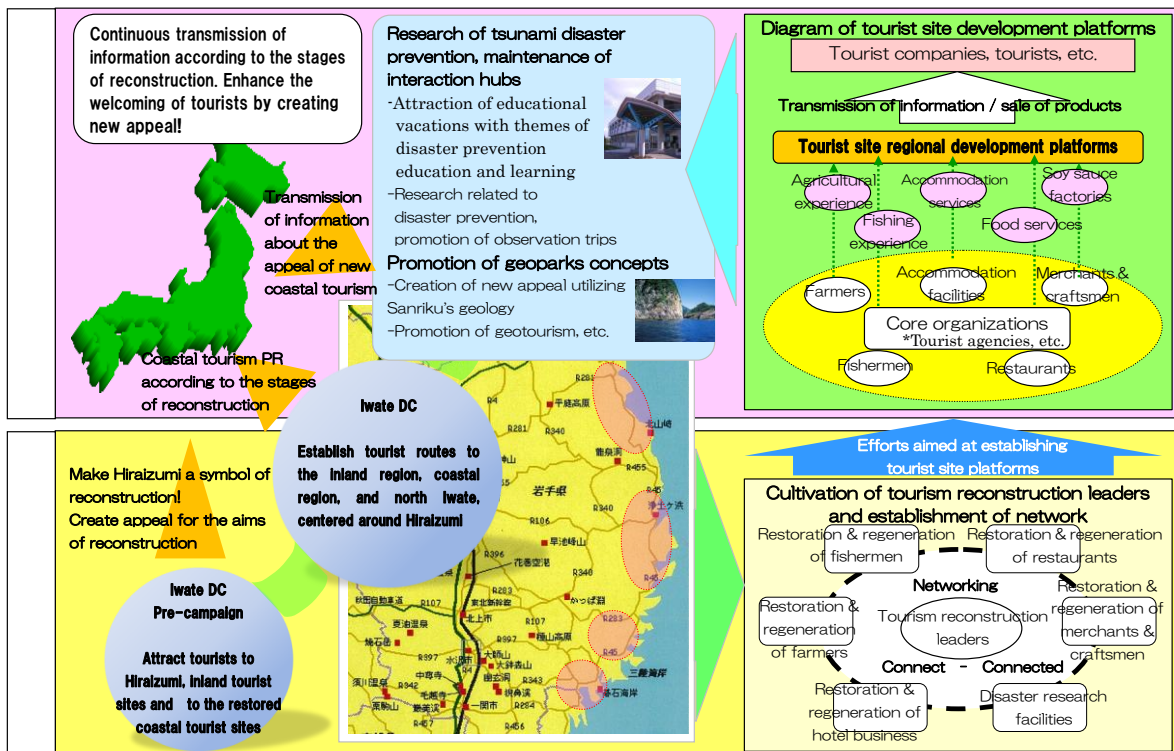
Goal 1: Regenerate tourist resources and create new appeal

Outline

In order to re-establish tourism in the Sanriku coastal region, focus on quickly rebuilding the damaged coastal region's tourist industry, support management through fine-tuned support, and promote the development of tourist site platforms in which public and private sectors have been integrated

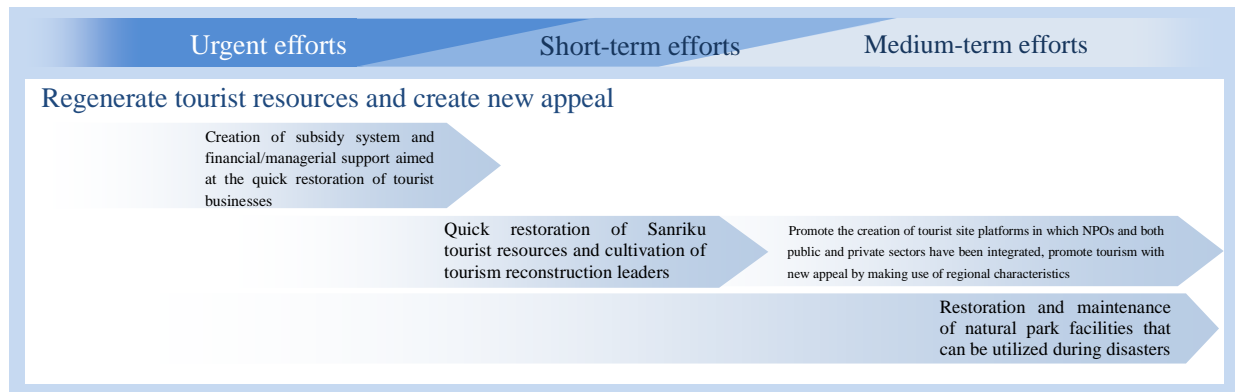
Further, increase the population by building safe and secure tourist sites, providing places where individuals can be in touch with nature while taking disasters into consideration, etc.

- ◆ Diagram of efforts for welcoming tourists and creating tourist site platforms in conjunction with reconstruction operations



- **Urgent efforts**
 - Creation of subsidy system and financial/managerial support aimed at the quick restoration of tourist businesses, etc.
- **Short-term efforts**
 - Support for the cultivation of tourism reconstruction leaders, and transmission of tourist resource information unique to Sanriku that can be restored quickly
 - Restoration and maintenance of natural park facilities that can be utilized during disasters
- **Medium-term efforts**
 - Promote the creation of tourist site platforms in which NPOs and both public and private sectors have been integrated, and cooperation between a broad range of industries related to tourism
 - Recreate Sanriku coast tourism by developing new tourist resources in conjunction with reconstruction, promote tourism with new appeal through tsunami/disaster prevention research bases, geoparks, etc.

Steps towards reconstruction



Goal 2: Prefecture-wide efforts to attract tourists in conjunction with reconstruction activities

Outline

Support the tourist industry, which has become stagnant due to the earthquake and tsunami, attract tourists by excavating and polishing up tourist resources that are unique to Iwate's history, culture, and landscape, and establish Iwate as a hospitable international tourist destination, placing emphasis on the relationships that grew out of reconstruction efforts

➤ Urgent efforts

- Implement a campaign with commitment from both public and private sectors, in conjunction with reconstruction support from both within and outside Japan in order to evoke a demand for tourism, an industry that has become stagnant due to the general mood of conservatism that has pervaded since the disaster
- Promote publicity and tourist attraction activities through various campaigns, and promote the creation of tour packages in conjunction with reconstruction support
- Promotion of efforts aimed at eradicating harmful rumors, and safety countermeasures related to radioactive materials (Restated)

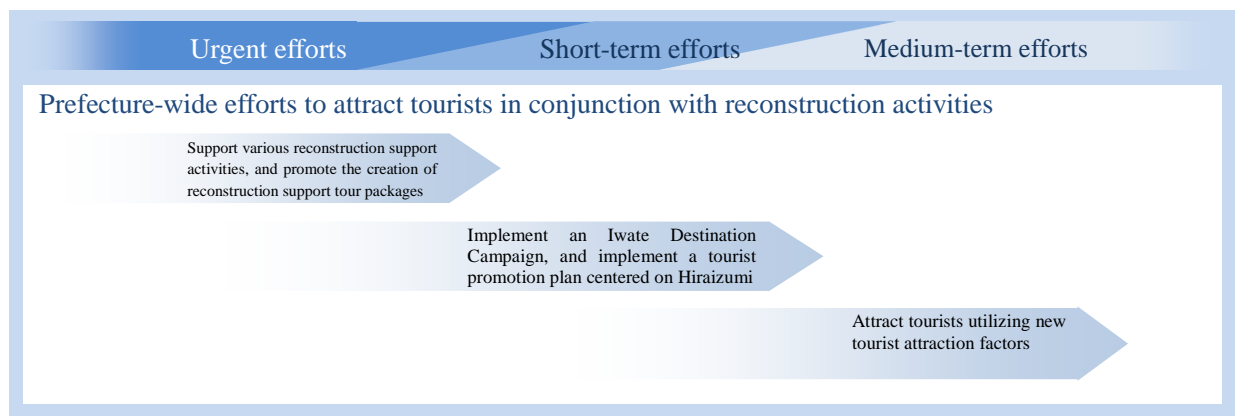
➤ Short-term efforts

- Implement an Iwate Destination Campaign, and implement a tourist promotion plan in conjunction with the world heritage inscription of Hiraizumi's cultural heritage

➤ Medium-term efforts

- Create pioneering efforts aimed at tsunami disaster prevention with new tourist attraction factors, and attract tourists by transmitting this information
- Establish Iwate as an international tourist destination, in which the best hospitality Japan has to offer, is in harmony with history, culture, lives and abundant nature

Steps towards reconstruction



3. List of Efforts

Ensuring Safety

I. Disaster-Preventative Community Planning



Disaster-resistant city and regional planning that allows residents to live securely and safely from disaster

«Urgent Efforts»

- ◆ Quick removal of waste (rubble) that is detrimental to living conditions
- ◆ Providing information concerning regions with a marked increase in danger due to the disaster
- ◆ Promote urgent restoration of disaster-prevention facilities in order to prevent secondary damage caused by high tides and waves
- ◆ Development of multi-preventative community planning plans, etc. that combine cultural measures with community planning for coastal protection facilities such as coastal levees
- ◆ Promotion of safety countermeasures, such as the resolution of health concerns related to radioactive materials, and the improvement and strengthening of surveillance systems, like the measurement of radiation doses caused by the nuclear power plant disaster
- ◆ Maintenance of a broadband information communication network with strengthened disaster protection functions
- ◆ Restoration of disaster prevention communication functions in order to ensure that disaster information is accurately conveyed
- ◆ Strengthen security infrastructure in order to ensure good security in affected regions

«Short-Term Efforts»

- ◆ Promote environmentally-conscious activities, such as recycling, and perform systematic disaster waste disposal
- ◆ Reconstruction and maintenance of disaster-prevention hubs (including police stations, fire departments, schools, hospitals, and government buildings), and development of a system that effectively makes use of them during disasters
- ◆ Reconstruction and maintenance of public works facilities, such as coastal levees
- ◆ Promote the earthquake-proofing of homes and public buildings
- ◆ Establishment of disaster-resistant lifelines (electricity, gas, water and sewage, septic tanks etc.)
- ◆ Reconstruction and maintenance of roads, JR railways, and Sanriku railways, integrated with community planning while taking tsunami disaster prevention into consideration
- ◆ Development of a fast evacuation system, starting with the improvement of evacuation routes
- ◆ Promote efforts that improve the strength of regional disaster prevention capability, such as the formation of regional disaster prevention education hubs, through collaborations with universities, etc., and the cultivation and strengthening of independent disaster prevention organizations centered on the community

«Medium/Long-Term Efforts»

- ◆ Maintenance of coastal levees and other public works facilities
- ◆ Guiding building construction based upon land use that takes tsunami disaster prevention into consideration
- ◆ Maintenance of regional disaster prevention hubs that function as bases for emergency countermeasures during times of disaster (logistics terminal bases, regional medical transportation bases, etc. during a disaster)
- ◆ Construction of a system securing multiple evacuation routes etc. such that anyone, including the elderly, can easily and safely take refuge
- ◆ Maintenance of disaster resistant disaster prevention communication functions
- ◆ Promote the elimination of fringe zones for radio, which is an effective information gathering method in times of disaster
- ◆ Enrichment of disaster prevention education etc. so that the memory of the tsunami won't fade over time
- ◆ Construction of disaster-resistant lifelines such as common-use tunnels and waste water treatment facilities with strengthened disaster prevention functions
- ◆ Construction of a disaster-resistant information communication network with the critical functions of communication equipment distributed geographically, along with protection switching, and strengthened power loss countermeasures
- ◆ Promote the adoption of a system that makes the most use of renewable energy abundant in Iwate, such as geothermal energy, woody biomass, and sunlight, and whereby stable energy is provided to disaster prevention hubs, homes, and businesses even during emergencies
- ◆ Promote local anticrime activities

Efforts centered on stage two are written in “Medium/Long-Term Efforts,” but efforts are included here that are planned to start in stage two but will not be completed within the period, or that exceed the plan timeline.

Development of rich and comfortable living environments that keep “the homeland” in mind

《Urgent Efforts》

- ◆ Urgent restoration of infrastructure, such as sewage treatment facilities and roads, which support the lives of the residents

《Short-Term Efforts》

- ◆ Maintenance of infrastructure, such as roads that support new living environments and sewage treatment facilities, by taking the intentions of the residents into consideration
- ◆ Promote people-friendly town planning based on a philosophy of universal design
- ◆ Promote regional planning that is beautiful and appealing to the residents, allowing them to maintain love for and pride in the region's history and culture
- ◆ Foster and maintain a culture of disaster prevention by preserving remains of the disaster, reinforcing disaster prevention education, and so on

《Medium/Long-Term Efforts》

- ◆ Hold events that allow the memories of the earthquake and tsunami to be passed on to future generations and maintain facilities such as memorial parks

Ensuring Safety

II. Traffic Network

Construction of a disaster-resistant traffic network

《Urgent Efforts》

- ◆ Urgent reconstruction of roads and securing detours for emergency transportation, etc.
- ◆ Promote the utilization of public quays and secure waterways for the re-establishment of harbor functions

《Short-Term Efforts》

- ◆ Reconstruction and maintenance of public works facilities such as roads and harbors
- ◆ Emphasized maintenance of arterial high-standard highway networks, etc. to be used as roads for reconstruction (the Sanriku Jūkan Expressway, Sanriku-Kita Road, and Hachinohe-Kuji Expressway, which run vertically through the Sanriku coastal region, and the horizontal Northeast Ōdan Kamaishi Akita Line and Miyako-Morioka cross road, which connect the inland region and Sanriku coastal region)
- ◆ Enhance earthquake resistance of emergency transportation roads and maintain road disaster prevention facilities
- ◆ Reconstruction and maintenance of roads, JR railways, and Sanriku railways, which are integrated with community planning and have taken tsunami disaster prevention into consideration (restated)
- ◆ Enhancement of the disaster handling capabilities of Hanamaki Airport

《Medium/Long-Term Efforts》

- ◆ Construct an arterial high-standard highway network to be used as roads for reconstruction
- ◆ Construct a highly reliable road network that includes national routes and prefectural routes that complement the arterial network
- ◆ Expand the functions of harbors by maintaining strengthened quays, etc. that are earthquake-resistant
- ◆ Maintain access roads to tourist sites and production bases for industrial products, agricultural and marine products, etc.

Support the rebuilding of living environments and stabilization of the survivors' lives

«Urgent Efforts»

- ◆ Temporary transfer to lodging facilities in the short term
- ◆ Support in the maintenance of survivor charts in order to understand the situation of rebuilding survivors' lives
- ◆ Support aimed at eliminating overlapping mortgages
- ◆ Support through donations and support money for rebuilding survivors' lives
- ◆ Support survivors' lives through donations such as social welfare funds and disaster relief funds
- ◆ Support foreign residents and survivors through implementation of multilingual consultation services and information provision
- ◆ Early construction of temporary housing
- ◆ Effective utilization of empty dwellings, such as public housing
- ◆ Alleviate the burden of rent on survivors living in public housing, etc.
- ◆ Maintain a system that allows for survivors to consult on their homes and living situations in order to stabilize their lives
- ◆ Support in the repair of damaged homes and building of new homes
- ◆ Support in the operation of bus routes that connect shelters and temporary emergency homes to schools, hospitals, etc.

«Short-Term Efforts»

- ◆ Support consultation for the restoration of survivors' livelihoods
- ◆ Improved consultation function through cooperation with relevant entities such as NPOs and commissioned welfare volunteers etc.
- ◆ Promote the supply of safe, good-quality public rental housing such as disaster recovery public housing
- ◆ Build and enhance various support systems aimed at rebuilding homes
- ◆ Promote the supply of new homes and residential land that allows survivors to live in a safe and secure manner

«Medium/Long-Term Efforts»

- ◆ Promote the supply of new homes and residential land that allows survivors to live in a safe and secure manner (restated)
- ◆ Support consultation for the restoration of survivors' livelihoods (restated)
- ◆ Promote the supply of condominium housing through cooperation with private enterprises
- ◆ Maintain complex apartments that take evacuation functions and regional communities into consideration
- ◆ Maintain public housing that can support the elderly
- ◆ Make housing for the elderly with widespread private services
- ◆ Support the maintenance of smooth communication between cities, towns, villages, and local residents utilizing ICT (information communication technology)

Sustain and create employment, support the employment situation

«Urgent Efforts»

- ◆ Sustain employment of workers through employment adjustment subsidies, employment insurance, etc.
- ◆ Implement touring consultation services and establish employment and labor consultation services
- ◆ Implementation of fine-tuned life and work support through one-stop services such as regional job cafes
- ◆ Support employment matching for increased employment due to reconstruction demands and job creation through the utilization of various employment funds
- ◆ Expand vocational training for reemployment such as training construction machinery operators to meet the demand created by reconstruction

«Short-Term Efforts»

- ◆ Support aimed at securing companies that will accept unemployed individuals who were affected by the disaster, request expansion of employment to companies in inland regions

《Medium/Long-Term Efforts》

- ◆ Support the creation of stable employment sites through the early restoration of regional industry
- ◆ Establish package type government subsidy systems that combine equipment etc. subsidies and personnel costs support
- ◆ Human resource cultivation in new industrial fields through the implementation of job training, etc.

Rebuilding Lives

II. Health, Medical Care, and Welfare

○ Maintain a high-quality, disaster-resistant health/medical care/welfare system

《Urgent Efforts》

- ◆ Support operation systems such as maintaining temporary medical clinics (including pharmacies) and dispatching medical staff etc.
- ◆ Restore the medical treatment functions of core hospitals in the coastal region
- ◆ Support the restoration of clinics that provide familiar medical support through family doctors etc.
- ◆ Maintain support hubs in temporary housing regions that provide comprehensive support such as consultation, daily care service, visitation care/nursing, and lifestyle support etc.
- ◆ Enhance care prevention and nursing/disabled welfare services for handling changes in living environments such as migration from shelters to temporary housing
- ◆ Restore facilities covered by long-term care insurance and nursing service offices etc., and support operations systems
- ◆ Restore disabled welfare facilities and disabled welfare service offices etc., and support operations systems
- ◆ Secure locations for the quick rehabilitation of disabled children
- ◆ Restore day-care centers, children's centers, and after school children's clubs etc., and support operations systems

《Short-Term Efforts》

- ◆ Cultivation of various human resources and focused securing of health/medical care/welfare workers, such as doctors, dentists, pharmacists, nurses, health workers, nutritionists, and caregivers, in affected regions
- ◆ Strengthen and enrich medical support systems that integrate and move forward medical treatment, health activities, and mental health care coordinating with DMAT (Disaster Medical Assistance Team) activities at the initial disaster outbreak
- ◆ Enhancement and strengthening of transportation systems such as the introduction of helicopter ambulances and the maintenance of helicopter transport hubs
- ◆ Strengthen the functions of disaster base hospitals by stocking pharmaceuticals etc., and strengthening base medical support functions etc.
- ◆ Planned stockpiling of pharmaceuticals, clinical materials, and fuel etc., and reconstruction of procurement systems
- ◆ Enrich and strengthen the emergency equipment of disaster base hospitals, such as independent power generators and communication devices etc.

《Medium/Long-Term Efforts》

- ◆ Maintain and support medical institutions (preparation, coordinated with town planning, for migration to high ground; enhancing disaster handling functions)
- ◆ Reconstruct a health/medical/welfare network including remote medical services
- ◆ Construction of comprehensive regional care systems that aim to enrich medical treatment and nursing in the region and maintenance of core long-term care facilities and nursing service offices etc.
- ◆ Maintain disabled welfare facilities and disabled welfare service offices etc. that will become the hub of the disabled welfare services in the region
- ◆ Enrich and strengthen specialized consultation support systems for disabled children
- ◆ Maintenance and enrichment of day-care centers and after school children's clubs etc. that correspond to the child raising needs of the affected region
- ◆ Maintain health centers and social welfare facilities etc. in cities, towns, and villages that have disaster

- prevention functions
- ◆ Maintain complex publically constructed and privately operated facilities that operate, all in the same building, “disaster prevention hub facilities” that have disaster prevention activities and disaster prevention learning functions etc., along with “comprehensive health and welfare facilities” that have the functions of child welfare facilities and facilities for the elderly etc.

○ Sustain/enhance health, promote mental health care and support children in care

《Urgent Efforts》

- ◆ Support health activities, nutritional guidance, and oral care activities etc. through public health nurses and nutritionists for handling changes in survivors’ situations, for example, migration from shelters to temporary housing
- ◆ Support restoring the functions of health centers in cities, towns and villages
- ◆ Implement “mental health care” for residents and support staff etc. through “Mental Health Care Teams”
- ◆ Implement training for support staff such as day-care center staff and administrative officers etc.
- ◆ Maintain and restore emotional stability to children through providing places to play etc.
- ◆ Ensure adequate environments for the upbringing of affected orphans through the implementation of personal visits, and investigations

《Short-Term Efforts》

- ◆ Establish “Mental Health Care Centers” (tentative name) and care centers etc. in the region to handle technical support for support staff
- ◆ Business support etc. to psychiatric institutions
- ◆ Establish “Children’s Mental Health Care Centers” for the mental health care of children and technical support of support staff
- ◆ Implement adequate consultation and information provision related to the upbringing of children through children’s consultation offices etc. according to changes in the needs of affected orphans as they grow

《Medium/Long-Term Efforts》

- ◆ Promote health building activities that take into account new regional community activities
- ◆ Reconstruct and enrich a health building network that is coordinated with regional volunteer activities
- ◆ Enhance the psychiatric care network with “Mental Health Care Centers” (tentative name) and regional care centers at its core
- ◆ Provide specialized care for post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and other stress related disorders
- ◆ Implement mental health care for children through collaboration with “Children’s Mental Health Care Centers”, day-care centers, children’s centers, child and family support centers, and schools etc.
- ◆ Continue family care of affected orphans through related foster parents etc.
- ◆ Self- support aimed at stabilizing the lives of single-parent families, etc.

Rebuilding Lives

III. Education and Culture

○ Implement fine-tuned school education, and maintain/enrich educational environments

《Urgent Efforts》

- ◆ Adequate support for children’s mental health by dispatching clinical psychologists from both inside and outside Iwate Prefecture to affected schools
- ◆ Promote “Iwate Reconstruction Education” based on experiences of the great earthquake and tsunami
- ◆ Maintain and restore school facilities and secure means for students and teachers to get to school
- ◆ Quick normalization of school operations and school education
- ◆ Additional teachers to academically support children affected by the disaster
- ◆ Create benefit scholarship systems that utilize the Iwate Hope for learning Fund in order to support children who lost their parents in the earthquake and tsunami
- ◆ Secure dwelling environments for teaching staff and maintain mental and physical care systems

《Short-Term Efforts》

- ◆ Dispatch staff from the “Mental Health Care Teams for Iwate’s Children” to public schools both inside and outside of Iwate
- ◆ Create “Mental Health Care” programs etc. and establish consultation services with clinical psychologists in Iwate
- ◆ Amass and utilize case examples of “Iwate Reconstruction Education”

《Medium/Long-Term Efforts》

- ◆ Enrich mental health support for child students
- ◆ Carry out “Iwate Reconstruction Education” to its fullest and support the efforts of all schools
- ◆ Promote the maintenance of school facilities with enhanced disaster prevention functions
- ◆ Arrange teachers and appoint personnel according to the situations of each school that has children enrolled who were affected by the disaster
- ◆ Continuous support through the maintenance of facilities, etc. where students can interact, and benefit scholarship systems that utilize the Iwate Education Wish Fund
- ◆ Enrich physical and mental care for teaching staff
- ◆ Support for educational reconstruction with schools, households, and regions unified

○ Maintain a cultural arts environment and preserve and pass on traditional culture, etc.

《Urgent Efforts》

- ◆ Restore and preserve historical materials and cultural assets of affected regions

《Short-Term Efforts》

- ◆ Provide support to re-establish functions and restore cultural arts facilities, etc.
- ◆ Support survivors by providing places where they can interact and have the opportunity to appreciate cultural arts
- ◆ Support the culture club activities of junior and senior high school students
- ◆ Support in the re-establishment of traditional folk performance arts of affected regions
- ◆ Support cultural arts activities in each region
- ◆ Coordination with development operations related to the reconstruction of damaged regions, promotion of establishment and examination of the buried cultural property investigation systems

《Medium/Long-Term Efforts》

- ◆ Support in the maintenance of cultural arts facilities, etc.
- ◆ Support efforts of culture and art activities performed at schools etc.
- ◆ Utilization of historical materials and cultural assets of affected regions
- ◆ Preservation of the traditional folk performance arts of the affected regions and supporting them being passed on
- ◆ Organization and utilization of unearthed materials, and continuous examination of buried cultural property

○ Maintain social education and lifelong learning environments

《Short-Term Efforts》

- ◆ Support restoration of social educational facilities such as community centers and libraries etc.
- ◆ Support the restarting of operations at each facility, and support social education moving towards region building
- ◆ Promote the creation of places for child students in affected regions utilizing regional human talent
- ◆ Support the reconstruction of systems for educational promotion campaign efforts

《Medium/Long-Term Efforts》

- ◆ Support and maintain social educational facilities such as community centers and libraries etc.
- ◆ Support human resource development and business enhancement for social educational facilities
- ◆ Promote the creation of systems that support school education and social education through regional human talent
- ◆ Promote efforts for the resolution of regional issues via educational promotion campaigns

○ Maintain a sports and recreation environment

《Short-Term Efforts》

- ◆ Support and maintenance of sports/recreation facilities
- ◆ Medical support and environmental maintenance supporting sports activities health-building
- ◆ Provide support information concerning locations for sports activities and athletic supplies etc.
- ◆ Support participation in the various competitions of junior and senior high school student sports club activities
- ◆ Support the operations systems of sports/recreation activities groups
- ◆ Support the holding of sports events etc. and participation in them

《Medium/Long-Term Efforts》

- ◆ Support maintenance of sports/recreation facilities
- ◆ Support health-building and sports activities that utilize medical support
- ◆ Support the stimulation of comprehensive regional sports clubs

Rebuilding Lives

IV. Regional Communities

○ Regenerate and stimulate regional communities

《Urgent Efforts》

- ◆ Support the maintenance of temporary assembly facilities in order to keep the regional community alive and maintain mutual communication with previous residents in the case of people living in temporary housing etc.
- ◆ Establish close consultation services for temporary housing etc. and deploy lifestyle support consultants
- ◆ Implement safety/watch activities for temporary housing etc.

《Short-Term Efforts》

- ◆ Cultivate human talent to support and lead regional community activities, and support regional community activities
- ◆ Support reconstruction activities in which the NPOs and businesses that make up the “New Public Commons” are the leaders
- ◆ Support regional community planning activities that make use of regional resources, such as traditional culture
- ◆ Promote disaster volunteer activities
- ◆ Promote welfare shelter arrangements and the creation of a welfare map
- ◆ Construct support systems for times of disaster through welfare specialists, and construct a useful database of individuals requiring aid for times of disaster
- ◆ Support employment of the disabled in affected regions and maintain centers to support the securing of markets for business

《Medium/Long-Term Efforts》

- ◆ Maintain apartment buildings that can be used as evacuation facilities and for regional community functions (repeated)
- ◆ In order to promote the independent reconstruction of affected areas, in addition to drafting and implementing

regional building plans for regional community restoration, support collaboration and cross-regional efforts between regional communities

- ◆ Support the independent efforts of local residents that lead toward the model regional community restoration that cities, towns, and villages are striving for
- ◆ Create opportunities for foreign residents etc. to interact, and support participation in regional community activities
- ◆ Construct one-stop consultation systems related to welfare
- ◆ Promote regional welfare activities through the reorganization of district division for welfare commissioners
- ◆ Foster new mutual support within a region through regional welfare activities coordinators
- ◆ Support the creation and operation of lifestyle support services for the elderly and disabled etc. through resident participation
- ◆ Promote participation of the elderly in welfare community building
- ◆ Construct lifestyle support systems for the disabled with regional welfare facilities at the core
- ◆ Unified maintenance of business facilities and space for employment of the disabled

Rebuilding Lives

V. Administrative Functions

○ Re-establish administrative functions

《Urgent Efforts》

- ◆ Human support through the dispatch of general workers and specialists from the prefecture and municipalities from both within and outside Iwate
- ◆ Support aimed at the quick restoration of the functions of public institutions and for the maintenance of basic materials necessary for city, town and village administration

《Short-Term Efforts》

- ◆ Provide technical advice to municipalities developing reconstruction plans etc. and implementing reconstruction work etc.

《Medium-Term Efforts》

- ◆ Advice and support when collaborations between municipalities are required, such as the commission of work and collaborative establishment of institutions stipulated in the Local Autonomy Act by affected municipalities
- ◆ Support the introduction of ICT (Information Communication Technology) into the public services of cities, towns and villages

○ Establish a fishing industry and aquaculture industry centered on fisheries cooperatives

《Urgent Efforts》

- ◆ Support the establishment of an integrated purchasing/shared use system for production means, such as fishing boats and aquaculture facilities, by fisheries cooperatives
- ◆ Support the quick restoration of shared use facilities, such as aquaculture facilities, and buy fishing boats in bulk so that seaweed cultivation and almadraba fishing of autumn salmon, etc. can be resumed
- ◆ Promote the restoration of seedling production facilities for abalone, etc., and the urgent restoration of salmon hatcheries that can be used for this season so that the stocking salmon, abalone, etc. can be resumed
- ◆ Support lives through the removal of disaster waste (rubble) and the examination of fishing harbors and fishing grounds by fishermen
- ◆ Support for the elimination of overlapping debt of producers/manufacturers etc. coordinated with relevant institutions etc.

《Short-Term Efforts》

- ◆ Support the restoration and maintenance of fishing boats and shared use facilities by fisheries cooperatives
- ◆ Support the restoration and maintenance of seedling production facilities for abalone, etc., and salmon hatcheries
- ◆ Support the securing and cultivation of leaders through the cultivation of cooperatives and the utilization of shared use systems

《Medium/Long-Term Efforts》

- ◆ Establish efficient seedling production systems for salmon, abalone, etc. in collaboration with fisheries cooperatives, etc.

○ Establish a distribution/processing system centered on fish markets in production regions

《Urgent Efforts》

- ◆ Support the maintenance of equipment and devices, and the urgent restoration of facilities necessary for the resumption and stable operation of core fish markets in production regions
- ◆ Support the urgent restoration of disposal facilities for the harvest of autumn salmon
- ◆ Support the restoration and maintenance of shared use facilities, such as freezing/refrigeration facilities and processing facilities, aimed at the resumption of operations
- ◆ Facilities/equipment maintenance subsidies and coordination of temporary plant loan operations by the government etc.
- ◆ Support the regeneration of businesses through the enhancement of financing/subsidy systems and support aimed at eliminating overlapping debt through the use of reconstruction support funds, etc.
- ◆ Promotion of efforts aimed at eradicating harmful rumors, and safety countermeasures related to radioactive materials
- ◆ Support cooperation among business cooperatives etc. in collaboration with commercial and industrial support groups etc., and promote collaboration between businesses with regional core businesses at the center such that all subsidy and financing systems can be utilized smoothly

《Short-Term Efforts》

- ◆ Support the restoration and maintenance of facilities and equipment of fish markets in production regions according to the functions of the markets and the harvesting conditions of the products
- ◆ Support the restoration and maintenance of facilities and equipment that are capable of handling advanced sanitation/freshness management in the core fish markets in production regions

《Medium/Long-Term Efforts》

- ◆ Establish a distribution (fish market) processing system that can achieve high productivity and high added values through collaborations between companies and the accumulation of processing functions
- ◆ Support development of products with high added value through utilization of hope funds and agriculture/industry/commerce cooperative funds etc.
- ◆ Support the revival of the Sanriku brand and its expansion into foreign and domestic markets

○ **Maintain fishing harbors, etc.**

《Urgent Efforts》

- ◆ Removal of disaster waste (rubble) and objects hindering waterways and anchorages in order to re-establish the mooring and anchoring of fishing boats in harbors
- ◆ Removal of disaster waste (rubble) in fishing grounds in order to resume production
- ◆ Urgent restoration of coastal protection facilities and harbors in order to secure functions and safety

《Short-Term Efforts》

- ◆ Restoration and maintenance of fishing harbors and fishing grounds according to the functions required for safe securing of fishing boats and product harvesting conditions
- ◆ Restoration and maintenance of coastal protection facilities and fishing village living environment infrastructure in order to create a disaster-resistant and comfortable fishing village environment

《Medium/Long-Term Efforts》

- ◆ Restoration and maintenance of coastal protection facilities and fishing harbor/fishing ground/fishing village environment infrastructure based on the direction of fishing industry regeneration, and regional disaster prevention countermeasures and regional community planning

○ **Achieve an agricultural industry with high productivity and profitability utilizing regional characteristics**

《Urgent Efforts》

- ◆ Implement salt removal measures and the quick removal of disaster waste (rubble) from farms, etc.
- ◆ Urgent restoration of agricultural production infrastructure, such as farms, farm roads, and water facilities, aimed at the quick resumption of farming
- ◆ Support the restoration of shared use facilities, such as grain elevators and agricultural warehouses
- ◆ Urgent restoration of coastal protection facilities, etc. in order to secure functions and safety for the foreseeable future
- ◆ Promote the introduction of fall and winter vegetables (such as cabbages) and the resumption of agricultural processing, aimed at the securing of income for the foreseeable future
- ◆ Promotion of efforts aimed at eradicating harmful rumors, and safety countermeasures related to radioactive materials (restated)
- ◆ Support for the elimination of overlapping debt of producers/manufacturers etc. coordinated with relevant institutions etc. (restated)

《Short-Term Efforts》

- ◆ Support the securing of stable markets and establishment of a production system aimed at production expansion of agricultural products
- ◆ Cultivation of a management body aimed at diversified management, such as the supply of local dishes and agricultural product processing
- ◆ Restoration and maintenance of agricultural production infrastructure, such as farms, farm roads, and water facilities
- ◆ Restoration and maintenance of coastal protection facilities and agricultural village living environment infrastructure in order to create a disaster-resistant and comfortable agricultural village environment
- ◆ Support the securing and cultivation of leaders through the expanded introduction of highly profitable gardening products and the promotion of the use and accumulation of farmland through the maintenance of an agricultural production infrastructure

《Medium/Long-Term Efforts》

- ◆ Expansion of agriculture in conjunction with regional industries, such as the livestock industry and food industry, and the creation of gardening production regions that benefit from the cool summer and warm winter weather of the coastal region
- ◆ Restoration and maintenance of coastal protection facilities and an agricultural production infrastructure and agricultural village living environment infrastructure based on the direction of regional community planning and regional disaster prevention countermeasures, such as the maintenance of fields integrated with disaster restoration
- ◆ Securing and training new farmers and new leaders for local businesses etc. via collaboration with cities, towns and villages, and groups

○ Regenerate processing systems, etc. by utilizing regional timber

《Urgent Efforts》

- ◆ Support the restoration and maintenance of mechanical equipment and facilities, such as plywood factories that utilize regional timber, in which operations can be restarted quickly
- ◆ Support the expansion of the raw wood market, in which distribution has slowed down as a result of damages to regional plywood factories, etc.
- ◆ Support re-equipment of high-performance forestry machinery etc. through forestry cooperatives
- ◆ Quick removal of disaster waste (rubble) from tide water protection forests, etc.
- ◆ Urgent restoration of coastal protection facilities in order to secure functions and safety for the foreseeable future
- ◆ Support for the elimination of overlapping debt of producers/manufacturers etc. coordinated with relevant institutions etc. (restated)

《Short-Term Efforts》

- ◆ Support the restoration and maintenance of mechanical equipment and facilities of plywood factories and other factories that have sustained heavy damage
- ◆ Promote restoration and reforestation in vacant sites due to forest fires

《Medium/Long-Term Efforts》

- ◆ Restoration and maintenance of coastal protection facilities and tide water protection forests based on the direction of regional community planning and regional disaster prevention countermeasures

Regenerating Industries

II. Commerce and Industry

○ Support for rebuilding small and medium sized businesses and efforts to promote them

《Urgent Efforts》

- ◆ Maintenance of a consistent business regeneration support system that provides support for new loans, etc., support aimed at the elimination of overlapping debt through reconstruction support funds, etc.
- ◆ Support the securing of temporary work/business space through the maintenance of temporary shops and plants etc. and the arrangement of vacant plants/complexes
- ◆ Support the recovery of lost business function in the region through the opening of temporary shopping districts etc.
- ◆ Implement financing support through the expansion of financing systems and the establishment of subsidy systems etc. in order to aid the quick resumption of business
- ◆ Establish one-stop consulting systems that can handle various types of consultation through the increased dispatch of specialists in collaboration with the government and commercial and industrial support groups
- ◆ Support cooperative business between business cooperatives etc. and promote collaboration between businesses with regional core businesses at the center

- ◆ Implement the proactive communication of information both domestically and internationally that supports local affected industries, cooperate with reconstruction support fairs all over the country, and utilize product test sales shops in the Tokyo metropolitan area
- ◆ Promotion of efforts aimed at eradicating harmful rumors, and safety countermeasures related to radioactive materials (restated)

《Short-Term Efforts》

- ◆ Continuous financial and systemic support aimed at the stabilization of the management of rebuilt companies
- ◆ Various tax privileges and local tax exemptions through the utilization of special zone systems etc.

《Medium/Long-Term Efforts》

- ◆ Promotion of the advancement and stabilization of the management of regionally-based small- and medium-sized companies
- ◆ Promote a food industry that implements high productivity and high value adding through collaboration with primary industries
- ◆ Support the revival of the Sanriku brand and its expansion into foreign and domestic markets (restated)
- ◆ Support and promote the reconstruction of shopping districts in collaboration with new town planning

○ New manufacturing industries

《Urgent Efforts》

- ◆ Maintenance of a consistent business regeneration support system that provides support for new loans, etc., support aimed at the elimination of overlapping debt through reconstruction support funds, etc. (restated)
- ◆ Support the securing of temporary work/business space through the maintenance of temporary shops and plants etc. and the arrangement of vacant plants/complexes (restated)
- ◆ Fine-tuned support for the quick restoration of damaged companies such as promoting financing support and intercompany collaboration
- ◆ Promotion of efforts aimed at eradicating harmful rumors, and safety countermeasures related to radioactive materials (restated)

《Short-Term Efforts》

- ◆ Continuous financial and systemic support aimed at the stabilization of the management of rebuilt companies (restated)
- ◆ Various tax privileges and local tax exemptions through the utilization of special zone systems etc. (restated)
- ◆ Promote mutual support between companies by establishing a network with inland manufacturing companies
- ◆ Supply the expansion of business transactions and re-establishment and maintenance of supply chains
- ◆ Support efforts for the implementation of site training and internships etc. through collaboration between schools and industry

《Medium/Long-Term Efforts》

- ◆ In addition to promoting the accumulation of companies that function as driving forces, strengthen the pipe between coastal companies and related companies in inland regions and support the reconstruction of coastal manufacturing companies
- ◆ Implement necessary easing of regulations in order to stimulate industry through the promotion of new business locations, and support full-scale operation through plant maintenance etc.
- ◆ In order to increase the ability of the regional industry to compete, cultivate industrial personnel through cooperation with industry, academia and the government
- ◆ Promote science and technology, academic research, and the formation of research bases that make use of the resources and characteristics of Iwate/Sanriku, such as the attraction of the International Linear Collider (ILC) etc.
- ◆ Maintain various infrastructures for a disaster-resistant low-carbon society, and create new industry through the lure of a cutting-edge IT industry etc.

○ Regeneration of tourist resources and creation of new appeal

《Urgent Efforts》

- ◆ Implement financing support through the expansion of financing systems and the establishment of subsidy systems etc. in order to aid the quick resumption of business (restated)
- ◆ Maintenance of a consistent business regeneration support system that provides support for new loans, etc., support aimed at the elimination of overlapping debt through reconstruction support funds, etc. (restated)

《Short-Term Efforts》

- ◆ Continuous financial and systemic support aimed at the stabilization of the management of rebuilt companies (restated)
- ◆ Various tax privileges and local tax exemptions through the utilization of special zone systems etc. (restated)
- ◆ Support for the quick restoration of hands-on tourist attractions and material unique to Sanriku
- ◆ Transmit information about the appeal of Sanriku through travel agents etc. and reconstruction support fairs in collaboration with the fishing and food industries
- ◆ Support for the cultivation of tourism reconstruction leaders through the utilization of tourism coordinators etc.
- ◆ Promote contact with nature through the restoration and maintenance of facilities such as nature park paths etc.
- ◆ Maintain nature park facilities that can be utilized in times of disaster

《Medium/Long-Term Efforts》

- ◆ Promote the creation of tourist site platforms in which residents, NPOs and the administration etc. have been integrated, and cooperation between a broad range of industries related to tourism
- ◆ Reconstruct Sanriku coast tourism through the development of new tourism resources etc. linked to the reconstruction of the aquaculture industry
- ◆ Promote tourism with new appeal through tsunami/disaster prevention research bases, geoparks, etc.

○ Prefecture-wide efforts to attract visitors in coordination with reconstruction efforts

《Urgent Efforts》

- ◆ Support efforts (make connections/be connected/sincerity movement) that aim to eliminate the general mood of restraint
- ◆ Promote publicity and tourist attraction activities through various campaigns, and promote the creation of tour packages in conjunction with reconstruction support
- ◆ Promotion of efforts aimed at eradicating harmful rumors, and safety countermeasures related to radioactive materials (restated)

《Short-Term Efforts》

- ◆ Communicate information both domestically and internationally showing appreciation for the great amount of support and encouragement received from around the country and around the world
- ◆ Implement an “Iwate Destination Campaign” with elements of support for reconstruction added
- ◆ Implement a domestic and international tourism promotion plan in conjunction with the world inscription registration of Hiraizumi’s cultural heritage
- ◆ Promote the attraction of tourists utilizing new air routes
- ◆ Expand the nonresident population by valuing new connections
- ◆ Spread the appeal of Iwate using various mediums

《Medium/Long-Term Efforts》

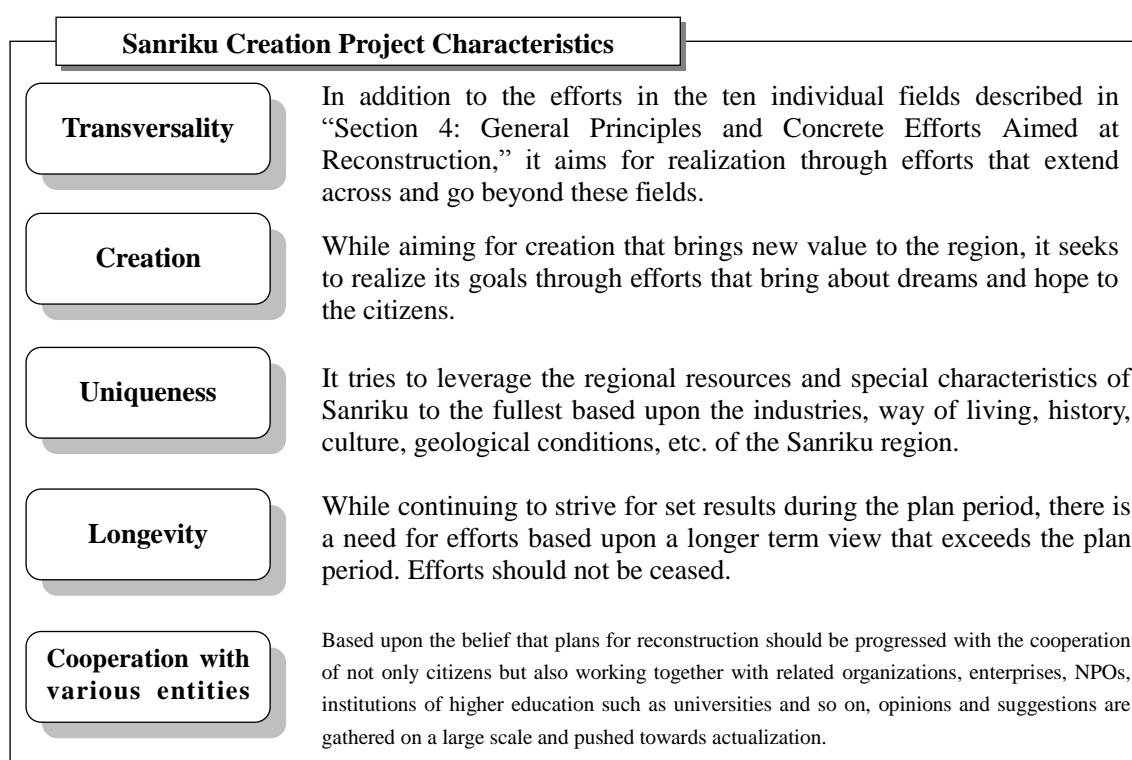
- ◆ Increase the appeal of the scenery and food of the Sanriku coast, create tourism resources using pioneering efforts aimed at tsunami disaster prevention as a factor to attract visitors, and attract tourists by transmitting this information
- ◆ Promote tourism via the attraction of national and international-scale conferences and competitions etc., and also through tours based on interaction with reconstruction support

- ◆ Promote appealing town planning with might be selected to be filming locations for TV programs and movies
- ◆ Establish Iwate as an international tourist destination, in which the best hospitality Japan has to offer, is in harmony with history, culture, lives and abundant nature

Section 5 Sanriku Creation Project

1. Approach to the “Sanriku Creation Project”

This section describes and promotes the “Sanriku Creation Project,” not only for the restoration and reconstruction of the Sanriku region, which underwent enormous damage due to the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami, but also as the leading project embodying the long-term goal of creating a new world-class Sanriku region.



2. Details of the “Sanriku Creation Project”

In this section, five projects that symbolize the creation of a new Sanriku region are described.

Furthermore, as an “open reconstruction,” these projects will be advanced with the goal of creating new value for the region, while gathering opinions and suggestions on a large scale from citizens and various organizations, etc. It is assumed that efforts matching the ideals of the project will become even more widespread and further refined, so there may be added projects and alterations or additions to efforts undertaken in the future.

On the other hand, in order to quickly realize the creation of this new Sanriku, refinement must be performed with early implementation kept in mind.

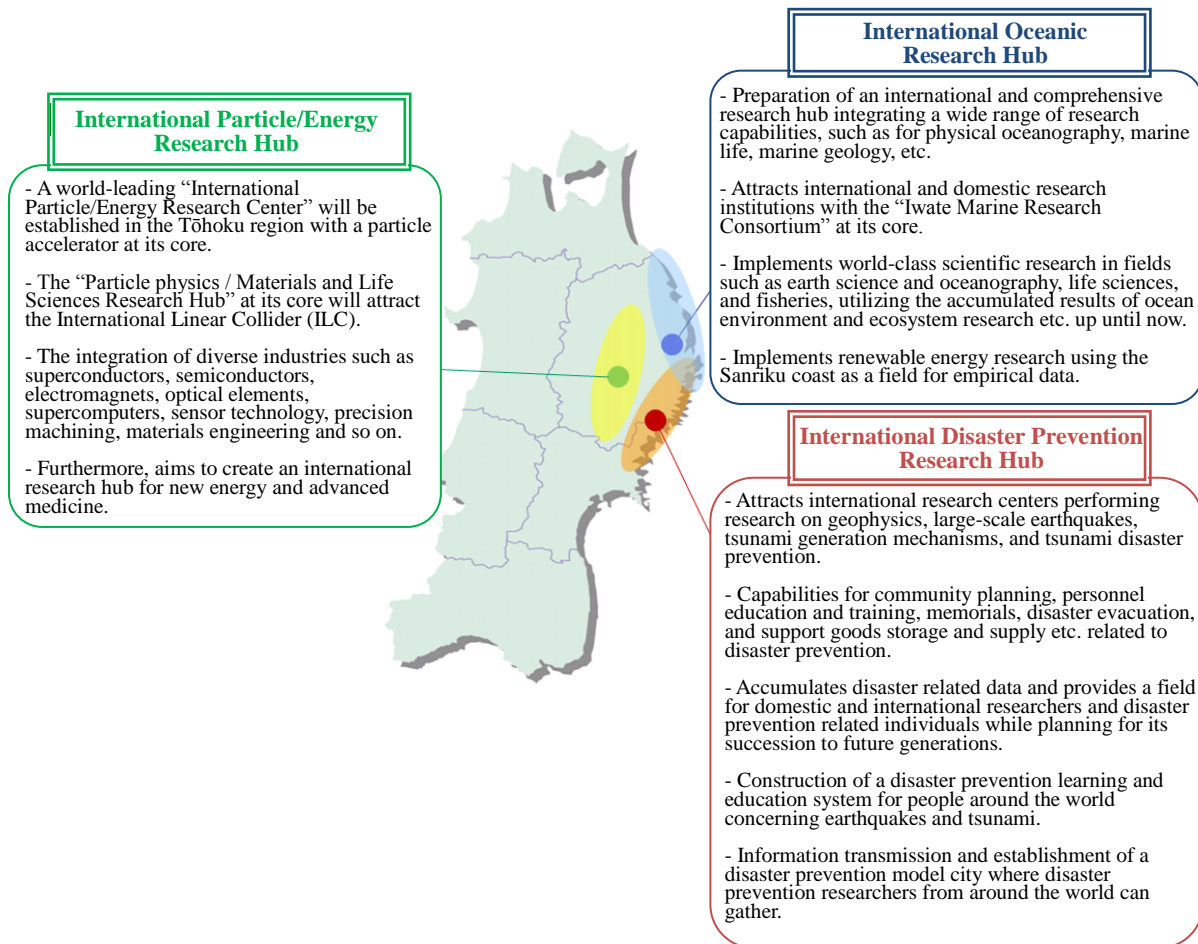
Goals

To form a world-leading international research exchange hub in Sanriku through the realization of international research projects, promotion of and network creation for earthquake/tsunami disaster prevention research and the scientific research activities of international and domestic researchers in the oceanic research field etc. all the while making full use of the sea, geology, and other natural resources and latent possibilities of the Sanriku region.

Direction of Developments

- The formation of an international disaster prevention research hub that performs earthquake and tsunami related research and studies using the Sanriku region as a research field, and the construction of an international and domestic disaster prevention research network. The promotion of communication and the exchange of information, with the research hub at the core, related to the implementation of region and community planning such that they have a strong level of disaster prevention.
- The preparation of incubation (business creation and development support) facilities for the ocean and fisheries fields through industry-academic-government cooperation, moving towards the creation of new industries etc. that utilize the sea and other natural resources of Sanriku. The formation of an ocean research hub through the promotion of scientific research related to marine environments/ecosystems, marine biotechnology, and ocean renewable energy.
- The formation of an international academic support area with the International Linear Collider (ILC) at its core, and the promotion of the integration of various related industries, such as the medical, environmental, and materials industries.
- The promotion of a geopark project that makes full use of major earthquakes and giant tsunami, which are vestiges of seismic activity, and the formation of a resulting academic/research field.

Diagram



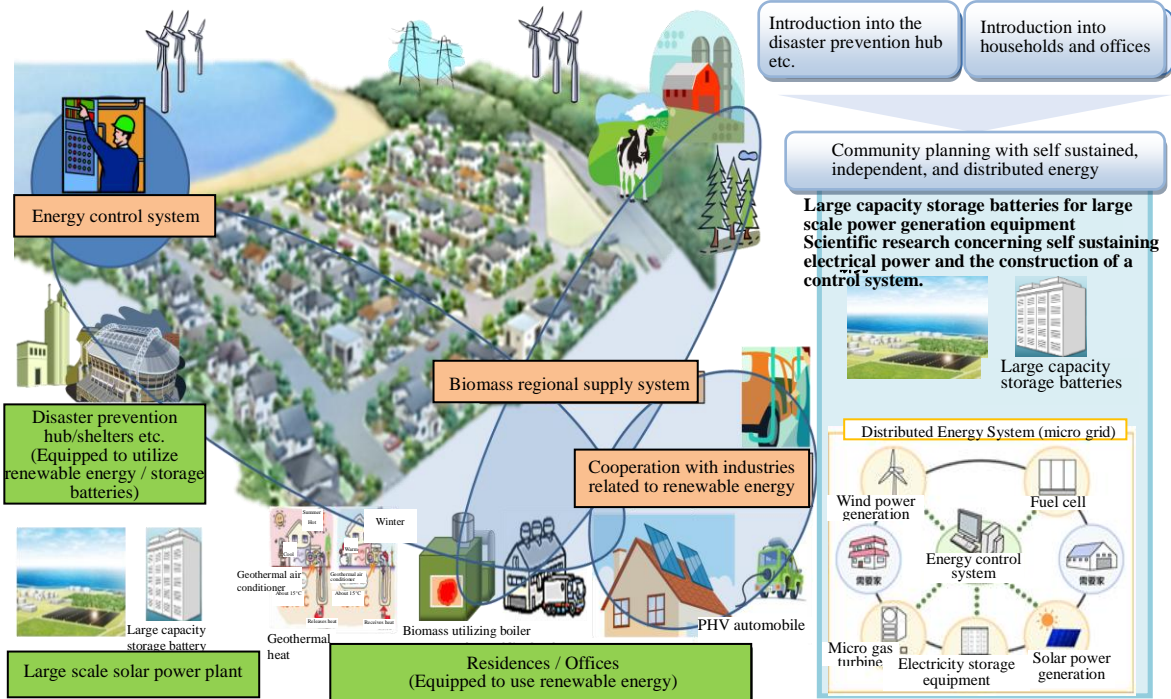
Goals

To promote the introduction of renewable energy and energy saving technologies that utilize the natural resources of the Sanriku region. To promote efforts that seek to realize an eco-town that is friendly to the environment through the construction of an independent and distributed energy supply system that can withstand disasters.

Direction of Developments

- Strive for the introduction of solar power generation equipment and air conditioners that utilize geothermal and solar heat in residences, etc. Proceed with the location of power plants that utilize sunlight, offshore wind power, geothermal energy, etc. Promotion of renewable energy utilization.
- The building of wooden housing and community facilities, etc. that utilize lumber from the region. The promotion of the effective utilization of the prefecture’s rich biomass resources, such as the construction of a local recycling system for woody biomass resources etc., including wooden disaster waste, and the preparation of a regional heating infrastructure.
- The popularization of solar power panels and wind turbine generators, LED lighting, plug-in hybrid vehicles, and electric automobiles etc., the preparation of an infrastructure for charging equipment etc., the development of fuel cell and storage battery peripheral technologies, promotion of the introduction of equipment and technologies related to renewable energy and energy conservation, and cooperation with related industries.
- The popularization of electricity storage equipment, smart meters etc. in enterprises and households. Efforts to move towards the formation of smart communities and smart cities that perform technology verification, seeking to utilize renewable energy.

Diagram



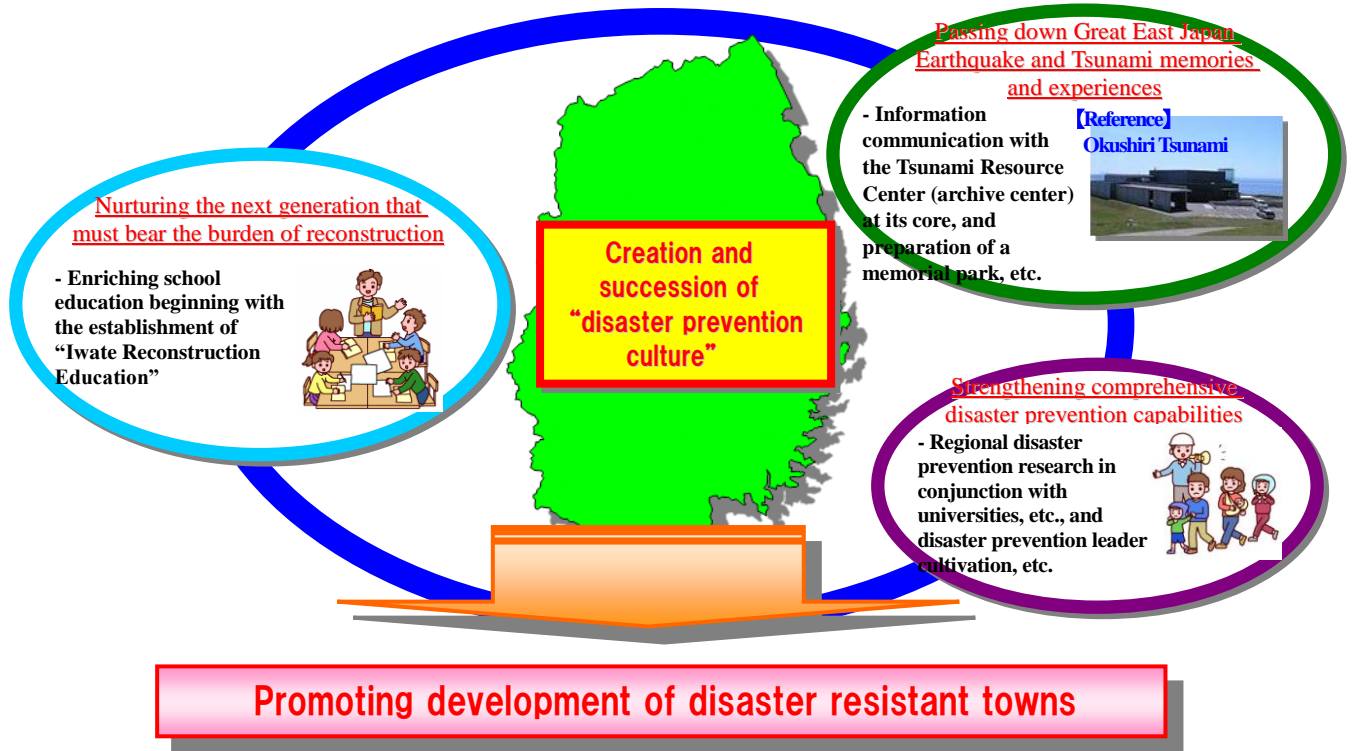
Goals

To pass down to the next generation the hopes and dreams that those sacrificed in the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami had for their hometowns along with the experiences obtained from this unprecedented disaster. To promote the creation of towns that can handle disasters well by passing those lessons on to future generations as a “disaster prevention culture,” which will improve the ability of Iwate to handle disasters.

Direction of Developments

- Earthquake and tsunami disaster record collection, the passing down of experiences to the next generation through exhibits, and information communication related to regional disaster prevention all with the Tsunami Resource Center (archive center) as the hub.
- The erection of a tsunami memorial stone in order to mourn and repose the souls of those that lost their lives. The preparation of a memorial park that functions as a disaster prevention hub.
- The holding of events for the repose of the souls of the victims and the passing down of memories of the earthquake and tsunami along with the hopes and dreams for the affected areas. Passing down memories and lessons from those who experienced the earthquake and tsunami.
- The comprehensive strengthening of disaster prevention capabilities, including the cultivation of regional disaster prevention leaders, earthquake and tsunami oral traditions and records, and working together with universities, etc. for regional disaster prevention research.
- Enriching school education, beginning with the establishment of “Iwate Reconstruction Education” based upon earthquake and tsunami experiences. Nurturing the next generation that must bear the burden of reconstruction in new school buildings with strengthened disaster prevention capabilities.

Diagram



Goals

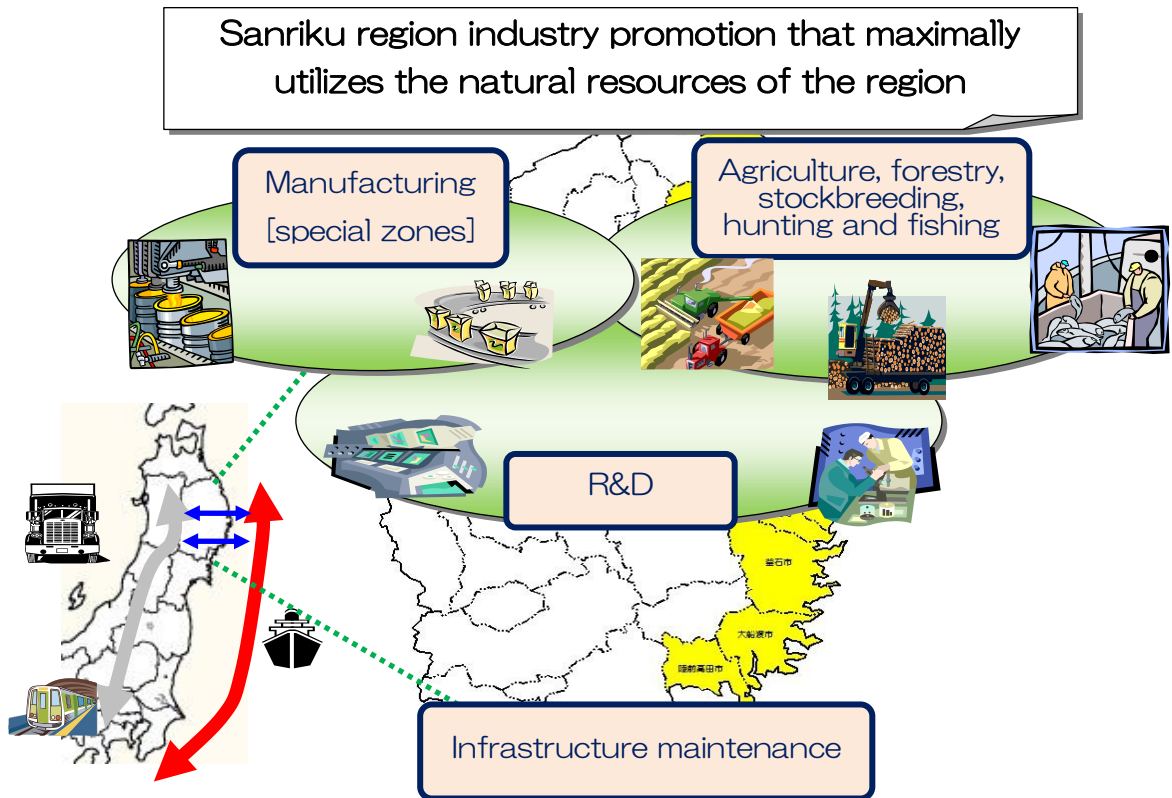
To promote an agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industry with high productivity and profitability in safe and comfortable rural areas, and to promote the manufacturing industry throughout Iwate with the inland and coastal regions unified via the promotion of comprehensive measures that utilize a special reconstruction zone system. To create new industry via the promotion of research and development, making use of the prefecture’s natural resources centered in the Sanriku region. To promote the industries of the Sanriku region as a whole from primary industries all the way to tertiary industries via the establishment of a social infrastructure that supports the new industries.

Direction of Developments

- Promotion of a unified manufacturing industry within the prefecture through the implementation of comprehensive support measures such as “special manufacturing zones” and the training of talented manufacturing personnel.
- New industry creation and hub formation for research related to advanced materials such as nano carbon utilizing cobalt alloys and various agriculture, forestry and fisheries resources, and that makes full use of the prefecture’s natural regional resources centered in the Sanriku region.
- The preparation of incubation (business creation and development support) facilities for the ocean and fisheries fields through industry-academic-government cooperation, moving towards the creation of new industries etc. that utilize the sea and other natural resources of Sanriku. The formation of an ocean research hub through the promotion of scientific research related to marine environments/ecosystems, marine biotechnology, and ocean renewable energy (restated).
- The formation of a seafood processing hub coordinated with new community planning (land use, etc.) that produces diverse products that have high added value, such as local fish markets that support a high level of sanitation and freshness control and integrated processing facility groups etc. that can realize high productivity and profitability.
- The realization of highly productive and profitable agriculture that makes full use of regional characteristics in safe and comfortable rural spaces where life is in harmony with agricultural production. For example, the formation of new production centers with large-scale horticulture complexes at their core, and sixth-order industrialization working together with regional industries, such as the livestock and food industries, etc.
- The erection of temporary housing, community facilities, etc. by building firms within the prefecture utilizing lumber produced within the prefecture, thereby stimulating the forest, forestry, and wood industries of the region and revitalizing the regional economy.

- The preparation of an infrastructure that supports industries in the Sanriku region. The construction of a disaster-resistant logistical infrastructure, communications infrastructure, etc. such that residents do not become isolated.

Diagram



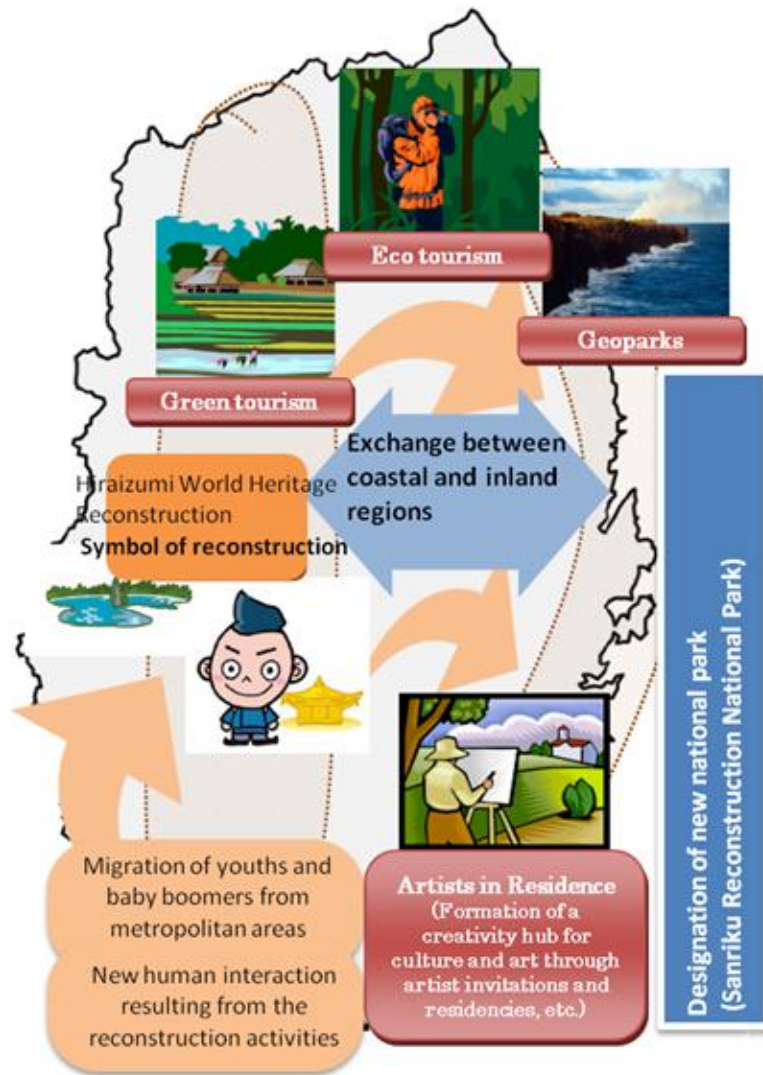
Goals

Through the development of regional tourism, etc. that takes full advantage of the increase in the non-resident population resulting from reconstruction activities, the rich and diverse natural environment, geological and geographical features, and the cultural heritage and traditional arts born in the history of Iwate and rooted in its culture, the goal is to promote permanent residence, exchange, and further promote tourism in the Sanriku region via an increase in interaction with new Iwate fans and tourists, etc.

Direction of Developments

- Supporting the revitalization of regional communities via expansion of the non-resident population by increasing interpersonal and interregional bonds and taking advantage of the spreading support and various participation from around the country and throughout the world, heading towards reconstruction.
- Using the opportunity of the world heritage inscription of the cultural heritage of Hiraizumi, the communication of the values of the Buddhist Pure Land and principles of self-reliance and mutual cooperation represented by Hiraizumi, and values based upon the idea that people should live together peacefully with others and with nature. The promotion of regional community planning that makes full use of history and culture through the promotion of broad solidarity and participation that sympathizes with that attitude.
- Promoting ecotourism, green tourism, and geo-tourism resulting from the establishment of the Sanriku Reconstruction National Park (tentative name), and exchange with local residents, etc. through the development of experience/long-stay tourism through cooperation with local industries.
- The formation of a culture and art creation hub through supporting creative activities via artists who reside long-term as a part of open reconstruction through various forms of participation. The promotion of town planning with the cultivation of regional human talent, culture and arts as its theme.

Diagram



1. Reconstruction Efforts in Conjunction with Municipalities

(1) Cooperation with Affected Municipalities

To achieve reconstruction, it is important for Iwate to develop plans with sufficient thought given to the approaches towards reconstruction and the conditions of affected municipalities, to concentrate on the efforts the prefecture is making, and to maximize support for the efforts being made by municipalities from systemic, human, and technical perspectives.

Therefore, when moving forward with reconstruction, sufficient value must be placed on damage conditions, land use conditions, industry structures, and other such regional characteristics, and efforts for achieving steady reconstruction must be made while planning for cooperation with municipalities at every stage, such as the development and implementation stages for reconstruction plans created by the affected municipalities, etc.

(2) Cooperation with Inland Municipalities

As a result of this earthquake and tsunami, municipalities from inland regions, starting with Tōno, have been continuing to provide a variety of support to the affected regions since immediately after the incident occurred, as bases of support for these affected regions.

It is important for continual efforts towards reconstruction to be made like this throughout the whole prefecture through cooperation between the coastal region and inland region. Iwate is planning to have inland municipalities cooperate while maintaining the sharing of information and exchange of opinions, and is promoting efforts for the long term while sharing the hopes and pains of the entire prefecture.

2. Cooperation with Various Organizations both Within and Outside Iwate, including Residents of the Prefecture, Concerned Organizations, Businesses, NPOs, and Institutions of Higher Learning

Since the earthquake and tsunami, the residents of Iwate have been receiving support from all over Japan and overseas. There have also been many volunteer activities to give some comfort to every individual affected by the disaster. This “New Public Commons” made up of various entities, including residents, concerned organizations in every field and region, businesses, NPOs, and institutions of higher learning, plays a large role in the reconstruction efforts being made, such as rebuilding the lives of the survivors and regenerating industries.

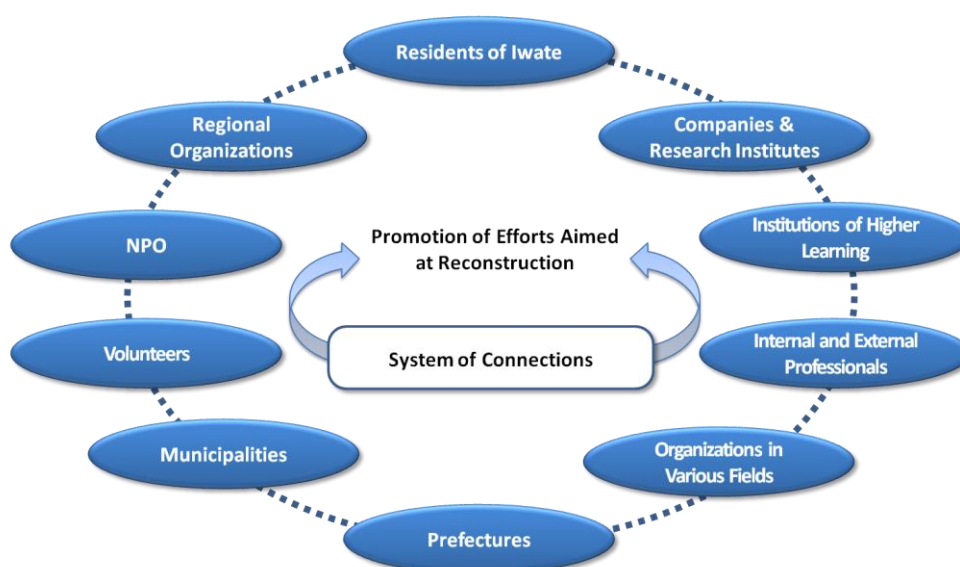
The Iwate Prefecture Resident Plan was developed to promote efforts with an approach of “regional management,” in which organizations that constitute a region’s society gather their collective strengths together. This Plan promotes the creation of a system of cooperation in order to

expand various reconstruction activities centered on the private sector, so that the “New Public Commons” can maximize its strength, and supports these activities.

Due to the disaster, connections between regions, workplaces, and homes have weakened, which has raised concerns that social isolation is occurring. In order to combat this problem, and so that reconstruction is achieved for every affected individual, attention must be paid to the development of efforts for social inclusion, including women, the elderly, the disabled, children, youth, and foreign residents.

The relationships that are growing across the country and overseas through relief and restoration efforts have been valued since immediately after the disaster, and these various connections aimed at reconstruction must continue to be broadened in the future.

Diagram of the Connections between Various Organizations Aimed at Reconstruction



3. Reconstruction Proposals, etc. as National Projects

Since the damage caused by the earthquake and tsunami was widespread and extensive, it is considered a national disaster that exceeds the scope that a prefecture and municipalities can handle alone.

Reconstruction of the damaged Tōhoku region, starting with the coastal region in Iwate, must be intertwined with efforts made by the entire country.

Therefore, the prefecture must create proposals that include the necessary national measures for reconstruction, such as aggressive support aimed at reconstruction while planning for cooperation between prefectures and municipalities, independent efforts as national projects, administrative tax measures and the loosening of regulations, priority investment in social capital, the creation of new systems aimed at the quick reconstruction of the affected regions, and so on.

Through this Plan, the efforts and direction of reconstruction in Iwate will be clarified, and the necessary proposals to the country will continue to be made.

4. Cooperation with Other Regional Public Organizations

This earthquake and tsunami caused unprecedented damage not only to Iwate, but to a widespread area encompassing Miyagi Prefecture, Fukushima Prefecture, and others as well. The impact on the social economy as the result of stagnating industrial activities, harmful rumors, and so on has been detrimental, and in order to overcome the various issues that are being faced, Iwate must not only make efforts itself, but also gain the cooperation of these other affected prefectures, as well as Hokkaidō and Tōhoku.

Since the disaster, Iwate has been receiving a great deal of support from many regional public organizations, starting with the Union of Kansai Governments, which has an on-site office in Iwate, as well as Tokyo, Shizuoka Prefecture, Nagoya, and so on. Such cooperation is suggestive of a new local autonomy. Efforts must continue to be made while using the strength of such cooperation with regional public organizations.

5. A Reflection of the Opinions and Advice by the Experts

This Plan is grounded on scientific and technical knowledge, with a basic approach of long-term support for the reconstruction of the affected municipalities. It is developed based on the opinions and requests related to reconstruction in a variety of fields within Iwate, starting with the affected regions and survivors, on the basis of deliberations of the Iwate Prefecture Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Reconstruction Committee, which in turn are based on technical opinions and advice, as well as field surveys conducted by experts and researchers of tsunami damage prevention, civil engineering, and urban planning.

Plan developments are also being made after gathering the valuable opinions, advice, and ideas from the experts regarding reconstruction from Iwate, the rest of Japan, and overseas, which are being utilized as reference for specific reconstruction efforts.

In particular, the Sanriku Creation Project, which is aimed at the creation of a new world-class Sanriku region, is being implemented as a means of achieving the future dreams and hopes of the residents of Iwate. It will continue to be fleshed out while taking the opinions and advice of the experts from both within and outside Iwate, as well as from overseas, into account, based on a standpoint of “open reconstruction.”

6. Securement of Financial Resources for Reconstruction

For the purposes of reconstruction, an increase in the national subsidy burden ratio, expansion of

subsidy coverage targets, flexibility in selection standards, and other such measures that form the basis of strong national support are indispensable, and will be strongly demanded of the Japanese national government.

Even if the national subsidy burden ratio is increased and targets of subsidy coverage are expanded, the expenses that each region will have to bear will be enormous, and it will also be important to implement individual, fine-tuned operations in order to fill in the gaps in the national subsidy system, which means that financial resources to cover these regions' burdens must be enhanced and secured. It will also be necessary to develop highly flexible efforts for achieving regional originality and ingenuity, such as lump reconstruction subsidies, so such things will also be strongly demanded of the Japanese national government.

An Iwate Forest Development Prefectural Tax and Industrial Waste Tax were implemented in Iwate as taxes unique to the prefecture, and policies were developed in order to achieve the objectives of each. However, they will also be utilized for the purposes of reconstruction within the scope of the point of the taxation systems.

7. Management of Plan Progression

Regarding management of plan progression, in order to achieve swift reconstruction, the policies, operations, and progress of implementation conditions will be clarified based on Plan management cycles, Plan effectiveness will be increased, steady progress of the Plan will be carried out, and connections to subsequent efforts will be made.

Appendix

1. Promotion System

1. Iwate Prefecture Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Reconstruction Committee Members, Observers and Expert Committee Members

[Committee]

(19 members as of August 3 2011: In Japanese alphabetical order)

Position	Name	Title, etc.	Appointment period
Chairman	Katsumi Fujii	President, Iwate University	April 11, 2011 --
V i c e c h a i r m a n	Katsutoshi Motomochi	Chairman, Iwate Chamber of Commerce Association	April 11, 2011 --
Members	Yasumasa Ishikawa	Chairman, Iwate Medical Association	April 11, 2011 --
	Sekiko Ito	Chairman, Iwate Dietetic Association	April 26, 2011 --
	Masahiro Ueda	Miyako Junior College Dean, Iwate Prefectural University	April 11, 2011 --
	Yoichi Endo	Chairman, Iwate Education Promotion Basic Measures Council	April 11, 2011 --
	Kimiko Oikawa	Chairman, Non-Profit Organization Iwate Local Women's Association Council	April 26, 2011 --
	Seiji Oi	Chairman, Iwate Foundation of Fisheries Cooperative Association	April 11, 2011 --
	Makoto Ogawa	Chairman, Iwate Association of Architects & Building Engineers	April 11, 2011 --
	Hiroshi Kuwashima	Chairman, Iwate Prefectural Council of Social Welfare	April 11, 2011 --
	Taizo Sato	Representative Director/Chairman, Iwate Foundation of Processed Marine Product Industry Cooperative Association	April 11, 2011 --
	Masahiro Takahashi	President, Iwate Bankers Association	April 11, 2011 --
	Takashi Tanaka	Chairman, Non-Profit Organization Yamase Design Conference	April 11, 2011 --
	Yukihiko Tanuma	Chairman, Iwate Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives	July 29, 2011 --
	Juichi Nagasawa		April 11, 2011 -- July 29, 2011
	Hideyuki Nagaoka	Chairman, Industry Association of Iwate	April 11, 2011 --
	Kazuhisa Nakazaki	Chairman, Iwate Federation Forest Industry Associations	May 13, 2011 --
	Takenori Noda	Chairman, Iwate Prefecture Coastal Municipality Restoration Resolution Association(Kamaishi Mayor)	April 11, 2011 --
	Kenichi Hirayama	Director, Japan Science and Technology Agency JST Innovation Satellite Iwate	April 11, 2011 --
Yasushi Fukuda	Executive Director Morioka Branch Manager, East Japan Railway Company	April 11, 2011 --	

[Observers]

(5 people)

Name	Title, etc.	Appointment period
Ichiei Sasaki	Chairman, Iwate Prefectural Assembly	April 26, 2011 ---
Junichi Sasaki	Chairman, Iwate Prefectural Assembly Special Committee on Disaster Countermeasures	April 26, 2011 ---
Tsutou Chiba	Vice-chairman, Iwate Prefectural Assembly Special Committee on Disaster Countermeasures	April 26, 2011 ---
Eikichi Kudo	Office Director, Tohoku Regional Bureau Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, Sanriku Highway Office	July 29, 2011 ---
Hiromi Saito		April 11, 2011 --- July 28, 2011
Akihiro Murakami	Director, Tohoku Regional Bureau Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, Kamaishi Port Office	April 11, 2011 ---

[Expert Committee Members]

(14 people as of August 3, 2011: In Japanese alphabetical order)

Name	Title, etc.
Hiroshi Aramata	Writer
Masahito Ogawa	Professor, Faculty of Liberal Arts, The Open University of Japan
Yusuke Kawamura	Managing Director, Daiwa Institute of Research
Yoshinobu Kitamura	Professor, Faculty of Law, Sophia University
Yuji Genda	Institute of Social Science Professor, University of Tokyo
Mariko Saigo	President, Machizukuri Company Sheep Network Urban Planner
Shinichi Shimizu	Adjunct Professor, Rikkyo University College of Tourism
Mitsuhiro Seki	Professor, Department of Economics, Meisei University
Hideto Tago	Advisor, Abeam Consulting Ltd.
Keiji Tanaka	Chairman, Tokyo Medical University
Jun Hamada	Professor, Okayama University Graduate School of Dentistry and Pharmaceutical Sciences
Yozo Mitani	Convention Department Councilor, Kobe Convention & Visitors Association
Kosuke Motani	Regional Development Department Councilor, Development Bank of Japan Inc.
Shigeru Morichi	Senior Professor, Policy Studies Center Director, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies

2. Iwate Prefecture Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Reconstruction Committee, Strategy and Planning Expert Committee Members

(7 members as of August 3 2011: In Japanese alphabetical order)

Position	Name	Title
Chairman	Tokumi Saito	Director, Open University of Japan Iwate Study Center
Vice Chairman	Masayuki Toyoshima	Iwate Prefectural University Community Cooperation Office Director, Faculty of Policy Studies Professor
Members	Takehiko Ogata	Dean, Kitasato University School of Marine Biosciences
	Kuniki Tanifuji	Lead Researcher, Regional Economy Research Department Iwate Institute of Economic Research
	Kenichi Hirayama	Director, Japan Science and Technology Agency JST Innovation Satellite Iwate
	Junichi Hirota	Professor, Iwate University Faculty of Agriculture
	Masaaki Minami	Professor, Iwate University Faculty of Engineering

3. Iwate Tsunami Disaster Prevention Committee of Technology Experts Members and Observers

[Members]

(8 members as of August 3 2011: In Japanese alphabetical order)

Position	Name	Title, etc.
Chairman	Shigeki Sakai	Dean, Iwate University Faculty of Engineering
Members	Fumihiko Imamura	Professor, Tohoku University Graduate School
	Nobuo Shuto	Professor Emeritus, Tohoku University
	Hiroshi Naito	Professor, Architect/Former University of Tokyo
	Eiji Hato	Associate Professor, University of Tokyo Graduate School
	Kenichi Hirayama	Director, Japan Science and Technology Agency JST Innovation Satellite Iwate
	Masaaki Minami	Professor, Iwate University Faculty of Engineering
	Hidekazu Yamamoto	Associate Professor, Iwate University Faculty of Engineering

[Observers]

(7 members as of August 3 2011: In Japanese alphabetical order)

Name	Title, etc
Yoshio Suwa	Director, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, National Institute for Land and Infrastructure Management, River Department Coast Division
Takashi Tomita	Senior Researcher, Port and Airport Research Institute, Asia-Pacific Center for Coastal Disaster Research
Yoshimasa Nakajima	Section Chief, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Port and Harbor Planning Section, Tohoku Regional Bureau Port and Airport Department
Yoshitaka Nagashima	Director, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Tohoku Regional Agricultural Administration Office, Rural Planning Division
Yoshiyuki Mori	Director, National Agriculture and Food Research Organization, National Institute of Rural Engineering Facilities and Geotechnical Engineering Division
Hiroshi Yagi	Fisheries Infrastructure Group Head, Fisheries Research Agency, National Research Institute of Fisheries Engineering,
Kiyota Yokoyama	Regional River Section Chief, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, National Institute for Land and Infrastructure Management, River Department

Guidelines for the Establishment of the Iwate Prefecture Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Reconstruction Committee

(Establishment)

Article 1 In order to investigate matters in relation to Iwate Prefecture's reconstruction from the serious damage caused by "The 2011 Tohoku - Pacific Ocean Earthquake and Tsunami," the Iwate Prefecture Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Reconstruction Committee (hereafter referred to as the "Committee") shall be established.

(Affairs under jurisdictions)

Article 2 The Committee shall administer the following:

- (1) Analysis of the current situation and issues in relation to the recovery and restoration from the earthquake
- (2) Proposals related to the reconstruction.
- (3) Other related affairs that are necessary for promoting the reconstruction.

(Organization)

Article 3 The Committee consists of 20 members or less, and they shall be selected based on their expertise by the Governor.

- 2 The term of a Committee member shall be for 2 years. However, members who fill a vacancy shall hold the position for the remainder of the term of their predecessor.

(Committee Chairman and Vice-chairman)

Article 4 The Committee shall have one Chairman and one Vice-chairman.

- 2 The Chairman shall be selected from among the Committee members.
- 3 The Vice-chairman shall be appointed by the Chairman from among the Committee members.
- 4 The Chairman shall preside over the affairs of the Committee and meetings.
- 5 The Vice-chairman shall support the Chairman and shall take over the duties of the Chairman when he/she is unable to perform, or where the post of the Chairman has become vacant.

(Observers)

Article 5 The Committee may have Observers.

- 2 The Observers shall be appointed by the Governor, and the term shall be made the same length as that of the Committee members.
- 3 The Observers shall attend the Committee meetings as necessary and may offer their opinions.

(Meetings)

Article 6 The Committee meetings shall be called by the Governor.

- 2 The meetings shall not be held unless at least one half of the Committee members are present.
- 3 Decisions shall be considered valid by a majority of votes by the attending members, and when the votes are equally split, the Chairman shall make the final decision.

(Special Committee)

Article 7 In order to investigate and discuss special affairs, a Special Committee may be established.

- 2 The Special Committee members shall be selected by the Governor from among the persons who possess knowledge and experience concerning the special matters.
- 3 The Special Committee shall be dissolved at the time of the completion of the investigation concerning the special affairs.

(Hearing)

Article 8 The Committee may ask specialists with knowledge and experience to attend the meeting and hear their opinions.

(General affairs)

Article 9 The Committee's general affairs shall be processed by the Bureau of Reconstruction.

(Supplementary provision)

Article 10 Except as otherwise provided for in these guidelines, all necessary matters concerning management of the operation of the Committee shall be determined by the Chairman.

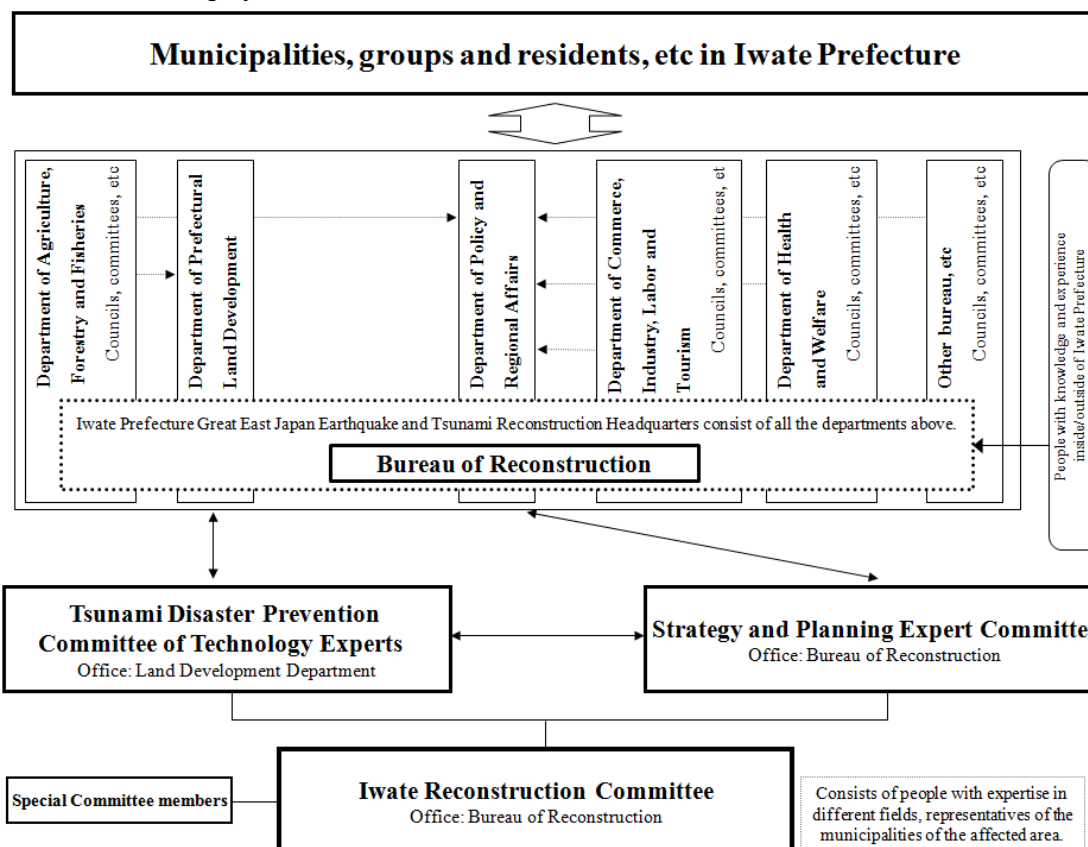
Supplementary provision

These guidelines shall come into effect as of April 8, 2011.

Supplementary provision (partially revised on June 10, 2011)

These guidelines shall come into effect as of June 10, 2011.

[Reference] Planning System



Instructions for the Establishment of the Iwate Prefecture Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Reconstruction Committee Strategy and Planning Expert Committee

(Establishment)

Article 1 Under the provision of Article 7, Paragraph 1 of the Guidelines for the Establishment of the Iwate Prefecture Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Reconstruction Committee (hereafter referred to as the “Committee”), the Strategy and Planning Expert Committee (hereafter referred to as the “Expert Committee”) shall be established within the Committee.

(Affairs under jurisdictions)

Article 2 The Expert Committee shall administer the following affairs:

- (1) Investigations of the issues in regard to reconstruction which is conducted from an overall viewpoint.
- (2) Adjustments of the issues in regard to reconstruction which is conducted from an overall viewpoint.
- (3) Other related affairs needed to conduct investigations and to ensure consistency throughout various fields.

(General affairs)

Article 3 The Expert Committee’s general affairs shall be processed by the Bureau of Reconstruction.

(Miscellaneous provisions)

Article 4 Except as otherwise provided for in these policies, all the necessary matters concerning management of the operation of the Expert Committee shall be referred to the Instructions for the Iwate Prefecture Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Reconstruction Committee Special Committee operation.

Supplementary provision

These instructions shall come into effect as of April 30, 2011.

Supplementary provision (partially revised on June 10, 2011)

These instructions shall come into effect as of June 10, 2011.

Rules and Regulations for the Iwate Tsunami Disaster Prevention Committee of Technology Experts Members and Observers

(Name)

Article 1 This committee shall be named “Iwate Tsunami Disaster Prevention Committee of Technology Experts” (hereafter referred to as the “Committee”).

(Objective)

Article 2 In order to establish the “reconstruction vision” and “reconstruction plan” to recover from the damage caused by the East Japan Great Earthquake and Tsunami, the Committee shall contribute to developing the regions affected by taking into consideration regional characteristics such as history, culture and industries, based on the investigation results on the damage situation and experts’ knowledge such as technical sources, and by reviewing and proposing on the direction of the tsunami protection measures, the development of tsunami protection facilities, and the development of cities and regions with disaster prevention measures.

(Affairs under jurisdictions)

Article 3 The Committee shall administer the following affairs:

- (1) Analysis of the current situation and issues in relation to the tsunami protection measures and the development of cities and regions with disaster prevention measures.
- (2) Proposals in regards to the direction of the tsunami protections measures, the development of tsunami protection facilities, and the development of cities and regions with disaster prevention measures.
- (3) Other related affairs needed for the promotion of the tsunami protection and the development of cities and regions with disaster prevention measures.

(Organization)

Article 4 The Committee shall consist of the members who are listed in the appendix, and the members shall be selected by the Governor.

2 The term of the Committee members shall be completed upon achieving the objective stated in Article 2.

(Chairman)

Article 5 The Committee shall have one Chairman.

2 The Chairman shall be selected from among the Committee members.

3 The Chairman shall preside over the affairs of the Committee and meetings.

4 In case the Chairman is unable to perform his/her duties, the person who is appointed by the Chairman shall take over the duties.

(Observers)

Article 6 The Committee may have Observers.

2 The Observers shall be appointed by the Governor, and the term shall be made the same term as that of the Committee members.

3 The Observers shall attend the Committee meetings as necessary and may offer their opinions.

(Meetings)

Article 7 The Committee meetings shall be called by the Governor.

2 The meetings shall not be held unless at least one half of the Committee members are present.

3 Persons other than the Committee members may be asked to attend meetings if the Chairman deems it necessary.

(General affairs)

Article 8 The Committee’s general affairs shall be processed by the Prefectural Land Development Department.

(Regulation revisions)

Article 9 The Committee shall hold a council if it is found necessary for this regulation to be revised.

(Supplementary provision)

Article 10 Except as otherwise provided for in this regulation, all the necessary matters concerning the operation of the Committee shall be discussed by the Committee.

Supplementary provision

This regulation shall come into effect as of April 15, 2011.

Date	Contents
March 11, 2011	The Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami occurs.
April 7, 2011	Aftershocks occur (Max. scale of seismic intensity in Iwate: Intensity 6 lower)
April 11, 2011	“Ganbaro Iwate!” is declared.
April 11, 2011	“Basic Policy for the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Reconstruction Efforts” is determined.
April 11, 2011	The 1 st Iwate Prefecture Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Reconstruction Committee meeting is held. [Agenda, etc] -Appointment of the Chairman and Vice-chairman -Basic policy for the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Effort. -Debate over reconstruction.
April 14, 2011	The Iwate Prefecture Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Reconstruction Committee conducts field investigations (Cities of Rikuzentakata, Ofunato, Kamaishi)
April 15, 2011	The Iwate Prefecture Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Reconstruction Committee conducts field investigations (Miyako City, Yamada-cho, Otsuchi-cho)
April 22, 2011	The 1 st Iwate Tsunami Disaster Prevention Committee of Technology Experts meeting is held. [Agenda, etc] -Appointment of the Chairman -Basic policy for the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Effort. -Future plans.
April 25, 2011	The Iwate Prefecture Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Reconstruction Headquarters (Head: Governor) and the Bureau of Reconstruction were established.
April 25, 2011	“Iwate Reconstruction Net” (the prefecture’s reconstruction planning website) is established.
April 26, 2011	The 2 nd Iwate Prefecture Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Reconstruction Committee meeting is held. [Agenda] -Proposal from the Committee members. -Debate over reconstruction.
April 30, 2011	The 1 st Strategy and Planning Expert Committee meeting is held. [Agenda, etc] -Appointment of the Chairman and Vice-chairman. -Proposal from the Committee members. -Debate over reconstruction.

Date	Contents
May 8, 2011	<p>The 2nd Iwate Tsunami Disaster Prevention Committee of Technology Experts meeting is held.</p> <p>[Agenda]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inspection of the effectiveness of the current facilities and the disaster mechanism of the shore protection facilities -Talks over the direction of the Tsunami protection, the development goal of the Tsunami protection facilities, ideas for building earthquake-resistant cities and regions.
May 13, 2011	<p>The 3rd Iwate Prefecture Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Reconstruction Committee meeting is held.</p> <p>[Agenda]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Proposal from the Committee members. - Concrete efforts toward reconstruction.
May 16, 2011	<p>The 2nd Strategy and Planning Expert Committee meeting is held.</p> <p>[Agenda]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Proposal from the Committee members. -Creation of the reconstruction plans. - Concrete efforts toward reconstruction.
May 22, 2011	<p>The 3rd Strategy and Planning Expert Committee meeting is held.</p> <p>[Agenda]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Framework for the reconstruction plans -Basic goals for the reconstruction -Policies and specific efforts for reconstruction
May 23, 2011	<p>The 3rd Iwate Tsunami Disaster Prevention Committee of Technology Experts meeting is held.</p> <p>[Agenda]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Results of the Tsunami reproduction simulation -Approach towards Tsunami protection, etc. -Images for the reconstructed regions.
May 25, 2011	<p>The 4th Iwate Prefecture Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Reconstruction Committee meeting is held.</p> <p>[Agenda]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Basic goals for reconstruction -Policies and specific efforts for reconstruction
May 30, 2011	<p>Opinion exchange meeting with the mayors and deputy mayors of the coastal municipalities (13 municipalities)</p>
May 31, 2011	<p>Meeting between Iwate Prefecture and the mayors of the inland municipalities (21 municipalities)</p>
June 1, 2011	<p>The Iwate Prefecture Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Reconstruction Headquarters member meeting</p> <p>[Agenda]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Basic reconstruction plans (tentative)
June 1, 2011	<p>The 4th Strategy and Planning Expert Committee meeting is held.</p> <p>[Agenda]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Basic reconstruction plans (tentative)

Date	Contents
June 2, 2011	Opinion exchange between the Prefecture and the coastal local groups (Kuji, Miyako, Yamada sites)
June 3, 2011	Opinion exchange between the Prefecture and the coastal local groups (Kamaishi, Ofunato sites)
June 7, 2011	The 5 th Iwate Prefecture Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Reconstruction Committee meeting is held. [Agenda] -Basic reconstruction plans (tentative)
June 8, 2011	The special Iwate prefectural assembly in June approves the Bureau of Reconstruction to be established within the Iwate Governor's Office.
June 9, 2011	The Iwate Prefecture Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Reconstruction Headquarters member meeting [Agenda] -Basic reconstruction plans (tentative)
June 15, 2011	The 2 nd Iwate Prefecture Coastal Municipality Restoration Resolution Association meeting (13 municipalities) -Explanation of the basic reconstruction plans (tentative) and opinion exchange.
June 16, 2011	The 2 nd meeting between the Iwate Prefecture and the mayors of the inland municipalities (19 municipalities) -Explanation of Iwate Prefecture's basic reconstruction plans (tentative) and opinion exchange
June 21, 2011~July 31	Start conducting public comments regarding the basic reconstruction plans (tentative).
June 30, 2011	Report during the Iwate Prefectural Assembly meeting in June on the "Iwate Prefecture Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Reconstruction Plan" based on the ordinance voted for the basic prefectural administration plans.
July 4, 2011	The 4 th Iwate Tsunami Disaster Prevention Committee of Technology Experts meeting is held. [Agenda] -Basic reconstruction plans (tentative) -Main opinions and responses to the 3 rd committee meeting. -Development targets for the tsunami protection facilities for individual municipalities.
July 13, 2011	Regional basic reconstruction plans (tentative) briefing session (Fudai, Noda sites)
July 14, 2011	Regional basic reconstruction plans (tentative) briefing session (Kuji, Hirono sites)
July 15, 2011	Regional basic reconstruction plans (tentative) briefing session (Miyako, Ofunato, Kamaishi, Ninohe sites)
July 16, 2011	Regional basic reconstruction plans (tentative) briefing session (Rikuzentakata site)
July 19, 2011	Regional basic reconstruction plans (tentative) briefing session (Oshu, Otsuchi, Yamada sites)

Date	Contents
July 20, 2011	Regional basic reconstruction plans (tentative) briefing session (Morioka, Ichinoseki sites)
August 2, 2011	The Iwate Prefecture Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Reconstruction Headquarters member meeting [Agenda] -Reconstruction implementation plans (tentative)
August 4, 2011	The 5 th Strategy and Planning Expert Committee meeting is held. [Agenda] -Basic reconstruction plans (tentative) -Reconstruction implementation plans (tentative)
August 5, 2011	The 6 th Iwate Prefecture Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Reconstruction Committee meeting is held. [Agenda] -Basic reconstruction plans (tentative) -Reconstruction implementation plans (tentative)
August 8, 2011	The Iwate Prefecture Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Reconstruction Headquarters member meeting [Agenda] -“Basic reconstruction plans (tentative)” prepared for the Iwate Prefectural Assembly.
August 9, 2011	The 5 th Iwate Tsunami Disaster Prevention Committee of Technology Experts meeting is held. [Agenda] -Requests to the country in regards to the reconstruction implementation plans (tentative) and the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami. -Development targets for the tsunami protection facilities for individual municipalities.
August 9, 2011	Submitted a bill requesting the Iwate Prefectural Assembly emergency meeting held in August to decide on the “Iwate Prefecture Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Reconstruction Plan” based on the ordinance voted for the basic prefectural administration plans.
August 11, 2011	The Iwate Prefectural Assembly emergency meeting in August approved the “Iwate Prefecture Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Reconstruction Plan.”
August 11, 2011	The “Iwate Prefecture Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Reconstruction Plan, Basic Reconstruction Plans” and the “Iwate Prefecture Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Reconstruction Plan, Reconstruction Implementation Plans” were decided.

Basic Policy for the
Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami
Reconstruction Efforts

April 11, 2011

Iwate Prefecture

Basic Policy for the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Reconstruction Efforts

April 11, 2011

Iwate Prefecture

1. Aim and Purpose

This document will make clear the basic policies the prefecture has in place for the reconstruction efforts following the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami. It will describe emergency actions the prefecture must take, as well as a reconstruction vision and policy plan that will act as a blueprint for the future of the affected regions.

2. Two General Principles Backing These Policies

The following two general principles will be the basis for all policies and actions the prefecture takes.

- We will ensure humane living situations, education and jobs for survivors, and guarantee the right to the pursuit of happiness.
- We will inherit the hopes and dreams the victims had for their hometowns.

3. Description of Emergency Response

Our top priorities are searching for the missing, supporting the survivors and helping people return to their previous standards of living. Our emergency response efforts are listed below.

(1) Prefectural Relief Efforts

- **Search for the Missing**
- **Support Survivors**
 - Support the management of shelters and refuge centers
 - Take temporary refuge inland
 - Build emergency temporary housing etc.
- **Restore Lifeline Utilities**
 - Prompt restoration of electricity, gas, water, transportation and communication networks
 - Stable distribution of necessary goods for daily life
 - Secure fuel etc.
- **Dispatch Personnel to Support Affected Municipalities**
 - Support the restoration of government and administrative functions
 - Support the creation of emergency stopgap measures etc.
- **Set Up a Health and Medical Services Distribution Structure**
 - Set up emergency medical procedures and structures
 - Distribute drugs and medicine
 - Dispatch providers of medical and nursing services
 - Take measures to prevent the spread of disease and to promote the health and hygiene of survivors
 - Support people who need care such as the elderly and disabled etc.

- **Disposal of Disaster Debris**
 - Prompt disposal of disaster debris left within towns and bays
- **Infrastructure for the Restoration of Industry and Employment**
 - Support the finances of affected businesses
 - Adjust the consultation structure aimed at small to medium sized business owners
 - Sustain employment in affected regions through employment security funds etc.
- **Prompt Restoration of Basic Functions for the Reconstruction of Fisheries and Other Industries**
 - Investigation of damage and emergency response to facilities in the agricultural, forestry and fisheries industries
 - Support the prompt restoration of function to fisherman's cooperative associations
 - Support producers who have lost their infrastructure etc.
- **Prompt Restoration of Public Works Facilities**
 - Investigation of damage and status of facilities
 - Emergency response towards public works facilities such as roads, ports and sewage treatment plants etc.
- **Restoration of Education Environment**
 - Re-open schools in affected areas
 - Support the mental care of young children and students in affected areas etc
- (2) Requests to the National Government**
- **Intensify Prompt Rescue and Relief Efforts for Survivors**
- **Restore Lifeline Utilities**
 - Stable distribution of goods necessary to daily life such as gasoline
 - Comprehensive support for citizens' daily lives
 - Intensify efforts to make the region safer etc.
- **Personnel Dispatch and Financial Support for Affected Municipalities**
- **Medical Services and Welfare**
 - Secure the medical system and promptly restore medical and social welfare facilities
 - Create a temporary special subsidy system for the restoration of regional medical services within affected areas
 - Support of distribution of drugs and medicine to shelters etc.
- **Disaster Debris**
 - Prompt disposal of disaster debris along with securement of full-scale support
- **Regional Industry**
 - Prompt restoration of industrial facilities and support of continuing business
 - Construct and lease out temporary factories, along with rent subsidies for usage of privately plants-for-rent
 - Temporary support of proper fund management along with the creation of a special lending system (no interest/interest subsidies)
 - Creation of a large-scale support structure to aid the continuing performance of regional industry affected by the disaster etc.
- **Fisheries and Other Industries**

- Gradual simultaneous reconstruction of fishing, distribution and processing operations
- Living allowances for workers in the fisheries industry
- Smooth reconstruction of aquaculture industries and fisheries with fisheries cooperatives at the forefront
- Restoration and reconstruction of fishery infrastructure
- Emergency response regarding the restoration of agricultural land and damaged livestock industries
- Emergency response for lumber distribution networks etc.
- **Support the Prompt Restoration of Public Facilities such as Roads and Ports**
- **Restoration of Education Environment**
- Support affected schools
- Establish education in shelters
- Support young students who fear losing their way of life etc.
- **Expand efforts to create local fiscal measures regarding disaster reconstruction**

4. Creation of a Reconstruction Vision and Plan

(1) Aim and Purpose

The reconstruction vision and plan will allow the prefecture to carry out reconstruction efforts with a comprehensive and effective approach in a variety of areas. It will also create guidelines for the national, prefectural and municipal governments to act as one with the social organizations that make up our regional community, such as businesses, NPOs and Iwate citizens.

(2) Reconstruction Vision and Plan

- The reconstruction vision will be established as a basic philosophy towards reconstruction and as an outline of prefectural response actions.
- The reconstruction plan will be established to concretely describe reconstruction measures, policies and actions along with a progress schedule.
- Both the vision and the plan will be created under the supervision of the Iwate Prefecture Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Reconstruction Committee (from here on, the Committee). It will also take into account the opinions and suggestions of experts, researchers, related municipalities and Iwate citizens, particularly survivors.
- Reconstruction will take a long time. The reconstruction vision and plan will therefore be assumed to span a medium to long-term period pending the opinions of the Committee.

(3) Description of Reconstruction Efforts

Presumed reconstruction efforts are written below but specific details will be decided taking into account the opinions of the Committee. Additionally, there may be additions or changes.

① Support the Administrative Function of Municipal Governments

- Support the creation of reconstruction plans by affected municipalities
- Support the restoration of survivors' standard of living

- Provide housing for survivors with consideration for reconstruction phase

- Support the maintenance and restoration of regional communities etc.

② **Town Development**

- Promote the development of towns strong against natural disasters from a hard and soft perspective

- Promote the development of towns based on the hopes and dreams the victims had for their hometowns

- Set up and restore disaster preventative infrastructure

- Create a wider road network that connects regions etc.

③ **Fisheries and Other Industries**

- Restoration of function to fisheries cooperatives

- Reconstruction of fishery facilities (including individually-owned facilities), fishing operations and distribution and processing industries.

- Restoration of agricultural and forestry industry infrastructure etc.

④ **Schools and Education**

- Restoration of a singular learning environment made of schools, homes and communities

- Mental care of young students

- Restart cultural and sports activities within schools and communities etc.

⑤ **Medical Services and Welfare**

- Set up health, medical and welfare structures, coordinating with town development efforts

- Reconstruction of welfare communities

- Mental care for survivors etc.

⑥ **Economy, Industry and Employment**

- Support for business reconstruction and the continuing performance of regional industry

- Reconstruction of specialized regional manufacturing industry and creation of economic and industrial infrastructure

- Creation of new industries through the support of science, technology and business ventures

- Secure employment for unemployed survivors etc.

⑦ **Tourism**

- Restore tourism facilities

- Combat damages to reputation

- Develop new tourism resources

- Make appeals to the public and restore previous crowd levels etc.

5. Set Up Framework for Reconstruction

- There will be a special coordinating organization established within the prefectural government office to accelerate reconstruction efforts.

○ While we will give special consideration to necessary government services throughout the prefecture, there will be a shift to a stricter selection of focus on reconstruction projects.

6. Coordinating at the National Level

○ The reconstruction efforts throughout the Tohoku region, including Iwate Prefecture, are connected to the prosperity of the entire country. Therefore, the national government is expected to carry out proactive support of reconstruction efforts while coordinating with other prefectures and municipalities. We can also expect the government to take a central role in reconstruction efforts as a national project, including nationally run initiatives.

Monday, April 11th marked the one month anniversary of the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami. On this day, the Governor visited the prefectural Kamaishi High School and delivered a message to the residents of Iwate and to the entire nation. In his message, he encouraged people to be strongly committed to reconstruction and he also explained his policies on the reconstruction efforts. This became widely publicized as “Ganbaro Iwate” declaration.

~ “Ganbaro Iwate!” ~

It has now been one month since the Great East Japan Earthquake and tsunami of March 11. In Iwate, a great number of people have lost their lives, and many are missing. A great many people have lost their houses and are now forced to live their daily lives in refuge centers.

In Iwate we have suffered the Meiji and Showa period Sanriku tsunamis, the Kathleen and Ione typhoons, the Chilean Earthquake and tsunami, and the 2008 Iwate-Miyagi Nairiku Earthquake among other numerous and terrible natural disasters. However, our predecessors were never broken, and overcame these hardships. With our independent spirits and sense of symbiosis borne from Iwate’s bountiful nature, we can overcome this catastrophe.

It was Kenji Miyazawa who said, “As long as the world cannot be completely happy in itself, the happiness of the individual is impossible”

We, the people of Iwate, share this pain with everyone with our hearts as one. We guarantee clothing, food, shelter, the opportunity to learn and the opportunity to work to the many people who have been affected by this disaster, and try to help them lead a happy life once again. From here on, we will take the hopes and dreams the victims had for their hometowns that were lost in this tragedy and carry them with us.

However long the hard winter continues, a warm spring will surely come.

We live on the sympathy and encouragement we have received throughout the country, and the world. Together we can gather our strength, and with hope, we can strive step by step towards reconstruction. To this I say, “Ganbaro Iwate!”

April 11, 2011

Representing the people of Iwate Takuya Tasso, Governor of Iwate

Term	Description	Pages
Agent	Dealerships, representatives, and negotiators.	83
Agriculture/industry/commerce cooperative funds	The Iwate Agriculture/Industry/Commerce Cooperative Fund (¥2.91 billion), which utilizes funding operations that support regional small- and medium-sized businesses in agriculture, industry, and commerce with a small-to-medium-sized business infrastructure management mechanism for independent administrative corporations. The investment profits are used to support innovations in management and company start-ups through collaborations between the small- and medium-sized businesses and farmers and fishermen (agriculture/industry/commerce cooperation). Organic cooperation that exceeds primary, secondary, and tertiary boundaries is achieved, leading to stimulation of the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industries and food industries.	80
Antenna shops	Stores that are set up by corporations and local governments for the purposes of introducing their products and understanding how consumers respond to them.	82
Balance sheet	A financial balance sheet.	64
Biomass	A portmanteau of the words “bio” (i.e. biological resources) and “mass;” refers to renewable biologically-derived organic resources. Although biologically derived, biomass does not include fossil resources such as crude oil and coal.	30,71,88,89
Broadband	A fast, large-volume information transmission signal. Also refers to a fast Internet connection environment that uses such signal.	71
Capital stock	The amount of production-related facilities that a society or company owns.	10
Cash for work	A fund set up by the government for each prefecture in light of harsh local unemployment conditions. It is meant to create a foundation for employment based on the actual situation and ingenuity of each prefecture, as well as their municipalities, so that employment opportunities can be created for those who have lost their jobs.	39,40,73,113
Cobalt alloy	A metallic material that is highly resistant to corrosion and wear, and is anticipated to be used for artificial joints and so on. Iwate is developing an original cobalt alloy that does not contain nickel, a known allergen, and it is promoting product development and wider sales routes for medical equipment and industrial machineries.	92
Collaborative establishment of institutions, etc.	One of the methods in which administrative businesses are processed jointly among local public groups as stipulated in the Local Autonomy Act. Multiple municipalities establish administrative committees, etc. together to achieve simplified enforcement offices and effective use of human resources. *Administrative committee: An administrative committee is an enforcement organization comprising multiple members, and it has a certain degree of independence from the general administrative divisions. It is run	53,78

Term	Description	Pages
	based on the council system of the committee members. For example, board of education and agricultural committee fall under this category.	
Comprehensive regional care system	A system for continually and comprehensively providing a variety of support, starting with medical care services, centered on nursing care services, in accordance with changes and conditions in the lives of the elderly and disabled.	42,43,74
Cultural asset rescue	The emergency rescue of cultural assets, temporary storage of them in safe locations, and urgent treatment of them, with the aim of preventing their disposal or loss as a result of the removal of damaged property that contains cultural assets damaged in the earthquake and tsunami.	48,49
Culture of disaster prevention	Efforts that support evacuation activities and a sense disaster prevention in order to develop safer regions that are easy to live in, in which no more human lives will be lost as a result of tsunamis, and allowing humans to live together with nature while placing importance on the wisdom of our ancestors that has been accumulated through disaster experiences.	15,17,32,72,90,91
Disaster Protection Fund	A funding system for lending the funds necessary for rebuilding lives for those who were injured or whose homes or property were damaged, based on the Act for the Payment of Solatia for Disaster.	73
Educational promotion campaign efforts	An education system that is unique to Iwate, in which schools, homes, and residents collaborate with one another and work together to resolve issues surrounding the local education system on a voluntary basis.	76,77
Employment Adjustment Subsidy	Partial subsidization of wages, etc. or allowance for leaves, education and training, or temporary transfers when a business has asked its employed workers to take a temporary leave, receive education and training, or be temporarily transferred as a result of a necessity to downsize operations due to economic changes, changes in the industrial structure, or other such economic reasons.	39,73
Fish markets in production regions	Markets that are opened in the places where marine products land, such as near fishing harbors, in order to promote the wholesale of marine products shipped by fishermen or fisheries cooperative associations.	28,54,57,58,79,92
Foreign residents, etc.	Residents with foreign citizenships, as well as residents who are not originally from Japan but possess Japanese citizenship.	73,78,97
Fund (Reconstruction Support Fund)	Generally refers to financial instruments that an institutional investor, such as an investment management company involved in fund operation, acts as agent for. The Reconstruction Support Fund is a resource (fund) established for negotiating the existing debts of companies in order to eliminate overlapping debt.	28,58,65,79,81,82,83
Geopark	A public park in a natural space that is a principal place of interest (geosite) for the legacy of earth activities. Geoparks are being promoted in every country around the world by the Global Geoparks Network, established through support from Unesco in 2004. Geoparks are important not only for geological legacy, but also for disaster	68,69,83,86

Term	Description	Pages
	prevention, including sites that have archaeological, ecological, or cultural value. Global geoparks are certified by the Global Geopark Network (GGN), which received support from Unesco. Japanese geoparks are also sometimes certified by the Japanese Geoparks Committee (JGC).	
Geotourism	Tourism in which stories about natural resources can be learned, such as the geology, topography, and landscape of the earth.	68,94
Grain elevator	A facility that collects, dries, sorts, and stores grain. In Japan, it mainly refers to a large-scale cooperative drying, preparation, and storage facility that is equipped to store rice.	61,62,80
Grand designs for community planning	The long-term, comprehensive framework for community planning.	2,3,13,14,15,16,17,21,22,53
Green tourism	Residential-type interactive activities in rural areas where people can experience and enjoy production bases such as agricultural land, forestry, and oceans, as well as agricultural and marine products, scenery, history, indigenous culture, industries that are unique to the area, and other local resources and people.	12,94,95
Hope Fund	The “Iwate Hope Fund,” which utilizes the local small and medium-sized enterprise support fund business run by the Organization for Small & Medium Enterprises and Regional Innovation. Through the use of this fund, the aim is to help small- and medium-sized business owners who want to start their businesses or wish to reform their operations.	80
Industries	The occupations and activities associated with making a living; in this Plan, this refers to the agricultural industry, fishing industry, forestry, construction industry, manufacturing industry, commerce, services industry, and so on.	1,2,13,14,96
International Linear Collider (ICL)	A large-scale research facility built in an underground tunnel with a total length of 31 to 50km. It accelerates and collides electrons and positrons in the hopes of revealing the origin of mass, space-time structure, and the mystery of the creation of the universe.	67,82,86,87
Internship	Students gaining work experience at offices, etc. for a specified time period to gain business abilities and to prepare for job selection.	82
Iwate DC (Iwate Destination Campaign)	A large-scale campaign hosted by designated local governments, local tourism business owners, as well as the following six JR Group travel companies: Hokkaido Railway Company, East Japan Railway Company, Central Japan Railway Company, West Japan Railway Company, Shikoku Railway Company, and Kyushu Railway Company. This campaign will take place in Iwate between April and June of 2012, and a pre-campaign will take place in 2011.	68,70,83
Job cafe	A center that provides services related to employment, such as introducing work experiences and positions for the purposes of improving the capabilities of youth and promoting employment. Besides Job Cafe Iwate, there are seven regional job cafes in the prefecture: Job Cafe Hanamaki, Job Cafe Sakura, Job Cafe Ichinoseki, Job Cafe Kesen, Job Cafe Miyako, Job Cafe Kuji, and Job Cafe Iwate	73

Term	Description	Pages
	☆Cassiopeia.	
Lifelines	Supply routes for electricity, gas, water and sewage, communication, physical distribution, etc. that are indispensable for maintaining lives.	9,29,31,71, 112,113
Lifelines for medical institutions	Reserve procurement systems for water, fuel, medicines, as well as emergency equipment such as private electric generators for providing sufficient medical care in the event of a natural disaster.	42
Low-carbon society	A society that has a low degree of carbon dioxide (CO ₂) emissions, which is a greenhouse gas.	82
Moment magnitude (Mw)	The magnitude of an earthquake, based on the degree of slippage of the underlying bedrock (area of the portion that slipped × amount of slippage × hardness of rock), is called moment magnitude (Mw). Normal magnitude (M) is calculated from the wave amplitude observed with a seismograph, and does not accurately indicate the degree of bedrock slippage if it is a large-scale earthquake. Moment magnitude is effective for measuring such large earthquakes.	6
Multi-preventative community planning	Community planning from the perspective of disaster prevention, appropriately combining coastal protection facilities like coastal levees, community planning with land use that takes tsunami disaster prevention into consideration, and cultural measures like the enhancement of evacuation routes to suit the region's conditions.	14,15,19,20, 21,28,30
Nano carbon	A carbon material with a specific structure, measured in nanometers (one billionth of a meter). Carbon with an extremely minute structure is created, which has electrical properties, etc. that conventional materials do not. Carbon nanotubes, which have long, slender, tube-shaped molecular structures, are a representative example.	92
New Public Commons	Structures, systems, and activities in which areas that affect the residents closely, such as healthcare/welfare, education, childcare, community building, academia/culture, environment, employment, international cooperation, and so on are pursued through the mutual cooperation of NPOs and companies acting as the main body for providing and proposing public finances and services in an active manner, based on the participation and decisions of the residents and not simply relying on the government in these areas.	50,51,52,77, 96
One-stop	A service or contact designed to handle all required related operations in one procedure.	39,64,73,78, 81
Open reconstruction	Reconstruction through the proactive support and participation of residents and the international society, based on a philosophy of symbiosis.	1,2,4,13,85, 94,78
Plug-in hybrid vehicles	Amongst hybrid vehicles with an electric motor and gas engine, those that can be charged using a plug connected to an outlet. Since they can be charged using a residential power source, they can be charged late at night at home, etc.	88
Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD)	A type of trauma reaction that occurs when memories of an experience that cause a strong sense of fear, such as a life-threatening event that occurred, becomes mental trauma. Vivid images and emotions such as fear related to the experience are recalled like flashbacks, deep anxiety is felt, and a sense of reality regarding current events past experiences	75

Term	Description	Pages
	is lost. The sufferer will attempt to avoid stimulation that causes the events to be remembered. These symptoms can last for more than one month.	
Regional welfare activities coordinator	An individual in charge of utilizing and coordinating regional social resources (facilities, services, information, people, etc.) that meet the welfare needs that require support and a region's living issues, as well as conducts activities to develop the support required.	52,78
Renewable energy	Non-fossil energy found in nature that is renewable and will not be depleted if used; for example, sunlight, wind power, hydraulic power, geothermal power, solar heat, biomass, etc.	30,31,71,86, 87,88,89,92
Roads for reconstruction	A disaster-resistant arterial high-standard highway network necessary for reconstruction of the Sanriku coastal region (the Sanriku Jūkan Expressway, Sanriku-Kita Road, and Hachinohe-Kuji Expressway, which run vertically, and the horizontal Northeast Ōdan Kamaishi Akita Line and Miyako-Morioka cross road (National Route 106)).	20,28,33,34, 72
Sea cliff	Also called a wave cliff; refers to a cliff on a mountain terrain or a plateau facing the ocean, and its formation is mainly due to wave erosion.	11
Smart city	The same concept as a smart community, but generally within the specific scope of a city. A next-generation city in which the burden on the environment is diminished, due to renewable energy from sunlight, wind power, and so on being efficiently utilized, energy and traffic is controlled using IT, and so on.	88
Smart community	A concept related to the comprehensive management and control of social infrastructures and social systems within areas from every aspect, including the optimization of energy consumption through the use of smart grids and so on, regional traffic systems, public services, etc.	88
Smart meter	An electricity meter with a communication function, remote meter, and remote control function that can keep track of energy usage conditions in a business or home in real time. These are useful for the operation of smart grids that effectively supply power.	88
Social inclusion	A policy ideal for re-including individuals in society who have become socially isolated and face difficult lives as a result of regional, workplace, or family bonds weakening; however, in this Plan, it is proposed that environments are established in which all generations and genders that constitute a regional society, including men, women, children, youth, the elderly, the disabled, and foreign residents, can participate in regional activities, and regional societies developed to allow for mutual support.	97
Social welfare fund	A funding system that aims to ensure that low-income households, households with disabled individuals, households with unemployed individuals, and so on can live stably by promoting the cultivation of economic independence and living motivation, as well as home welfare services and social participation, by offering the necessary assistance guidance and lending funds with little or no interest.	73
Stress management program	A plan for applying effective methods for dealing with stress in	46

Term	Description	Pages
	children and students.	
Supervisor	A supervisor in the enhancement of a mental health support system for children and students is an individual with specialist knowledge who gives guidance and advice to the members of the Mental Health Support Teams for Iwate's Children.	46
Supply chain	<p>The flow of the supply of goods; specifically, the entire process from the product/service raw materials stage to delivery to the consumer.</p> <p>One product passes through many businesses and organizations during the order cycle until it reaches the consumer, such as a supplier (suppliers of raw materials/parts), manufacturer, distributor, wholesaler, and retailer.</p> <p>The supply chains for automobile and IT-related parts were thrown into chaos as a result of the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami, which had a large effect on global industrial activities.</p>	66,82
Support money for rebuilding survivors' lives	Support money provided to households that suffered significant damage to their living situations, such as their home being completely destroyed, based on a system of support money for rebuilding survivors' lives.	37,38,73
Survivor chart	Charts created in order to integrate research results on damage to the homes and buildings of survivors, record conditions of life rebuilding, and move forward with support that suits the conditions of each survivor.	37,38,73
Telemedicine	Medical actions such as diagnosis and treatments that are performed through the support of phone, facsimile, and e-mail services, as well as the Internet and other information communication technologies. It also refers to actions related to healthcare and nursing care, such as home health management.	28,41,42,43,74
Tertiary sector	Corporations that a national or regional public organization (primary sector) and private corporation (secondary sector) co-fund; a semi-private corporation.	12
Tourist site platform	An organization comprising not only the traditional tourism industries but also a wide range of other local members. It turns local resources into tourist resources, trains and builds networks for human resources, and creates and promotes the distribution of landing travel goods, including the sale of such goods. Furthermore, it is also the core locally-run organization responsible for the independent and continuous development of the region by attracting more customers and widening intercommunications, which is achieved by the organization filling the role of a temporary external contact point for tourism.	68,69,83
Universal design	An attitude of designs for environments, buildings, products, etc. that takes all human beings into consideration, making it easy for as many people as possible to utilize them, regardless of the wide range of traits and differences that people have, such as age, gender, size, language, and so on.	32,72
Welfare map	A residential map used as a means for confirming whether or not those who require help are safe and facilitating swift evacuation and support	77

Term	Description	Pages
	during a disaster, by keeping track of information about dangerous locations and regional resources, such as medical institutions and shelters, as well as those who require help during a disaster (the elderly, disabled, etc.) and those supported by such individuals.	
Woody biomass	Amongst biomass, varieties that are tree-derived are called “woody biomass.” Main types include the bark and sawdust from sawmills, and remainder materials from forests such as branches and leaves, generated during felling and logging.	30,71,88

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