Leave No One Behind

Proposal of the "Prefectural Residents' Edition: Nuclear Disaster Recovery Vision"



Prefectural Residents' Edition Recovery Vision

Drafting Committee

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11 years after the nuclear disaster Our way of thinking

There are three reasons for proposing a community-based and resident-centered "Prefectural Residents' Edition: Nuclear Disaster Recovery Vision."

The first is that there is a discrepancy between the philosophy of the reconstruction vision created immediately after the nuclear accident by Fukushima Prefecture and the affected local governments, and the contents of the national government's business development projects under the Fukushima Reconstruction and Revitalization Special Measures Law, created after the Reconstruction Agency was established. In the initial phase, the basic policy of the prefecture's reconstruction vision was to "create a safe, secure, and sustainable society that is not dependent on nuclear power," and the prefecture also positioned "emergency restoration, livelihood reconstruction support, and reconstruction support for municipalities" as emergency measures. The municipal reconstruction plans also addressed the evacuees, stating that "no matter where you live, you are still a citizen of X town," and "rebuilding your lives and hometowns," etc., and advocated for the rebuilding of the lives of survivors who were forced to evacuate, and related necessary support for that purpose.

However, once the national government began to undertake concrete projects, reconstruction policies for the affected areas were built around the scenario of "decontamination, lifting of evacuation orders, and return to the affected areas in conjunction with the lifting of evacuation orders."

Regarding the current situation in which the difficult task of bringing the nuclear power plant accident under control and decommissioning it, as well as the return to disaster-stricken areas and regional revitalization, are proceeding side by side and in parallel, it cannot be said that there has been a series of discussions focused on the interrelationships. Accepting that the original recovery visions of the prefectures and affected local governments have not been achieved, we need a new recovery vision in anticipation of the long-term recovery process.

Second, this gap is reflected in the fact that support for disaster survivors and reconstruction of their lives and livelihoods is not being carried out in a way that is close to and supportive of survivors and evacuees. 11 years have passed, and many people are still forced to live away from their hometowns and face the difficult task of rebuilding their lives and livelihoods. We need a reconstruction vision that shows how to rebuild their lives and livelihoods, taking into account the harsh living and working conditions of the disaster survivors and evacuees.

Third, disaster survivors are not positioned as the main players in the recovery process. The original recovery vision and recovery plan were developed through serious discussions with many disaster survivors, including those who had evacuated to remote areas, as members of the planning team. Disaster survivors were not only targets of support, but they were also involved in the recovery and reconstruction process. From among them emerged an NPO organization and a group aiming for the restoration of the area as quickly as possible, engaged in experimental cultivation of agricultural products. However, when it came time for concrete projects to get underway, the municipalities had their hands completely full dealing with hometown restoration and reconstruction, and were not able to engage enough in the process of walking through the recovery process together with the disaster survivors

While support for survivors and evacuees remains an important issue, it is also important to create situations and opportunities in which survivors themselves can be proactively involved in the recovery process. Based on these developments, 11 years after the nuclear accident, we believe that a "Prefectural Residents' Edition: Nuclear Disaster Recovery Vision" is needed now, which will point the way for future recovery.

Prefectural Residents' Edition: Nuclear Disaster Recovery Vision Drafting Committee Hiroshi Suzuki, Representative

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Why a "Prefectural Residents' Edition" now?

Eleven years have passed since the accident at TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant occurred. Those of us living in Fukushima Prefecture have been forced to contend with radioactive contamination and the negative image it has created. During the reconstruction period up to now, the government has implemented various reconstruction policies aimed at decontamination, restoration of local infrastructure, and revitalization of the affected areas.

During this period, contamination levels in the air have decreased, areas under evacuation orders have been revised and lifted including in parts of the hard-to-return zone. The JR Joban line has resumed operation on all lines, and roads and other transportation networks have been improved. The government-led project "Fukushima Innovation Coast Framework" is being developed as a new industry, and the robotics industry and other cutting-edge technologies are attracting much attention. However, the living environment has not returned to normal. There are still areas where radiation levels are too high for residents to return. Even if they are allowed to return according to the policy, there are still many areas where residents do not return.

The nuclear power plant that caused the accident is so highly radioactive that it is impossible to even enter the reactor, and the decommissioning of the plant is not yet in sight. The amount of contaminated water continues to increase. Discussions have not even begun regarding the future transportation to other prefectures of the large amount of contaminated soil stored at interim storage facilities, and concerns persist that it will not be relocated, under obscurity.

On the other hand, interest in the issues facing Fukushima from a national perspective has waned over time, and the "severity of the nuclear disaster" has become less visible. The specific character of the nuclear disaster is that damage is cumulative. Anxiety about radiation exposure, uncertainty about life due to loss of livelihood and jobs, and discriminatory rumors with little basis have accumulated, and the disparities and social lines that have arisen from these factors are becoming more and more entrenched.

That is why we felt it necessary to go back to the perspective of the affected people themselves. What should be done now to promote the reconstruction of the lives of disaster survivors and the revitalization of the region, which is expected to continue for a long time to come? It is essential to create a blueprint for the future, not a vision from the bird's eye view of the national government or local governments, but a roadmap to be pursued from the experiences of the residents themselves.

The name 'Prefectural Residents' Edition' reflects the idea of starting from rebuilding the lives of disaster survivors and expanding to create a community where people can live without anxiety. We value the desires of residents who want to regain their former lives, and position the process of restoring the connections severed by the disaster, one by one, as "reconstruction in which the disaster survivors play a leading role." What paths can be taken to regenerate local memories, nature, and social spaces that had accumulated over a long history, and how can we face the challenges that are extremely difficult to undo due to the effects of radiation? It is our hope that each region and municipality will formulate its own vision for reconstruction as a basis for future discussions.

Background and Objectives

Background 1: To make disaster survivors "the main players in recovery"

The national and local governments have so far focused their reconstruction policies on the return of residents. Policy has been centered on so-called "single-track recovery," in which decontamination is carried out, evacuation orders are lifted, residents return to their homes, and life in evacuation is ended quickly. However, in the midst of uncertainties about the end of the nuclear disaster, the reality is that even if residents wanted to return home, they are not able to. Some people are unable to decide whether or not to return to their homes, leaving the decision-making process of where and how they would live ambiguous. While reconstruction projects are progressing in accordance with national policies, there is a disconnection from the feelings of survivors and evacuees who have been left behind. This gap must be bridged.

Background 2: To preserve hometowns

Large-scale national initiatives such as the "Fukushima Innovation Coast Framework" have been launched to revitalize the disaster-stricken area. However, the reality is that the focus is on cutting-edge technology with an eye on the future, and direct ripple effects for the region are not immediately foreseeable. Simply improving the living environment in the affected areas is not enough to "restore hometowns." It is essential that local livelihoods take root in the region and that work opportunities are secured. Building a self-sustaining local economy is needed.

Background 3: For everyone to think together

The nuclear accident is not just a disaster. It is also a problem for civilization, a problem of energy, and a problem for how we live. The decommissioning of nuclear reactors, the treatment of the everincreasing amount of contaminated water, and the "interim storage facilities" where contaminated soil has been transported, should all be considered by society as a whole, rather than placing the responsibility for these decisions on someone else. We must continue to question the memories and lessons learned from the nuclear accident.



Objective: To become a "Roadmap for Recovery" that identifies issues that should be addressed when creating a "blueprint for the future."

The "Prefectural Residents' Edition: Nuclear Disaster Recovery Vision" raises the question "How can we continue to live with peace of mind in the future?" from a familiar perspective. Thinking about "what are the measures we can take to achieve this goal?" it is also about building a system that relies on the voices of citizens and the will of local communities, rather than relying solely on the national or local government for recovery going forward. We aim to serve as a 'signpost' for residents, local governments, and various other players to take action toward better recovery.

Composition of the Prefectural Residents' Recovery Vision

We established three "Aims," three "Perspectives, " and a "Group of Indicators" for each "Perspective" to evaluate them. We also propose six "Priority Issues" as guidelines for action.

Aims		1. Rebuildin Livelihoo Survivors Evacuees	ng Lives and ds of and	2. Hometov Reconstruc Revitalizati Communiti	vn ction and on of Local es	3. Nuclear Accident R and Decom	Power Plant esolution missioning
Perspectives 1 Quality of Life		② Qu Comr	ality of nunity	③ Qu Enviro	ality of onment		
 Is there a stable place to live? Is there an environment that promotes health maintenance? Are social welfare services provided? Is there a safe and secure educational environment? Are there job opportunities and income security? Is there an environment for rest and relaxation? 		 Community Are local communities functioning, with the ability of participation? Are local heritage and traditions preserved and passed on? Are there people responsible for local culture and related activities? Is there access to government information and decision-making processes? Is the economic infrastructure in place to support the community? 		 Are enviro impacts be monitored evaluated? Is there lan planning, a manageme rivers, and Are there of towards fo sustainabl Is mainten without bu environme Is the lifes environme friendly? 	nmental bing and ? nd use and ent of forests, lakes? efforts rming a e society? ance does rdening the nt? tyle intally		
	1						
Priority Issues	7	1) For no one to be left behind	2) To create a society where no one is excluded	3) To restore home- towns	(4) To create self- reliant com- munities	(5) To share the nuclear disaster with everyone	(6) To create a sustain- able society

Three perspectives

1. Rebuilding the lives and livelihoods of disaster survivors and evacuees

The nuclear disaster has forced many people to evacuate their homes. The evacuation sites are spread across the country, and some people are still forced to live in evacuation. Eleven years have passed since the nuclear accident, and while efforts are being focused on the rehabilitation of local governments in the affected areas, it is difficult to see the actual situation of the survivors who are forced to live in harsh conditions. For this reason:

Our goal is for all survivors and evacuees to be able to secure stable housing and lead independent lives. The aim is for everyone to be able to live with stability and confidence in their daily lives.

Perspective 1: Explore from the perspective of "Quality of Life" that should exist

2. Hometown reconstruction and revitalization of regional society

Reconstruction of hometowns was centered on first decontaminating the area and then lifting the evacuation order. However, communities have not returned to their original states, and the uncertainty about work has not disappeared. The hesitation to return to their hometowns is reflected in the fact that the number of people returning to their hometowns has not increased, even after evacuation orders were lifted. For this reason:

Our goal is for residents to have a place to earn a living and participate in the local community without losing their hometown ties. The local economy is self-supporting, with a small but diverse range of organizations taking root in the community.

Perspective 2: Consider the "Quality of Community" that should exist

3. Nuclear accident resolution and nuclear power plant decommissioning

The nuclear power plant disaster has contaminated the natural environment of our hometowns with radioactive materials, and the environment has been severely damaged. Through decontamination, which was carried out as an emergency measure, evacuation orders have been lifted while allowing a certain amount of additional exposure to radiation. However, the roadmap to the restoration of the nuclear power plant accident and the decommissioning of the plant remains elusive. For this reason:

Our goal is to open up the prospect of restoring the environment destroyed by the nuclear accident by various players. Society as a whole must share these challenges.

Perspective 3: Continue to seek the "Quality of Environment" that should exist

Proposing a Group of Indicators

The three perspectives of "Quality of Life," "Quality of Community," and "Quality of Environment" consist of multiple aspects such as "housing," "connection," "community development," "relationship with government," and "living." Understanding the status of reconstruction from various aspects is effective for finding measures to be taken in the future. For this reason, "indicator groups" are proposed as a barometer to determine the extent to which each of the three perspectives has been met. Indicator groups are set up to see where the level is in terms of components such as "housing," "health," "welfare," "natural environment," "education/culture," "leisure," "safety," "income/labor," "community social activities," "social opportunities," and "landscape. Here we propose a group of basic indicators for each field.

1. Quality of Life ⇒ Indicators for rebuilding the lives of disaster survivors

- ✓ Has stable housing been obtained, including rebuilding housing in hometowns and securing housing in the evacuation area?
- ✓ Are there medical institutions, that can also respond to emergency medical care, and is it possible to maintain good health?
- ✓ Are opportunities for social welfare services such as nursing centers and home care secured?
- \checkmark Is there a safe and secure educational environment for students?
- ✓ Are employment opportunities secured and has income returned to pre-disaster levels?
- ✓ Are opportunities and places for exercise and hobbies secured and a restful environment provided?

2. <u>Quality of Community</u> ⇒ Indicators for restoring community ties

- ✓ Are local community organizations, such as neighborhood associations, functioning and ensuring opportunities for participation?
- ✓ Are local heritage and traditions being preserved and local pride being passed on?
- ✓ Are there people who are responsible for the local culture and its activities, and are cultural activities taking root in the community?
- ✓ Do residents have access to government information and participate in the policy-making process?
- ✓ Is there an economic infrastructure in place to support the local economy, with livelihood opportunities that make use of local material and human resources?

3. Quality of Environment ⇒ Indicators for sharing the nuclear disaster and creating a sustainable society

- ✓ Are the environmental impacts of the nuclear accident being monitored and assessed?
- ✓ Is there land use planning, and management of forests, rivers, lakes and marshes?
- ✓ Are efforts being made to create a sustainable society, including through renewable energy?
- ✓ Is infrastructure development being promoted in consideration of impact on landscapes, topography, and ecosystems?
- ✓ Are there efforts to develop environmentally friendly lifestyles, such as through energy conservation?

∇ Item Selection of Indicator Groups

The indicators that were selected based on the "Three Qualities" were extracted from the reports and Q&A sessions of the "Fukushima Reconstruction Support Forum*," as well as from written comments. The indicators were selected as the basis for the restoration of "livelihood," "community," and "environment."

*See page 29 for Reference Documents 1) information on the Fukushima Recovery Support Forum.

Let's start a "Prefectural Residents' Edition Recovery Vision"?

The "Prefectural Residents' Edition Recovery Vision" is intended to look back on the recovery efforts that have been made thus far, to determine what issues need to be addressed, and how to overcome them in order to move closer to the desired state. For this reason, it is envisioned that local residents and citizens will participate in the process from the "establishment of indicators" to the "evaluation method of indicators," and decisions will be made through exchanges of opinions. This is because the important role of the "Prefectural Residents' Edition of the Recovery Vision" is to highlight the issues that are important in each region and to share these issues through this process.



*See page 37 for a **Reference Documents 2**, a list of reference data.

1. Creation of Indicators

The draft "indicators" proposed by the "Prefectural Residents' Edition Recovery Vision" will be revised with additions or modifications according to the characteristics of the local community and municipality. This is because prioritized issues and their level of importance vary depending on local conditions and the progress of reconstruction. The indicators will be flexibly structured as needed, including the possibility of further subdividing the indicators.

2. Consideration of "candidate" indicator groups

In order to create indicators from the perspective of residents and citizens, emphasis will be placed on understanding their intentions through questionnaires and interviews. For this reason, in the process of reviewing the indicators, emphasis will be placed on creating opportunities for resident participation, such as workshops. This is because we believe that the process of reviewing and revising the indicators is the best way to determine the prospects for rebuilding livelihoods and revitalizing the community.

3. Determination of indicator groups

Taking into consideration the importance and priority of the issues facing the community, "indicators" are determined for each of the three perspectives of "quality of life," "quality of community," and "quality of environment." Official data and existing surveys related to the "indicators" will be cited or referenced as necessary.

4. Wide-area issues

Wide-area issues that span multiple municipalities are positioned as the role of Fukushima Prefecture, which is responsible for wide-area administration. To this end, we call for Fukushima Prefecture to be actively involved and play a role in areas such as medical care and welfare, education, transportation networks, reconstruction of the lives and livelihoods of evacuees, wide-area cooperation to support the local economy, and wide-area support and coordination of municipal administration.

5. Evaluation by indicator group

There are two types of evaluation methods: "quantitative analysis" to express numerical values and "qualitative analysis" to look at qualitative conditions. As the "Prefectural Residents' Edition of the Recovery Vision" aims to quantify the qualities of "life," "community," and "environment," it is mainly based on "qualitative" evaluation. On the other hand, it is also necessary to consider "quantitative" data such as "official data*" and "data from existing surveys" as an objective axis of evaluation. This is because "quantitative analysis" is effective in quantifying the data in order to have a common understanding and clarify the objectives. For this reason, it is suggested that the evaluation axis to be used be positioned as part of the indicator creation process, and be determined according to the characteristics of each.

However, it has also been pointed out that official data does not always accurately reflect the actual situation of damages from the nuclear disaster. The number of evacuees due to the nuclear disaster is 30,226 (as of April 2022), according to the Reconstruction Agency and Fukushima Prefecture. However, when compared to the number of registered residents in the 12 cities, towns, and villages where evacuation orders were issued, it is estimated that 50,940 people are still displaced (Fukushima Prefecture Evacuated Area Reconstruction Division, June 2022).

For this reason, the Prefectural Residents' Edition Recovery Vision will establish a framework of indicators based on the voices of the people concerned through resident questionnaires and interviews, and the results of various surveys, including official data, will be used to correct biases in the indicator groups and to balance the evaluation procedures.

Practical Example of "Setting Indicators Groups"

1. Proposal for setting indicator group and solicitating opinions

At the 194th "Fukushima Reconstruction Support Forum" held on March 1, 2022, we solicited opinions on specific indicators regarding "Quality of Life," "Quality of Community," and "Quality of Environment." As a result, 96 responses were received by the end of March*.

2. Characteristics of the responses received

(1) "Quality of Life"

- ✓ Welfare" and "rest" accounted for more than 30% of all items.
- ✓ In "housing stability," housing reconstruction and securing housing (including housing support such as rent subsidies) were still major issues.
- ✓ In "health," medical institutions with basic medical services and emergency medical services were in particular demand.
- ✓ In the "education" category, there were many requests for distance to elementary and junior high school, routes to school, and means of transportation.
- ✓ In "employment and income," there were many requests for continued employment and livelihood, as well as new employment opportunities.
- (2) "Quality of Community"
- ✓ Regarding "community management and functions," the respondents were more interested in the existence of neighborhood associations and local governments, opportunities for participation, and community rules, as well as in emergency evacuation procedures.
- ✓ It is noteworthy that there was a high expectation for a forum for information exchange and consultation with local government, and a desire for the resumption of a forum for residents to exchange opinions.
- ✓ In the area of "local economy," respondents hoped for job opportunities for young people and the enhancement of "local industry".
- (3) "Quality of Environment"
- ✓ The respondents were highly interested in the continuation of decontamination and measuring its effectiveness, the continuation of radiation dose monitoring, and the sharing of highly transparent information on the decommissioning of the nuclear power plant.
- ✓ The respondents were also highly interested in the involvement of residents in renewable energy, and in the education and organization of the residents for this purpose.
- ✓ The high level of interest in transportation accessibility and water quality management in the water supply system may be due to the nuclear power plant disaster.

The indicators proposed by the various players involved in the recovery and those affected by the disaster will reveal the current state and issues. This is an attempt to get closer to "reconstruction in which residents take the leading role" by involving citizens in the process of identifying indicators. The project proposes an ideal form of reconstruction from a familiar perspective that is not bound by the conventional reconstruction policies led by the national government or administrative agencies.

*See page 40 for Reference Documents 3, the results and breakdown of the comments solicited

Six Priority Issues

From the three perspectives of Quality of Life, Quality of Community and Quality of Environment and their respective indicator groups, the 'Six Priority Issues' were set as themes to be addressed. The challenges raised and suggested coping scenarios are below.

1. To ensure no one is left behind

① Towards a return home				
Possible issues	As a scenario			
For evacuees to return to their 'hometowns', requires more than just visible, tangible reconstruction, such as the construction of facilities. The rhythm of life they once lived, familiar landscapes and the life in the customs and culture that have been handed down to them are the main motivations for returning. The fact that the hearts and minds of long-term evacuees have not left their homeland is reflected in the fact that many of them have not transferred their residency certificates from where they evacuated from. Support is required to enable evacuees to determine whether they can return and maintain their livelihoods and to assess the state of reconstruction in their hometowns.	 Municipal governments ✓ A 'return preparation period' will be set up to check the situation in their hometowns to see if the affected people can return and maintain their livelihoods after the evacuation order is lifted. Many evacuees have demolished their homes. This is a period for them to recognize how they can rebuild their hometown living infrastructure. ✓ The Hometown House (tentative name) will be established as a temporary stay facility for evacuees to inspect the reconstruction status of their hometowns and to stay during year-end/New Year holidays. Mational and municipal governments ✓ Support for a third way,^{a)} such as 'long-term evacuation and then return in the future', rather than the two options of 'return' or 'relocation', by positioning it in the reconstruction policy and increasing options such as 'two area residence'. 			

a: Science Council of Japan (2014) Recommendations on rebuilding the lives and housing of long-term evacuees from the TEPCO Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant accident.

② Coexistence with displaced communities				
Possible issues	As a scenario			
The position of evacuees varies. Cases have often been highlighted where evacuees do not fit in at their evacuation sites and find it difficult to say that they are 'evacuees'. Negative labelling of evacuees and differences in perception with the residents of the evacuation site about receiving resident services in the evacuation site municipality and insufficient understanding of nuclear power plant evacuees are also contributing factors. Evacuees are placed in a situation where it is difficult for them to interact with anyone without any concern. Evacuees are required to secure the same status and rights as residents in the municipality where they are evacuated.	 Municipal governments, civic sector In the context of prolonged evacuation, there is a need to prevent 'isolation' of evacuees. To this end, we support the bridging by exchange activities between evacuees and the communities to which they have evacuated. Support for participation in exchange activities with local residents and in residents' associations to reduce the additional physical and mental strain of the evacuation. We understand the position of the evacuees and provide detailed support, such as counselling through 'disaster case management.'^b 			

b: Cabinet Office (2022) Collection of case studies of initiatives on disaster case management.

③ Support for prolonged evacuation life				
Possible issues	As a scenario			
Many people wish to remain connected to their hometowns, even if they have been evacuated for a long period of time. Instead of a choice between "return" and "no return", it is necessary to provide a long-term "evacuation" path. Rather than assuming that those who continue to live in evacuation are those who will not return, a system is needed that guarantees the right to evacuate, positions those who continue to evacuate as those who will be responsible for the reconstruction of their hometowns and supports various forms of	 <u>National government</u> ✓ The Special Law for Nuclear Power Plant Evacuees establishes the status of evacuees who can receive residential services in their place of evacuation, even if they continue to have a certificate of residence in their hometown. However, considering the specificity of the nuclear disaster, special measures also need to be considered. As a legal system, the 'double residence card', 'double administrative services' and 'split tax payment' systems are once again on the chopping block.^{c)} <u>Municipal governments, civic sector</u> 			
evacuation. To this end, it is necessary to provide long-term evacuees with information about their hometowns, ensure two-way communication channels to deliver the voices of evacuees, and continue to 'maintain ties' with their hometowns.	 In order to maintain the relationship between evacuees and their hometowns, a system (e.g. quasimunicipal system) should be introduced to keep them connected irrespective of the place of residents on their residence cards. As a position equivalent to that of a member of the local government, this system provides careful notification of the situation in the evacuee's hometown and other information, and maintains opportunities for involvement and participation. Support for 'commuting recovery'^d) so that long-term evacuees can be involved in agriculture or other work at places they avacuated from 			

c: Science Council of Japan (2014) Proposal on the life of long-term evacuees and reconstruction of housing due to the Tokyo Electric Power Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant accident
d: Science Council of Japan (2017) To realize a diverse and sustainable recovery - Policy issues and the role of

d: Science Council of Japan (2017) To realize a diverse and sustainable recovery - Policy issues and the role of sociology

(4) Post-return livelihood support				
Possible issues	As a scenario			
Even when evacuation orders are lifted and people return to their hometowns, they are not necessarily able to rebuild their lives. This is because returning home does not necessarily mean a return to pre- disaster life. The experience of evacuation due to the nuclear disaster is not a temporary one based on the premise of 'return', but an aspect of life that has been and will be drastically changed.	 National and municipal governments, civic sector ✓ Require the establishment of a 'Livelihood Reconstruction Support Team'^e to create a sense of livelihood and interaction for those who have started living in local communities and former townscapes that have not returned. Prefectural and municipal governments, civic sector 			
The city has been transformed as houses have been demolished and the living environment has changed drastically. Communities and people-to-people links need a considerable amount of time to be regained. Support is required to enable those who have returned to their homes to regain their daily lives.	 As the population in the affected areas is ageing, we call for the implementation of 'care management' tailored to each family's situation. Actively organize exchange meetings and face to face events to build new communities for those who are relocating to disaster recovery public housing. 			
	 Ensure easy access and mobility for residents who cannot drive a car. 			

(e) Cabinet Office (2011) Policy on efforts to normalize life in the affected areas in relation to the damage from the Japan Earthquake.

2. To create a society in which no one is excluded

${f 1}$ Dispelling discrimination due to negative images			
Possible issues	As a scenario		
Prejudice and discrimination regarding radiation contamination is due to the fact that knowledge about radiation is not sufficiently shared within society. Knowledge about radiation must be linked to 'social consensus building' rather than relying solely on 'scientific and technological solutions'.	 National, prefectural, and municipal governments ✓ We will strive to understand the actual situation of malicious slander and attacks related to radiation, share the understanding that such acts are a serious problem, and create a society that recognizes discrimination as discrimination. ✓ We will address bullying not only as a children's problem, but also as a reflection of adults' perceptions, including society's awareness. 		

2 Dealing with the risk of invisibility			
Possible issues	As a scenario		
For those whose family and community ties have been severed by the nuclear accident, it is easy to fall into social isolation, and the more vulnerable a person is, the more exposed they are to the risk of social exclusion. As the evacuation of nuclear disaster survivors spans a wide area, differences in support measures between the source and destination municipalities have resulted in some people being excluded from support. In order to ensure that everyone can reach the support they need, it is necessary to understand the actual situation of those survivors who cannot speak up for themselves.	 National and municipal governments, civic sector ✓ Currently, life support counsellors are in place, but we will introduce a support system mainly based on 'outreach',^f in which the supporters actively approach the survivors. ✓ As evacuees are spread across the country, a liaison council will be set up to share information on support teams looking after survivors beyond the regional framework. ✓ Work to create a 'place to stay' by social welfare councils and support organizations, together with cooperation between the municipalities where the evacuees are staying and evacuating from. 		

f: Textbook for the training of persons engaged in self-support counselling and support classes (2022) 'Actively visiting and working where the subject is'.

③ Spreading the idea of social inclusion				
Possible issues	As a scenario			
The different positions on radiation have created various social divisions and a tendency to isolate different positions and silence dissent. Drawing a line between "here" and "there" has led to a lack of communication, which in turn has hindered mutual understanding. Societies with greater exclusion and division are less trusting, and order is destabilized. Creating a society in which everyone can participate as a member of society and not be excluded will lead to resilience in the face of crisis and disaster. The philosophy of 'social inclusion' is necessary to increase the resilience of society.	 National and local government ✓ Actively position the philosophy of 'social inclusion', which embraces various values and different cultures, in institutions and methods. Local government/civic sector ✓ Introduce 'Disaster Case Management' ^g to understand individual living conditions and combine various types of support in order to provide support tailored to each disaster survivor. ✓ Strive to create opportunities for communication to change 'exclusion' to 'empathy'. 			

g: Disaster case management: Identify the condition of each disaster survivor, identify those in need of support, and provide assistance to them according to their individual circumstances.

3. To restore hometowns

${f 1}$ Decommissioning of the nuclear accident and regeneration of hometowns			
Possible issues	As a scenario		
The rehabilitation of the affected areas and the decommissioning of the nuclear power plant are being carried out side by side. With the prospects for decommissioning uncertain, it remains unclear how the decommissioning project is related to the regeneration of the region. In particular, the appearance of the completion of the decommissioning of the plant will have a significant impact on the recovery and reconstruction of the affected areas. However, it remains unclear how and where the molten nuclear fuel and large quantities of high-level radioactive waste from the decommissioning work will be disposed of.	 National government/operator The current decommissioning roadmap describes 30 to 40 years until the end of the project, but it is unclear whether the reactor will be dismantled. The target date for the end of nuclear fuel debris removal, which was stated in the original roadmap, is no longer described in the new roadmap. The definition of the state at which decommissioning is completed should be clarified. Requires that provisions be established to monitor ageing measures and seismic strengthening during 		
A clear policy on how to deal with safety concerns and tensions at the decommissioning site must be factored into the regeneration of the hometown.	✓ Requires the establishment of a forum for discussion and monitoring with the participation of local residents to ensure that processes involved in decommissioning do not cause environmental pollution in the surrounding area.		

2 Rehabilitating safe living environments		
Possible issues	As a scenario	
The evacuation order will be lifted when it is certain that the annual dose will be less than 20 m Sv and infrastructure essential for daily life is restored. ^h However, internationally, the ICRP (International Commission on Radiological Protection) has set a safety standard of 1 m Sv per year, and the target for the lifting of evacuation orders is 1 mm Sv per year or less. ⁱ For this reason, even in areas where evacuation orders have been lifted, including areas that are difficult to return to, further reductions in air doses are required.	 National and municipal governments ✓ Radiation doses in living areas where evacuation orders have been lifted due to decontamination so far are said to be gradually decreasing due to natural attenuation. However, there are some areas that show locally high values due to run-off and scattering of earth and sand from forests. Continuous radiation monitoring is required even after decontamination is completed. ✓ Decontamination implementation plans should not be decided at the convenience of the government and businesses, but with the participation of local residents. 	
The effects of radiation cannot be felt with the five human senses, leaving only a sense of anxiety without a clear picture of the actual situation. For this reason, it is necessary to measure radiation levels and to grasp them in the form of data.	 National and municipal governments, civic sector ✓ Since the actual state of contamination in mountain forests varies greatly from place to place, access to contaminated forests and harvesting of forest products should be meticulously controlled. National and prefectural governments ✓ We call for the monitoring posts currently in place to be continuously measured for radiation doses, without being discontinued. 	

h: Ministry of the Environment (2019) Unified basic data on health effects of radiation, etc. i: International Commission on Radiological Protection ICRP (2007) Recommendations.

3 Reconstruction with restoration in mind		
Possible issues	As a scenario	
The national government and the administration are focusing on development-oriented 'creative reconstruction', such as projects based on advanced technology. ^j In the affected areas, development- oriented reconstruction is transforming the landscape from what it was before the accident. Although these government-led projects are effective in attracting reconstruction funds, they cannot be said to be reconstruction in which the disaster survivors play the leading role if the securing of financial resources becomes their own objective and the relationship between the affected areas and the survivors diminishes. The reconstruction that survivors and evacuees wish for is first of all 'restoration to the original state', and the revival of communities where family and neighborhood relations are restored. It is necessary to regenerate the local community while maintaining continuity, without severing the way of life that has existed until now.	 National, prefectural, and municipal governments Currently, policy initiatives to attract new residents are being actively implemented, but we cannot rely on this inflow of residents alone. Policies for people to move in are important, but it is also desirable that the reconstruction does not completely erase the memories of the residents, so that former residents can return. To ensure that residents who used to live in the area do not become 'strangers', consideration will be given to 'restoration-type reconstruction', whereby the area is restored to its former state. Assuming that it will take a considerable period of time to recover from the nuclear accident, emphasis will be placed on the 'restoration of relationships' between the affected people and the affected areas, and on the restoration of the landscape and townscape. 	

j: Great East Japan Earthquake Reconstruction Initiative Council (2011) Proposals for Reconstruction - Hope in the Midst of Tragedy

4 Transmission of local nature, traditions, and cultural heritage		
Possible issues	As a scenario	
Festivals and cultural heritage are full of local identity and have been a force that connects people. In particular, most traditional performing arts have been maintained through transmission and have provided a forum for inter-generational exchange. However, the evacuation caused by the nuclear accident has disrupted the festivals and events that have been passed down through the generations, and various activities that unify the community have been lost. For this reason, there are hopes for the revival of 'community pride' in order to restore the links between people and local communities that were dismembered by the evacuation.	 As a scenario Prefectural and municipal governments, civic sector ✓ As a result of the nuclear accident, local cultural heritage objects were left behind. They have since been transported out of the evacuation zone, but only the current status of the materials is still being assessed. Preserving local memories is essential to "recovering one's hometown". We will explore ways to utilize the heritage that has been rescued so that it does not go dormant. ✓ In order to recover the 'identity' of the affected areas, which has been diluted by evacuation, a support system is needed to hand down and pass on local culture and heritage. To this end, we call for financial support to enable the preservation of 	
The challenge is the lack of bearers. The members of traditional culture and traditional performing arts activities are relatively elderly, and it is not certain whether activities can be taken over by younger members. Furthermore, activity budgets are decreasing and the number of places for activities is also decreasing. Difficult challenges are posed to the reproduction of local identity.	 cultural heritage, such as traditional performing arts, throughout the region. ✓ Some of the negative aspects created by the nuclear disaster have high value as historical and cultural heritage that should be passed on to future generations as 'earthquake legacies.'k ✓ After fully understanding the wishes of local residents, we will actively evaluate their significance and strive for their permanent protection. 	

k: Reconstruction Agency (2013) Support for conservation since the earthquake.

l: Yamashita, F. (2013) Reconstruction Tourism Theory - New Tourism after 3.11.

4. For the d	levelopment of	self-sustaining	communities
	e, eropinene or		•••••••

${f 1}$ Survivors take the lead in recovery	
Possible issues	As a scenario
Disaster reconstruction is initially strongly characterized by urban planning and development, which tends to prioritize towns over people. In addition, there are concerns that new town planning without the inheritance of local history and lifestyle and culture will result in plans that do not conform to the will of the local people. Eleven years have passed since the nuclear accident, and there is a need to replace towns and spaces with people as the main actors in reconstruction. The reconstruction process requires a system in which the affected population is deeply involved and participates. Local communities are required to take their own responsibility and initiative in paving the way for the future.	 Municipal governments, civic sector ✓ Provide an environment in which survivors can easily participate in the management of their local communities, so that they can maintain a sense of being connected to the local municipality. Municipal governments ✓ Establish a system of consensus building through the establishment of a 'community development council' (tentative name) with a representative system of residents. ✓ In order for residents to be proactively involved in reconstruction planning, it is necessary to provide them with detailed information, including on land use and streetscape policies, parks and meeting places, and other matters related to the local environment.
On the other hand, it is also important to combine the residents' wishes with the government's views to find a realistic policy.	✓ To this end, a system is established that allows access to information regardless of age or position. This is to ensure that there are no information gaps.
It is necessary to incorporate residents' participation in various projects and planning processes to facilitate consensus building.	✓ The participation of affected people and residents will enhance the implementation of projects and plans.
	✓ For this reason, we will establish a support system to encourage the challenges of survivors and residents and a 'local management organization' to provide professional support.
	✓ Residents living in evacuation centers are also involved in the management of the municipality and their status is guaranteed so that they can participate.

(2) Rehabilitating the region's basic industries		
Possible issues	As a scenario	
The regeneration of the agriculture, forestry, and livestock industries, which were fundamental industries, is essential for local communities to become self-reliant. This requires the restoration of nature's regenerative capacity. Measures such as the recovery of soil fertility, which has been degraded by decontamination, and measures against wild animals are required. Agriculture, forestry, and livestock industries are both 'places of life' and 'places of production'. It is necessary to restore the foundations of the community based on the fact that communities were built by integrating livelihoods and production.	 National, prefectural, municipal governments ✓ Regeneration of fields is gradually progressing, and business entities are emerging who are finding a way to take advantage of a new style of farming by expanding the scale of farming. We request that rights be established through farmland banks, etc., including measures to promote the use and accumulation of farmland and attract new owners. Municipal governments ✓ Support for those returning to their hometowns, commuting farmers, and commuting recovery of shops in their hometowns will be expanded so that the relationships between affected people and their hometowns can be maintained. 	
(3) Generating livelihoods from the community		
Possible issues	As a scenario	
Livelihoods are essential for the establishment of local communities. In order to create livelihoods, it is necessary to have a system to support groups and individuals who are carrying out voluntary activities. In the affected areas, individuals and groups that are trying to create local issues and the future are now emerging in each center. As these activities are small in scale, they are not well-funded, and know-how to solve problems is becoming increasingly important. Building networks to support new challenges and providing specialist know-how are important factors in establishing livelihoods. In order to create livelihoods in the region, there is a need for 'small groups of people working in a lively and dispersed manner', rather than relying on one large group.	 Municipal governments, civic sector ✓ Establish 'hangout places (operational bases)' where people can get together. Places for exchange' is positioned as a place where new challenges and activities are not isolated and lead to materialization through the provision of local information and communication between residents. ✓ We will promote networking rather than confining it within the region. We create opportunities to create diverse livelihoods in the region by receiving the know-how of experts and attracting new leaders through the network. ✓ We will build a regional management organization and support a wide range of activities such as the formation of communities using human resource banks and the discovery of community businesses. Municipal government ✓ We will establish a work-sharing system for public works and an administrative partner system for job creation. 	

④ Building a circular regional economy		
Possible issues	As a scenario	
The traditional means promoted for regional development is to attract public works projects and companies. However, relying on this alone entails the risk of the local economy being hit by the withdrawal of companies or the downsizing of businesses. Furthermore, it also prevents the creation of diversity in employment	 Prefecture and municipal governments, civic sector ✓ Search for ways to increase regional self- sufficiency in energy by converting energy previously dependent on external sources to energy derived from local resources. This will reduce the outflow of energy costs out of the region in terms of expenditure and increase earning power in terms of production 	
Local economies dependent on nuclear power plants have been able to generate large incomes through business development by large capital. However, much of the income earned was transferred to the headquarters region where the large capital was located, with the result that a lot of income flowed out to other regions. As a result, income did not circulate within the region and did not contribute much to the independence of the regional economy. For this reason, there is a need to shift to renewable energy projects that utilize local capital, employment, and raw materials, and to build a circular regional economy that uses energy derived from local resources as a catalyst. In order to increase local self-reliance, it is necessary to build a circular economy that utilizes local resources, attracts funds into the region and circulates them within the region without allowing them to flow out.	 By producing energy of local origin, the by-products, such as hot water and steam, will be used to expand into agriculture, manufacturing, accommodation, and service industries. In this way, the aim is to expand the 'productive and marketing power' of the local economy. Regionally-originated energy development will not take the form of an axis of large capital outside the region, but a system in which the local community comes in and operates the system. Municipalities, civic sector We strive to "create a local brand"^m by utilizing the natural and human resources of local communities. "Regional brands" is not just a nostalgic hobby, but by linking regional uniqueness with modern production activities, we will gain recognition in the market. 	

m: Cabinet Office (2005) Stimulating local economies through the establishment of local brands.

${f 1}$ Independent review of the nuclear disaster	
Possible issues	As a scenario
The investigation into the causes of the nuclear accident is still in its infancy. The design and maintenance of the plant should also be thoroughly verified, but the Diet and the government's Accident Investigation Commission have issued interim reports calling for further investigations, but have since stopped moving. Rather than leaving the verification of the accident to the national government and TEPCO, Fukushima Prefecture must set up its own organization and proceed with the clarification of issues left unresolved by the various investigation committees.	 National, prefectural, and municipal governments ✓ We call for the establishment of an independent 'Verification Committee^{In} to learn lessons for the future on how to proceed with evacuation orders, decontamination and its evaluation, and the lifting of evacuation orders after a nuclear accident. ✓ The reports of four accident investigation committees, including the National Diet and the national government, pointed out that there were deficiencies and inadequacies in the accident prevention measures and disaster prevention measures of the operators and the government, and that there are many issues that need to be improved. However, the government has stopped moving towards resolving these issues, and we again call for the reproduction experiments and the investigation of the direct causes of the accident to be carried out, which were left out by the four Accident Investigation Commissions due to time constraints. *⁰

5. To share the nuclear disaster with everyone

n: Niigata Prefecture (established in 2018), "Verification of the causes of the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant", "Verification of the impact of the nuclear accident on health and life", "Verification of safe evacuation methods in the event of a nuclear accident".

o: National Diet Accident Independent Investigation Commission (2012), Government Accident Independent Investigation Commission (2012), Private Accident Independent Investigation Commission (2012), TEPCO Accident Independent Investigation Commission (2012).

(2) Disclosure of information on decommissioning work		
Possible issues	As a scenario	
The decommissioning of the plant is being carried out under extremely high radiation levels and with unprecedented difficulties in dealing with the accident. Some people are anxious about the decommissioning work and hesitate to return to their hometowns. However, it is not yet clear what form the decommissioning will ultimately take. In this context, there is often a delay in disclosing information about problems associated with the decommissioning work. As the decommissioning work is entrusted to TEPCO, it is difficult to be seen from the outside, and the reality is that we rely on TEPCO to provide information. The nature of information disclosure and its monitoring system is being questioned. Measures to deal with contaminated and treated water are being taken with a view to discharging it into the sea. However, there is still insufficient information on the risks of continuing to store contaminated water and the risks associated with discharging it into the ocean, and the fishermen have yet to reach a consensus. Drastic measures are needed to deal with the continued accumulation of contaminated water.	 Operator ✓ TEPCO is far behind schedule in the process to complete the decommissioning of the plant: it has had to abandon its target of starting debris removal within 10 years, and the scale of removal when it starts has been reduced from 'small-scale' to 'experimental'. We demand that TEPCO provides concrete information in line with the actual situation. National government, operators and prefectural government ✓ We call on the operator and national government to build a highly transparent information provision system that is accessible to everyone. National, prefectural, and municipal governments, civic sector ✓ We will seek to establish a citizens' monitoring organization with experts and a system that is accessible to citizens regarding the safe treatment and storage of radioactive waste. National government, operator ✓ The root of measures against contaminated water is to reduce the inflow of groundwater into buildings and the amount of contaminated water generated. From the viewpoint of geology and groundwater, we call for a study^p on the installation of wide-area impermeable walls and water collection wells. 	

p: Geoscience Group Study Group (2021) Geological and groundwater issues at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant - 10 years after the nuclear accident.

③ From interim storage to final disposal		
Possible issues	As a scenario	
Contaminated soil from decontamination and other activities in Fukushima Prefecture is transported to an interim storage facility and managed, but due to the construction of the interim storage facilities, some disaster survivors were unable to return to their hometowns and could no longer see any prospects for recovery. The law stipulates that the interim storage facilities must remove the stored materials from of prefecture by 2045, 30 years after they started operating. However, discussions have not even started on where the waste will be taken and how the site of the interim storage facility will be used. Reconstruction will not progress without a place to take over the radioactive waste. The nuclear accident has created an extremely difficult problem of how to distribute the 'negative goods' of radioactive waste disposal.	 National, prefectural, and municipal governments Interim storage facilities should be considered as a long-term issue, including the participation of the next generation. Final disposal outside the prefecture is expected to require time for site selection. There is concern that delays in site selection may cause delays and difficulties in removal, which may be a further burden on the landowner of the interim storage facility. For this reason, we request that a consensus be reached as soon as possible with a view to a form of final disposal from an interim storage facility. National government There is not much time left for final disposal outside the prefecture,^q considering site selection, agreement, facility construction and transportation. We call for shared recognition that this is not just an issue for Fukushima, but for the whole country, and for discussions to begin. 	

q: Interim Storage and Environmental Safety Project Corporation Act (2014), which specifies that it is the responsibility of the government to 'take necessary measures to complete final disposal outside Fukushima Prefecture within 30 years after the commencement of interim storage'.

④ In order to avoid repeating	
Possible issues	As a scenario
The emergency situation caused by the nuclear disaster continues. There are still areas that are inaccessible and there is no certainty that a major disaster will not occur again as decommissioning work continues.	 National government ✓ Under the Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act, the authority to issue evacuation orders in an emergency is given to the head of a local government,^r but under the Nuclear Disaster Special Measures Act, the national government
There have been various problems and tragedies, such as confusion over evacuation and securing shelter immediately after a nuclear disaster, and inadequate communication of information. Effective disaster preparedness is required to prevent a repeat.	issues instructions to local governments. ^s We will build a system that is consistent between the national and local governments, since up until now local governments have been responsible for responding to emergencies.
The accident at TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant should not be confined and treated as the 'Fukushima accident'. The risks must be shared throughout Japan.	 National and prefectural governments ✓ Information transmission tools should be fully developed to ensure prompt and accurate transmission of information such as evacuation orders.
	Municipal government, civic sector
	 ✓ Evacuation plans will be developed, disseminated, and made effective so that residents can understand evacuation destinations and means of evacuation.
	✓ Take measures to secure necessary supplies (e.g. petrol) in the event of evacuation.
	✓ Collaborate with medical institutions and related facilities on measures for people in need of care and the elderly.

r: Basic Act on Disaster Control Measures (1961), Article 60, Paragraph 1, evacuation recommendations and instructions

s: Act on Special Measures Concerning Nuclear Emergency Preparedness (2013) Article 15 Issuance of a declaration of a nuclear emergency situation and establishment of a nuclear emergency response headquarters, etc.

(5) Preserving the memory of disasters and resisting their fading		
Possible issues	As a scenario	
 The memories of the harsh experiences caused by the nuclear accident will gradually fade as time passes and new events accumulate. However, in order to preserve the lessons learned, 'memories' must be connected. To do this, it is necessary to leave behind both the 'memories' of the survivors and those who faced the disaster, and the 'records' of the 'objects' and archives brought about by the disaster, while linking them together. If personal 'memories' are not told, they may never have existed. Memories not only fade away but also change with the passage of time. This is because what is passed on is only the memory that society needs at the time, and not necessarily a 	 Prefectural/municipal government, civic sector ✓ While collected documents and affected items provide a 'record' of the facts, 'memories' expressed through 'storytelling' and 'picture-story shows' make people who have not experienced the 'tragic events of the nuclear disaster' feel first-hand the severity of the nuclear accident. We will ensure that the 'passing on of memories', which creates an opportunity for everyone to think about it as 'my own thing', does not cease. Municipal government, civic sector ✓ Preserve the collected and accumulated 'stories' as records. ✓ In Fukushima Prefecture, there are various private folklore facilities in addition to the 'government. 	
that society needs at the time, and not necessarily a reflection of the situation at the time. Methods are needed to ensure that the 'memory' of that time does not become a mere skeleton.	folklore facilities in addition to the 'government- made' folklore facility, the 'Great East Japan Earthquake and Nuclear Disaster Legacy Centre'. The private folklore facilities are smaller in size and have less power of transmission, but they are valuable because they present lessons from various perspectives. We will create opportunities for mutual cooperation so that each of these facilities can achieve a synergistic effect.	

6. To create a sustainable society

1) Community-led energy systems			
Possible issues	As a scenario		
A new Basic Energy Plan ^t to was created in response to the nuclear power plant accident. However, its central task was for the state to adjust supply and demand, and the viewpoint taken from the energy industry policy inherited from the past remained unchanged. This leads to large operators controlling energy supply, which is a barrier to communities being involved in energy supply activities and making it function as a local infrastructure.	 National, prefectural and municipal government ✓ Regional activities are developed according to the form of energy supply, and the form of energy supply has a significant impact on the development of regional infrastructure. Therefore, it is necessary to introduce a regional management perspective into the energy policy framework. We call for the development of a mechanism that enables small-scale local energy supplies to compete on an equal footing with giant operators. 		
The risks revealed by the nuclear accident and other incidents need to be factored into the costs and competition should be encouraged to ensure autonomous management of regional energy.	 Prefectural and municipal governments ✓ We request that the infrastructure for energy supply (power distribution networks, etc.) be made independent as local infrastructure, and that supply businesses introduce a system that utilizes local infrastructure. This is so that local communities are involved in the management and operation of the infrastructure. 		

t: Sixth Basic Energy Plan (2021), following the existing energy policy and focusing on two aspects: addressing climate change and resolving the challenges of the energy supply-demand structure.

2) Promotion of renewable energy		
Possible issues	As a scenario	
Building a recycling-oriented region by utilizing renewable energy resources from various local sources is a powerful means of creating a sustainable society.	 Prefectural and municipal governments, civic sector ✓ Pursue the potential of small hydropower and solar sharing power generation as locally produced energy for local consumption in order pot to rely on 	
Renewable energy resources open up the possibility of realizing local production for local consumption of energy, and using them to increase the value of the region.	 Aim for a model of locally produced and locally consumed energy by activating community-led citizens' joint power generation projects and 	
Fukushima Prefecture has set out a policy to generate all of the prefecture's energy needs from renewable energy sources by 2040.	developing support mechanisms for such projects. In particular, small-scale hydropower generation can be maintained and managed jointly by local residents, contributing to the maintenance of the	
Considering renewable energy in the local area, making use of the natural environment, will also lead to community participation. This is because locally maintained energy is also linked to the regeneration of the community. This is why there is a need to	 local community. Solar sharing leads to the effective utilization of abandoned farmland and the regeneration of local communities. 	
energy.	 <u>Prefectural and municipal governments</u> ✓ Work with 'networking' to bridge human resources and organizations related to renewable energy 	
On the other hand, the problem of the environment being damaged by the uncontrolled installation of solar power generation has also surfaced. Rules are required to be made by local authorities.	 Projects. In order to stop the environmental destruction caused by the uncontrolled installation of solar power, expand the scope of environmental assessment, which aims to balance the promotion of renewable energy and landscape protection. In addition, we will establish rules requiring local authorities to notify operators. 	

③ Expanding the functions of the wider region			
Possible issues	As a scenario		
A major challenge for the future in the affected areas is to continue to provide sustainable resident services while coping with a declining population. For this reason, it has been proposed to move away from the full-set principle of each municipality and to cooperate with other local authorities in the wider region. At the same time, a mechanism must also be put in place to ensure that this does not lead to the decline of the region. This section focuses on the theme of dealing with regional energy in the wider region. Regional renewable energies are small-scale and decentralized, and have weaknesses that leave concerns about stable supply. In order to overcome this weakness of renewable energies, it is necessary to build a wide-area network and create a well- balanced supply zone.	 Prefectural/municipal government, civic sector ✓ Efficient regional energy systems are developed by overlaying the cooperation of several regions and their regional characteristics. This will lead to the formation of wide-area blocs that meet the requirements of energy supply and demand, including a balance between supply and demand. ✓ Energy is accommodated within the wide-area zone to provide a coordination function to ensure that the total energy in the supply and demand areas does not become insufficient. ✓ The design of the wide-area zone is not limited to cooperation between neighboring regions, but also takes into account cooperation between non-neighboring regions to explore the possibility of forming more wide-area zones. 		

④ Environmental restoration			
Possible issues	As a scenario		
It is not only livelihoods and communities that have been damaged by the nuclear accident. The entire local environment, including nature, was affected. Rebuilding livelihoods and revitalizing communities is based on 'restoring the environment'. The 'restoration of the environment' is closely related to the need to ensure safety. It is necessary to keep a close watch on the effects of radioactive substances and to assess the state of environmental recovery.	 National, prefectural and municipal governments, and civic sector ✓ Radiation levels are decreasing due to decontamination and attenuation over time, but radioactive materials have not disappeared. Radioactive materials are migrating and circulating, causing the situation to change. In this context, we need to explore the possibilities of agriculture, develop land use and enhance the functions of <i>satoyama</i>. To this end, a mechanism for coming to terms with radiation levels is created. 		

* The pace of reconstruction varies depending on the affected area and when the evacuation order was lifted. The speed of rebuilding the lives of each affected person also varies. For this reason, the 'Prefectural Reconstruction Vision' does not specify a timetable, but rather a series of measures to be taken.

Conclusion

Eleven years after the nuclear accident, the perception of various issues has changed. As radiation levels have decreased, the number of cases where radiation protection has come to the fore has decreased. We are now in a period of transition from a special response to disasters to continued support through universal systems.

However, even if evacuation orders are lifted and people can return under the system in place, there are still people who cannot return. Even if they do return, their environment has completely changed, and they feel deeply isolated. It is clear that individual support is needed to deal with the obstacles caused by the nuclear power plant accident, that have yet to be resolved. This is because recovery will not be a true recovery if it leaves behind those who cannot regain their lives or whose progress is difficult. Therefore, the title of the report is "To leave no one behind." We started the discussion on the "Prefectural Residents' Edition of the Recovery Vision" by looking at the 'small stories' of each individual, rather than the 'big story' of the whole.

The words of a farmer who has been forced to live as an evacuee are revived. It was when he was advised that "if he could no longer use his rice paddies due to radiation, we would prepare another piece of land and he could resume farming there." The man said of his thoughts at the time: "The land we have inherited from our ancestors is filled with proof and memories of the decades of cultivating the soil and living on it. I felt that everything I had cultivated and lived for up to that point had been completely neglected and denied."

The nuclear accident has taken away the unique value of the region as a 'hometown', and we have lost our livelihoods and the resources to make a living. The unique values of a region are cultivated through the accumulation of people's activities and cannot simply be replaced by other goods. The words highlighted the special nature of the nuclear disaster, which is difficult to restore to its original state.

The difficult tasks of decommissioning the nuclear power plants, treating contaminated water, locating interim storage facilities, and decontaminating the difficult-to-return zones remain uncertain. It is clear that these are issues that must be faced by all generations. The passage of time cannot stop these issues from fading away, but how much of this reality is recognized as 'my problem' by the country as a whole?

The disaster-affected areas now seem to be anticipating the challenges facing the country, such as the declining and ageing population, the problems of loneliness and isolation in disaster-affected public housing, the weakening of local communities and the decline of local industries. If people are able to live with peace of mind in the disaster-affected areas, which are facing some of the country's pioneering issues, this will surely serve as a model for sustaining local communities in the future.

Prefectural Residents' Edition of the Recovery Vision Drafting Committee Hiroshi Suzuki, Chair



Translated based on the map available here:

https://www.meti.go.jp/earthquake/nuclear/kinkyu/hinanshiji/2022/220331hinannshijigaine nnzu.pdf

[Reference Documents 1] Fukushima Recovery Support Forum

1. About the Fukushima Recovery Support Forum

The Forum was set up as a forum to raise issues at the citizen level and seek solutions through citizen collaboration amidst the confusion caused by uncertain information, such as concerns about health hazards caused by the nuclear accident, soil contamination and harmful rumors. It is an attempt to find a point of agreement by freely exchanging opinions on difficult issues from a wide range of perspectives and unravelling the problems, rather than proceeding with reconstruction according to rules set by the state or the government. It has developed as a forum for discussion in the hope that the voices of citizens will reach the administration, rather than being left to the state. In June 2022, the 'Fukushima Reconstruction Support Forum' will have held its 200th meeting. (Extract from 10 Years of FUKUSHIMA: 50 Stories of Citizens' Organizations that Faced the Earthquake and Nuclear Accident)

2. Progress to date

(1) Forum activities: Looking back on 200 forums

Emphasis was placed on debates among participants and on question-and-answer sessions to avoid becoming lecture meetings. The opinions and impressions of the participants have been distributed via web-based news and blogs, and have played a role in sharing the differences in their arguments and ideas and bringing them closer to consensus building.

(From the 200th Reconstruction Assistance Forum, 28 June 2022)

Themes of the 'Fukushima Recovery Support Forum'



(2) List of forum topics

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	The current status of compensation for nuclear damage and its problems	40
	On the first instance decision in the <i>Nariwai</i> lawsuit: What is becoming clear in the class action lawsuits	119
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Journalism	Challenges of earthquake recovery from a journalist's point of view	42
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Nuclear workers	Consultations on labor problems and other cases involving nuclear power plant and decontamination workers	134
	Ten years of Fukushima Daiichi workers and the challenges of decommissioning the plant	177
Culture	Films after 311: From the immediate aftermath to the present, and to the era of "Writers after 5 years"	105
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% $\;$ From the analysis and summary by Norio Konno.

(3) Fukushima Recovery Support Forum presenters' backgrounds



Backgrounds of Presenters at Fukushima Recovery Support Forums

(4) Number of items referred to for proposing indicator groups

Reference to items in the Fukushima Recovery Support Forum towards the proposal of a set of indicators



 Access Fukushima Recovery Support Forum here (in Japanese): http://www5a.biglobe.ne.jp/~tkonno/FK-forum.html

[Reference Documents 2] List of reference data

The results of various surveys, including administrative data, have items that can be associated with the indicator groups proposed in the Prefectural Residents' Edition of the Recovery Vision. Such data are treated as reference values when examining and evaluating the indicator groups. The following is a list of various data that may be cited in the indicator groups.

1. Quality of Life

Indicators	Relevant data
Has stable housing been	Number of evacuees and municipal population ratio
obtained, including rebuilding	Destination area of evacuees
housing in hometowns, and	Type of residence of evacuees in the evacuation area
securing housing in the	Number of units of Disaster Recovery Public Housing supplied
evacuation area?	(with senior living support facilities)
	Percentage of households above minimum standard of living
	Rent per tatami mat in rented houses
	Percentage of retail outlets (% of population)
	Percentage of financial institutions reopened
	Number of consumer consultations
Are there medical institutions,	Number of medical facilities (hospitals, clinics, dentists and pharrmacies)
that can also respond to	Number of doctors and nurses (% of population)
emergency medical care, and is	Time required for emergency services to reach the scene
it possible to maintain good	Ratio of households within 1 km of medical facilities
health?	Percentage of insured medical expenditure prevalence (e.g. of an epidemic)
Are opportunities for social	Capacity of elderly care homes (% of population aged 65 and over)
welfare services such as nursing	Rate of development of bases for home-based services, etc.
centers and home care secured?	Number of child welfare institutions (% of population)
	Number of children enrolled in child welfare institutions (% of population
	aged 0-5)
	Mother and child counselor ratio (% of households)
	Percentage of households on welfare assistance
	Prevelence (of disease)
Is there a safe and secure	School establishment ratio
educational environment?	Number of primary and secondary school children
	Percentage of expenditure on education
	Average time required to travel to school
Have employment opportunities	Actual income per household per month (working households)
been secured and incomes	Household income per capita
returned to pre-disaster levels?	Unemployment rate
	Rate of job change
	Number of businesses reopening in evacuated areas
Are opportunities and places for	Park area per capita
exercise and hobby activities	Number of sports facilities
ensured and a restful	Number of users of social and sports facilities
environment provided?	Average weekly hours of hobbies and recreation
	Number of earthquake-related deaths and suicides

2. Quality of Community

Indicators	Relevant data
Do local communities such as neighborhood associations, function and ensure opportunities for participation?	Population of the municipality (number of people moving in and out of the municipality) Total fertility rate of the municipality Life expectancy in the municipality Rate of reconstruction and earthquake resistance of administrative buildings and facilities Local government establishment rate of neighborhood associations (neighrborhood organization <i>tonari gumi</i>) Rate of ageing population in the municipality Ratio of dangerous/unrepairable housing Number of volunteer groups/volunteer rate Percentage of residents wishing to continue living in the municipality
Are local heritage and traditions being preserved and local pride passed on?	Conservation and restoration projects of local traditional heritage Number of days cultural facilities are open
Are there people responsible for local cultural activities, and are activities taking root in the community?	Number of cultural institutions (% of population) Number of staff involved in social precincts (% of population) Hours of training activities
Do residents have access to administrative information and ability to participate in the policy-making process?	Local government revenue and expenditure Percentage of administrative project review sheets executed Number of residents' meetings held by the municipality (per year) Resident participation in municipality deliberative bodies (number of members) Percentage of residents' preception of the municipality recovery plans as achieved Number of public comments invited and reflected
Is there an economic infrastructure in place to support the local economy, with livelihood opportunities that make use of local material and human resources?	Number of enterprises resumed within the municipality Percentage of agricultural land available for resumption of farming operations Percentage of agricultural enterprises resumed Agricultural output Reputational damage (compared to the average price of the Tokyo Central Wholesale Market) Monthly landings at major fishing ports compared to the same period before the disaster Rehabilitation and cooperation of local industries (number of establishments and employees) Percentage of commercial and industrial enterprises resuming business Value of manufactured goods shipped Volume of cargo traffic Passenger traffic Gross production within the municipality (nominal) Number of new job applications Number of new job offers Number of effective job offers per month Number of retail outlets as % of population

3. Quality of Environment

Indicators	Relevant data
Are the environmental impacts	Radioactive materials from environmental monitoring
of the nuclear accident being	Spatio-temporal distribution of air dose rates
monitored and assessed?	Radioactive material deposition
	Monitoring of agricultural land
	Monitoring of forests
	Monitoring of well water
	 Monitoring of rivers, lakes and water source sediments
	Concentrations in seawater and revised soil
	Plutonium and strontium deposition status
	Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant parameters (TEPCO)
	Reactor vessel temperature
	Xenon concentration in containment vessel
	Hydrogen concentration in containment vessel
	• Dust monitoring at the site boundary
	Radiation measurements of agricultural, forestry and fisheries products
	Changes in the difficult-to-return zone and future policy
Is there land use planning, and	Land composition of municipalities
management of forests, rivers,	Percentage of water and sewerage systems restored (% of full-scale
lakes and marshes?	restoration completed)
	Percentage of disaster waste treatment and disposal completed
Are efforts being made to	Installed amount of renewables
create a sustainable society,	Number of photovoltaic systems installed output
including through renewable	Amount of woody biomass utilised
energy?	Energy systems for local production for local consumption
Is infrastructure development	Restoration and rehabilitation projects associated with land use
being promoted in	restructuring
consideration of impact on	Percentage of seawalls constructed
landscapes, topography, and	Percentage of roads for rehabilitation and reconstruction
ecosystems?	
Are there efforts to develop	Recycling rate (e.g. separate collection of waste)
environmentally friendly	Number of facilities for recording and passing on disasters (archives of
lifestyles, such as through	disaster records and materials)
energy conservation?	, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

*Duplicates in the various data cited have been organized as one.

[Sources cited]

- New People's Life Indicators (PLI), compiled by the National Life Bureau of the Economic Planning Agency (1992).
- National Consumer Affairs Council, General Planning Subcommittee (2002) 'Report of the Living Index Study Committee'.
- National Institute for Research Advancement (NIRA) (2011) 'Great East Japan Earthquake Recovery and Restoration Index'
- Reconstruction Agency (2012) 'Methodology for understanding the status of recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake'
- Mitsubishi Research Institute (2013) 'Survey work on methods for understanding the status of recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake'

Web "Fukushima Reconstruction Station" https://www.pref.fukushima.lg/site/portal/

Web 'TEPCO, Nuclear Power Initiatives Data' http://www.tepco.co.jp/decommission/data

[Reference Document 3] A set of indicators for recovery from the nuclear disaster: Proposal and suggestions from survivors and prefectural residents as of April 2022

Respondents

Total number of respondents 96 Breakdown:

- (1) Those who evacuated to other municipalities (including moving to a municipality in the prefecture) 65
- (2) Those who returned to the municipality from which they were evacuated: 12
- (3) Those who live in the prefecture and have not been directly affected: 12
- (4) Residents outside the prefecture (forum participants) 3
- (5) Unknown 4

Notes: Those who were living in evacuation (65 people) included 45 people in Iwaki City, 53 people in the Hamadori (Fukushima coastal) region, and 11 people in Koriyama City and Aizuwakamatsu City. Two-thirds of those who responded were still living in evacuation.

Views on indicators

The indicator groups in the box are items that have been suggested as candidates. The items within the frame are in order of the number of responses. Items outside the box are the opinions of respondents.

(1) Quality of life

✓ Residential stability

□ Rebuilding housing in hometowns or in evacuation centers, prospects for securing housing in their hometown or at the evacuation site (e.g. housing land, construction companies, funds, etc.) 42 \Box Housing support at the place of evacuation (e.g. rent subsidies) 36 \Box Support for living in two areas as an option 32 □ Maintaining ties with relatives and local communities and efforts to revitalize local communities 28 □ Availability of accommodation facilities when returning home temporarily 24 \Box Prevention of animal damage around the house and residence 19 Ability to consult with housing support councils, housing safety nets, etc. close at hand 16 □ Prospects for recovery of family's structures broken down by evacuation, etc. 15 □ Consultation on design, funding, taxation and other systems, and opportunities for consultation on construction and maintenance/repair 15 Dessibilities of maintaining pre-disaster lifestyles and of shifting to an energy-saving lifestyle 11 □ Is necessary support being provided for the management of real estate and other assets left behind at the evacuation site? □ Is there a place to shop for daily necessities according to the means of transport that can be secured? \Box Would you like to see the white areas eliminated as soon as possible? □ Crime prevention and security, especially at night □ Exemption from property tax (unusable houses and housing sites) in hometowns √ Health

Existence of hospitals/clinics with basic medical service; emergency medical services available 55
 The existence of medical care for the elderly close at hand 50
 Safe and secure preventive medical care system (in particular, radiation exposure testing and

- treatment) 39
- \Box Care for obstetrics, gynecology, and pediatrics 30
- Education on radiation (survivors should learn, know, and act on their own) 26

Dose survey system such as WBC and food exposure tests (preferably in primary schools districts) 14

√ Welfare

		Securing opportunities for social welfare care centers, home care services, etc. 59 Existence of places to spend time at daily, for elderly people, people with disabilities, etc. 52 Consultation with social welfare councils, community support centers, etc. 44	
		From supporters at the source of evacuation (e.g. social welfare councils) to supporters at the evacuation site, is the information about the persons to be supported properly communicated to the supporters at the evacuation site, and are they connected to appropriate welfare services?	
./	(Mability sometions		
v		Are appropriate mobility services provided according to the decline in physical functions due to aging, etc.? (Ensuring transport when private cars are no longer available).	
./	Edi	leation	
ľ		Distance to primary and junior high schools and safe and secure routes and transport to school 59 Securing school grounds where children can play safely 42 Care for school children, company-university cooperation (community education) 36	
		Access to high schools 33	
		Social education 31	
		Educational opportunities such as nature experience 31	
		Opportunities for risk communication 25	
		Access to professional education (vocational schools, colleges, universities, etc.) 20	
		Access to information on the educational environment at both the source and destination of	
		evacuation.	
/ Employment and income			
ŤГ		Feasibility of employment and continuation of livelihoods 11	
		New employment and commutation of investigation of a second secon	
		New employment opportunities (renewable energy industry, agriculture-industry-industry	
		Detential for surplayment in accounting provided for an ageing society) 40	
		Potential for employment in reconstruction projects (e.g. reconstruction nousing, etc.) 27	
		Possibility of primary industry employees returning to work (including pilot cultivation, pilot	
		operations, etc.) 2/	
L		Have wage levels returned to normal? 25	
		Access to employment opportunities without having to move one's place of residence in order to	
		maintain one's livelihood during the evacuation.	
		Possibility and creation of two-location work (work environment in the evacuation and return	
		destinations).	
	Res	t	
Γ	\square	Are there opportunities for health maintenance sports, etc. ? 61	
		Are there places to have a cup of tea with close friends or engage in hohby activities? 54	
		Are there accessible parks close by? 38	
		Do you have access to cultural activities > 32	
L		A grigteness in access to cultural activities 32	
		Assistance in accessing source areas (transport, cost reduction measures)	

 \Box Need to lay the foundations for a culture

(2) Quality of Community

✓ Local community operations and functions (including facilities), commitments and roles

- Existence of community organizations such as neighborhood associations, residents' associations, etc. (including traditional *tonarigumi* ties, etc.), opportunities for participation in them 49
- □ Rules in the community (townscape, environmental protection, mutual aid, traffic safety, talking to each other, senior citizens' associations, etc.) 44
- \Box Rules for emergency evacuation, etc., and evacuation drills 43
- \Box Are there people who can fill different roles? 32
- \Box Are necessary functions and facilities for the community being fulfilled? 28
- \Box Can a sense of belonging and bonding be maintained? 26
- □ Are hometown communities being formed at the evacuation place (settlement site)?
- □ Is support being provided to hometown communities from both the source and destination communities?
- □ Is necessary support being provided for the gradual establishment of community at evacuation sites?
- □ Support for alumni organization

$\sqrt{\text{Regional heritage}}$

- Are there people responsible for their maintenance and operation? 41
- □ Are traditional buildings, heritage sites, natural landscapes and places of interest preserved and restored? 40
- \Box Are there activities to communicate and nurture local heritage as a source of pride for the region? 30

√ Culture

- \Box Can we carry on and develop traditional events, etc.? 52
- Development of archives, including records of disasters 41
- □ Cultural activities such as art and music, their types, and the people responsible for them 38
- Livelihoods and livelihoods (e.g. traditional food and handmade crafts)', can life skills and culture be passed on?
- □ Is there a forum for discussing and possibly participating in activities about the culture and traditions of the homeland at the evacuation site?
- \Box Diversification of cultural activities

\checkmark Access to information and decision-making processes

- \Box Is there a medium for exchanging information with the town hall, and is it easily accessible? 47
- □ Are there opportunities for consultation between the administration and residents, and for involvement in administrative decision-making? 45
- \Box Have opportunities been re-established for residents to exchange opinions in the community? 39
- \Box Is there a place for support and consultation with specialists/experts, etc.? 25
- □ Is cooperation with councils and members of the public being established?
- Are there institutions and personnel in place to link the wide-area evacuees with the source municipalities/communities in order to encourage long-term return behavior?
- □ Along the long-term recovery process, are there means and media to continue recording the thoughts and feelings of the residents along the long-term recovery process?

\checkmark Economic infrastructure to support local communities.

- Are there good employment opportunities for young people in the community 46
 Do you have enough "local industries" (e.g. housing and livelihoods), medical and welfare services
- (including NPOs), etc. to support local communities and employment? Are there sufficient medical and welfare services (including NPOs), etc. to support local communities and employment? 45
 Is the 'local economy' able to support the maintenance and management of social and public
- Is the local economy able to support the maintenance and management of social ar infrastructure such as electricity, hydropower, water supply, transport, etc. 38
 Are local recourses (carricultural forestry and fisheries resources tourism recourses)
- □ Are local resources (agricultural, forestry and fisheries resources, tourism resources, cultural resources, human resources, etc.) being received by the local economy? 29
- In new industrial development (e.g. through the Innovation Coast concept) and revitalization of the local economy through the transfer of technology to local manufacturing industries, etc., can you create employment opportunities for existing local residents? 26
- □ Is there a mechanism to enable 'local industry' to receive orders for public works projects from local authorities? 19

(3) Quality of Environment

√Maintenance/monitoring of land use, forests, rivers lakes, etc., towards a decarbonized society

- □ Continuation of decontamination and measurement of its effectiveness 43
- \Box System of monitoring and fixed-point observation of exposure doses 37
- \Box Transparent information sharing on decommissioning 37
- □ Management of temporary storage sites and prospects for their removal 29
- □ On coastlines and rivers as tidal protection and flood prevention measures, are new measures being taken (e.g. development of regulating reservoirs, land use adjustment) 29
- □ Are new measures being taken to prevent tides and floods in rivers, lakes, coastlines, groundwater, etc.? What is the system for fixed-point observation (water quality, organisms, topographical changes, etc.) of rivers, lakes, coastlines, groundwater, etc. 26
- □ Necessity of land use plans and procedures for changing them, including for privately-owned land after a disaster 25
- \Box New rules and guidelines for wild vegetable harvesting in forests 24
- Do you have measures in place to prevent damage from wild animals, etc. and consideration for biodiversity 23
- □ Transportation routes of flexible container bags to intermediate storage facilities and measures to be taken around them 19
- □ Measurement / monitoring of forest biomass (alteration by development activities) post-disaster 18
- ☐ Methods for future maintenance of housing sites after demolition (e.g. weeding)

✓ Renewable energy

- □ Solar, wind, biomass, small hydro, geothermal, binary power generation, etc., and renewable energy initiatives 50
- \Box Community participation in management and operation 33
- □ Energy-saving lifestyles (electricity consumption, waste separation and food waste recycling, initiatives for energy-saving lifestyles (e.g. electricity consumption, waste separation and food waste recycling, own vegetable garden, removal of private cars, etc.) 32
- \Box Organization for awareness-raising and implementation of these measures 21
- Technicalization of renewable energy-related equipment by local manufacturers, etc. 18
 Renewable energy maintenance
- Renewable energy maintenance
 Subsidy schemes for renewable energy installations

√Infrastructure

- □ Parks and green spaces in terms of their necessity, layout, comfort and sanctuary effect for small animals; consideration of parks and green spaces in terms of their necessity, layout, comfort, sanctuary effect for small animals, CO2 reduction effect, carbon neutrality, etc. 42
- \Box Specific planning of railways and buses, taking into account connectivity and convenience, etc. 37
- Consideration of topography, geology, and ecosystems in infrastructure development 33
- □ Is water quality management information in water supply and sewage systems available to local residents? 33
- □ As part of people-friendly road development, speed limits, pedestrian priority roads, etc. as people-friendly road construction 31
- \Box Safety and efficiency measures in supply systems such as electricity and gas 28
- □ Building agreements for new residential areas
- □ Reinforcement of lifelines