

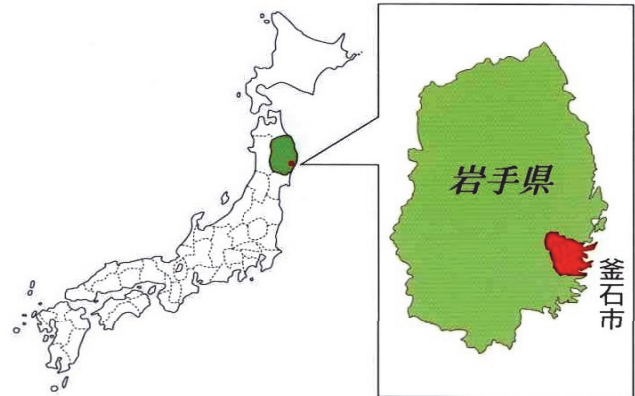
The Kamaishi City Eco-model City Project

~The most progressive small city in Japan: Kamaishi's new challenge~

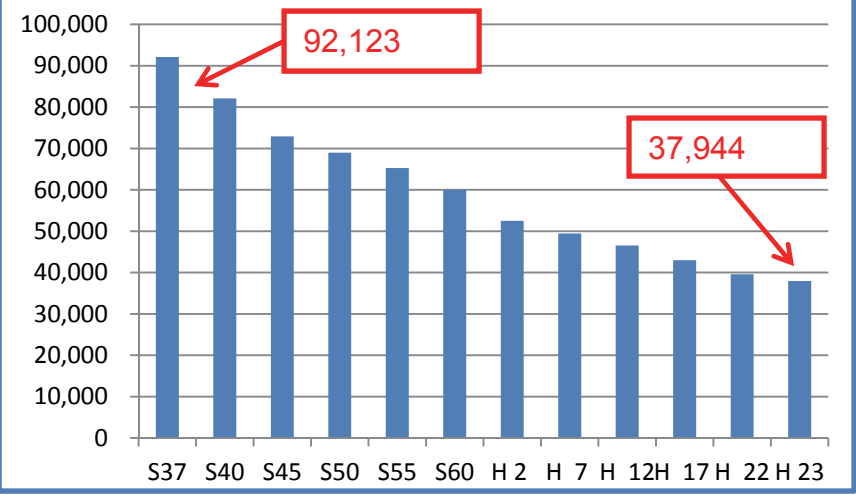


Kamaishi City

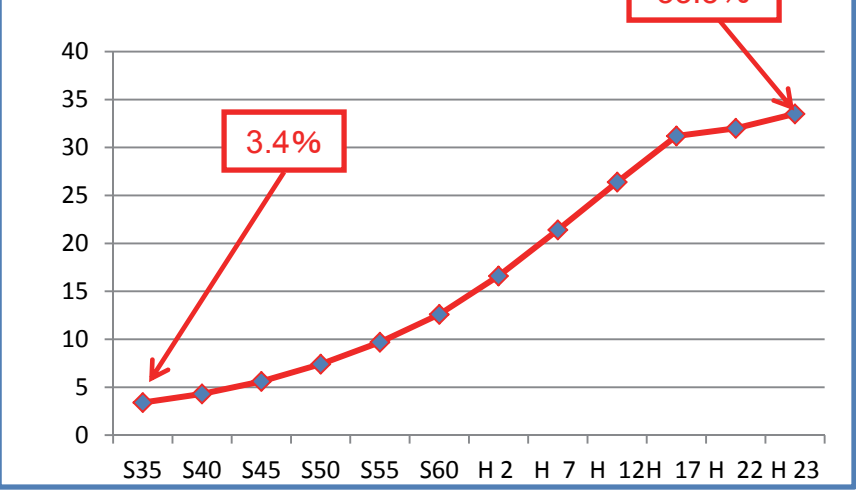
1. Geography of Kamaishi



Population trend, 1962-2011

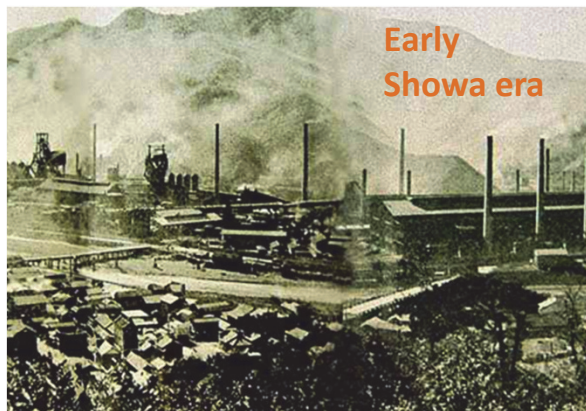


Ageing trend, 1960-2011



2. History of Kamaishi

- 1857 ⇒ Morioka samurai Takato Oshima builds the first Western-style blast furnace in Japan
- 1880 ⇒ Ministry of Works Kamaishi Railway (Kamaishi Harbor to Ohashi mine) opens (third railway in Japan)
- 1896 ⇒ Large tsunami strikes Sanriku coast
- 1933 ⇒ Large tsunami strikes Sanriku coast
- 1945 ⇒ War ends→Post-war reconstruction begins
- 1960 ⇒ Chile earthquake tsunami strikes
- 1978 ⇒ Work begins on tsunami protection breakwater
- 1985 ⇒ Nippon Steel rugby club attains seventh championship
- 1989 ⇒ Nippon Steel closes Kamaishi steel mill
- 2000 ⇒ Nippon Steel Kamaishi steel mill revived as coal-fired power plant
- 2001 ⇒ Kamaishi Seawaves RFC established
- 2003 ⇒ Major shipping port of Kamaishi designated as recycling port (out of 18 nationwide)
- 2004 ⇒ Kamaishi Eco Town District accepted (out of 23 nationwide)
- 2006 ⇒ Sennin Toge Road, harbormouth protection barrier and Kamaishi Port International Terminal completed
- 2009 ⇒ Designated as a depopulated region
- 2011 ⇒ Kamaishi heavily damaged by the March 11 Great East Japan earthquake disaster



3. March 11 Great East Japan earthquake disaster: the damage

- Large earthquake strikes, 888 killed and 160 missing (as of 27 January)
- Destroyed homes: 4,614 (29% of all dwellings in the city as of 31 January)



3. After the March 11 disaster ~ Recovery, then on to revitalization ~

- Immediately after the disaster, there were 9,883 evacuees in 64 shelters. By 10 August, they had all moved into temporary housing.
- Removal of rubble, medical support and search and rescue carried out by Self-Defense Forces, police, fire service and coastguard.

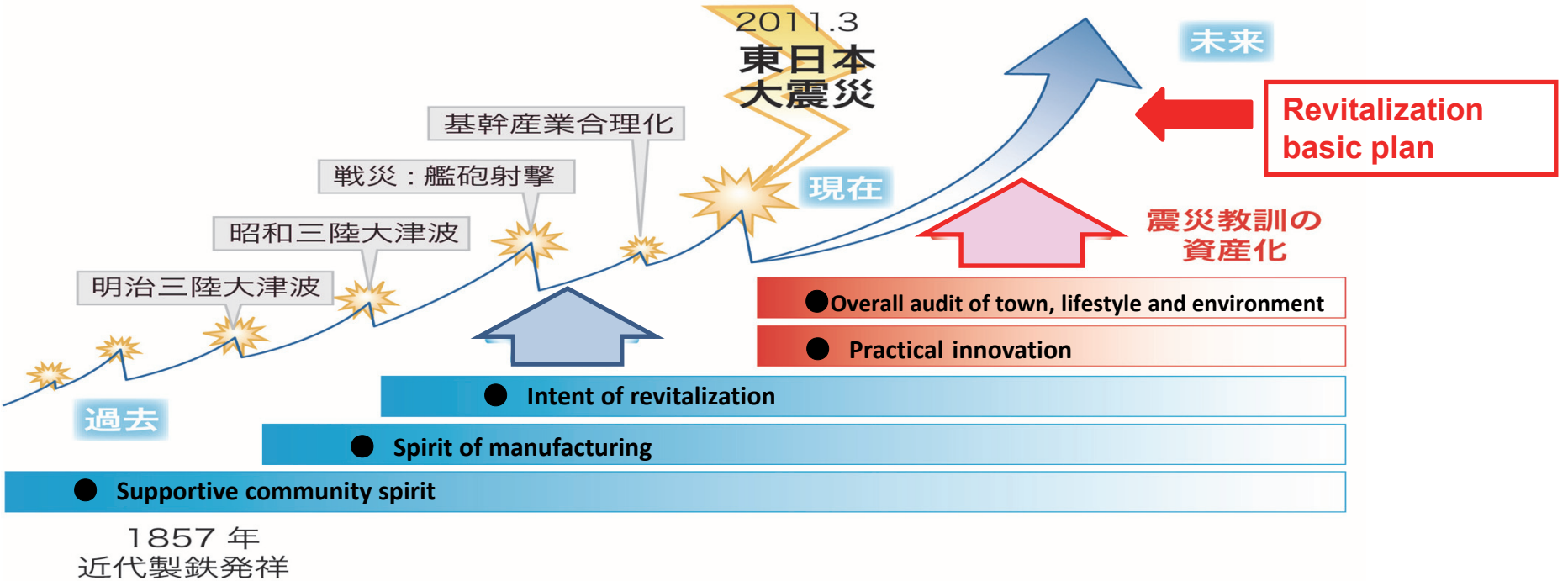
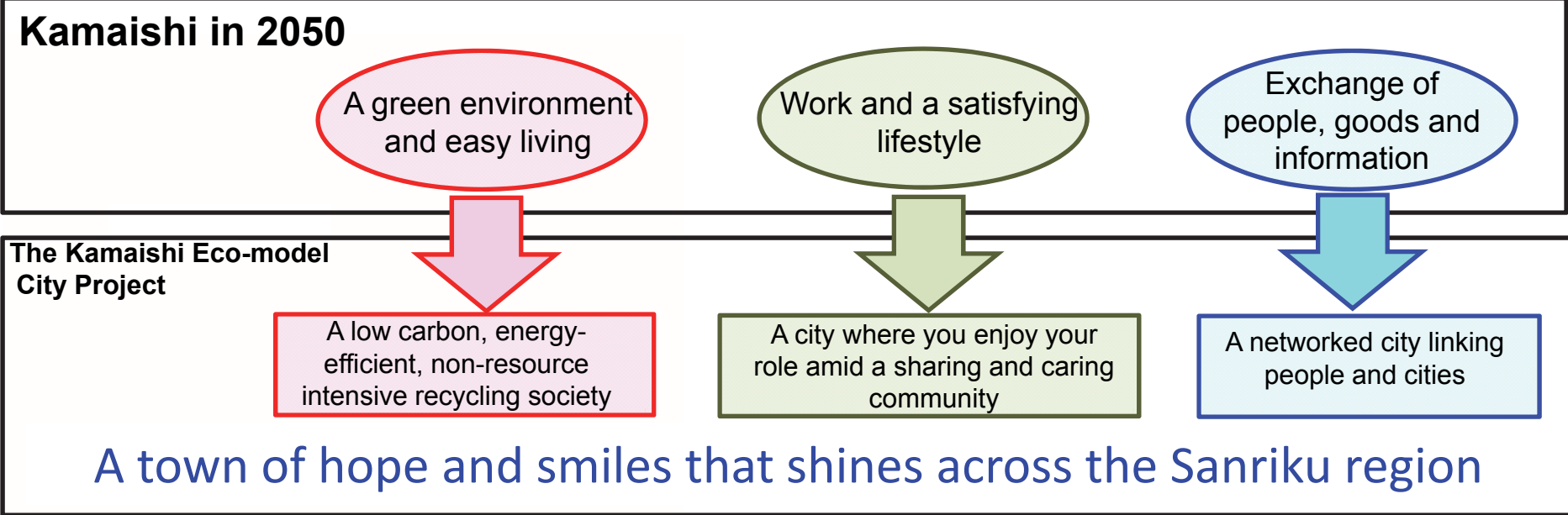


- Highest priority given to ensuring safety, so that no lives are lost to a tsunami
- Full focus on ageing and employment creation, which have long been big issues in Kamaishi
- Turning crisis into opportunity, participating in a program to be a pioneer in Japan



Revitalization plan

4. Achieving the Kamaishi Eco-model City



5. The city to aim for (1) A low carbon, energy-efficient, non-resource intensive recycling society



Electricity wholesaling operation



Wayama windfarm



Pumped storage power generation using mine



Waste disposal center

5. The city to aim for (1) A low carbon, energy-efficient, non-resource intensive recycling society



6. The city to aim for (2) Building industry and services in Kamaishi

◎Transition of Kamaishi City health, medical services, welfare and care policy



From 1987- Development of “Urara” health management system

2000 Home visit sections implemented at city hospitals

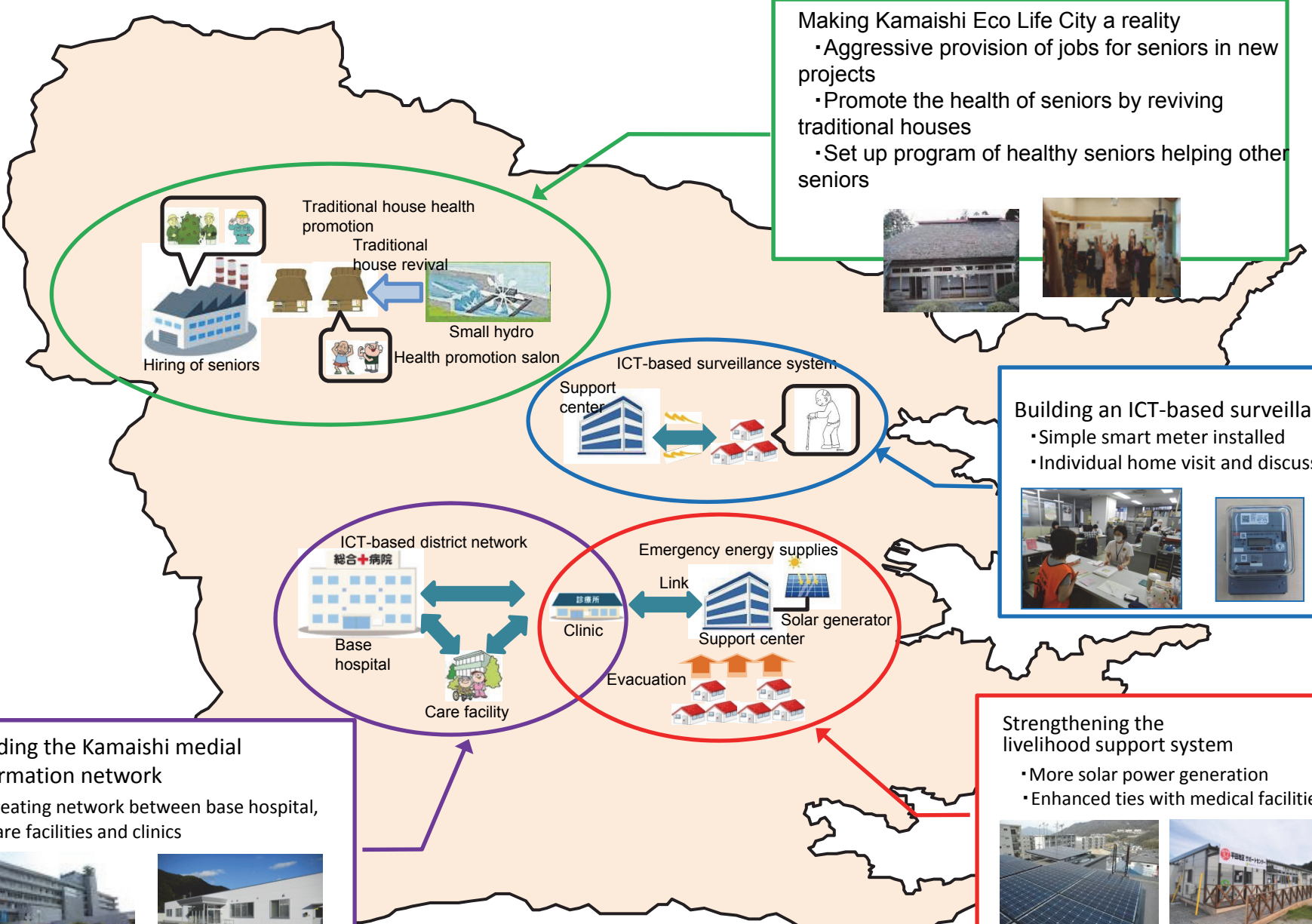


2006 Livelihood support system built

2007 Medical mall formed integrating all public hospitals



6. The city to aim for (2) Building industry and services in Kamaishi



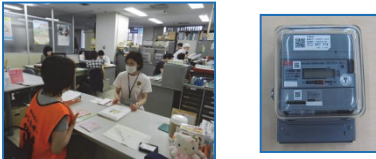
Making Kamaishi Eco Life City a reality

- Aggressive provision of jobs for seniors in new projects
- Promote the health of seniors by reviving traditional houses
- Set up program of healthy seniors helping other seniors



Building an ICT-based surveillance

- Simple smart meter installed
- Individual home visit and discussion



Strengthening the livelihood support system

- More solar power generation
- Enhanced ties with medical facilities



Building the Kamaishi medial information network

- Creating network between base hospital, care facilities and clinics



7. The city to aim for (3) The Kamaishi Field Museum Plan



Remnants of Hashino furnace to be listed as a world heritage site



Kamaishi Seawaves RFC



Attempt to host Rugby World Cup

7. The city to aim for (3) The Kamaishi Field Museum Plan



8. Conclusion (1)

JAPAN EXPO IN IWATE' 92
Sparkling sea, bright future
Sanriku Sea Expo



8 Conclusion (2)



Operations restarted one month after the disaster



Power generation and steel production almost back to normal in July (Nippon Steel)

Developing production activities (SMC) in parallel with restoration support



Hi-tech research also restarted on Gaba lactobacillus, and alloying metals including cobalt, chrome and molybdenum.



Kitchen car in service (June)



Temporary shopping arcade (August)



Long-awaited haul of *pacific saury*¹⁴ (September)

8. Conclusion (3)



Smart community project planning council



Opening of temporary medical mall



Bid to host Rugby World Cup

A town of hope and smiles that shines across the Sanriku region

~ Kamaishi will achieve it! ~

