



Iwanuma City is located in the central part of Miyagi Prefecture, 18 km south of Sendai City, stretches about 13 km from east to west and about 10 km from north to south, and the total area is 60.45 km². A plain spreads from the hilly area in the western part to the Pacific Ocean coastline in the eastern part and Abukuma River runs into the city limit in the southern part from the east and goes to the Pacific Ocean.

The city was enormously affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake on March 11, 2011, and is working on rehabilitation and reconstruction activities with a sense of speed. The FutureCity plan of Iwanuma City has the theme of "reconstruction of a people- and eco-friendly community in which people want to keep living" to realize a disaster reconstruction plan with reconstruction of love and hope as the reconstruction vision at the earliest possible date.

Formation of an Eco Compact City

The city aims to develop a compact city, maintaining existing communities by collective relocation of six disaster-affected communities into one place, and also introduces a photovoltaic power generation system with a storage cell into public housing for disaster victims that will be developed within the district.

In January 2014, the Exploratory Committee on City Development at Tamauranishi District was set up for the development of the relocation destination. In July 2015 when most residents completed relocation, residents held an opening event. Now, the city promotes initiatives to build a new community, create opportunities to find motivation in life, address the aging population and other challenges with a focus on human aspects.



Creation of Sennen Kibou No Oka

Sennen Kibou No Oka (Hills of One-Thousand-Year Hope) is a plan to build 15 hills that will provide places for temporary evacuation together with raised paths connecting them in order to protect the lives of people who fail to escape. The hills will also dampen the force of a tsunami and will be used as a memorial park and strongholds of disaster prevention education to tell the story of the disaster to people inside and outside Japan, as well as future generations even one thousand years from now by preserving the foundations of the damaged buildings and the surrounding areas as remains.

As of now, nine hills have been completed by utilizing donations from all over the country, reconstruction subsidies, etc.



Building an Energy Management System of Natural Energy

The city is developing base facilities for natural energy supply by utilizing disaster-affected farmland where the drainage function declined due to land sinking and salt damage caused by the earthquake and tsunami. The aim is to support the farmland owners who are disaster victims.

Specifically, the city makes efforts to attract mega-solar power businesses in developing an energy-self-sufficient city that can supply power to various places in the city in times of emergency, while utilizing the full amount purchase system in normal times.

Electric power of about 28.3MW (equivalent to the annual power consumption of approx. 8,000 households) generated in the site of about 44ha is among the largest in the afflicted area. The facility started power generation in April 2015.

