

Kesennuma-Motoyoshi Area

Kesennuma City, Minamisanriku Town

The fishery industry is the economic backbone of the region, and the tsunami created by the earthquake caused tremendous damage. In FY 2014 and 2015, the disaster prevention collective relocation project for the Shishiori district and Togura district was promoted along with the development of disaster public housing. Furthermore, development of the Oshima Bridge Project was launched in 2013, and the Sanriku Expressway, which is intended to contribute to the regional logistics network, is being promoted as a driving force for economic recovery.

In Kesennuma City, restoration of the fisheries infrastructure was advanced through improvement of the Kesennuma City Fish Market, reconstruction of the Marine Market, and implementation of a restoration project for fisheries facilities. Development of a comfortable town is also being pursued; this includes a community monitoring program for the elderly living in temporary housing and the development of Hajikami Nursery School.

As for Minamisanriku Town, the regional wholesale market and the Komori Salmon

Hatchery that produces young chum salmon to support the town's fishery industry were completed. Shizugawa Hospital, which was destroyed by the tsunami, was rebuilt and renamed Minamisanriku Hospital and Health and Social Welfare Center Minamisanriku. In addition, a childcare support center in the Minamisanriku area and a childcare facility in the Tokura district and Utatsu district were established.

Observed values of the tsunami (inundation height)

Name of location	(m)	Examination site
Kesennuma	12.0	Vicinity of the hiking course past the Isuzu Shrine
Motoyoshi, Kesennuma City	13.0	Akasaki Coast, Motoyoshi Town
Utatsu, Minamisanriku Town	14.7	Utatsu Station building
Shizugawa, Minamisanriku Town	15.9	Tsunami evacuation building

Outline of the tsunami off the Pacific coast from the 2011 Tohoku earthquake (3rd edition) (Japan Weather Association)



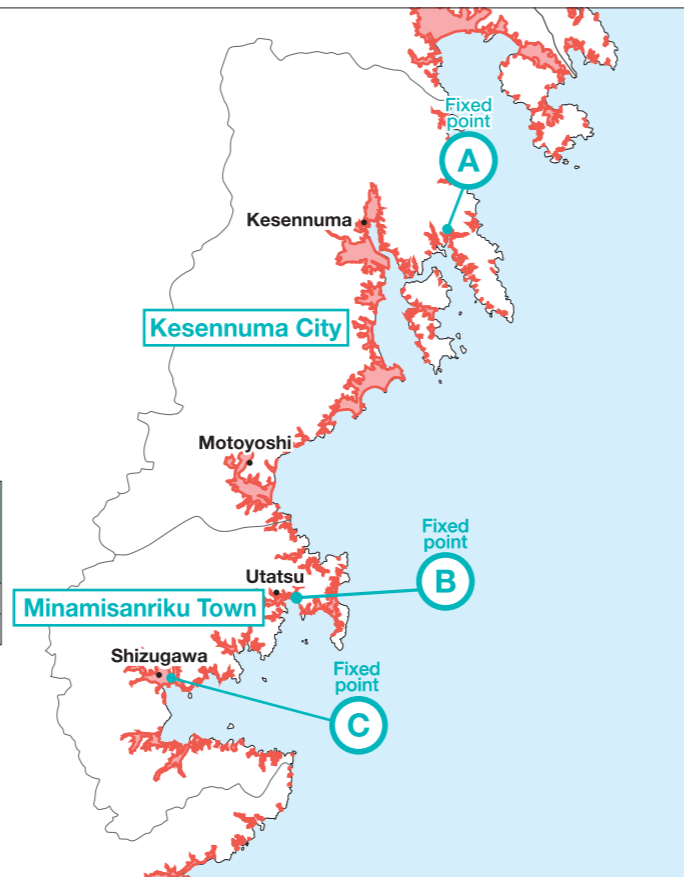
Data on disaster-affected municipalities and disaster-related data

Source: "Statistical Observations of Shi, Ku, Machi, Mura 2015" published by Statistics Bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

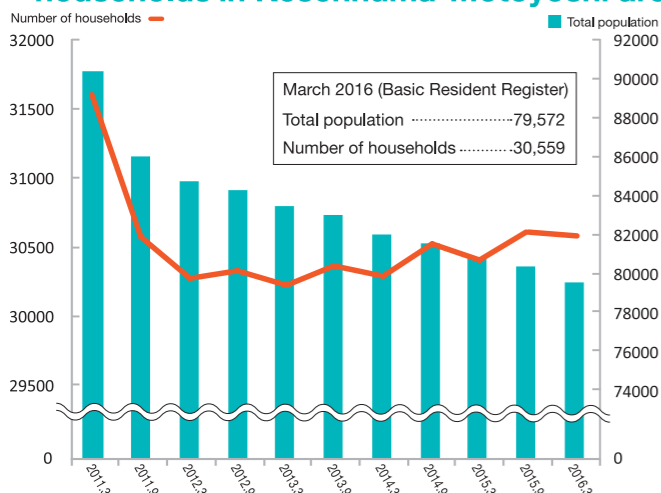
Region	Total population	Number of households	Total area (excluding northern areas and Takeshima) (km ²)	Habitable land area (km ²)	Inundated area (km ²)*	Population of the estimated inundated area**	Number of households in estimated inundated area**
Kesennuma City	73,489	25,457	333	93	18	40,331	13,974
Minamisanriku Town	17,429	5,295	164	37	10	14,389	4,375

* Geospatial Information Authority of Japan: Published April 18, 2011

** Statistics Bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications: Published April 25, 2011



Shift in population and number of households in Kesennuma-Motoyoshi area



Source: Japanese Basic Resident Register of Population and Number of Households (as of the end of March 2016)

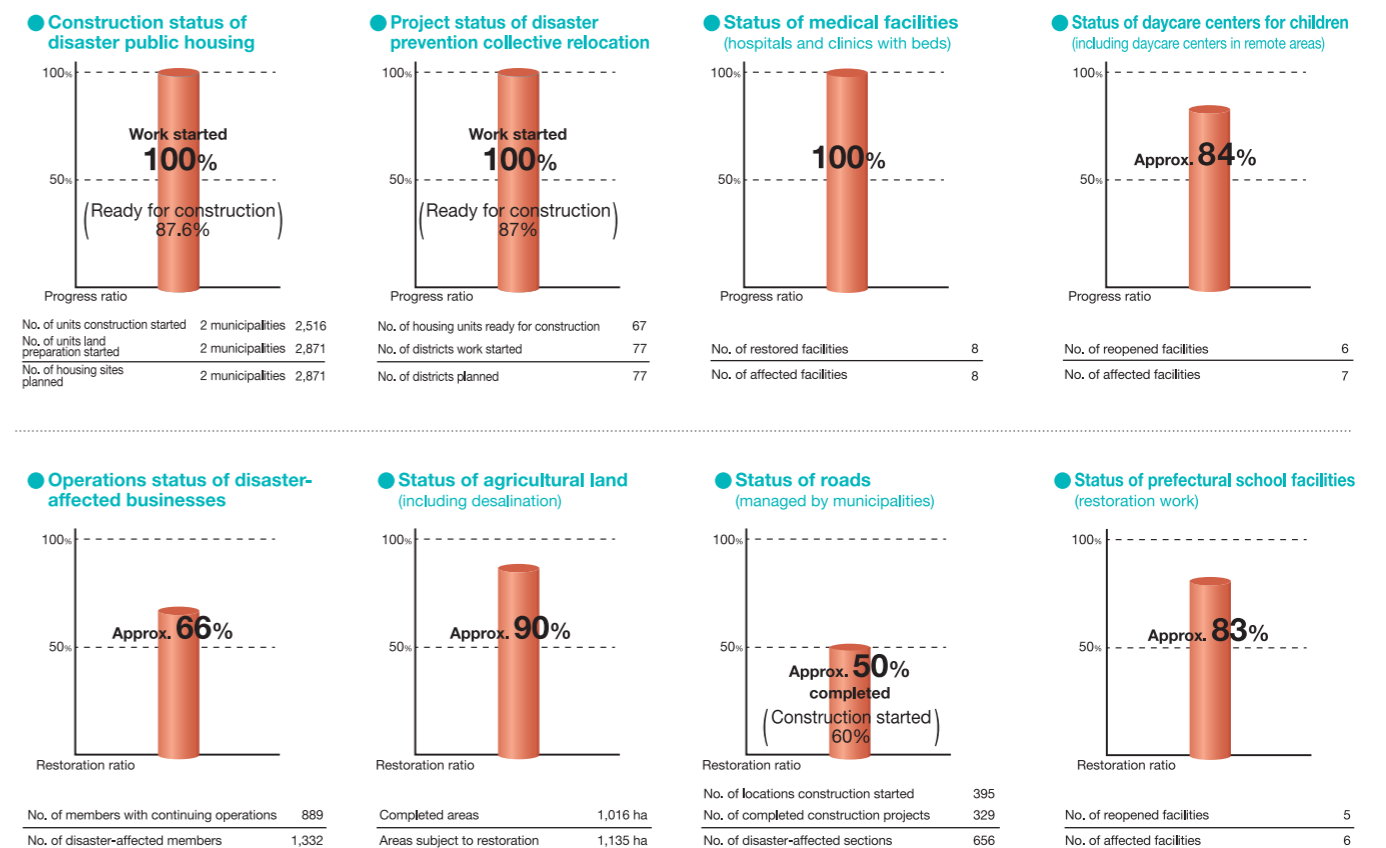
State of damage

Casualties (as of the end of March 2016)	1,834 Deaths (Approx. 17% of total number in pref.)	432 Missing (Approx. 35% of total number in pref.)
Residential damage (as of the end of March 2016)	11,626 Destroyed (Approx. 14% of total number in pref.)	2,749 Heavily damaged (Approx. 2% of total number in pref.)
Evacuation status (at peak, entire pref.) (as of March 15, 2011)	154 Shelters (Approx. 12% of total number in pref.)	24,984 Evacuees (Approx. 8% of total number in pref.)
Residents in temporary housing (as of the end of March 2016)	7,871 Prefabricated housing (Approx. 35% of total number in pref.)	1,584 Private rental housing (Approx. 8% of total number in pref.)

Status of restoration and reconstruction (fixed-point measurement)



Recovery progress status (as of March 2016)



Ishinomaki Area

Ishinomaki City, Higashimatsushima City, Onagawa Town

In FY 2014 and 2015, several infrastructure improvements were completed, including resumption of all train operations on the JR Ishinomaki Line and JR Senseki Line in 2015 and the opening of the Senseki Tohoku Line. In addition, the Oshika Peninsula Park prefectural road, which had been closed to traffic, was reopened and all closures on prefecture-managed roads were cancelled.

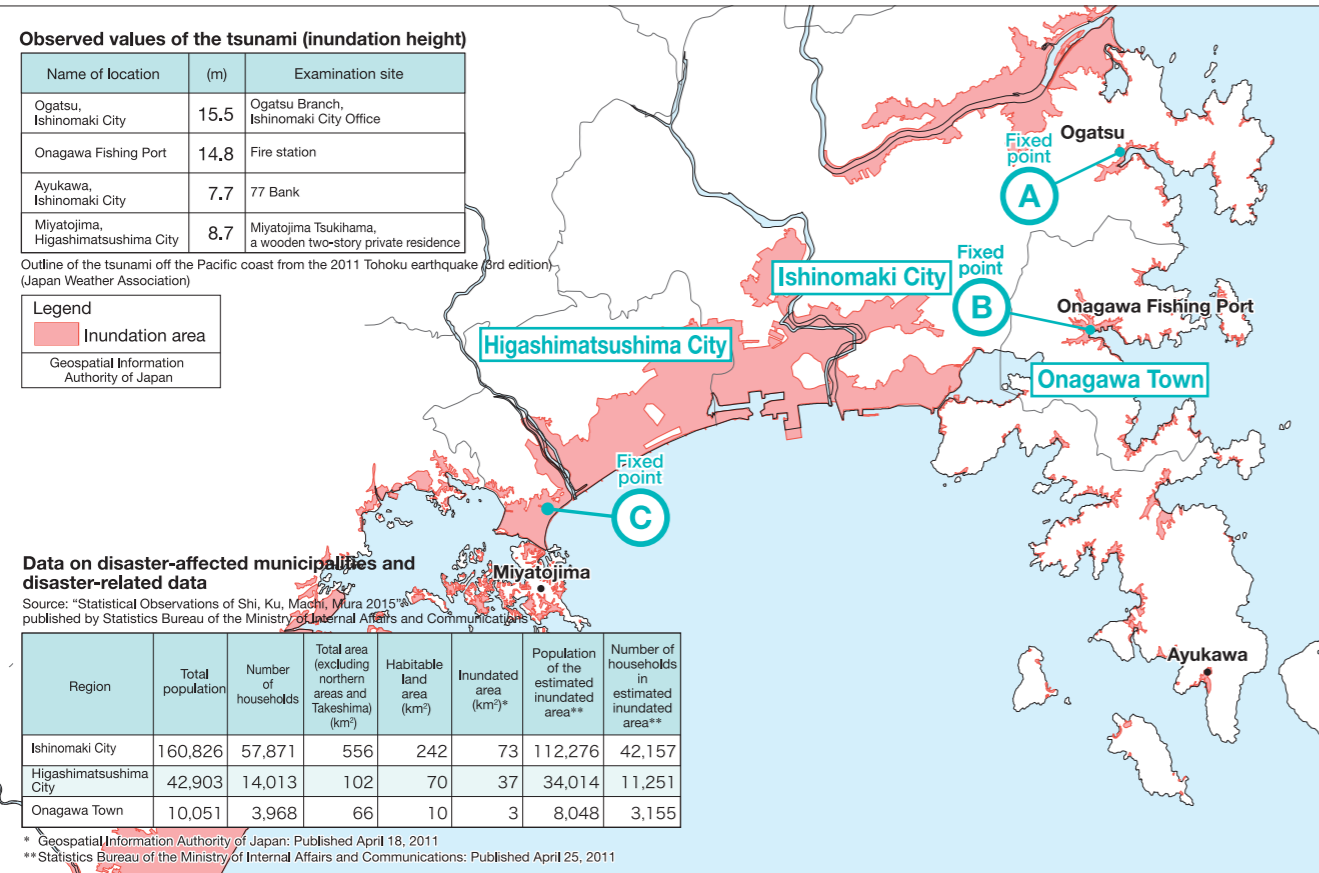
In Ishinomaki City, recovery is in progress with the land readjustment project, construction

of disaster public housing, construction of all buildings for the marine products local wholesale market in Ishinomaki City, and improvements to the tsunami evacuation towers. Moreover, two municipal high schools in Ishinomaki merged to establish the new Ishinomaki Municipal Sakurazaka Senior High School.

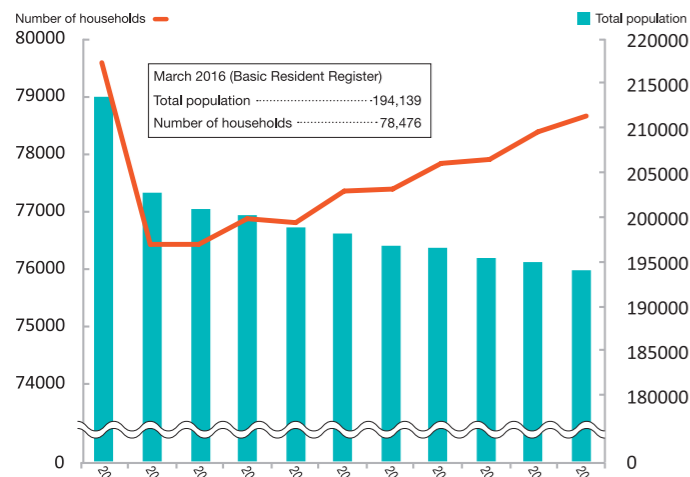
In Higashimatsushima City, the Forest School Project was implemented. The Umanohizume Observation Deck, a part of this project, was also completed.

In Onagawa Town, the eastern distribution center for the local wholesale market was constructed, while a new shopping area in front of Onagawa Station held an opening ceremony.

In order to preserve memories of the earthquake for posterity, discussions were held on preserving Kadowaki Elementary School, the former Nobiru Station, and other structures as artifacts of the disaster.



Shift in population and number of households in Ishinomaki area

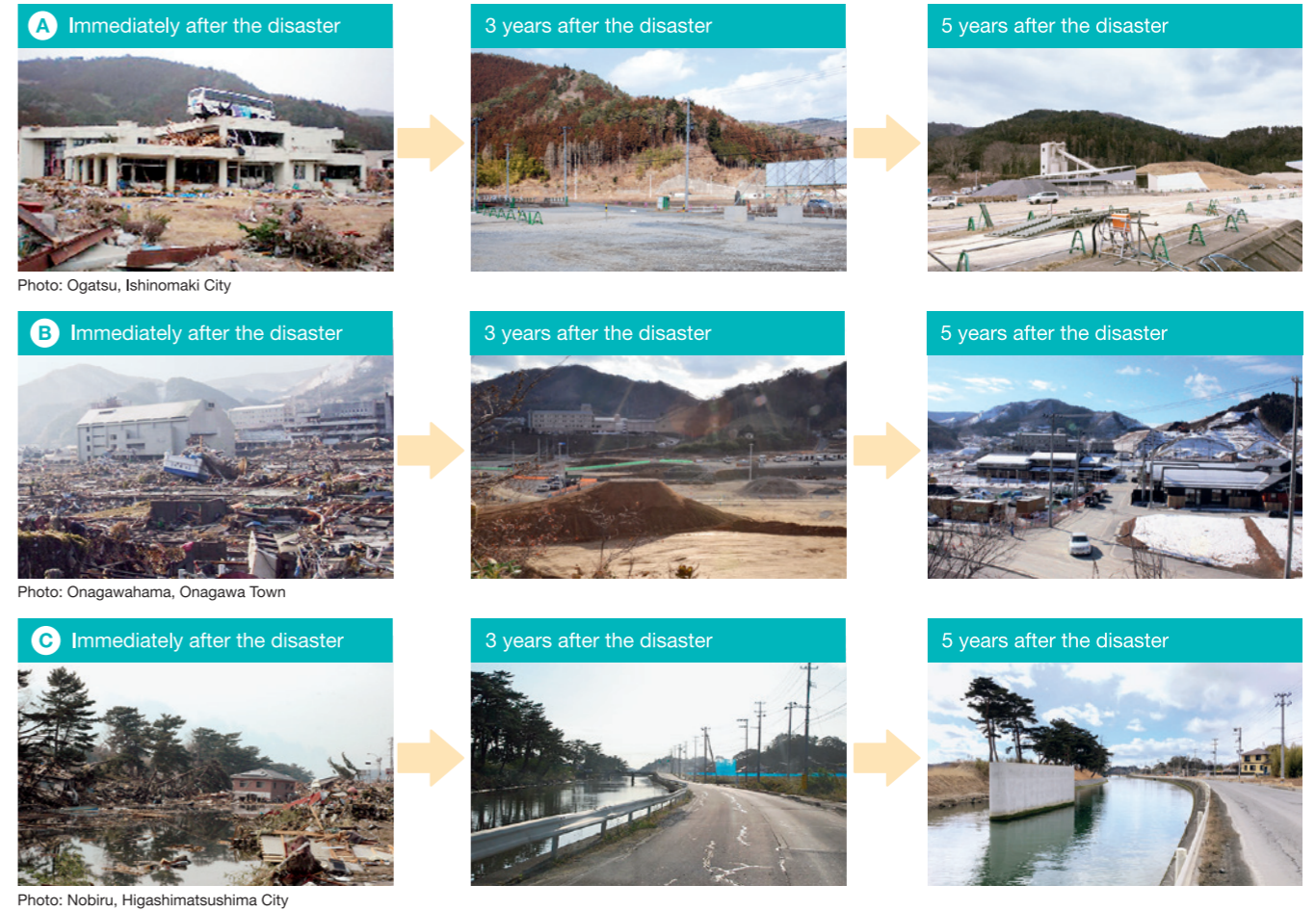


Source: Japanese Basic Resident Register of Population and Number of Households (as of the end of March 2016)

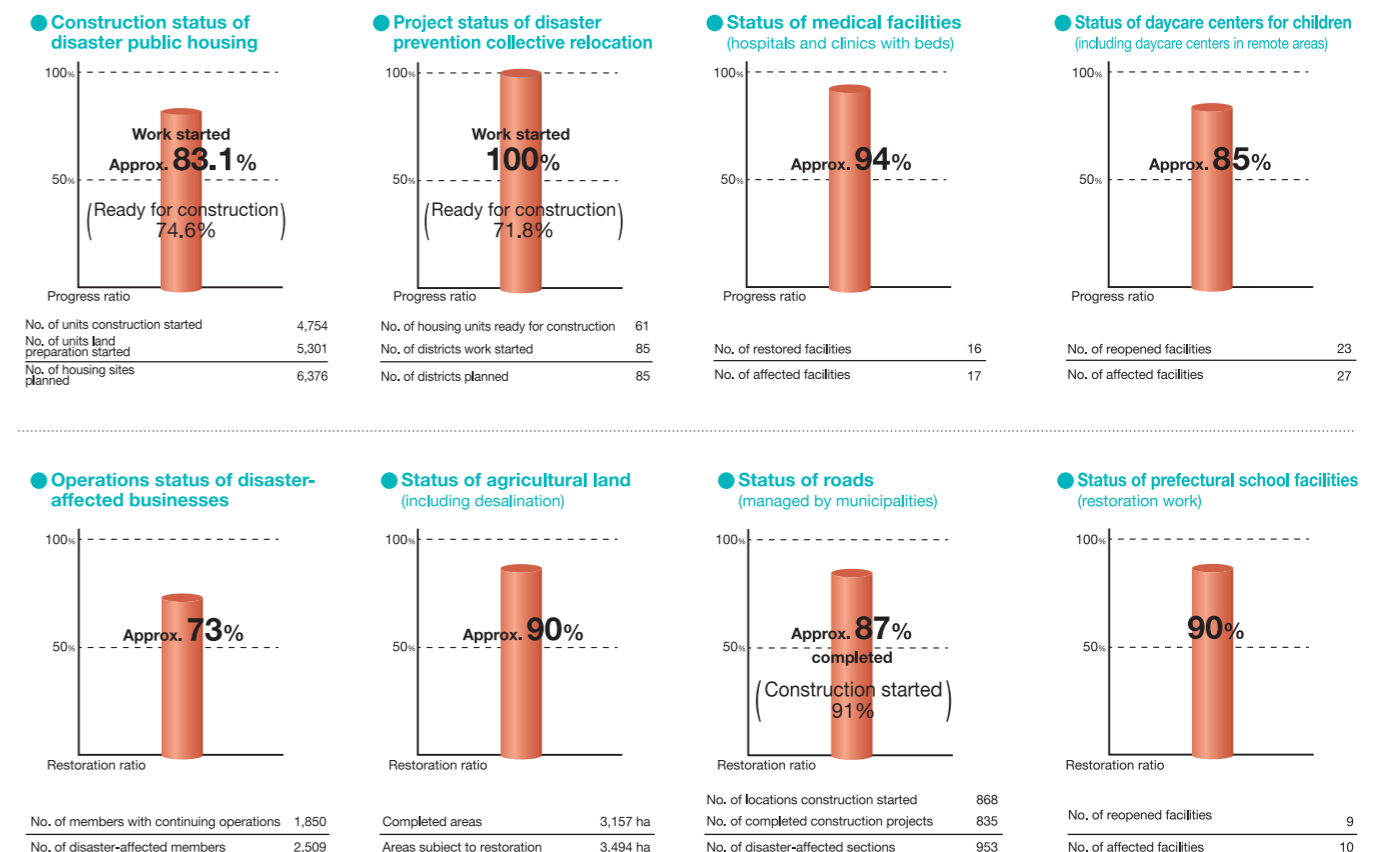
State of damage

Casualties (as of the end of March 2016)	5,289 Deaths	Approx. 50% of total number in pref.	710 Missing	Approx. 57% of total number in pref.
Residential damage (as of the end of March 2016)	28,481 Destroyed	Approx. 34% of total number in pref.	18,955 Heavily damaged	Approx. 12% of total number in pref.
Evacuation status (at peak, entire pref.)	277 Shelters	Approx. 21% of total number in pref. (as of March 15, 2011)	125,831 Evacuees	Approx. 39% of total number in pref. (as of March 14, 2011)
Residents in temporary housing (as of the end of March 2016)	11,719 Prefabricated housing	Approx. 52% of total number in pref.	6,049 Private rental housing	Approx. 31% of total number in pref.

Status of restoration and reconstruction (fixed-point measurement)



Reconstruction progress status (as of March 2016)



Sendai Coastal Area

Sendai City, Shiogama City, Natori City, Tagajo City, Iwanuma City, Watari Town, Yamamoto Town, Matsushima Town, Shichigahama Town, Rifu Town

In the Sendai coastal area, Sendai City suffered the highest number of households damaged in the Great East Japan Earthquake. The tsunami that struck the coastal area caused massive flooding of agricultural land and destruction of agricultural products.

The recovery of this area was accelerated by improvements to the transportation infrastructure, including the opening of the Soma-Yamamoto Interchange and Torinoumi PA service area in December 2014 and the completion of the Joban Expressway in March 2015, which connects

Miyagi to the Tokyo Metropolitan Area. Progress was also made in coastal areas. For example, improvement projects began at fishing ports in Shiogama City and other municipalities, and raising the low-lying flatland began in the Yuriage area of Natori City. In addition, Sennen Kibo-no-Oka (the Hill of 1,000 Years of Hope) in Iwanuma City was built. Restoration of the levees in the southern part of Sendai Port is proceeding, and the completion rate is expected to reach about 90% by the end of FY 2016.

Initiatives using the lessons learned from the

disaster were also taken. In March 2015, the UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction was held in Sendai to discuss international strategies for disaster prevention. This event helped to raise awareness worldwide regarding the experience of the Great East Japan Earthquake. In addition, it was decided that Sendai City Arahama Elementary School and Nakahama Elementary School in Yamamoto Town would be preserved as artifacts from the disaster.

Observed values of the tsunami (inundation height)

Name of location	(m)	Examination site
Matsushima Bay, Matsushima Town	3.1	Gate of Zuiganji Temple
Shiogama Port	4.9	Wall on the side of the AEON Town Shopping Center
Yoshidahanabuchi Port, Shichigahama Town	6.8	Hanabuchiama Fisheries Association
Sendai New Port	7.2	Forest east of Sendai Port Rail Terminal
Arahama, Wakabayashi Ward	9.4	Public restrooms by the beach
Yuriage, Natori City	9.1	Second-floor window frames on structures near the fishing port
Ninokura, Iwanuma City	8.8	City-operated Ninokura beachside pool (two-story building)
Arahama, Watari Town	7.7	Torinoumi Park

Outline of the tsunami off the Pacific coast from the 2011 Tohoku earthquake (3rd edition) (Japan Weather Association)

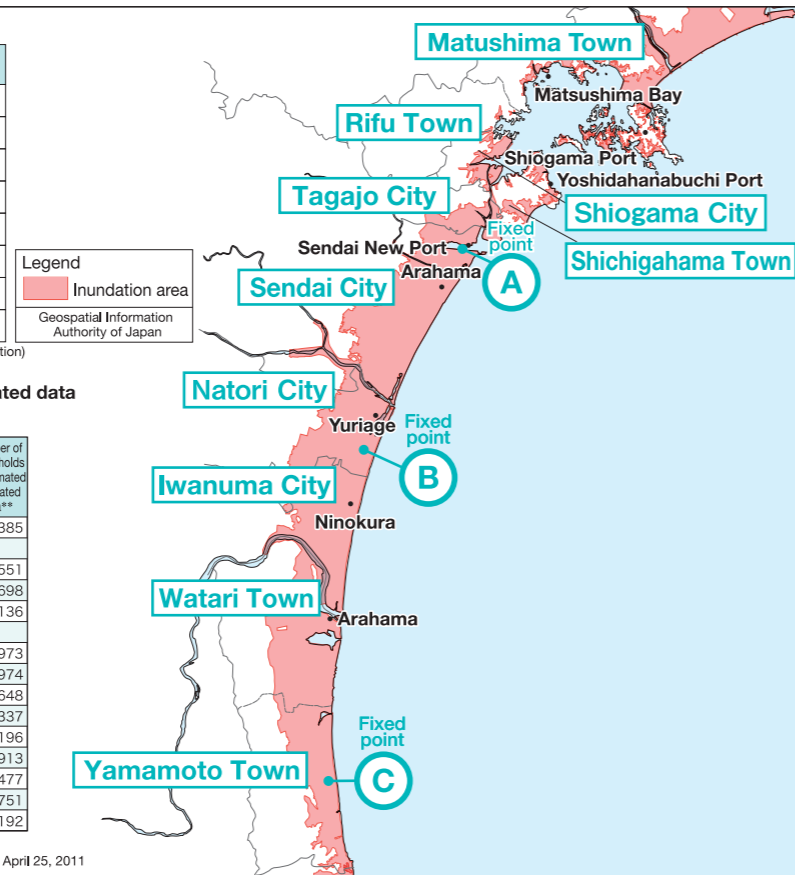
Data on disaster-affected municipalities and disaster-related data

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Region	Total population	Number of households	Total area (excluding northern areas and Takeshima) (km ²)	Habitable land area (km ²)	Inundated area (km ²)*	Population of the estimated inundated area**	Number of households in estimated inundated area**
Sendai City	1,045,986	465,260	784	339		29,962	10,385
Aoba Ward	291,436	144,125	302	95			
Miyagino Ward	190,473	85,925	58	54	20	17,375	6,551
Wakabayashi Ward	132,306	58,914	48	46	29	9,386	2,698
Taihaku Ward	220,588	91,526	228	71	3	3,201	1,136
Izum Ward	211,183	84,770	147	72			
Shiogama City	56,490	20,396	18	15	6	18,718	6,973
Natori City	73,134	25,124	100	71	27	12,155	3,974
Tagajo City	63,060	24,079	20	19	6	17,144	6,648
Iwanuma City	44,187	15,519	61	47	29	8,051	2,337
Watari Town	34,845	10,903	73	61	35	14,080	4,196
Yamamoto Town	16,704	5,235	64	43	24	8,990	2,913
Matsushima Town	15,085	5,137	54	26	2	4,053	1,477
Shichigahama Town	20,416	6,415	13	11	5	9,149	2,751
Rifu Town	33,994	10,818	45	20	0.5	542	192

* Geospatial Information Authority of Japan: Published April 18, 2011

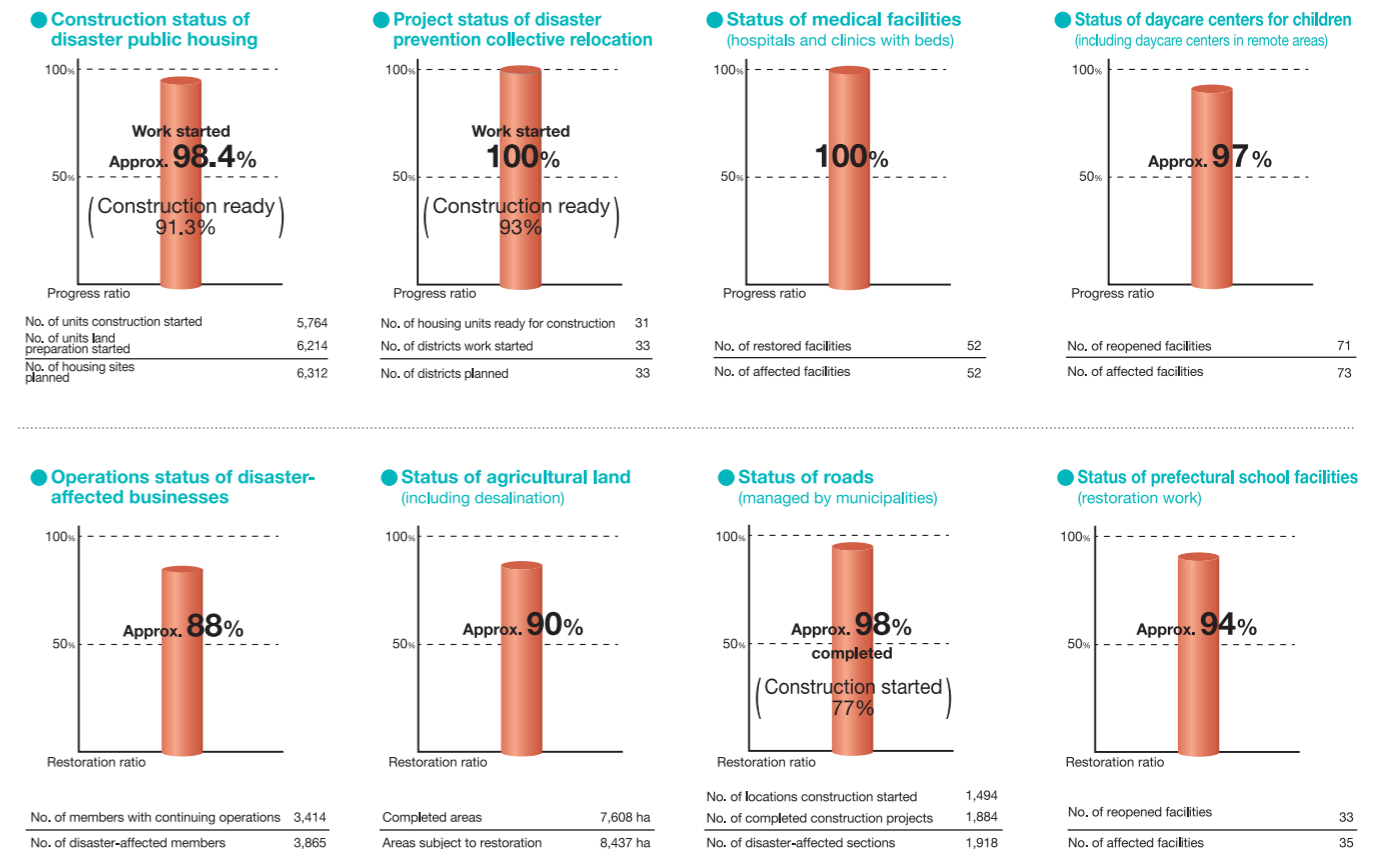
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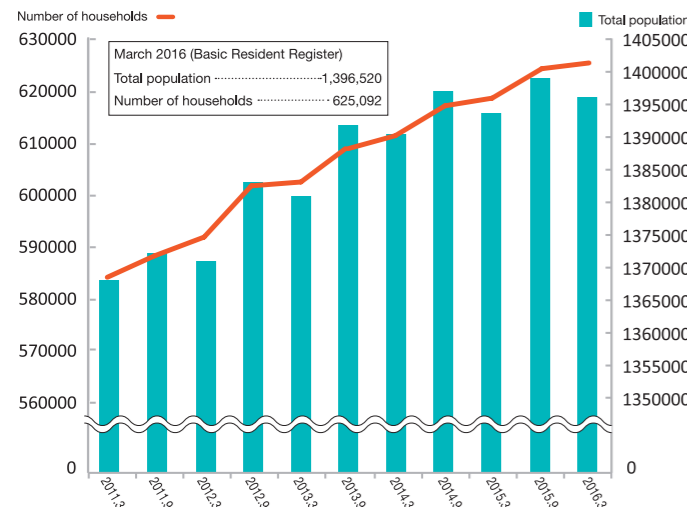
Status of restoration and reconstruction (fixed-point measurement)



Reconstruction progress status (as of March 2016)



Shift in population and number of households in Sendai coastal area



Source: Japanese Basic Resident Register of Population and Number of Households (as of the end of March 2016)

State of damage

Casualties (as of the end of March 2016)	3,394 Deaths (Approx. 32% of total number in pref.)	91 Missing (Approx. 7% of total number in pref.)
Residential damage (as of the end of March 2016)	41,546 Destroyed (Approx. 50% of total number in pref.)	124,923 Heavily damaged (Approx. 80% of total number in pref.)
Evacuation status (at peak, entire pref.)	515 Shelters (Approx. 39% of total number in pref. as of March 15, 2011)	145,865 Evacuees (Approx. 45% of total number in pref. as of March 14, 2011)
Residents in temporary housing (as of the end of March 2016)	2,795 Prefabricated housing (Approx. 23% of total number in pref.)	10,039 Private rental housing (Approx. 52% of total number in pref.)

Inland Area

By Area **04**

Shiroishi City, Kakuda City, Tome City, Kurihara City, Osaki City, Zao Town, Shichikashuku Town, Ogawara Town, Murata Town, Shibata Town, Kawasaki Town, Marumori Town, Tomiya Town, Taiwa Town, Osato Town, Ohira Village, Shikama Town, Kami Town, Wakuya Town, Misato Town

Within the inland area, development of disaster public housing was implemented in FY 2014 and FY 2015, and construction of all disaster public housing is scheduled to be completed in FY 2016. In addition, the Civic Center in Kakuda City, which was significantly damaged by the earthquake, was rebuilt and renamed the Kakuda Civic Center (Kakuda Denen Hall), and maintenance of the Towa Athletic Park in Tome City and the Yoshidagawa Agricultural Irrigation Channel in Osato Town was undertaken.

In terms of infrastructure, new road work is being carried out on the Miyagi Northern Freeway connecting the northern part of the prefecture to the east and west. This road is a reconstruction support road that plays a vital role in rescue and relief activities in the event of a disaster.

In the realms of education and culture, the former Yubikan and its garden, a scenic and historical site in Osaki City, underwent restoration in FY 2015 and reopened in April 2016. In addition, the townscape formed by the

warehouses of Murata Town, many of which were damaged due to the violent shaking of the earthquake, was designated as an Important Preservation District for Groups of Traditional Buildings that survived the disaster.

In addition, radiation dose measuring continues in various locations as a means of monitoring the release of radioactive substances from the accident at TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant.



Photo: Disaster public housing (Kurihara City)



Photo: Townscape with warehouses, an Important Preservation District for Groups of Traditional Buildings (Murata Town)



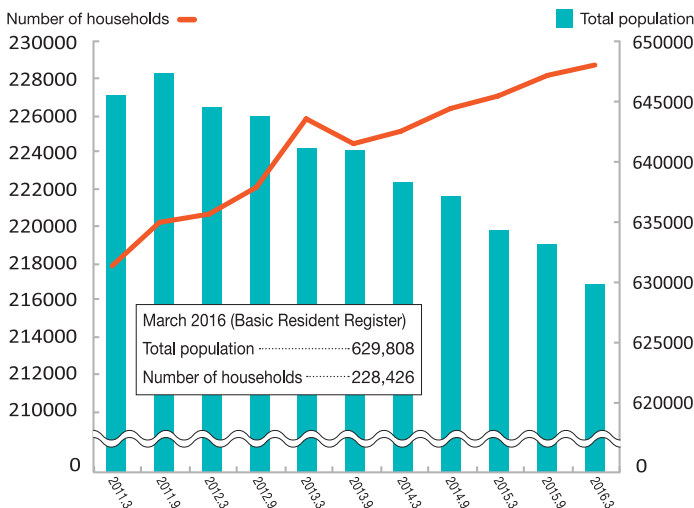
Photo: New Shidabashi Bridge (Osaki City)

Status of restoration and reconstruction (fixed-point measurement)



Photo: Former Yubikan and garden (Osaki City)

Shift in population and number of households in inland area



Source: Japanese Basic Resident Register of Population and Number of Households (as of the end of March 2016)

State of damage

Casualties (as of the end of March 2016)

32 Deaths	Approx. 1% of total number in pref.	6 Missing	Approx. 1% of total number in pref.
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Residential damage (as of the end of March 2016)

1,346 Destroyed	Approx. 2% of total number in pref.	8,502 Heavily damaged	Approx. 5% of total number in pref.
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Evacuation status (at peak, entire pref.)

377 Shelters	Approx. 28% of total number in pref.	24,205 Evacuees	Approx. 8% of total number in pref.
(as of March 15, 2011)		(as of March 14, 2011)	

Residents in temporary housing (as of the end of March 2016)

0 Prefabricated housing	Approx. 0% of total number in pref.	639 Private rental housing	Approx. 8% of total number in pref.
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