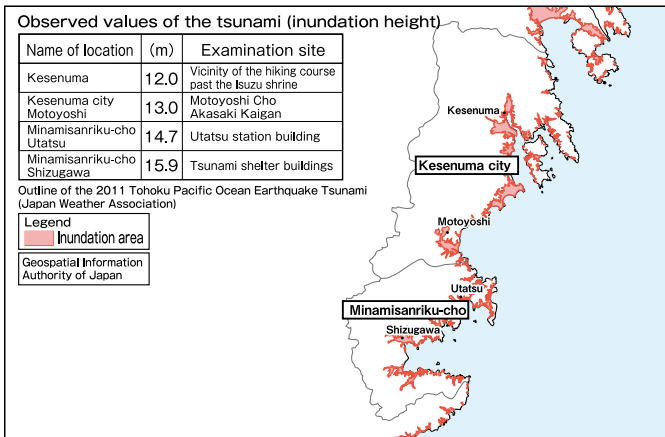


# 2 By area (1) Kesenuma - Motoyoshi area

Kesenuma city, Minamisanriku-cho



The Kesenuma - Motoyoshi area is located in the northeast of the prefecture and comprises two municipalities, namely Kesenuma city and Minamisanriku-cho.

The prefecture has suffered devastating damage. Roughly 20% of the prefecture's population are dead or missing, and more than 14,000 dwellings have been destroyed fully or in significant part. Fully destroyed dwellings account for at least 80% of the total.

At the peak time, around 150 shelters were operating in the area, providing refuge to over 24,000 disaster victims. A total of 5,699 emergency provisional housing units (prefabs) were set up on 151 provisional housing sites. As of March 31, 2014, altogether 14,727 people were living in a total 6,006 housing units including private-sector rental housing (deemed provisional housing).

Moreover since almost the entire flatland of the area was flooded by the tsunami, construction sites for emergency provisional housing (prefabs) could not be secured, forcing a number of disaster victims to take residence in emergency provisional housing set up outside the borders of their municipalities.

Damage to the fishing industry, the industrial backbone of the region, affected all 61 fishing ports of the area through ground subsidence and the destruction of fishing port facilities by the tsunami. Devastating damage destroyed also businesses and factories along the coast, damaging at least 1,300 business enterprises.

In order to rebuild the homes of the disaster victims, plans for this area call for the construction of altogether 2,970 homes for disaster protection group relocations in 78 districts and for public housing for disaster victims in 37 districts. Full-scale operations have started to rebuild the livelihoods of the disaster victims by preparing housing construction plots at the relocation destinations and by construction of public housing for disaster victims. As for group relocations to housing areas prepared on elevated forest slopes, etc., first handovers of residential building sites in the prefecture took place in December 2013 with the Minamisanriku-cho "Fujinohama Housing Estate." For public housing for disaster victims, operations were incepted for 2,207 housing units, with construction started on 249 units, underscoring that construction is making progress.

In the industrial sector, reconstruction work of fishing industry facilities is under way. Efforts are in full swing to revive this industry, which has been the industrial backbone of the area. To demonstrate, bonito hauls at the Kesenuma fishing port have been the highest in Japan for 17 consecutive years, accounting for one third of the countrywide total. Moreover, 13 provisional shopping streets were set up such as the "Sansan Shopping Street" in Minamisanriku-cho, with first signs of civic life returning to the city.

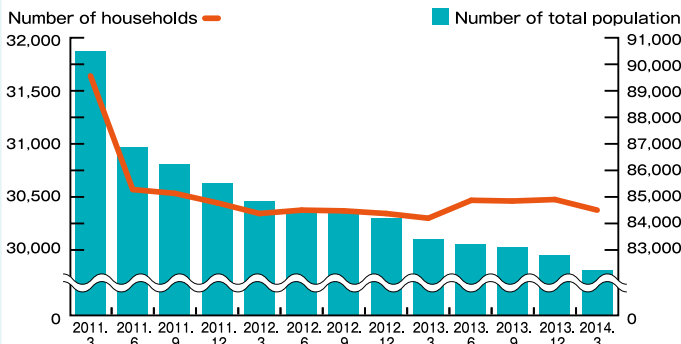
A final decision has been made to go ahead with the construction of the "Sanriku Engan Road," which has been singled out as a "Reconstruction Road." Construction work has been proceeding at a fast pace. Currently an express bus route transportation system (BRT) is operating to cover for the out-of-service JR Kesenuma line and Ofunato line.

## Disaster impact status (as of March 31, 2014)

Category	Item	Area	Prefecture
Casualties (number of persons)	Dead	1,816	10,483
	Missing	451	1,282
Residential damage (houses)	Fully destroyed	11,626	82,914
	In material part destroyed	2,749	155,085
Evacuation status (peak)	Shelters (locations)	154	1,323
	Sheltering evacuees (number of persons)	24,984	320,885
Emergency provisional housing Occupants (number of persons)	Prefab houses	11,876	42,310
	Private-sector rental housing	2,851	40,812

## Variation in population and the number of households

March 2014 (Basic Resident Register)  
 Number of total population ..... 82,061 Persons  
 Number of households ..... 30,404 Households



## Reconstruction progress status (as of March 2014)

### ● Status of preparations for public housing for disaster victims

Started approx. **74 %** (Completed 0%)

Attainment ratio	50%	100%	
Number of completed housing units	0 Municipalities	0 Districts	0 Housing units
Number of housing unit construction starts	2 Municipalities	32 Districts	2,207 Housing units
Number of housing units planned	2 Municipalities	37 Districts	2,970 Housing units

### ● Day-care center for children (including day-care centers in remote areas)

Approx. **71 %**

Reconstruction ratio	50%	100%
Number of reconstructed facilities		5 Facilities
Number of disaster affected facilities		7 Facilities

### ● Status of removal of disaster damage debris

**100 %**

Attainment ratio	50%	100%
Estimated volume of disaster damage debris		1,694 (thsd. tons)
Disposal - Disposal volume		1,694 (thsd. tons)

### ● Status of operations of disaster affected businesses (Note 1)

Approx. **67 %**

Status of reconstruction	50%	100%
Members with continuing operations		890 persons
Disaster affected members		1,333 persons

### ● Hauls at principal fish markets

Approx. **73 %**

Status of reconstruction	50%	100%	
	2010	2013	Compared with 2010
Kesenuma	¥22.5 billion	¥15.7 billion	70%
Minamisanriku	¥1.5 billion	¥1.7 billion	113%
Total	¥24.0 billion	¥17.4 billion	73%

### ● Welfare facilities for the elderly (residential care facilities)

Approx. **89 %**

Reconstruction ratio	50%	100%
Number of re-opened facilities		16 facilities
Number of disaster affected facilities		18 facilities

### ● Agricultural land (including desalination)

Approx. **57 %**

Attainment ratio	50%	100%
Floor area with reconstruction completed		640ha
Floor area subject to reconstruction		1,130ha

### ● Prefectural school facilities (reconstruction work)

Approx. **83 %**

Reconstruction ratio	50%	100%
Number of reconstructed facilities		5 schools
Number of disaster affected facilities		6 schools

Note 1: The information provided concerns the status of operations at members of the Commerce and Industry Association and the Chamber of Commerce. It does not concern the status of operations at businesses in the prefecture in general.

## Status of rehabilitation or reconstruction (fixed-point measurement)

### Kesenuma city Karakuwa district

Due to buckling road asphalt caused by the tsunami, traffic was suspended. After the completion of the reconstruction work, road traffic could resume as usual.

Immediately after the disaster



3 years after the disaster



### Kesenuma city Uomachi district

The Kesenuma city fish market was severely damaged by the tsunami accompanied by land subsidence. Thanks to regrading construction, fishing has resumed.

Immediately after the disaster



3 years after the disaster



### Kesenuma city Motoyoshi district

At Oyakaigan, where storm surge barriers were destroyed and much of the coastal disaster protection forests washed away, emergency measures have been taken by piling up sand bags, accompanied by the reconstruction of facilities and afforestation of disaster protection forests.

Immediately after the disaster



3 years after the disaster



### Minamisanriku-cho Utatsu district

The clearing away of debris from the main street area of the Utatsu district has been completed. In the foreground of the photo, a playground for children is being built. In the background reconstruction of the Isatomae fishing port is under way.

Immediately after the disaster



3 years after the disaster



### Minamisanriku-cho Shizugawa district

The clearing away of debris from the main street area of the Shizugawa district has been completed. Along with the rebuilding of river levees and ground leveling work, reconstruction of the town is under way towards full rehabilitation.

Immediately after the disaster



3 years after the disaster



### Minamisanriku-cho Tokura district

In the Tokura district, where almost all buildings were washed away including residents' homes and an elementary school, work on new storm surge barriers is making progress.

Immediately after the disaster



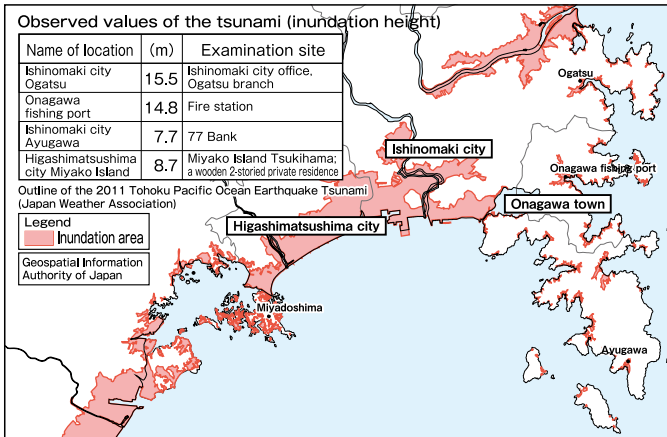
3 years after the disaster





# 2 By area (2) Ishinomaki area

Ishinomaki city, Higashimatsushima city, Onagawa town



The Ishinomaki area is located in the east of the prefecture and comprises three municipalities, namely Ishinomaki city, Higashimatsushima city, and Onagawa town.

Ishinomaki city suffered the highest number of dead and missing among all of Japan's municipalities. This region accounts for at least one-half of all casualties in the prefecture. Residences destroyed fully or in material part number around 47,000. At the peak time, around 270 shelters were operating in the area, providing refuge to over 125,000 disaster victims. A total of 10,344 emergency provisional housing units (prefabs) were set up on 186 provisional housing sites, specifically the Ishinomaki City Tomorrow Business Town Housing Estate, the largest in the prefecture. As of March 31, 2014, altogether 31,168 people were living in a total 13,170 housing units including private-sector rental housing (deemed provisional housing). Damage to the fishing industry, the industrial backbone of the region, affected all 64 fishing ports of the area through ground subsidence and the destruction of fishing port facilities by the tsunami. Devastating damage destroyed also businesses and factories, specifically the downtown main street area which was located on flatland, damaging at least 2,600 business enterprises.

In order to rebuild the homes of the disaster victims, plans for this area call for the construction of altogether 5,955 homes for disaster protection group relocation in 84 sections and public housing for disaster victims also in 84 sections. Full-scale operations have started to rebuild the livelihoods of the disaster victims by preparing housing construction plots at the disaster protection group relocation destinations and through the construction of public housing for disaster victims. As for public housing for disaster victims, the taking of residence started in April 2013 with 20 housing units in Ishinomaki city, Neagarimatsu district, followed by the completion of a total 603 housing units in 11 districts by March 2014.

Along with pushing ahead with the reconstruction of the fishing industry, the region's main industry, the severely tsunami-damaged downtown area of Onagawa town is undergoing land leveling construction including land readjustment work, with first signs of the emerging new town beginning to show.

Moreover, among newly started initiatives, model operations for the creation of "Local Comprehensive Assistance Systems" at temporary housing estates for all people requiring home assistance are being implemented in Ishinomaki city and a large-scale solar energy power plant (megawatt class) has been completed at Higashimatsushima city.

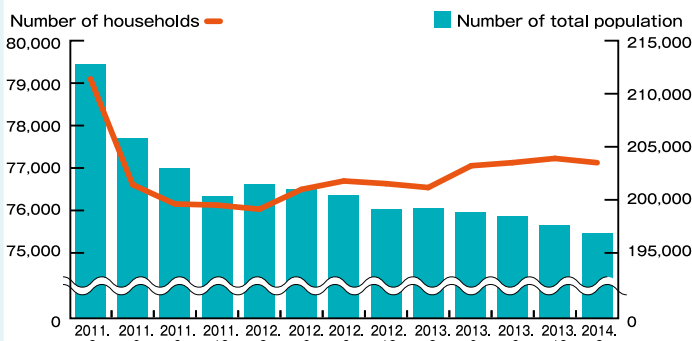
Meanwhile, given that currently at least 30,000 people are living in emergency provisional housing, efforts are being made to strengthen human relations within the regional communities through activities such as physical exercise classes and handwork classes held at the assembly halls of temporary housing estates and other locations.

## Disaster impact status (as of March 31, 2014)

Category	Item	Area	Prefecture
Casualties (number of persons)	Dead	5,258	10,483
	Missing	727	1,282
Residential damage (houses)	Fully destroyed	28,413	82,914
	In material part destroyed	19,805	155,085
Evacuation status (peak)	Shelters (locations)	277	1,323
	Sheltering evacuees (number of persons)	125,831	320,885
Emergency provisional housing Occupants (number of persons)	Prefab houses	20,541	42,310
	Private-sector rental housing	10,627	40,812

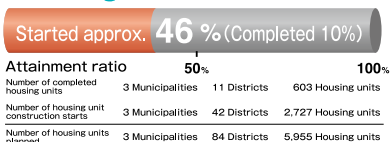
## Variation in population and the number of households

March 2014 (Basic Resident Register)  
 Number of total population: 196,811 Persons  
 Number of households: 77,188 Households

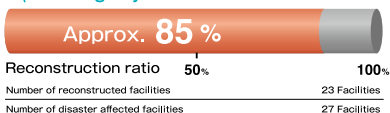


## Reconstruction progress status (as of March 2014)

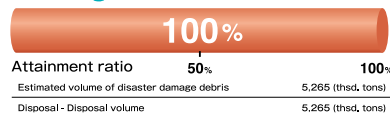
### ● Status of preparations for public housing for disaster victims



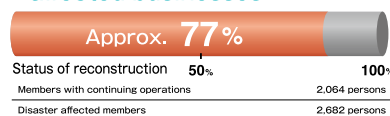
### ● Day-care center for children (including day-care centers in remote areas)



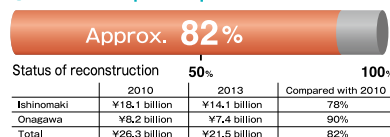
### ● Status of removal of disaster damage debris



### ● Status of operations of disaster affected businesses (Note 1)



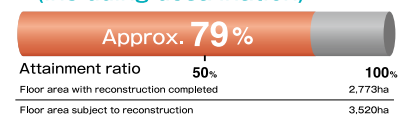
### ● Hauls at principal fish markets



### ● Welfare facilities for the elderly (residential care facilities)



### ● Agricultural land (including desalination)



### ● Prefectural school facilities (reconstruction work)



Note 1: The information provided concerns the status of operations at members of the Commerce and Industry Association and the Chamber of Commerce. It does not concern the status of operations at businesses in the prefecture in general.

## Status of rehabilitation or reconstruction (fixed-point measurement)

### Ishinomaki city Ogatsu district

Amid plans being made for building a new town, the Ogatsu Community Center was dismantled. The force of the tsunami washed a sightseeing bus on top of the structure's roof.

Immediately after the disaster



3 years after the disaster



### Ishinomaki city Oshika district

The area on the outer edge of the Oshika Hanto is close to the seismic center. The debris that has been burying the town has been removed. Planning for the construction of a new town is under way.

Immediately after the disaster



3 years after the disaster



### Ishinomaki city Nakase (View from the Hiyoriyama)

Despite the massive damage suffered from the tsunami going upstream the river, the Ishinomori Mangakan Museum re-opened in November 2012, and the bustle of the city is coming back.

Immediately after the disaster



3 years after the disaster



### Onagawa town Onagawahama

The debris has been cleared away. Toward the reconstruction of the city center, land leveling and other full-scale urban rebuilding work is under way.

Immediately after the disaster



3 years after the disaster



### Higashimatsushima city Naruse district

After the removal of the debris burying the waterway vicinity, the road along the waterway is frequented by vehicles involved in the reconstruction work of the Nobiru Northern Hills district.

Immediately after the disaster



3 years after the disaster



### Higashimatsushima city Yamoto district

The first floor of the Oomagari elementary school was flooded. With reconstruction completed, classes have resumed amid the lively voices of the school children.

Immediately after the disaster



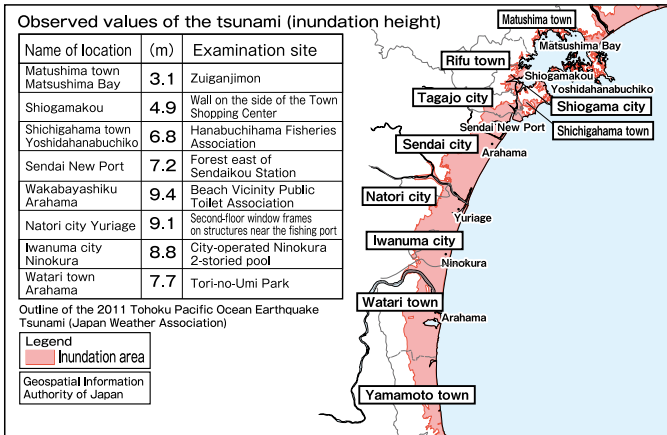
3 years after the disaster





## 2 By area (3) Sendai Coastal Area

Sendai city Shiogama city Natori city Tagajo city  
Iwanuma city Watari town Yamamoto town  
Matsushima town Shichigahama town Rifu town



The Sendai area extends from the central part of the prefecture to the coastal southern part. It comprises 5 cities and towns, namely, Sendai city, Shiogama city, Natori city, Tagajo city, Iwanuma city, Watari town, Yamamoto town, Matsushima town, Shichigahama town, and Rifu town

The number of dead and missing exceeds 3,000. Residences destroyed fully or in material part number at least 160,000, accounting for about 70% of the prefectural total, including Sendai city, where residential damage was highest among all municipalities countrywide.

At the peak time, around 510 shelters were operating in the area, providing refuge to over 145,000 disaster victims. As of March 31, 2014, a total of 33,209 people were living in a total of 14,349 emergency provisional housing units (prefabs), including 5,973 units constructed in 66 temporary housing estates as well as private-sector rental housing (deemed provisional housing).

The tsunami caused massive damage, including the flooding of agricultural land and the destruction of crops. In particular Watari town and Yamamoto town in the Sennan area sustained serious damage including the destruction of around 80% of agricultural land.

Damage to the fishing industry affected all 17 fishing ports in the area through ground subsidence and the destruction of fishing port facilities by the tsunami.

In order to rebuild the homes of the disaster victims, plans call for the construction of altogether 6,347 homes, including for disaster protection group relocation in 33 sections in 7 municipalities and for public housing for disaster victims in 89 sections in 10 municipalities. Full-scale operations have started for rebuilding the livelihoods of the disaster victims by preparing housing construction plots at the disaster protection group relocation destinations and through the construction of public housing for disaster victims.

As to disaster protection group relocation, handovers of residential building sites took place in December 2013 in the Tamauranishi district of Iwanuma city, as the prefecture's first large-scale housing estate, enabling the construction of residences in 11 areas by March 2014. Regarding public housing for disaster victims, the taking of residence started in April 2013 in Sendai city and Yamamoto town, with 690 housing units in 9 areas completed by March 2014 followed by the initiation of taking residence.

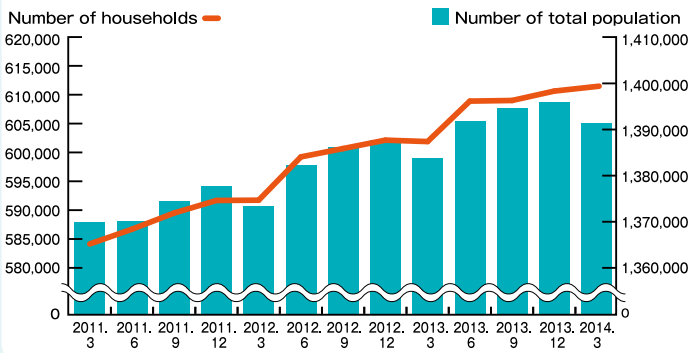
With regard to agricultural land damaged by the tsunami, operations have been started for the restoration of agricultural land. Reconstruction efforts initiated include the completion of large scale green house clusters and fruit sorting facilities for strawberry growing, with production already under way. Sendai airport, which was severely damaged by the tsunami, resumed passenger transportation with private-sector aircraft in April 2011, followed by the complete reconstruction of the Sendai airport terminal building in September 2011 and the resumption of service on international routes. Moreover, in areas spared from the devastating damage such as the Matsushima vicinity, signs of recovering tourism have been showing, substantiated by a large number of tourists visiting the "Sendai Miyagi Destination Campaign" held from April until June 2013.

### Disaster impact status (as of March 31, 2014)

Category	Item	Area	Prefecture
Casualties (number of persons)	Dead	3,380	10,483
	Missing	97	1,282
Residential damage (houses)	Fully destroyed	41,529	82,914
	In material part destroyed	124,832	155,085
Evacuation status (peak)	Shelters (locations)	515	1,323
	Sheltering evacuees (number of persons)	145,865	320,885
Emergency provisional housing Occupants (number of persons)	Prefab houses	9,804	42,310
	Private-sector rental housing	23,405	40,812

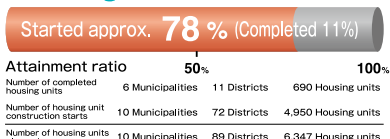
### Variation in population and the number of households

March 2014 (Basic Resident Register)  
Number of total population ..... 1,390,341 Persons  
Number of households ..... 610,908 Households

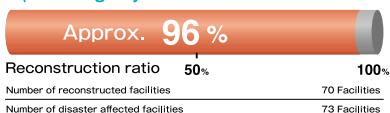


### Reconstruction progress status (as of March 2014)

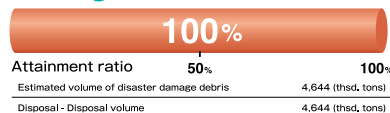
#### ● Status of preparations for public housing for disaster victims



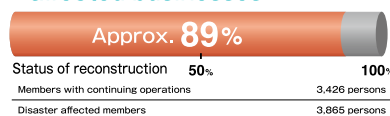
#### ● Day-care center for children (including day-care centers in remote areas)



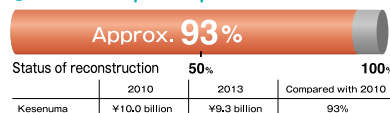
#### ● Status of removal of disaster damage debris



#### ● Status of operations of disaster affected businesses (Note 1)



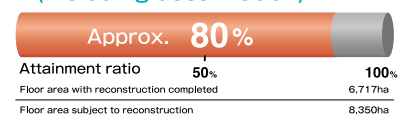
#### ● Hauls at principal fish markets



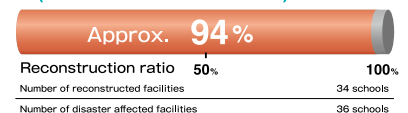
#### ● Welfare facilities for the elderly (residential care facilities)



#### ● Agricultural land (including desalination)



#### ● Prefectural school facilities (reconstruction work)



Note 1: The information provided concerns the status of operations at members of the Commerce and Industry Association and the Chamber of Commerce. It does not concern the status of operations at businesses in the prefecture in general.

## Status of rehabilitation or reconstruction (fixed-point measurement)

### Shichigahama town Yoshidahanabuchiko

Yoshidahanabuchiko had its fishing port facilities severely damaged by the tsunami. Now that the debris has been cleared away, reconstruction work on the fishing industry facilities has started.

Immediately after the disaster



3 years after the disaster



### Tagajo city Sakuragi district

Work on the Sakuragi district public housing for disaster victims (160 units) is progressing at a fast pace. Scheduled for completion in October 2014, it marks the first of its kind in Tagajo city.

Immediately after the disaster



3 years after the disaster



### Shiogama city Sendai city Sendaikou district

In the Sendai port area, many factories and warehouses were destroyed by the tsunami, among other damaged properties. Today the greater part has resumed operations and reconstruction is proceeding at pace.

Immediately after the disaster



3 years after the disaster



### Natori city Iwanuma city Sendai airport

Sendai airport was severely damaged by the tsunami. Thanks to the efforts of the many people involved, domestic flight operations were resumed on July 25, 2011.

Immediately after the disaster



3 years after the disaster



### Watari town Arahama district

A stretch of the area was buried under masses of debris from the tsunami. With the removal completed, the background of the photo shows new urban construction work under way including work on sea dikes.

Immediately after the disaster



3 years after the disaster



### Yamamoto town Sakamoto district

Due to the damage caused by the tsunami, the JR Tokiwa line is not operating. Work is under way to relocate the line inland, with the construction of new station buildings and new urban construction in front of the station.

Immediately after the disaster



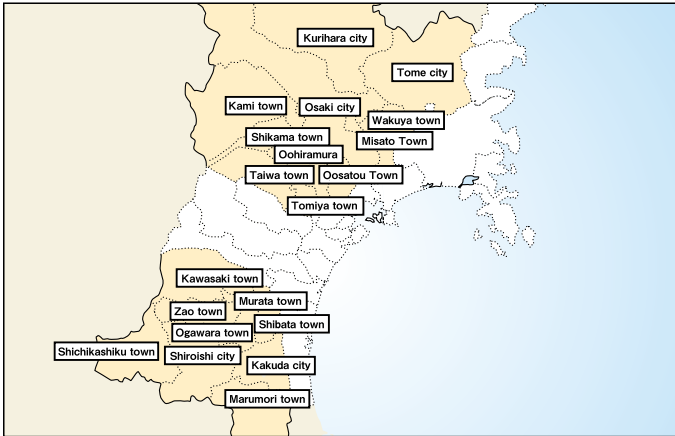
3 years after the disaster





## 2 By area (4) Inland area

Shiroishi city Kakuda city Tome city Kurihara city  
Osaki city Katta country Shibata county Igu county  
Kurokawa county Kami county Tooda county (Note)



Among the prefecture's 20 inland municipalities, Kurihara city registered a maximum seismic intensity reading of 7. Further to casualties and missing persons, huge damage resulted from around 10,000 homes destroyed fully or in significant part. At the peak time, around 370 shelters were operating in the area, providing refuge to over 24,000 disaster victims.

In order to support the coastal areas where disaster damage was serious, the inland-based municipalities implemented in parallel with their own reconstruction efforts also various support activities such as the provision of emergency supplies, dispatch of staff, and sheltering of evacuees at public facilities.

In this area, as of March 31, 2014, a total of 4,018 disaster victims were living in a total of 2,172 emergency provisional housing units (prefabs), including 79 units constructed in 3 temporary housing estates in two towns (Osato town and Misato town) as well as private-sector rental housing (deemed provisional housing).

Due to the effect of radioactive emissions caused by the accident at the Tokyo Electric Power Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant, environmental contamination of the soil from radioactive substances was found to exist and radioactive materials in excess of temporary standard readings were discovered in rice straw, giving rise to areas subject to restrictions on the shipment of local agricultural produce. Moreover, the effects involve further to losses to industry also health concerns and reputational damage affecting agricultural produce and the tourist industry.

With roads and lifelines as well as public facilities restored, most municipalities have a clear view of their way to recovery from the earthquake disaster, and based on the experience and the lessons drawn from the Great East Japan Earthquake Disaster are pushing ahead with reconstruction work consistent with the situation in the region.

In order to rebuild the homes of the disaster victims, plans call for the construction of altogether 336 homes for public housing for disaster victims at six municipalities in 20 districts. Work has started in all districts with the completion of 58 units in seven districts located in Misato town and Kurihara city, and Osato town by March 2014. The taking of residence by disaster victim has started.

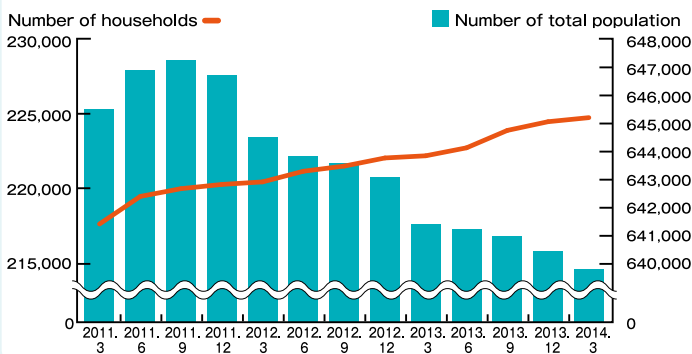
A steady flow of corporations coming into the area and building factories here has been continuing also after the earthquake disaster, giving a strong boost to the reconstruction effort.

### Disaster impact status (as of March 31, 2014)

Category	Item	Area	Prefecture
Casualties (number of persons)	Dead	29	10,483
	Missing	7	1,282
Residential damage (houses)	Fully destroyed	1,346	82,914
	In material part destroyed	8,499	155,085
Evacuation status (peak)	Shelters (locations)	377	1,323
	Sheltering evacuees (number of persons)	24,205	320,885
Emergency provisional housing Occupants (number of persons)	Prefab houses	89	42,310
	Private-sector rental housing	3,929	40,812

### Variation in population and the number of households

March 2014 (Basic Resident Register)  
Number of total population ..... 638,272 Persons  
Number of households ..... 224,747 Households



(Note) Katta country ..... Zao town, Shichikashiku town  
Shibata county ..... Ogawara town, Murata town,  
Shibata town, Kawasaki town  
Igu county ..... Marumori town  
Kurokawa county ..... Taiwa town, Oosato town,  
Tomiya town, Oohiramura  
Kami county ..... Shikama town, Kami town  
Tooda county ..... Wakuya town, Misato town

## Reconstruction progress status (as of March 2014)

### ● Status of preparations for public housing for disaster victims

Started approx. **100%** (Completed 17%)

Attainment ratio	50%	100%
Number of completed housing units	3 Municipalities	7 Districts
Number of housing unit construction starts	6 Municipalities	20 Districts
Number of housing units planned	6 Municipalities	20 Districts

### ● Day-care center for children (including day-care centers in remote areas)

**100%**

Reconstruction ratio	50%	100%
Number of reconstructed facilities		28 Facilities
Number of disaster affected facilities		28 Facilities

### ● Status of removal of disaster damage debris

**100%**

Attainment ratio	50%	100%
Estimated volume of disaster damage debris		630 (thsd. tons)
Disposal - Disposal volume		630 (thsd. tons)

### ● Status of operations of disaster affected businesses (Note 1)

Approx. **98%**

Status of reconstruction	50%	100%
Members with continuing operations		3,457 persons
Disaster affected members		3,545 persons

### ● Number of visiting tourists

Approx. **99%**

Status of recovery	50%	100%
Current values 2013		19,430,000 persons
Values before the earthquake disaster 2010		19,540,000 persons

### ● Welfare facilities for the elderly (residential care facilities)

**100%**

Reconstruction ratio	50%	100%
Number of re-opened facilities		55 facilities
Number of disaster affected facilities		55 facilities

### ● Prefectural school facilities (reconstruction work)

**100%**

Reconstruction ratio	50%	100%
Number of reconstructed facilities		39 schools
Number of disaster affected facilities		39 schools

### ● Railways (Total prefecture)

Approx. **81%**

Reconstruction ratio	50%	100%
Extension after resumption of service (Note 2)		approx. 371.7km
Railway extension before the earthquake disaster		approx. 457.1km

Note 1: The information provided concerns the status of operations at members of the Commerce and Industry Association and the Chamber of Commerce. It does not concern the status of operations at businesses in the prefecture in general.

Note 2: Postponement of resumption of service = Interval of postponement - Suspension of operations of railway operations before the earthquake disaster

## Immediately after the disaster



Osaki city Iwadeyama district (former Yubikan)

The former Yuubikan and its gardens constitute a nationally-designated Historic Site and Place of Scenic Beauty, which used to be the school of the Iwadeyama Date clan during the Edo period. This site suffered damages including destruction of the main building.



Murata town Sugao district

The Miyagi Prefecture Natori Murata line was blocked and subsequently closed after being affected by a mudslide caused by earthquake.



Kakuda city Abukuma river embankment

Due to the earthquake, the embankment of the Abukuma river collapsed across a wide area along with other significant damage of river facilities.



Zao town Enda district

Damage resulted in locations across the region as manholes were pushed out of the ground by considerable lengths due to the soil liquefaction caused by the vibration.



Kami town (Logistics services)

With the combined strength of the town, coastal municipalities, affected by massive damage, were provided with logistic support such as soup kitchen service and aid supplies.



Wakuya town Wakuya district

Since fresh water supply stopped after the earthquake disaster, water was provided by water trucks, with many disaster victims forming long queues.

## Status of rehabilitation and reconstruction



Kurihara city Ichihassama district

Public facilities were made available as secondary shelters for disaster victims evacuating from coastal municipalities severely damaged by the disaster.



Kurihara city, Tome city (Miyagi Prefecture Northern Freeway)

In November 2011, the first segment of the Miyagi Prefecture Northern Freeway went into operation connecting Kurihara city and Tome city.



Misato Town Ushikai district

The Okuraba public housing for disaster victims at Misato-machi (40 units) was completed. The taking of residence by disaster victims commenced in October 2013.



Ohiramura (No. 2 Sendai North Central Industrial Park)

Based on the cooperation between Ohiramura and private-sector businesses, efforts at "Smart Community Building" commenced



Shiroishi city Kosugo district

Cleaning work was carried out on roofs and sandboxes of day-care centers for children affected by radioactive contamination caused by the accident at the Tokyo Electric Power Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant.



Marumori town (Marumori Bridge)

Construction of the Marumori Bridge, ongoing from before the earthquake disaster, was completed and the bridge put into service on May 31, 2012.