

## Kesennuma City and Minamisanriku Town

### Developing the fisheries industry, public works, and tourism hubs into a driving force for recovery

The Kesennuma-Motoyoshi area is located along a ria coast with a rich landscape and has a good natural sheltered harbor. The area has long prospered with the fisheries industry as the core industry. The inner harbor is also one of Japan's leading aquaculture farming grounds. The disastrous tsunami flooded as much as 28 km<sup>2</sup> of land in the area, causing tremendous damage to local communities.

Kesennuma City has created safe residential areas by raising the ground level and developed commercial / industrial areas.

Land readjustment projects were completed in the Shishiori District by September 2019 and in the

Minami Kesennuma District by September 2020. Additionally, Minamisanriku Town worked towards the registration of Shizugawa Bay as a site for the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance to demonstrate to both domestic and international audiences that it is a town that promotes conservation and utilization of the natural environment; and to contribute to an increase in visitors and regional development. The site was registered in October 2018.

For the fisheries industry, a core industry in Kesennuma, the city constructed a state-of-the-art fish market that complies with advanced level of food safety management. The Kesennuma Fish Market began operations in April 2019.

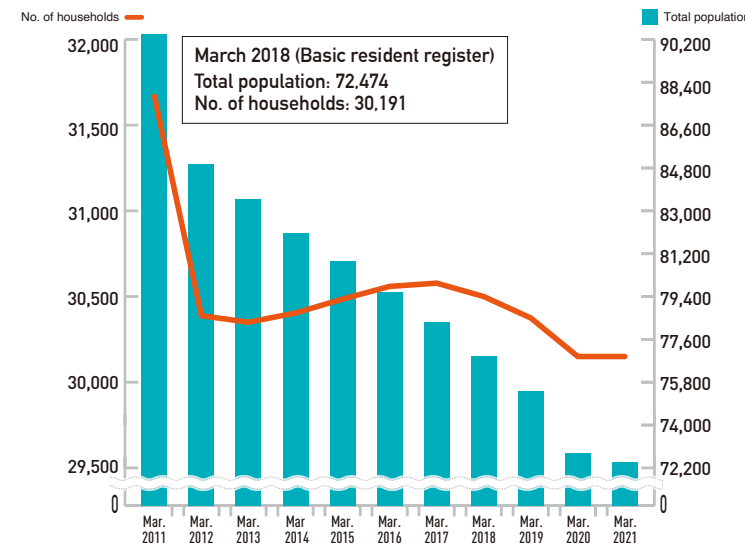
Regarding road maintenance, the Sanriku Expressway had been under construction, and with the opening of the section between Kesennuma Port IC to Karakuwa Peninsula IC in

March 2021, all sections within the prefecture are now open to traffic. As part of a project to support isolated islands, the Kesennuma Oshima Ohashi Bridge was completed and opened to traffic in April 2019, connecting Oshima Island in Kesennuma with the mainland.

As for tourism, the Kesennuma City Naiwan (inner bay) District formally opened as "Naiwan" in July 2020; it is home to a number of commercial and other facilities. On Oshima Island in Kesennuma, a number of tourist hubs have been established, such as the commercial facility "Nodoka" and the Kesennuma Oshima Welcome Terminal.

In Minamisanriku Town, the Minamisanriku Earthquake Disaster Memorial Park was opened in October 2020 and the Nakabashi Bridge was opened at the same time to provide an interaction base between the park and the shopping district.

### Population and number of households in the Kesennuma-Motoyoshi area



Source: Report on the population and number of households counted based on the basic resident register (as of the end of March 2018)

### Damage caused to the area

<b>Human casualties (as of March 31, 2021)</b>			
1,838 Deaths	About 17% of the prefectural total	425 Missing persons	About 35% of the prefectural total
<b>Damage to houses (as of March 31, 2021)</b>			
11,626 Completely destroyed	About 14% of the prefectural total	2,749 Seriously damaged	About 2% of the prefectural total
<b>Evacuation (during the peak period for the prefecture)</b>			
154 Evacuation centers	About 12% of the prefectural total (As of 11:00 a.m. on March 15, 2011)	24,984 Evacuees	About 8% of the prefectural total (As of 8:00 p.m. on March 14, 2011)
<b>Residents in temporary housing (As of December 31, 2020)</b>			
0 Prefabricated housing	0%	0 Private housing rented and provided by municipalities	0%

\*Provision of temporary housing has ended.

### Flooded areas

#### Tsunami watermark height

Area name	Maximum inundation height	Maximum runup height
Kesennuma City (Former Karakuwa Town)	15.2m	21.1m
Kesennuma City	16.6m	17.3m
Kesennuma City (former Motoyoshi Town)	19.3m	22.3m
Minamisanriku Town (Former Utatsu Town)	18.1m	26.1m
Minamisanriku Town (Former Shizugawa Town)	19.6m	20.2m

Source: Source: The Great East Japan Earthquake Disaster Response in Miyagi Prefecture in the First Year Following the Earthquake and Tsunami - (Miyagi Prefecture)

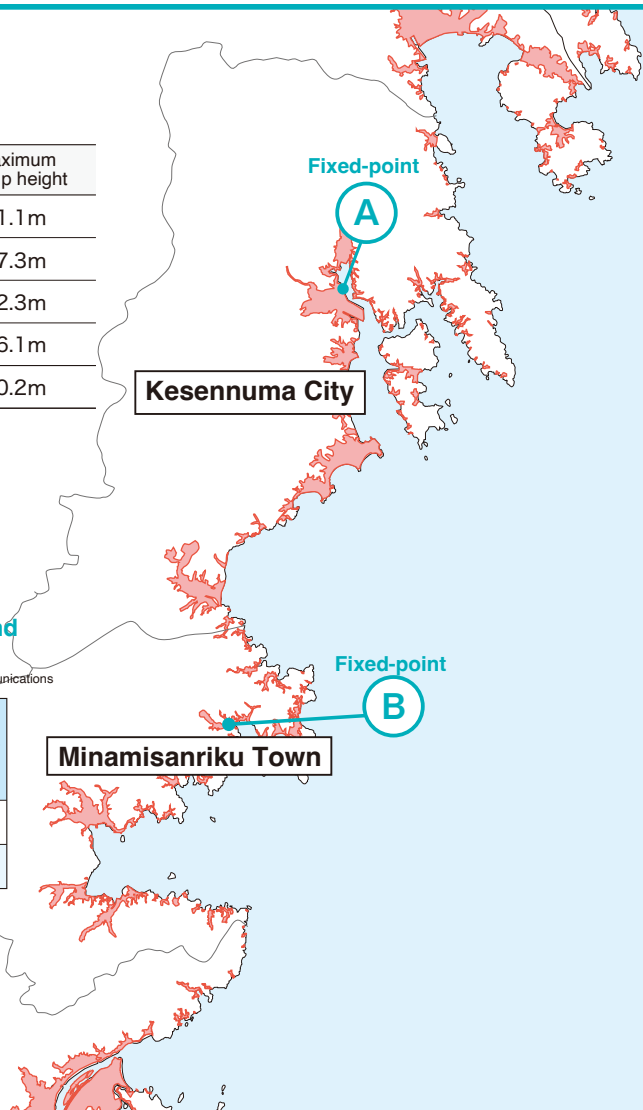
Legend  
Flooded area  
Geospatial Information Authority of Japan

#### Basic data about the disaster-afflicted municipalities and data about the damage caused to them

Source: Statistical Observations of Municipalities 2015. Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

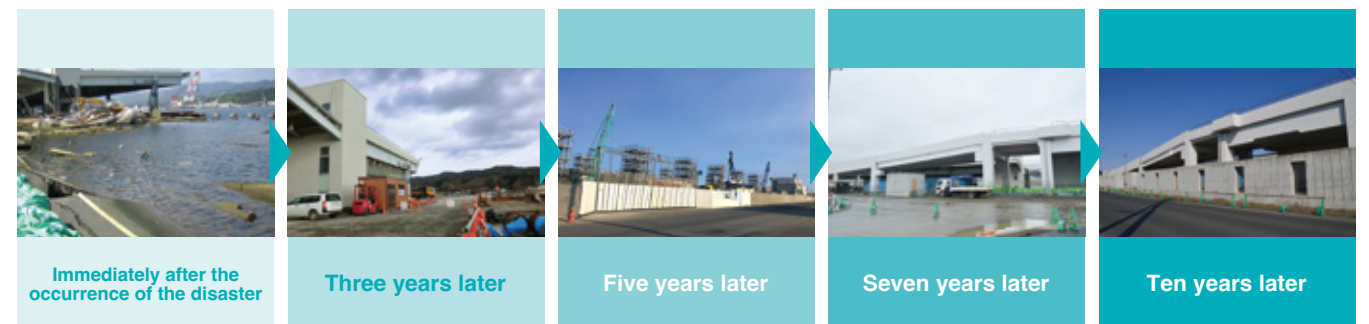
Area name	Population <sup>3</sup>	No. of households <sup>3</sup>	Total area (excluding the northern area and Takeshima) (km <sup>2</sup> )	Residential area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Flooded area (km <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>1</sup>	Estimated population in the flooded area <sup>2</sup>	Estimated no. of households in the flooded area <sup>2</sup>
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

<sup>1</sup> Announced by the Geospatial Information Authority of Japan on Apr. 18, 2011  
<sup>2</sup> Announced by the Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications on Apr. 25, 2011  
<sup>3</sup> Results of the national census announced by the Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications on Oct. 1, 2010

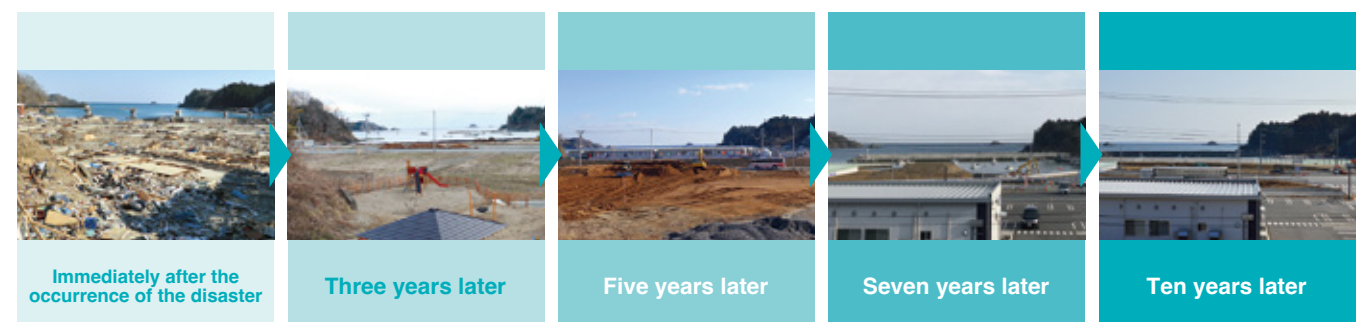


### Restoration and recovery ( Fixed-point observation )

#### A Uoichiba-mae district, Kesennuma City



#### B Utatsu district, Minamisanriku Town



## Ishinomaki City, Higashimatsushima City, and Onagawa Town

### Entering the final stage of restoration and reconstruction: regional development and initiatives to pass on lessons of the disaster.

The Ishinomaki area is a fertile land connected to the Sendai Plain and surrounded by one of the world's top three fishing grounds off the coast of Sanriku. The area is home to a flourishing agricultural, fishing, and manufacturing industry. The tsunami caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake flooded a total of 112km<sup>2</sup> of land in Ishinomaki, washing away and destroying a large number of buildings. Ishinomaki City suffered severe damage and had the largest number of deaths and missing people among all municipalities affected by the disaster.

In the 10 years since the disaster, steady progress has been made in restoration and reconstruction. A

total of 10,344 units of temporary housing were built in the three municipalities. However, all of them were dismantled by fiscal year 2020, having completed their role due to the progress in the occupancy of disaster public housing.

In the fisheries industry, disaster restoration work on fishing port facilities was completed in all districts. In the agricultural industry, restoration works on facilities are nearing the final stages in preparation for the full resumption of farming operations in 2021. Also, it is aiming to create new local brandings for crops such as olives and figs.

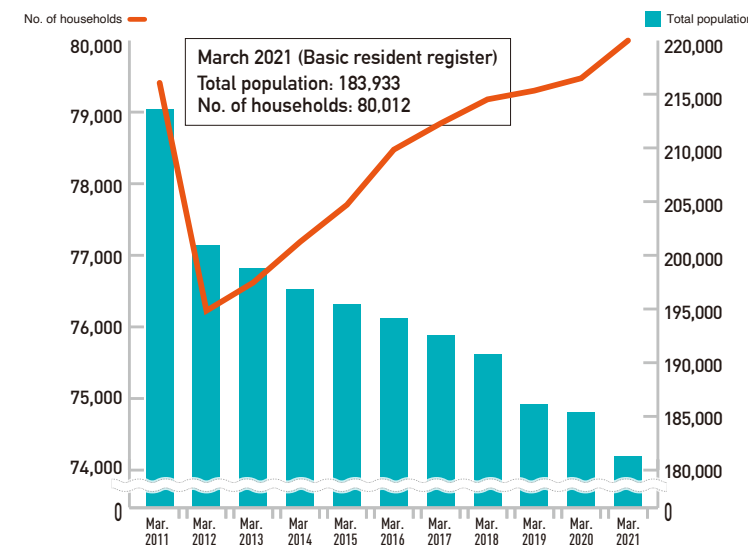
Restoration or relocation of damaged public facilities such as Onagawa Town Hall and Ishinomaki City's Kitakami General Branch Office have been completed, and their functions as disaster prevention centers have been strengthened and consolidated. Police facilities and fire stations will be relocated and rebuilt by 2021.

In terms of tourism, expectations are high with the completion of new spots such as the Miyagi Olle Oku-Matsushima trail course, Kawamachi Koryu Center, Whale Town Oshika, and Kenjo no Sato Ogatsu.

As for school facilities, relocation and construction of Kitakami Elementary School, Naruse Mirai Junior High School, and Onagawa Elementary and Junior High School in Ishinomaki City have been completed in succession.

The Ishinomaki Minamihama Tsunami Memorial Park opened in 2020 to pass down the memories of the disaster to future generations. Also, the former Nobiru Station platform, the former Onagawa Police Box, as well as the former Okawa and Kadonowaki Elementary Schools were opened to the public as disaster memorial ruins.

### Population and number of households in the Ishinomaki area



Source: Report on the population and number of households counted based on the basic resident register (as of the end of March 2018)

### Damage caused to the area

#### Human casualties (as of March 31, 2021)

5,301 Deaths	About 50% of the prefectural total	697 Missing persons	About 35% of the prefectural total
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#### Damage to houses (as of March 31, 2021)

28,487 Completely destroyed	About 14% of the prefectural total	18,956 Seriously damaged	About 12% of the prefectural total
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#### Evacuation (during the peak period for the prefecture)

277 Evacuation centers	About 21% of the prefectural total (As of 11:00 a.m. on March 15, 2011)	125,831 Evacuees	About 39% of the prefectural total (As of 8:00 p.m. on March 14, 2011)
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#### Residents in temporary housing (As of December 31, 2020)

0 Prefabricated housing	0%	0 Private housing rented and provided by municipalities	0%
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\*Provision of temporary housing has ended.

### Flooded areas

#### Tsunami watermark height

Area name	Maximum inundation height	Maximum runup height
Ishinomaki City (Former Kitakami Town)	14.4m	17.8m
Ishinomaki City (Former Ogatsu Town)	16.2m	21.0m
Ishinomaki City (Former Kahoku Town)	5.0m	8.8m
Ishinomaki City (Former Kanan Town)	2.6m	—m
Ishinomaki City	11.5m	12.0m
Ishinomaki City (Former Oshika Town)	17.5m	26.0m
Onagawa Town	18.5m	34.7m
Higashimatsushima City (Former Yamoto Town)	7.6m	—m
Higashimatsushima City (Former Naruse Town)	10.1m	—m

Source: The Great East Japan Earthquake Disaster Response in Miyagi Prefecture in the First Year Following the Earthquake and Tsunami (Miyagi Prefecture)

\*The run-up heights for plains areas are not shown as flat inland areas do not have run-up heights but rather the highest amount of flooding

Legend  
Flooded area

Geospatial Information Authority of Japan

#### Basic data about the disaster-afflicted municipalities and data about the damage caused to them

Source: Statistical Observations of Municipalities 2015. Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

Area name	Population <sup>*3</sup>	No. of households <sup>*3</sup>	Total area (excluding the northern area and Takeshima) (km <sup>2</sup> )	Residential area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Flooded area (km <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>*1</sup>	Estimated population in the flooded area <sup>*2</sup>	Estimated no. of households in the flooded area <sup>*2</sup>
Ishinomaki City	160,826	57,871	556	242	73	112,276	42,157
Higashimatsushima City	42,903	14,013	102	70	37	34,014	11,251
Onagawa Town	10,051	3,968	66	10	3	8,048	3,155

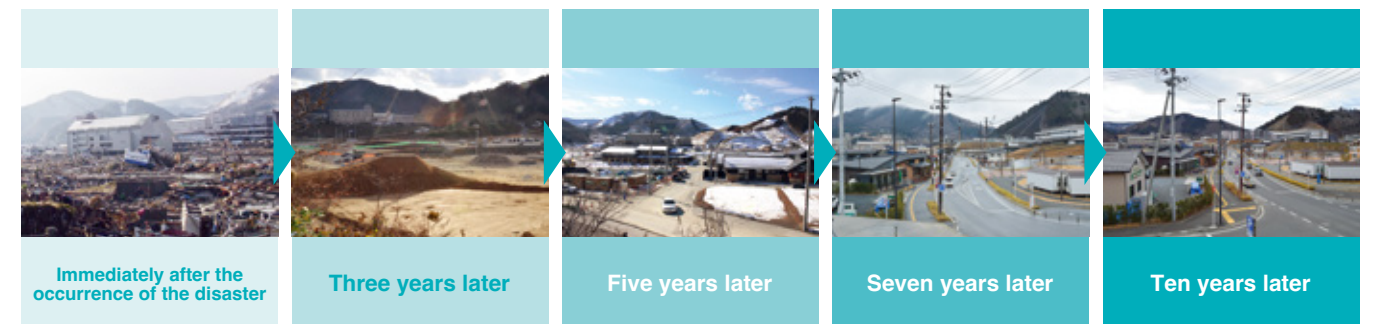
\*1 Announced by the Geospatial Information Authority of Japan on Apr. 18, 2011

\*2 Announced by the Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications on Apr. 25, 2011

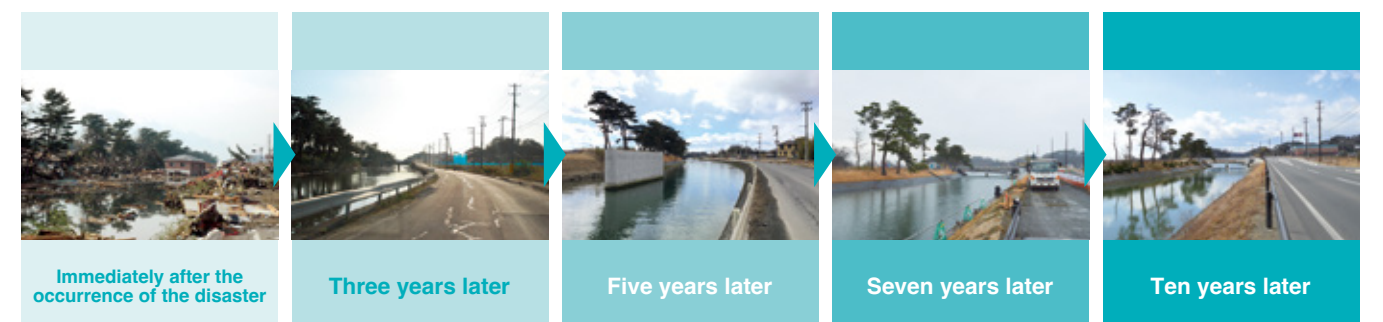
\*3 Results of the national census announced by the Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications on Oct. 1, 2010

### Restoration and recovery ( Fixed-point observation )

#### A Onagawahama district, Onagawa Town



#### B Nobiru district, Higashimatsushima City





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

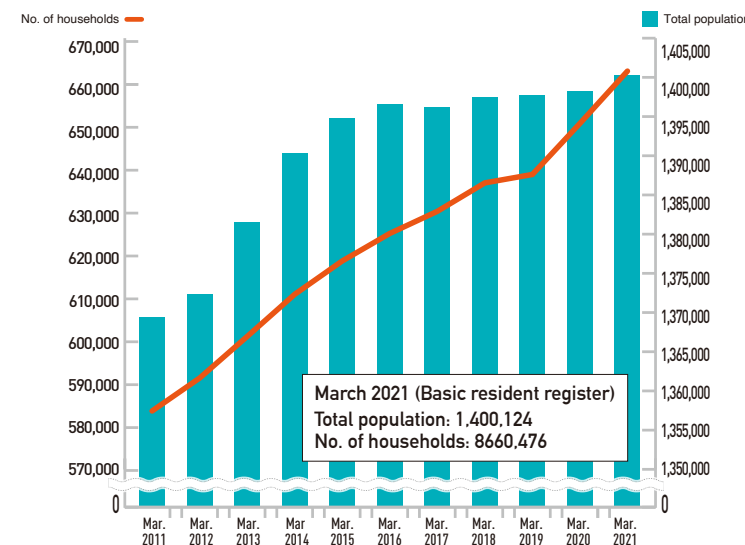
### Laying the foundations of daily life as we search for the ideal methods to pass down lessons of the disaster and strengthen disaster preparedness in each region

The Sendai coastal area is the location of the Sendai Plain, which is the largest plain in Tohoku. The plain was developed by the sedimentation of earth and sand in the basins of the Natori and Abukuma Rivers. This area is a hub for commercial and manufacturing industries, concentrated around Sendai City. The tsunami flooded 186.5 km<sup>2</sup> of land in the area and Sendai City, including its inland districts, suffered the most serious damage among municipalities in Miyagi Prefecture in terms of the number of totally destroyed and seriously damaged houses. The tsunami also caused tremendous damage to agriculture by flooding

farmland and agricultural equipment and facilities. Regarding public disaster housing, all buildings were completed in Natori City in 2018, and the provision of temporary housing in the Sendai coastal area was completed by fiscal year 2020. A health and welfare center was established in Watari Town in 2020, in conjunction with the opening of the new town hall building. It is used not only to improve the health of the town's residents but also acts as a base for medical relief activities in the event of a disaster. In terms of tourism, the Watari B&G Kaiyo Marine Center (boathouse) was restored, and Kawamachi Terasu Yuriage in Natori City opened in April 2019. The opening of the Yuriage area in Natori City took place in 2019, and the land readjustment project was completed in fiscal year 2020. In addition, land readjustment projects were completed in Iwanuma City and Shichigahama Town in 2020.

As for education, two schools that were affected by the disaster, Yuriage Elementary School and Yuriage Junior High School, were integrated to form the Yuriage Compulsory Education School. This school was newly constructed at a new location and opened in 2018, the first 9-year compulsory education school in the prefecture. In the area of disaster prevention, efforts are being made to pass on the lessons of the disaster and strengthen disaster mitigation functions. The Shiogama City Tsunami Disaster Prevention Center opened in 2018, and the World Bosai Forum/International Disaster Risk Conference 2019 in Sendai was held. As part of the efforts to pass on lessons of the disaster, the Natori City Earthquake Disaster Memorial Center and the Yamamoto Town Ruins of Nakahama Elementary School were opened to the public.

### Population and number of households in the Ishinomaki area



Source: Report on the population and number of households counted based on the basic resident register (as of the end of March 2018)

### Damage caused to the area

Human casualties (as of March 31, 2021)			
3,396 Deaths	About 32% of the prefectural total	89 Missing persons	About 7% of the prefectural total
Damage to houses (as of March 31, 2021)			
41,546 Completely destroyed	About 50% of the prefectural total	124,923 Seriously damaged	About 81% of the prefectural total
Evacuation (during the peak period for the prefecture)			
515 Evacuation centers	About 39% of the prefectural total (As of 11:00 a.m. on March 15, 2011)	145,865 Evacuees	About 45% of the prefectural total (As of 8:00 p.m. on March 14, 2011)
Residents in temporary housing (As of December 31, 2020)			
0 Prefabricated housing	0%	0 Private housing rented and provided by municipalities	0%

\*Provision of temporary housing has ended.

### Flooded areas

#### Tsunami watermark height

Area name	Maximum inundation height	Maximum runup height	Area name	Maximum inundation height	Maximum runup height
Matsushima Town	2.8m	—m	Wakabayashi Ward, Sendai City	11.9m	—m
Rifu Town	6.3m	—m	Taihaku Ward, Sendai City	2.1m	—m
Shiogama City	4.8m	—m	Natori City	11.8m	—m
Shichigahama Town	11.6m	—m	Iwanuma City	10.5m	—m
Tagajo City	5.5m	—m	Watari Town	8.1m	—m
Miyagino Ward, Sendai City	13.9m	—m	Yamamoto Town	14.6m	10.4m

Source: The Great East Japan Earthquake Disaster Response in Miyagi Prefecture in the First Year Following the Earthquake and Tsunami (Miyagi Prefecture)

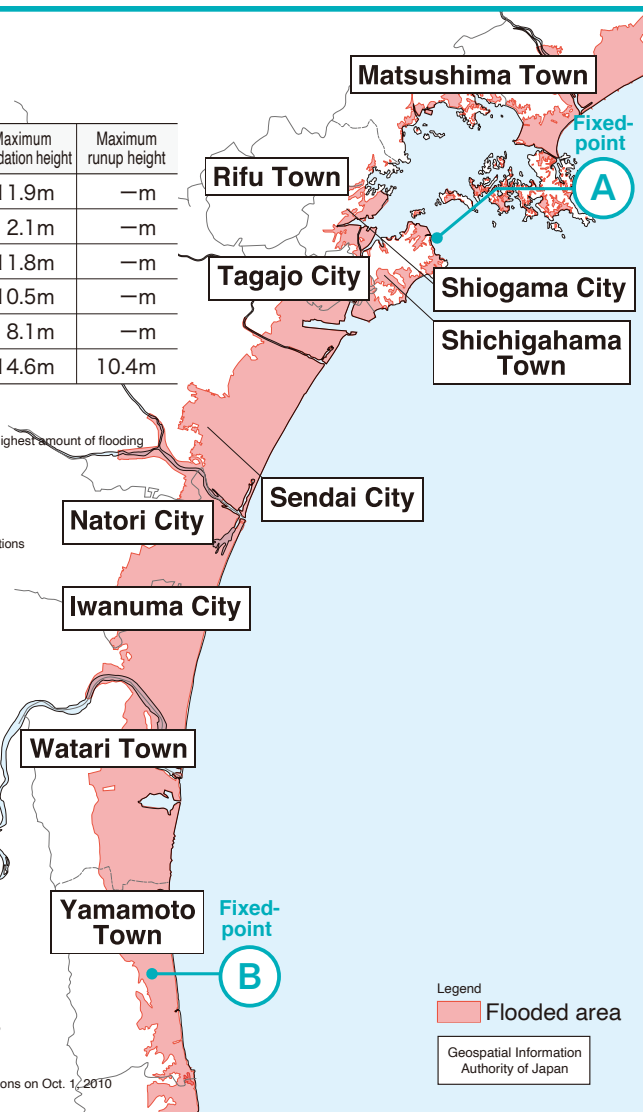
\*The run-up heights for plains areas are not shown as flat inland areas do not have run-up heights but rather the highest amount of flooding

#### Basic data about the disaster-afflicted municipalities and data about the damage caused to them

Source: Statistical Observations of Municipalities 2015. Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

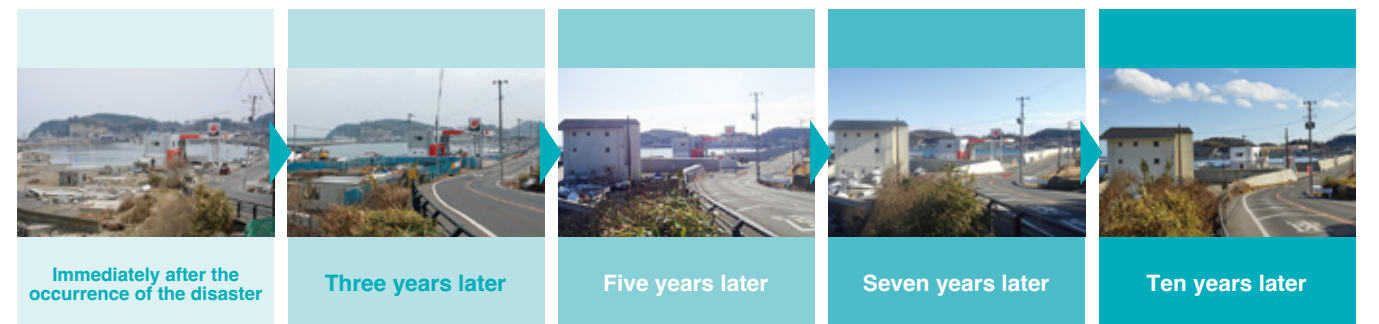
Area name	Population *3	No. of households*3	Total area (excluding the northern area and Takeshima) (km <sup>2</sup> )	Residential area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Flooded area (km <sup>2</sup> )*1	Estimated population in the flooded area*2	Estimated no. of households in the flooded area*2
Sendai City	1,045,986	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
Izumi 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

\*1 Announced by the Geospatial Information Authority of Japan on Apr. 18, 2011  
\*2 Announced by the Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications on Apr. 25, 2011  
\*3 Results of the national census announced by the Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications on Oct. 1, 2010

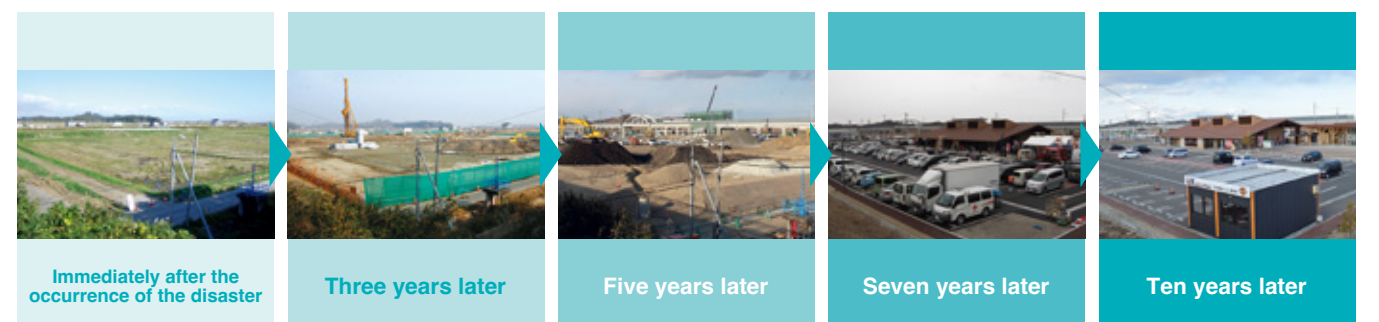


### Restoration and recovery ( Fixed-point observation )

#### A Yoshida Hanabuchi Port district, Shichigahama Town



#### B Sakamoto district, Yamamoto Town



# Inland Area

The first section : Chapter 3  
Status of restoration and reconstruction Initiatives in each region

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

### Carrying out evacuation drills and revising local disaster prevention plans that tailor to the local situation

All decontamination procedures in the inland areas were completed by March 2017. Appropriate management such as measuring air doses continues at temporary storage sites for decontaminated soil and other materials in Shiroishi City, Kakuda City, Kurihara City, Shichikashuku Town, Ogawara Town, and Marumori Town. As for road improvement, the Shiga-Ubagafutokoro Tunnel was completed in December 2019, connecting Iwanuma City and Murata Town on the Iwanuma-Zao Line, a major arterial roadway. The tunnel links Sendai Airport and Sendai Tobu Road located on the coast of the prefecture with the Tohoku Expressway, which runs through the inland area, thereby strengthening the

network over a wide area in southern Miyagi. The section connected by the tunnel was previously a narrow mountain pass with many bends and curves and was closed to traffic during heavy rains. The completion of this tunnel creates a reliable east-west transportation route between the coastal and inland areas. It is expected to increase industrial development and tourism, support emergency medical services, and contribute to post-disaster reconstruction following the Great East Japan Earthquake. In addition to conducting a variety of drills tailored to the local conditions, the Local Disaster Management Plan was revised following the partial amendment of the Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act and the revision of the Basic Disaster Management Plan. Tome City revised a part of the Tome City Local Disaster Management Plan, which consists of the Earthquake Disaster Countermeasures Chapter, the Storms and Flood Disaster Countermeasures

Chapter, and the Nuclear Disaster Countermeasures Chapter, at the Tome City Disaster Management Meeting, held on March 18, 2019, based on the revised contents of the national government's Basic Disaster Management Plan and Nuclear Emergency Preparedness Guidelines, as well as the Prefectural Disaster Management Plan. In March 2021, Osaki City revised its Local Disaster Management Plan by adding a section on infectious disease countermeasures to the operation and management of evacuation centers. Marumori Town plans to revise the Storms and Flood Disaster Countermeasures Chapter of the Marumori Town Basic Disaster Management Plan in June 2021 after holding workshops for voluntary disaster prevention organizations and residents, establishing a Disaster Verification Committee, and finalizing the draft based on the lessons and issues learned in the response to the Typhoon Hagibis of 2019.

### Restoration and recovery ( Fixed-point observation )

#### Takashimizu district, Kurihara City



Up to seismic intensity 7 was recorded in Kurihara City and municipal facilities, including the Takashimizu branch office, were damaged.

#### Towa district, Tome City



Due to the earthquake, the slopes of the baseball field and tennis court collapsed in the Towa athletic park.

#### Wakuya district, Wakuya Town



After the occurrence of the disaster, the supply of water was suspended, and many people waited in line for supply from a water wagon.

#### Enda district, Zao Town



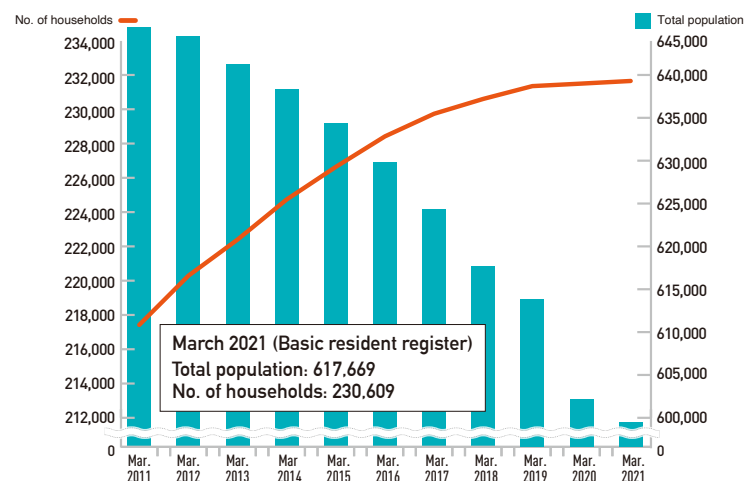
The earthquake caused the liquefaction of the ground and the ejection of manholes across the district.

#### Shichikashuku Town



The earthquake caused serious damage to the road, including the collapse of slopes on the prefectural road connecting Shiroishi City with Shichikashuku Town.

### Population and number of households in the Inland area



Source: Report on the population and number of households counted based on the basic resident register (as of the end of March 2018)

### Damage caused to the area

● Human casualties (as of March 31, 2021)			
33 Deaths	About 0.3% of the prefectural total	5 Missing persons	About 0.4% of the prefectural total
● Damage to houses (as of March 31, 2021)			
1,346 Completely destroyed	About 2% of the prefectural total	8,502 Seriously damaged	About 5% of the prefectural total
● Evacuation (during the peak period for the prefecture)			
377 Evacuation centers	About 28% of the prefectural total (As of 11:00 a.m. on March 15, 2011)	24,205 Evacuees	About 8% of the prefectural total (As of 6:00 p.m. on March 14, 2011)
● Residents in temporary housing (As of December 31, 2020)			
0 Prefabricated housing	0%	0 Private housing rented and provided by municipalities	0%

\*Provision of temporary housing has ended.

## Milestones in Progress of Reconstruction (Events in FY 2018-2020)

### 2018

Apr.	1	Arahama Fishing Port Fisherina reopens (Watari Town)	Aug.	24	Completion of the new Kesennuma Koyo High School Building and entrance ceremony held (Kesennuma City)
	7	Completion of Yuriage Compulsory Education School opening ceremony held (Natori City)		Sep.	8
	14	Opening ceremony held for Watari Town Tori-no-Umi Park (Watari Town)	Oct.		1
May.	18	Completion of Onagawa Town's disaster public housing and completion ceremony held (Onagawa Town)		7	Miyagi Olle Kesennuma/ Karakuwa Trail Course opens (Kesennuma City)
	31	Completion of Ishinomaki City Disaster Prevention Center and opening ceremony held (Ishinomaki City)	8	Miyagi Olle Oku-Matsushima Trail Course opens (Higashimatsushima City)	
Jul.	8	Sendai City Kaigan Park (Ito district) reopens (Sendai City)	Nov.	18	Shizugawa Bay is registered as a site for the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Minamisanriku Town)
	12	Shiogama City Tsunami Disaster Prevention Center opens (Shiogama City)		15	Full-scale opening of tourist facility Mukaeru (Kesennuma City)
	21	Watanoha Beach opens for the first time since the disaster (Ishinomaki City)			

### 2019

Feb.	9	Yamamoto Town farmer's market/ Strawberry Farm Yamamoto Yume Ichigo no Sato opens (Yamamoto Town)	May.	10	Completion of the new Yamamoto Town Hall and opening ceremony held (Yamamoto Town)
	16	Sanriku Expressway opens between Utatsu IC and Koizumi Kaigan IC (Minamisanriku Town) and between Motoyoshi Tsuya IC and Oya Kaigan IC (Kesennuma City)		26	Natori City Yuriage District town opening ceremony held (Natori City)
Mar.	10	Ruins of the Great East Japan Earthquake Kesennuma City Memorial Museum opens in Kesennuma City (Kesennuma City)	Jun.	9	The entire Michinoku Coastal Trail opens
	11	8 years have passed since the Great East Japan Earthquake. Memorial ceremonies held in various locations		Jul.	20
	20	All construction of disaster public housing in the prefecture completed	26		Commercial facility "Nodoka" opens in Kesennuma Oshima (Kesennuma City)
	22	Iwanuma City Higashi Daycare, which was damaged by the disaster, is rebuilt in the Tamaura Nishi District, and opening ceremony held (Iwanuma City)	Aug.	2	Ruins of the Great East Japan Earthquake: Residential Foundation, Arahama Area of Sendai City, opens to the public (Sendai City)
Apr.	1	Kesennuma Fish Market opens for business (Kesennuma City)	Oct.	4	Opening of Tourism & Local Products Facility Cottu in Ayukawahama, Oshika Peninsula (Ishinomaki City)
	7	Completion of Kesennuma Oshima Ohashi Bridge and opening ceremony held (Kesennuma City)		Nov.	30
	25	Kawamachi Terasu Yuriage opens (Natori City)			

### 2020

Jan.	9	Completion of the new Watari Town Hall building and the Health and Welfare Center inside the town hall and opening ceremony held	Jul.	22	Reopening of Oshika Whale Land (Ishinomaki City)
Feb.	24	Sanriku Expressway opens between Kesennuma Chuo IC and Kesennuma Port IC (Kesennuma City)		Sep.	10
	11	9 years have passed since the Great East Japan Earthquake. Memorial ceremonies held in various locations	26		Yamamoto Town Nakahama Elementary School Disaster Memorial Ruins opens to the public (Yamamoto Town)
May.	21	Opening of Kenjo no Sato Ogatsu (Ishinomaki City)	Oct.	12	Full opening of the Minamisanriku Earthquake Disaster Memorial Park (Minamisanriku Town)
Jun.	12	Operation of Miyagi Prefecture automatic flood gate system begins operation		25	Peach Aviation becomes the first LCC to open a Sendai-Naha route
			Nov.	21	Sanriku Expressway opens between Koizumi Kaigan IC and Motoyoshi Tsuya IC

### 2021

Mar.	6	All sections of the Sanriku Expressway in Miyagi Prefecture open to traffic	Mar.	28	Ishinomaki Minamihama Tsunami Memorial Park and Miyagi 3.11 Tsunami Disaster Memorial Museum open (Ishinomaki City)
	11	10 years have passed since the Great East Japan Earthquake. Memorial ceremonies held in various locations Kesennuma City Earthquake Disaster Memorial Park opens (Kesennuma City)		30	All sections of the "Oshima Ohashi Bridge Project" open to traffic

### Contributions and supports received by March 31, 2020

- Donation Money (for Recovery Efforts): 34,959,996,000 yen from 13,780 contributors
- Donation Money (for Disaster Victims): 27,309,966,000 yen from 206,614 contributors
- Donation for Children Orphaned by the Great East Japan Earthquake: 12,208,426,000 yen from 20,070 contributors
- Volunteer workers (total for period from March 12, 2011 to March 31, 2021): 777,729
- Government employees sent from across the country to support disaster-affected municipalities (cumulative total as of March 1, 2021): Miyagi Prefecture: 74; municipalities: 314