

Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games, Reconstruction from the Earthquake



HOST CITY

Registration Number (3) No.30 / Issued July, 2021

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Bureau of Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020 Preparation,
Tokyo Metropolitan Government

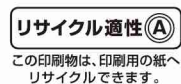
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Bureau of Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020 Preparation, Tokyo Metropolitan Government

Video of support for the reconstruction of areas affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake "2020 and Beyond"
<https://youtu.be/CjfKNJ5R7L0>

Video of support for the reconstruction of areas affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake
"See you in Tokyo and Tohoku in 2020."
<http://www.2020games.metro.tokyo.jp/taikaijyunbi/kanren/hisaiti/index.html>

Video on the reconstruction of areas affected by the Kumamoto Earthquake "See you in Tokyo and Kumamoto in 2020."
https://www.2020games.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/taikaijyunbi/kanren/hisaiti_kumamoto/index.html



Conveying of a message of gratitude through the use of a big flag by children and students of elementary and junior high schools in Kamaishi-shi (Provided by Iwate Nippo)

©JHA / Yukihiro Taguchi

Thank you to the World



Fukushima Azuma Baseball Stadium

Miyagi Stadium

©Miyagi Sport Association

Official Name

Games of the XXXII Olympiad

Period of the Games

July 23 (Fri) – August 8 (Sun), 2021

Number of Sports

33

Official Name

Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games

Period of the Games

August 24 (Tue) – September 5 (Sun), 2021

Number of Sports

22



The origins of the Tokyo 2020 Games are Olympic and Paralympic Games aimed at recovery and reconstruction.

The power of sport will raise the spirits of the residents of these affected areas and provide them with hope and inspiration. We will communicate the spirit and determination of the local residents who have overcome many forms of adversity and are steadfastly working towards reconstruction of the areas, as well as communicating our gratitude to the people of the world for their support and encouragement.

Softball Opening Round

July 21 (Wednesday)	9:00-17:00 (3 games)
July 22 (Thursday)	9:00-17:00 (3 games)

Baseball Opening Round

July 28 (Wednesday)	12:00-15:00 (1 game)
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Women's Football First Round

July 21 (Wednesday)	17:00-22:00 (2 games)
July 24 (Saturday)	17:00-22:00 (2 games)
July 27 (Tuesday)	17:00-22:00 (2 games)

Men's Football First Round

July 28 (Wednesday)	17:00-22:00 (2 games)
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Women's Football Quarter-Finals

July 30 (Friday)	17:00-20:00 (1 game)
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Men's Football Quarter-Finals

July 31 (Saturday)	17:00-20:00 (1 game)
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Towards the Realization of the Recovery and Reconstruction Games

On March 11, 2011, the Great East Japan Earthquake occurred.

Amidst a situation where there was turmoil around Japan, discussions were held repeatedly on whether or not to bid for the 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

The Tokyo Metropolitan Government, under the concepts that “The holding of the Tokyo 2020 Games will show that Japan has recovered from the Great East Japan Earthquake, and will be a reward for the friendship and encouragement that was received from around the world,” and “The bringing of hope and dreams to the next generation of young people through the games will have great significance for the future of Japan,” decided to bid.

The people of the disaster afflicted areas showed their understanding of the bidding activities of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government under the concept that “The Tokyo 2020 Games will bring encouragement to people, and will be a great power towards recovery.”

The Tokyo Metropolitan Government, including the disaster afflicted area of the Kumamoto Earthquake, which occurred after the decision to host the Tokyo 2020 Games, has been promoting efforts towards the realization of the “Recovery and Reconstruction Games.”

The Relationship Between the Disaster Afflicted Areas and the Tokyo 2020 Games

For example, the Tokyo 2020 Olympic torch relay started at “J-Village”, which symbolizes the recovery of Fukushima Prefecture. Also, baseball and softball games will be held at the “Fukushima Azuma Baseball Stadium”, and football games will be held at the Miyagi Stadium.

In addition, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government has been promoting various initiatives, including the production and transmission of reconstruction support videos and planting trees that symbolize reconstruction in various prefectures at Ariake Arena.



National Training Center J-Village



An Unforgettable Memory Suffered by Japan

The Kumamoto Earthquake

April 14, April 16, 2016.

A succession of earthquakes with an epicenter in Kumamoto Prefecture and a seismic intensity of 7 occurred.

There were 275 fatalities, as well as 2,809 major and minor injuries.



The Kumamoto Earthquake

► Date and Time of Occurrence

Foreshock: 9:26 pm on April 14, 2016 (Thursday)
Main shock: 1:25 am on April 16, 2016 (Saturday)

► Location of Occurrence

Foreshock: Kumamoto Region, Kumamoto Prefecture
(32° 44.5' N, 130° 48.5' E)
Main shock: Kumamoto Region, Kumamoto Prefecture
(32° 45.2' N, 130° 45.7' E)

► Depth and Size of the Epicenter

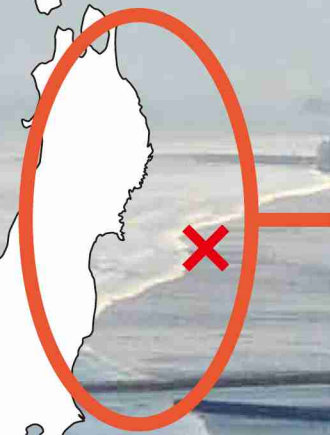
Foreshock: 11 km, magnitude 6.5 (moment magnitude)
Main shock: 12 km, magnitude 7.3 (moment magnitude)

The Great East Japan Earthquake

On March 11, 2011, a magnitude 9.0 earthquake with an epicenter off of Sanriku and a maximum seismic intensity of 7 occurred.

A tsunami as high as 40 m at the maximum struck the coastal areas of Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, and Fukushima Prefecture, and the number of fatalities and missing persons reached around 20,000.

In addition, a large number of people had to be evacuated due to the effects of the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, etc.



The Great East Japan Earthquake

► Date and Time of Occurrence

2:46 pm on March 11, 2011 (Friday)

► Location of Occurrence

Approximately 130 km east-southeast off of Sanriku and the Oshika Peninsula (38° 06.2' N, 142° 51.6' E)

► Depth and Size of the Epicenter

24 km, magnitude 9.0 (moment magnitude)

Disaster Situation of Iwate Prefecture

- ▶ **Fatalities** 5,145, **Missing** 1,111 *As of April 30, 2021
- ▶ **Maximum seismic intensity 6 lower in Iwate Prefecture:** Ofunato-shi, Kamaishi-shi, Takizawa-mura, Yahaba-cho, Hanamaki-shi, Ichinoseki-shi, Ohsu-shi, Fujisawa-cho
- ▶ **Overview of the tsunami**
 Around 30 to 50 minutes after the earthquake one of the largest tsunamis ever observed hit the Pacific coast of eastern Japan.
 Highest inundation height: 18.3 m (Ryoishi Bay, Kamaishi-shi)
 Highest run-up height: 40.1 m (Ryori South Bay Exit, Sanriku-cho, Ofunato-shi)
 Tsunami height [Miyako] March 11, 3:26 pm, 8.5 m or higher
 [Ofunato] March 11, 3:18 pm, 8.0 m or higher
 [Kamaishi] March 11, 3:21 pm, 4.2 m or higher

Efforts Towards Reconstruction

○Sanriku Railway Rias Line - All lines open

The Sanriku Railway incurred severe damage from the earthquake, and all lines were closed. The recovery took funds from the country of Kuwait, as well as support from a variety of companies, organizations, and individuals, including for the introduction of new trains and the maintenance of station buildings, and service on all South and North Rias Lines resumed in April 2014.

The former JR Yamada Line (between Miyako and Kamaishi), which had closed due to the earthquake, was transferred to Sanriku Railway on March 23,



2019. The 163 km of track (between Sakari and Kuji), which is the longest third sector railway in Japan, was newly reopened as the Sanriku Railway Rias Line. This connects the Sanriku coast through a single railway, and greatly improves convenience for residents.

In addition, having survived two major typhoons, the Sanriku Railway became a symbol of reconstruction that has risen again and again.

○Iwate Tsunami Memorial Museum - Opened (Also known as: Iwate Tsunami Memorial)

The Iwate Tsunami Memorial Museum (also known as the Iwate Tsunami Memorial) opened at the Takatamatsubara Memorial park in Rikuzentakata September 22, 2019. The museum features a display of nearly 150 items including information panels, photos, videos, items damaged in the tsunami, and testimonials from victims of the disaster, along with a theater where visitors can see actual footage of the tsunami and video interviews. There are guides at the museum at all times who help visitors from around the country and the world.

This facility serves not only to educate visitors about the realities of the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami, but also to show thanks to Japan and the international community for supporting reconstruction efforts.



Panoramic view of the facility, including the memorial museum

○The 2019 Rugby World Cup Japan, held in Kamaishi, Iwate Prefecture

On Wednesday, September 25, 2019, a match between Fiji and Uruguay was held at the Kamaishi Unosumai Memorial Stadium in Kamaishi, the only venue in the area affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami.

The Kamaishi Unosumai Memorial Stadium was built on the site of Unosumai Elementary School and Kamaishi Higashi Junior High School, which were damaged by the tsunami, and attracted attention from around the world as a symbol of recovery.

The game between Namibia and Canada scheduled to be held on Sunday, October 13



Volunteering by the Canadian team

was canceled due to the impact of Typhoon No. 19. After the cancellation of the game, the Canadian players and staff took the initiative as volunteers for assistance with disaster recovery efforts in Kamaishi. This was widely covered in the national and international press, and resulted in the significance of the Rugby World Cup being held in Kamaishi being widely publicized.

History of recovery



Sanriku Railway - All lines open



Kamaishi Unosumai Memorial Stadium



Fiji vs Uruguay

Disaster Situation of Miyagi Prefecture

- ▶ **Fatalities** 10,568, **Missing** 1,216 *As of March 31, 2021
- ▶ **Maximum seismic intensity 7 in Miyagi Prefecture:** Kurihara-shi
- ▶ **Damage to homes:** 83,005 completely destroyed, 155,130 partially destroyed
This represents approximately 60% of the total damage in Japan.
- ▶ **Amount of damage:** 9.968 trillion yen (of which buildings [residential]: 5.1 trillion yen)

Efforts Towards Reconstruction

○Developing a highly disaster-resistant town

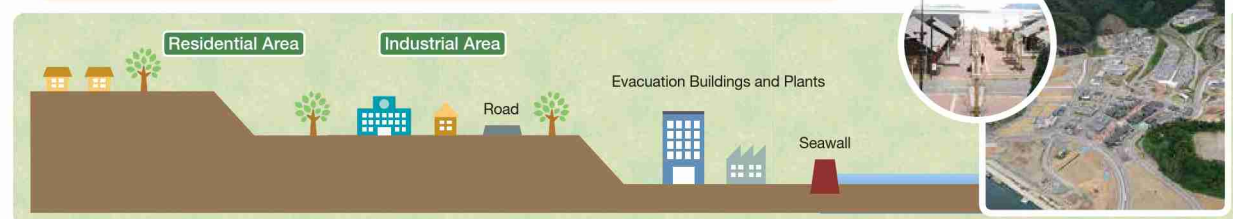
Safe and secure town development has been promoted with the new concept of tsunami disaster prevention.

■ Image of transfer to hill land and separation of industrial and residential areas

After securing residential land in safe hilled areas, the coastal area shall be used as an industrial area, and the separation of industry and residential land shall be promoted.

The north coast of the prefecture

The Sanriku Coastal Rias Area, which has little in the way of flatland

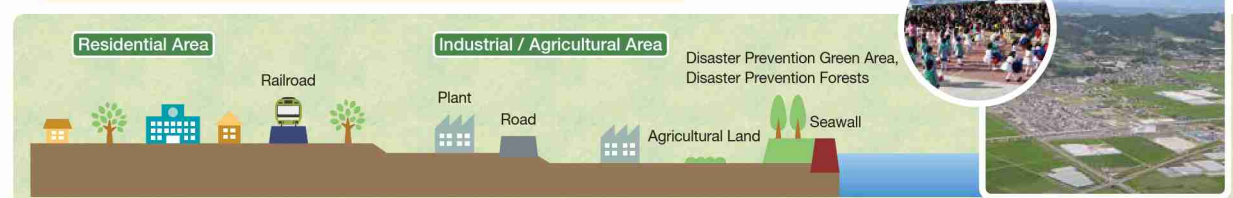


■ Image of Multiple Defenses

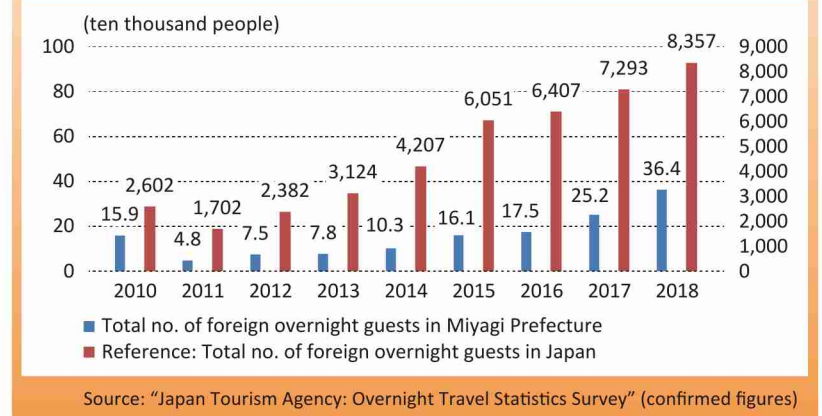
In addition to seawalls, raised roads and railroads, as well as disaster prevention green areas, etc., are being used to defend a plurality of residential areas, and town planning is being proceeded with under the concept of disaster mitigation.

The south coast of the prefecture

The Sendai Bay Area Lowlands, an area with flat land



Trends in the Number of Foreign Tourists Staying in Accommodation Facilities (Facilities with 10 or more employees)



○Development of wide-area disaster prevention base and area disaster prevention bases

As bases for the gathering of support teams and the delivery of supplies, etc., a wide-area disaster prevention base (Miyaginohara District, Sendai) and area disaster prevention bases (seven areas within the prefecture) were established, and efforts were promoted towards the enhancement of disaster prevention systems with local government.

○Use of hydrogen energy

As a "pioneer hydrogen society in Tohoku," efforts have been actively promoted towards the strengthening of disaster response capacity, the reduction of the impact on the environment, and the promotion of the use of hydrogen energy, which can be expected to have an economic ripple effect.

History of recovery



Eastern Reconstruction Road - Opened



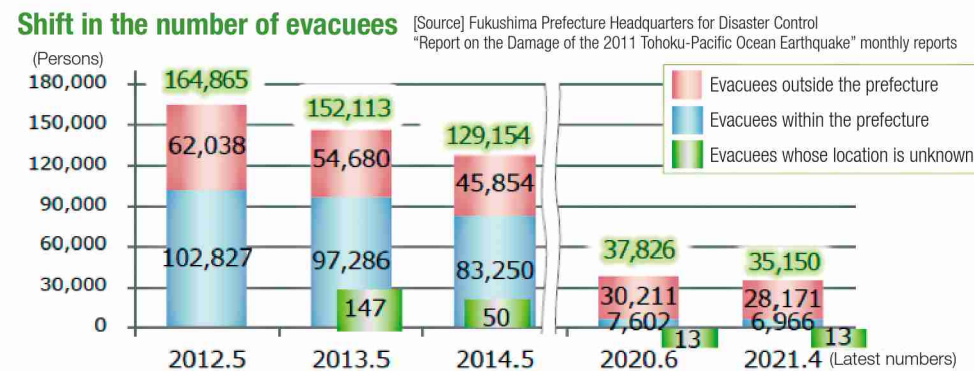
Machibiraki of Yuriage District, Natori



Kesenuma-Oshima Ohashi Bridge - Opened

Disaster Situation of Fukushima Prefecture

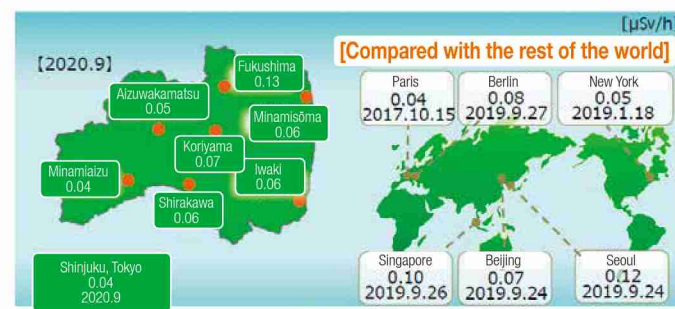
- ▶ **Fatalities** 4,152, (2,321 of which are earthquake-related deaths) *As of April 30, 2021
- ▶ **Maximum seismic intensity 6 upper in Fukushima Prefecture:**
Shirakawa-shi, Sukagawa-shi, Kunimi-machi, Tenei-mura, Tomioka-machi, Okuma-machi, Namie-machi, Kagamiishi-machi, Naraha-machi, Futaba-machi, Shinchi-machi
- ▶ **TEPCO Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station**
Unit 1 (March 12, 2011), Unit 3 (March 14, 2011),
Unit 4 (March 15, 2011) buildings encountered hydrogen explosions
- ▶ **Peak number of evacuees after the earthquake and nuclear power station accident:** 164,865 (May 2012)
Warning zones and planned evacuation zones were established, and residents were forcibly evacuated from their land.



Efforts Towards Reconstruction

Radiation information

Compared to April 2011, the spatial radiation levels in the prefecture have dropped significantly thanks to decontamination efforts and natural decay. Except for the exclusion zone, area decontamination in the prefecture was completed in March 2018.



[Source] Information on overseas spatial radiation levels is provided by the Japan National Tourism Organization

[Transitions in amount of spacial radiation within Fukushima]



[Source] Fukushima Prefecture Headquarters for Disaster Control (provisional)

History of recovery



The Great East Japan Earthquake and Nuclear Disaster Memorial Museum opened (September 20, 2020)



Opening of J-Village Station (April 20, 2019)



Resumption of operations of all lines of JR Joban Line (March 14, 2020)

Initiatives for food safety and security

In order to avoid the distribution of food products containing radioactive materials in excess of the standard value, farmland has been decontaminated, and the inspection system has been strengthened so as to confirm safety. Among inspections to date, the percentage of cases where the standard value has been exceeded has continued to steadily drop, and in the past few years, many items have not exceeded the standard value.

National Research Institute of Brewing Number 1 in Japan! The first prefecture to win first prize 8 times running!

A total of 32 brands from breweries in Fukushima Prefecture won awards, with 17 of them taking first prize. Fukushima will actively be promoted as the "Sake Capital" from here on.



Fukushima Innovation Coast Framework

This is a national project aiming for the construction of a new industrial base, in order to recover industries in the Hamadori and other areas, which were lost in the Great East



Japan Earthquake and the nuclear disaster. Various challenges have been embarked upon in order to further develop Fukushima in all kinds of fields, including robotics, energy, nuclear reactor decommissioning, as well as agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

Disaster Situation of Kumamoto Prefecture

- ▶ **Fatalities** 273, **Major and minor injuries** 2,735 *As of April 13, 2021
- ▶ **Maximum seismic intensity 7 in Kumamoto Prefecture:** Mashiki-machi, Nishihara-mura
- ▶ **Overview of the Kumamoto Earthquake**

On April 14, 2016, at 9:26 pm, in the Kumamoto region of Kumamoto Prefecture, an earthquake with a maximum seismic intensity of 7 occurred (foreshock), and about 28 hours after this, at 1:25 am on April 16, an earthquake with a maximum seismic intensity of 7 occurred with an epicenter in the same area (main shock). It was the first time since the formulation of the current JMA seismic intensity scale that two earthquakes of seismic intensity 7 were observed in a single series of seismic activities.

In addition to two earthquakes with a seismic intensity of 7, there were two earthquakes with a recorded seismic intensity of 6 or higher, and three at 6 or lower. There were also 2,000 noticeable earthquakes in the following five days. The frequent occurrence of large aftershocks over a long period of time compared to previous direct earthquakes is a feature of the Kumamoto Earthquake.



History of recovery



Kumamoto Castle



Rugby World Cup 2019 Japan



2019 Women's Handball World Championship

Efforts Towards Reconstruction

○The restoration of the access route to Aso and the construction of the "Straw Hat Pirates" statues

The JR Hōhi Main Line, National Route 57, and National Route 325 (Shin Aso Ohashi Bridge), which had all been closed since the Kumamoto Earthquake have reopened, meaning that all the main access routes to Aso have been repaired. These are also now easy to access from Kumamoto Castle, where restoration of the castle keep is now completed.



Shin Aso Ohashi Bridge (Opened March 2021)

In addition, nine statues of the Straw Hat Pirates from "ONE PIECE," which are being constructed to assist with the recovery efforts, will be installed in 2021. Make sure to visit Kumamoto to see the creative reconstruction efforts under way.



© Eiichiro Oda / Shueisha

○Kumamoto Earthquake Museum



Efforts are now under way to build a gallery-style field museum to teach future generations about the Kumamoto Earthquake through records and experiences. At the site of the "Former Tokai University Aso Campus", which is the focal point of the museum, the ruined school buildings and surface earthquake fault are preserved as remnants of the disaster.

○The success of international sports tournaments

Although the Kumamoto Earthquake put the fate of the Rugby World Cup 2019 and 2019 Women's Handball World Championship in jeopardy, nearly 400,000 spectators gathered for the two international events making them great successes. These events served as an opportunity to convey to Japan and the world the readiness of Kumamoto for creative restoration, as well as gratitude for the support provided.

Trajectory of Reconstruction

■ Iwate Prefecture
■ Miyagi Prefecture
■ Fukushima Prefecture
■ Kumamoto Prefecture

2011	March 11	Occurrence of the Great East Japan Earthquake ■ ■ ■	
	April 29	Operation on all Tohoku Shinkansen lines restored ■ ■ ■	
2012	August 20	Operation of JR Kesennuma Line started through a bus rapid transport system (BRT) ■	
2013	September 8	Decision made to hold the Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020	
	November 3	Tohoku Rakuten Golden Eagles win the Japan Series for the first time since the establishment of the baseball team ■	
2014	April 12	SL Ginga starts operation between Hanamaki and Kamaishi Station on the JR Kamaishi Line ■	
2015	March 2	12 cities designated as host cities for the 2019 Rugby World Cup Japan, including Kamaishi-shi in Iwate Prefecture and Kumamoto-shi in Kumamoto Prefecture ■ ■	
	April 8	Prefectural integrated junior high and high school, Futaba Mirai Gakuen High School opened in Hirono-machi, Fukushima Prefecture ■	
2016	January 27 (to 21, February 20 to 23)	Holding of the 71st National Sports Festival, Kibokyo Iwate National Athletics Meet Winter Games ■	
	April 14, 16	Occurrence of the Kumamoto Earthquake ■	
	April 27	Operation on all Kyushu Shinkansen lines restored ■	
	October 1 (to 11)	Holding of the 71st National Sports Festival, Kibokyo Iwate National Athletics Meet Games ■	
	October 22 (to 24)	Holding of the 16th National Sports Festival for People with Disabilities, Kibokyo Iwate Games ■	
2017	March 3	“Minami Sanriku Sansan Shopping District” relocated and opened ■	
2018	August 19	Kamaishi Unosumai Memorial Stadium completed ■	
	November 30	Installation of Luffy statue in a Kumamoto restoration project with the “ONE PIECE” manga ■	
2019	March 10	Ruins of the Great East Japan Earthquake Kesennuma City Memorial Museum ■	

2020	March 23	All lines opened on the Sanriku Railway Rias Line ■
	April 7	Kesennuma-Oshima Ohashi Bridge opened ■
	April 20	Full resumption of J-Village operations and opening of J-Village Station ■
	May 26	Yuriage area of Natori opened ■
	August 1	Site of the “Former Tokai University Aso Campus” opens as the focal point of the Kumamoto Earthquake Memorial Museum ■
	September 20 (to November 2)	Rugby World Cup 2019 held in Japan ■ ■
	September 22	Iwate Tsunami Memorial Museum opened ■
	October 5	Opening of special exhibition at Kumamoto Castle ■
	November 30	Eastern Reconstruction Road opened ■
	November 30 (to December 15)	2019 Women's Handball World Championship held in Kumamoto Prefecture ■
	2021	March 4
March 7		Fukushima Hydrogen Energy Research Field opened ■
March 14		Resumption of operation on all lines of the JR Joban Line ■
March 31		Fukushima Robot Test Field fully opened ■
August 8		All lines opened on the JR Hōhi Main Line ■
September 20		The Great East Japan Earthquake and Nuclear Disaster Memorial Museum opened ■
2021	October 3	North Recovery Route on National Route 57 and current road sections open simultaneously ■
	March 7	Shin Aso Ohashi Bridge opened ■
	March 24	Restoration of Kumamoto Castle keep completed ■
	March 25	Grand opening for the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Torch Relay at the J-Village ■
	June 6	Miyagi Tsunami Memorial Museum opened ■
	July 23	The Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games Opening Ceremony
	August 24	The Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games Opening Ceremony



Moving Forward, One Step at a Time



Overcoming catastrophe, the disaster afflicted areas are working towards restoration.

We believe in the power of sport.

The Tokyo Metropolitan Government shall continue to work with the disaster afflicted areas.

Let's All Talk Together

Learning from the earthquakes, and looking towards the future, what is it that we can do? What is it that we can do for the restoration of disaster afflicted areas?

Do you remember what you were doing at 2:46 pm on March 11, 2011?

- On that day, when looking at the coverage of the earthquake and tsunami damage in the media, what did you feel?
- Have you ever talked about that day with your family?
- What are you thinking about in these times?

What can we do for the people who have been affected by the earthquake and who need “assistance”?

- What kind of things should we be aware of when sending relief supplies?
- What kinds of methods are there to send contributions and donations?
- What are we able to do as disaster volunteers?
- What are we able to do to rebuild industry in the disaster afflicted areas?

What are we able to do when a major disaster occurs?

A major disaster such as an earthquake could occur today, right now.

- What are you currently doing in order to prepare for a major disaster?
- Let's think about what we are able to do to be ready for a disaster before it occurs, and what kind of action we should take (inside a building and outside), when a disaster occurs.

What do you want to tell the world now that it has been 10 years since the Great East Japan Earthquake?

What do you think about the significance of holding the Olympic and Paralympic Games in Japan, which has experienced the Great East Japan Earthquake and the Kumamoto Earthquake?