15years

復興・創生 その先へ

Recovery, Revitalization – Moving Beyond

復興庁　Reconstruction Agency

March 11, 2026 marks the 15th anniversary of the Great East Japan Earthquake.

During the Third Reconstruction and Revitalization Period beginning this April, we will continue to devote our full efforts toward the recovery and revitalization of the disaster-affected areas and toward the future that lies beyond.

The **red circle represents the "rising sun," symbolizing reconstruction**, while the **deep blue represents the sea and the rich nature of the disaster-affected areas**.
Reflecting our commitment to the rapid reconstruction of the disaster-affected areas, this logo was designed by the staff of the Reconstruction Agency and has been in use since 2012.

Minister for Reconstruction
MAKINO Takao
February 27, 2026

Overview of the Great East Japan Earthquake

Date and time of occurrence	14:46, March 11, 2011 (JST)
Magnitude	9.0
Prefectures with a seismic intensity of 6-lower or greater	8 prefectures (Miyagi, Fukushima, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Iwate, Gunma, Saitama, Chiba)
Tsunami	Large tsunami observed at various areas (Maximum wave heights: Soma: ≥ 9.3 m, Miyako: ≥ 8.5 m, Ofunato: ≥ 8.0 m)
Deaths **Missing**	19,782 (* including disaster-related deaths) 2,550 (as of March 10, 2025)
Housing damage (completely destroyed)	122,053 structure (as of March 10, 2025)

Prepared based on the Emergency Disaster Response Headquarters Summary Report (March 10, 2025) and the 2022 White Paper on Disaster Management

Source: Cabinet Office Public Relations Magazine "Bousai" (Disaster Management) FY2011 Summer Issue (No. 63)

Source: Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings (TEPCO)

Gratitude to the global community

Countries and regions (195) and international organizations (68) that offered support and expressions of sympathy

Thank you for your support.
We warmly invite you to visit Tohoku yourself.

ご支援ありがとうございました。東北へぜひお越しください。

15 years have passed since the Great East Japan Earthquake occurred.
From immediately after the disaster to the present day, we have received tremendous support from all over the world.
We would like to express our heartfelt gratitude and respect to everyone.
Thanks to your support, the recovery of the disaster areas is steadily progressing.
We hope you will come to Tohoku one day to see for yourself how it has recovered.

Recovery status

Development of roads and public housing infrastructure have both reached 100%

Development of reconstruction roads and reconstruction support roads

* Ratio of the "length In-service" to the "total planned length" (570 km, which includes sections both under construction and currently in service)

42 % (239 km) → **100 %** (570 km)

March 2016 → December 2021

Development of Disaster Public Housing

* Ratio of "completed units" to the "total planned supply" (29,654 units)
* Excludes Disaster Public Housing designated for returnees

58 % (17,171 units) → **100 %** (29,654 units)

March 2016 → December 2020

Resumption of fisheries processing facilities

* Rate among the 766 fisheries processing facilities in Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima Prefectures that expressed a desire to resume operations

55 % (418 facilities) → **99 %** (758 facilities)

March 2012 → December 2024

Number of countries/regions imposing import restrictions on Japanese agricultural, forestry and fishery products and foods

55 countries/regions (maximum) → **5 countries/regions** (lifted by 50 countries/regions)

November 2025

Prepared based on Reconstruction Agency data

Tsunami recovery (non-structural aspects)

1 Community building support

Support for activities aimed at facilitating the smooth formation of local communities following the transition of residents to permanent housing

2 Psychological recovery

Creating opportunities for disaster victims to participate and engage in activities themselves, providing support for initiatives that foster interpersonal connections and a sense of purpose

3 Mental health care support

Establishment of mental health care centers in the three affected prefectures. Multi-disciplinary teams—consisting of specialists such as physicians, public health nurses, nurses, and psychiatric social workers—implement initiatives to provide mental health care for victims

4 Livelihood support for victims

Addressing challenges in the daily lives of disaster victims residing in Disaster Public Housing, etc.

5 Support for evacuees outside the prefecture

Providing consultation services and support for people who have evacuated to areas outside their home prefectures in their efforts to return or rebuild their lives

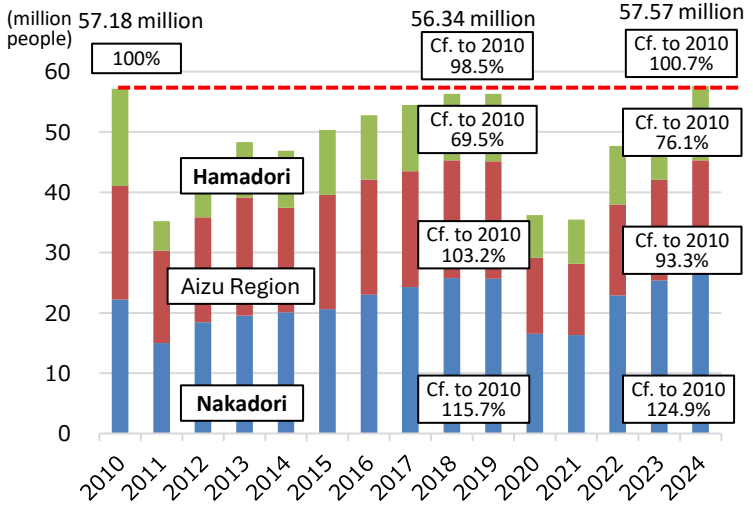
Source: “Current Status of Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake (Pamphlet) [December 2024 Edition],” Reconstruction Agency website

Timeline of the reconstruction period

Name of phase	Characteristics and key initiatives
Intensive Reconstruction Period FY2011–FY2015	Aiming for the earliest possible restoration and reconstruction.
First Reconstruction and Revitalization Period FY2016–FY2020	Meticulously addressing new issues and diverse needs that arise as reconstruction progresses in phases. Aiming to achieve reconstruction that leads to independence of disaster-affected areas and serves as a role model of regional revitalization.
Second Reconstruction and Revitalization Period FY2021–FY2025	○ Disaster-affected areas The “final completion” stage. Aiming for reconstruction projects to fulfill their roles during this period. ○ Areas affected by the nuclear disaster The national government continues to lead efforts beyond this period.
Third Reconstruction and Revitalization Period FY2026–FY2030	○ Areas affected by the nuclear disaster Recovery stages vary by region. Progressing steadily while considering the actual circumstances of each region. ○ Disaster-affected areas Utilizing general government measures for mental health care, while addressing needs through recovery measures within the scope strictly necessary to ensure a “soft landing.”

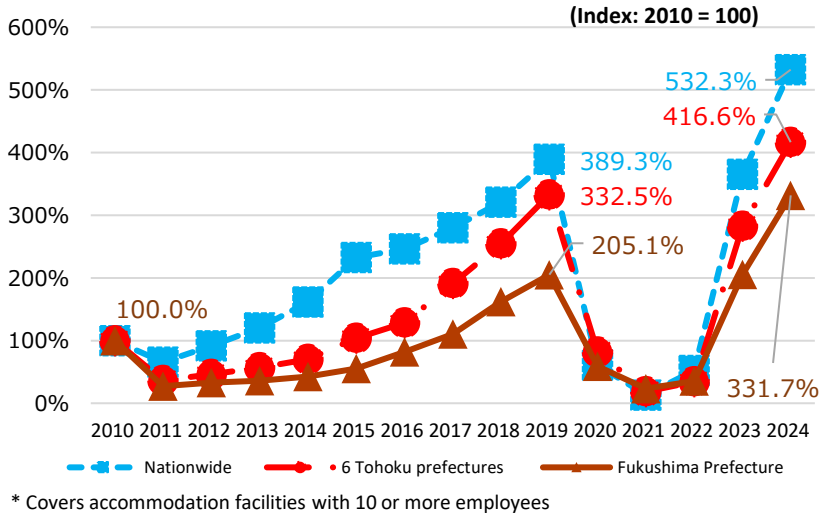
Recovery of the tourism industry

Number of tourists visiting Fukushima Prefecture



Source: "Visitor Arrivals Survey," Fukushima Prefecture

Change in the number of foreign overnight guests



* Covers accommodation facilities with 10 or more employees

Source: "Lodging and Travel Statistics," Japan Tourism Agency

Attractive tourist destinations

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Miyagi Prefecture

Sendai Tanabata Festival
(Photo courtesy of: Sendai Tanabata Festival Support Association)

Matsushima
(Photo courtesy of: Miyagi Prefecture Tourism Strategy Division)

Famous “Gyutan” (beef tongue)
(Photo courtesy of: Miyagi Prefecture Tourism Strategy Division)

Iwate Prefecture

Jodogahama Beach
(Photo courtesy of: “Visit Iwate” official Iwate Prefecture tourism website)

Ryusendo Cave
(Photo courtesy of: “Visit Iwate” official Iwate Prefecture tourism website)

Japanese Shorthorn Steak

Fukushima Prefecture

Mt. Bandai
(Photo courtesy of: Fukushima Prefecture Tourism & Local Products Association)

Aizu Bukeyashiki (Samurai Residence)
(Photo courtesy of: Fukushima Prefecture Tourism & Local Products Association)

Kitakata Ramen
(Photo courtesy of: Fukushima Prefecture Tourism & Local Products Association)

Trends in air dose rate

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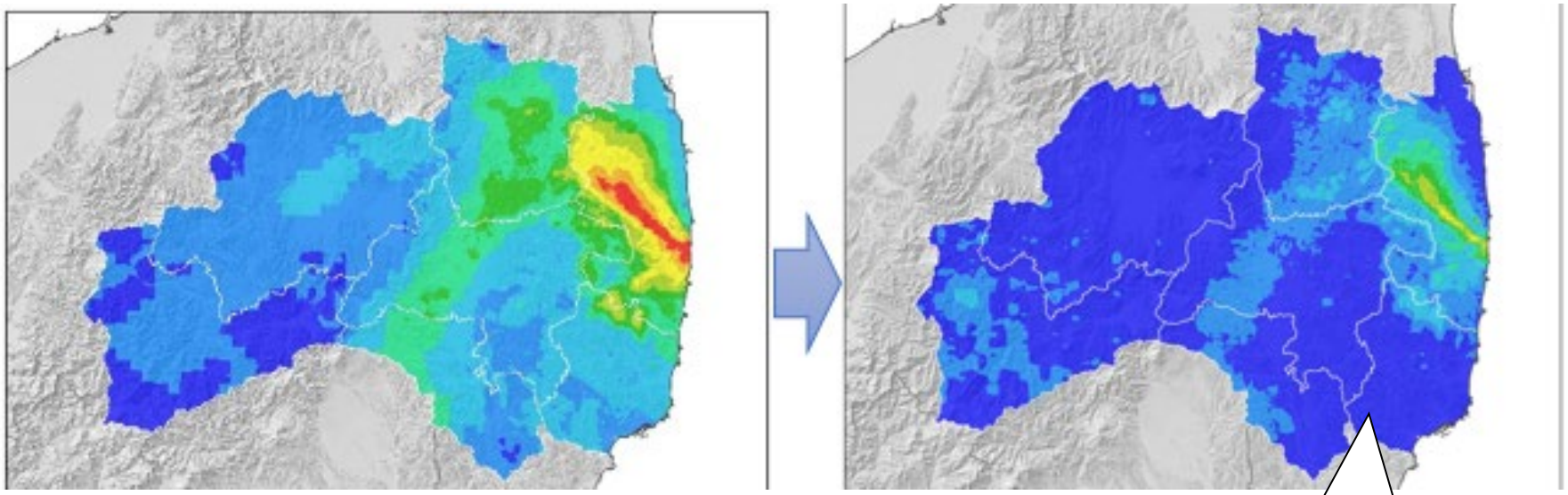
Air dose rates in Fukushima Prefecture have significantly decreased compared to immediately after the accident, due to decontamination efforts and natural decay.

As of November 2011

As of December 2024



Legend Air dose rate at height of 1 m from ground level (μSv/h)

19.0 <	0.5 - 1.0
9.5 - 19.0	0.2 - 0.5
3.8 - 9.5	0.1 - 0.2
1.9 - 3.8	≤ 0.1
1.0 - 1.9	

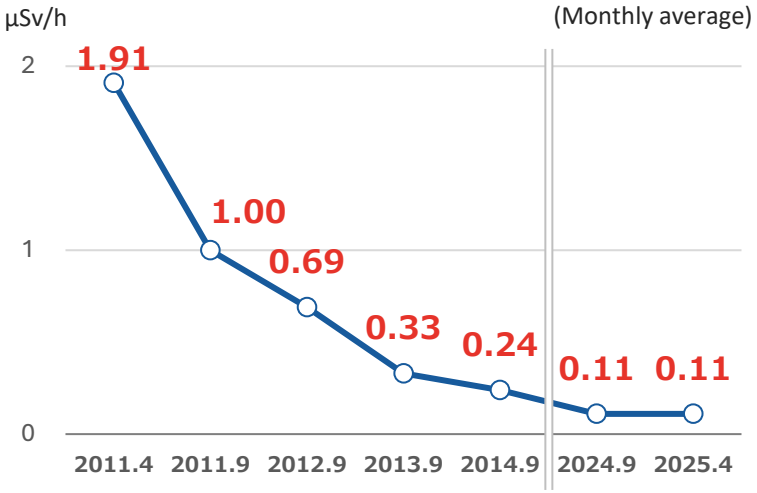
- ○ Tokyo: Air dose rate corresponds to ≤ 0.1
- ○ Kerala, India: Air dose rate corresponds to 1.0 – 1.9

Source: FY2025 28th Meeting of the Nuclear Regulation Authority (NRA) (Sep 3, 2025), Document 3: “Status of Air Radiation Dose Rates in Fukushima Prefecture”

Reduction in air dose rate

Current air dose rates in Fukushima Prefecture are at levels comparable to other major cities in Japan and worldwide.

Air dose rate (Fukushima City)

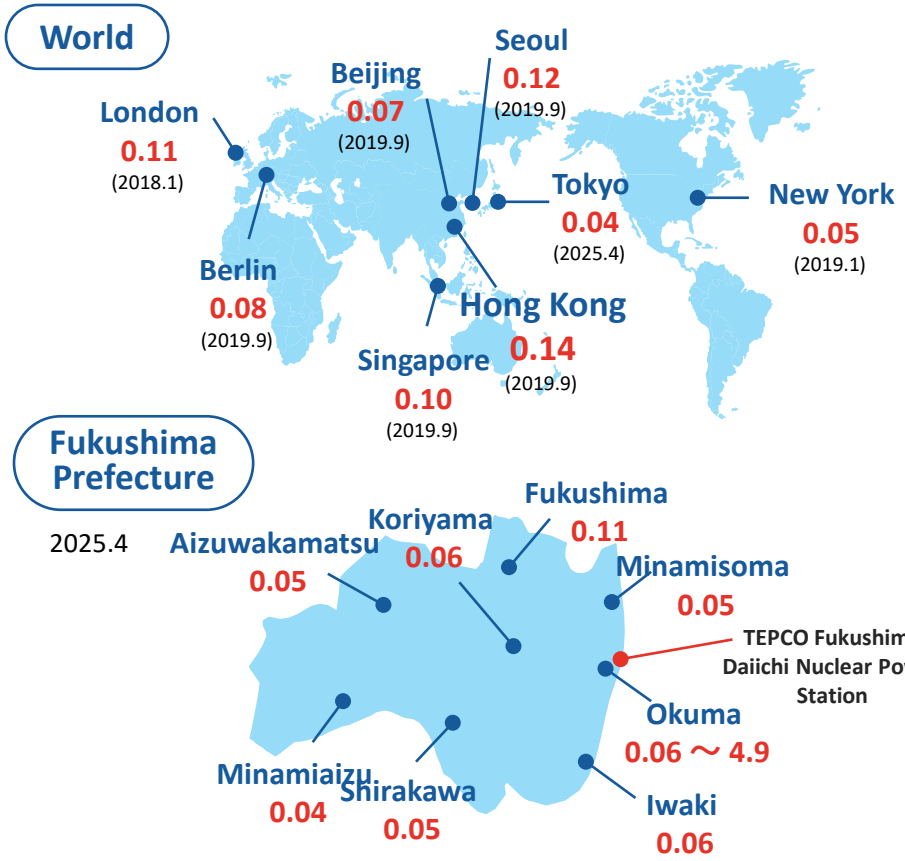


Source: Fukushima Prefecture Disaster Response Headquarters (provisional values)

<What is the air dose rate?>

The air dose rate is a measurement of the radiation dose (gamma radiation) in the atmosphere, expressed in microsieverts per hour (μSv/h).
These measurements include both terrestrial radiation and cosmic radiation.

Air dose rates in Fukushima Prefecture and in major cities around the world



Source: *Steps for Fukushima Reconstruction and Revitalization (No. 43)*, August 26, 2025, New Fukushima Revitalization Promotion Headquarters

Monitoring test results for agricultural, forestry and fishery products

Radioactive substances exceeding standard values are rarely detected in food products.
Measures are in place to ensure that any food confirmed to exceed these standards is prevented from entering the market.

Monitoring test results for agricultural, forestry and fishery products

April 2024 – March 2025

Category	Items inspected	Items exceeding standard limits	Ratio
Vegetables	1,448	0	-
Fruits	413	0	-
Livestock products	1,573	1	0.1 %
Wild plants, mushrooms	1,005	2	0.2 %
Fishery products	3,404	0	-

Source: Prepared by the Reconstruction Agency based on annual monitoring data from the Fukushima Reconstruction Information Portal Site

Standard values for radioactive cesium per kilogram of food

Unit: Bq/kg

	Japan	US	EU
Infant foods	50	1,200	400
Milk	50		1,000
Drinking water	10		1,000
General foods	100		1,250

Source: "Fukushima Today: Things You Should Know About Radiation," Reconstruction Agency website

Results of all-bag inspection of all rice produced

August 24, 2024 – July 22, 2025

Category	Items inspected	Items exceeding standard limits	Ratio
Brown rice (harvested in FY2024)	74,813	0	-

Source: Prepared by the Reconstruction Agency based on the Fukushima Association for Securing Safety of Agricultural Products website

Areas under evacuation orders

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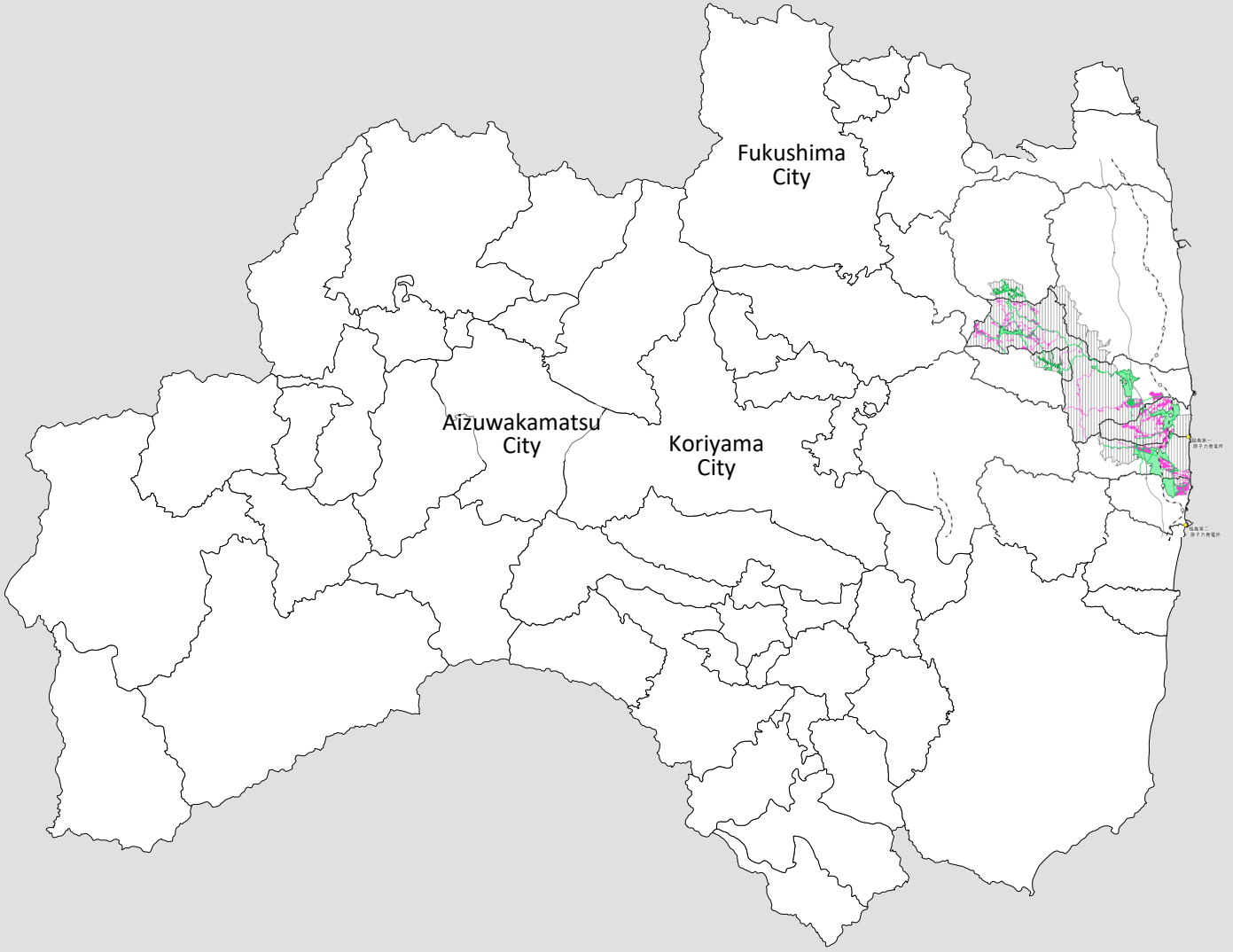
The area under evacuation orders accounts for approximately 2.2% of the entire area of Fukushima Prefecture (as of December 2025)



Status of living environment development

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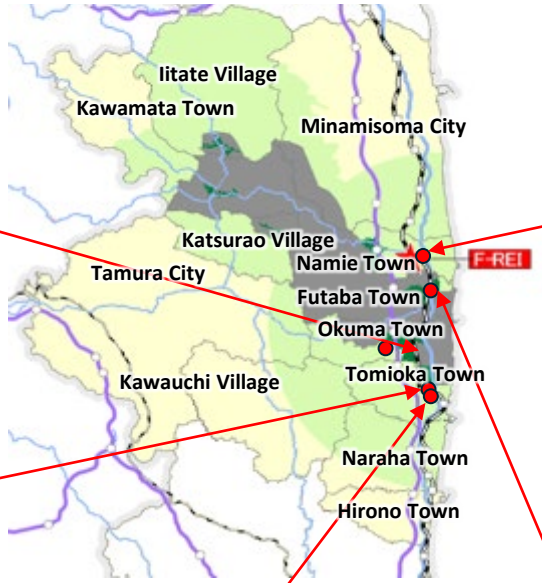
Through various reconstruction projects, we have supported the development of medical care, childcare, education, transportation, and shopping facilities promoted by Fukushima Prefecture and local municipalities.

Education

Manabiya Yumenomori (Okuma Town)

Medical, nursing care, and welfare

Futaba Medical Center (Tomioka Town)



Child-rearing and childcare

Wanpaku Park (Tomioka Town)

Shopping

Michi-no-Eki Namie (Namie Town)

Transportation

JR Futaba Station (Futaba Town)

Areas

- Specified reconstruction and revitalization bases area (SRRBA) (evacuation orders lifted)
- Difficult-to-return zones
- Areas where evacuation orders have been lifted

Okuma Town: Shopping district in front of JR Ono Station (West Exit)

Before disaster

Immediately after disaster (2011)

After demolition (October 2022)

Next page:
Concept rendering of the completed Ono Station West Community Hub

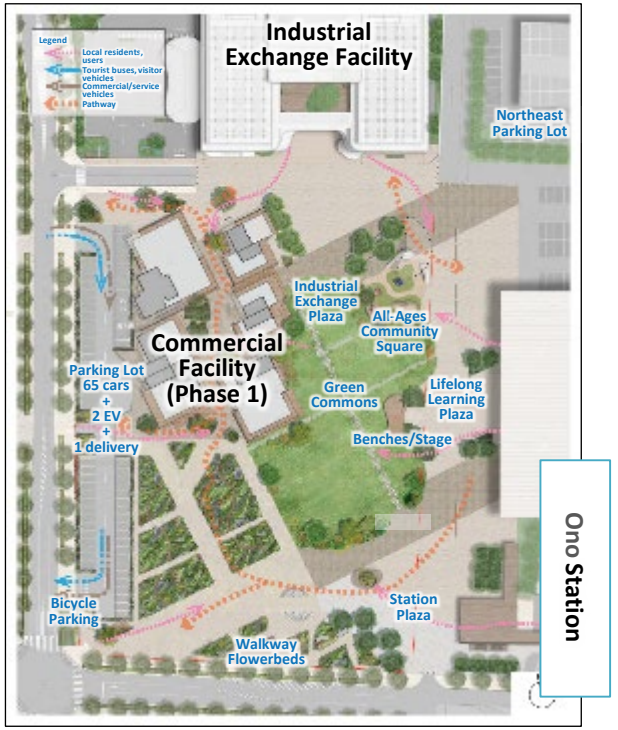
Okuma Town: JR Ono Station West Community Hub

Grand Opening: March 15, 2025

List of commercial facility tenants

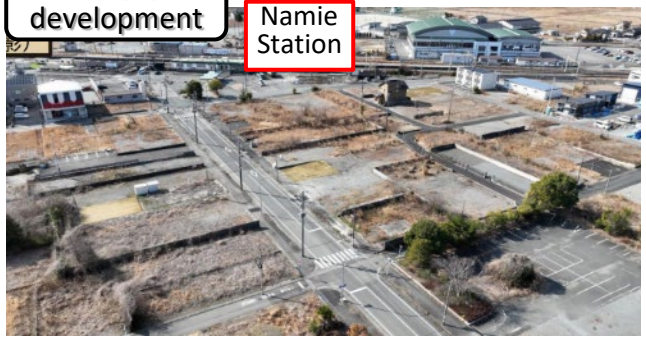
(1 convenience store, 5 restaurants/cafes, 1 retail store)

Store name	
FamilyMart Kuma SUN Terrace Shop	Convenience store
Kyoto Ramen Ookini	Ramen store
Togawa Shokudo	Chinese cuisine
IDATEN Okuma Store	Japanese-style dining
WALNUT	Steak & cafe
Panier	Cafe & restaurant
Futaba Bungu	Stationery, office supplies & general goods



Namie Station Area Development Project

Before development



(Photographed on February 29, 2024)

Post-development concept

Working environment at TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station

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Areas where work in regular work clothes is possible (Green Zone)

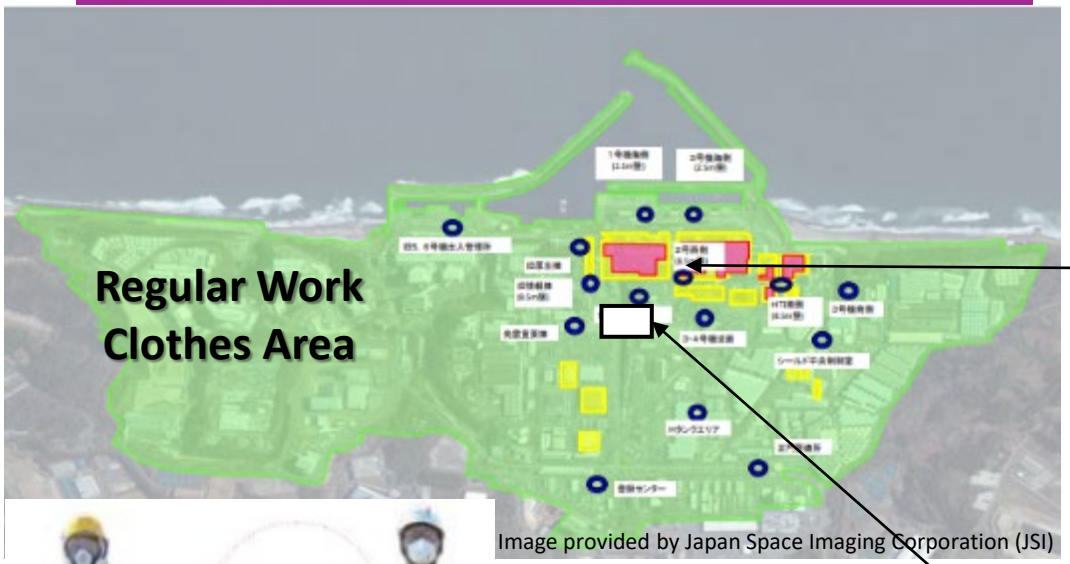
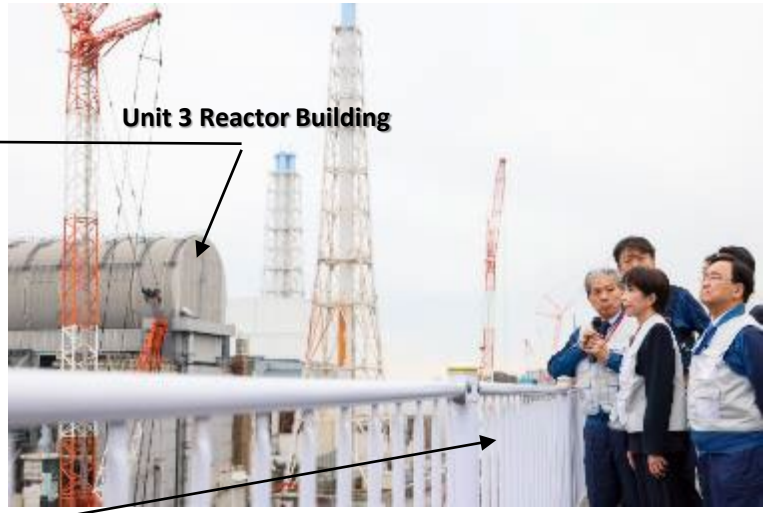


Image provided by Japan Space Imaging Corporation (JSI)



Visit by Prime Minister Takaichi to TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, December 2025

Protective clothes　　Regular work clothes

Source: Prepared by the Reconstruction Agency based on the TEPCO website

Source: Made by Reconstruction Agency based on Prime Minister's Office of Japan website

Current status of TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station

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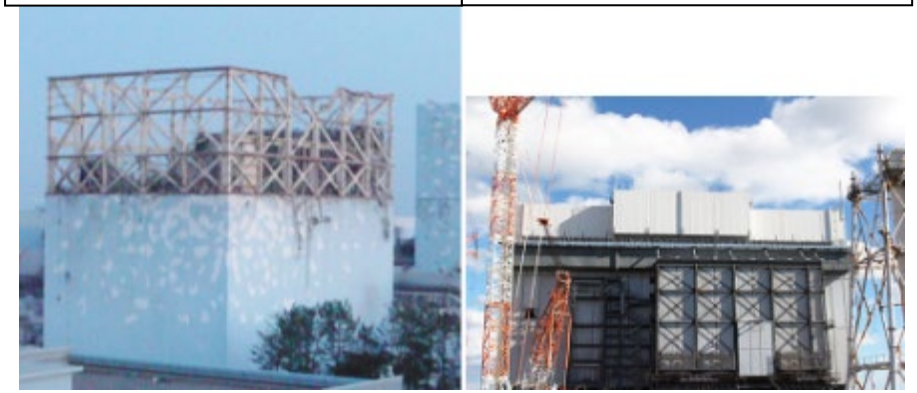
Unit 1

At the time of the accident	Now



Unit 2

At the time of the accident	Now

Unit 3

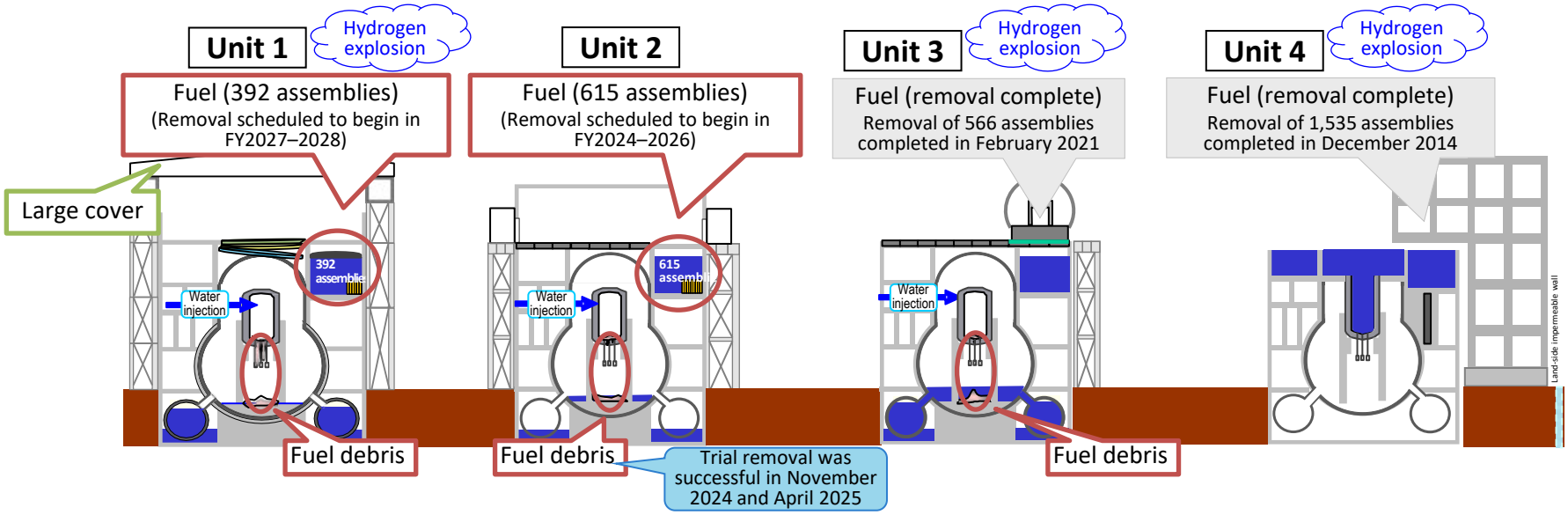
At the time of the accident	Now

Unit 4

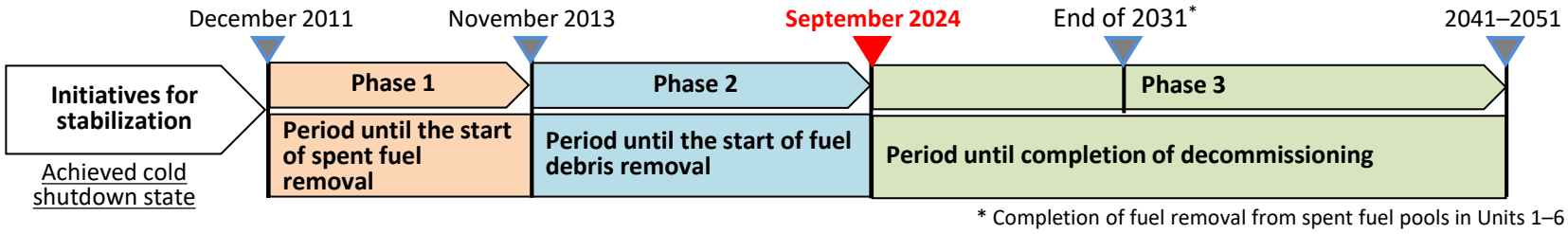
At the time of the accident	Now

Source: Status of Each Unit of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings (https://www.tepco.co.jp/decommission/progress/about/)

The status of decommissioning progress



Medium- and long-term roadmap

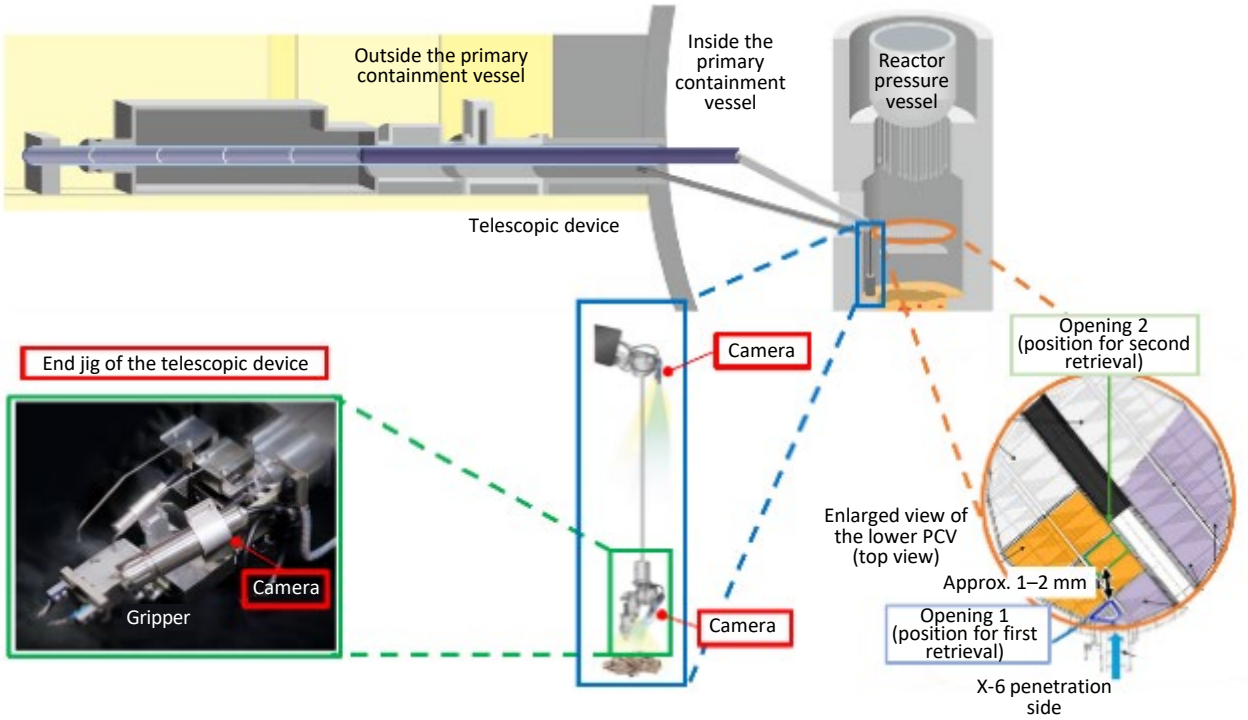


* Completion of fuel removal from spent fuel pools in Units 1–6

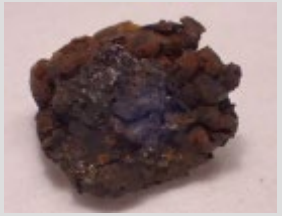
Trial retrieval of fuel debris

- Trial retrieval of fuel debris was conducted to collect small samples for property analysis.
- In November 2024 and April 2025, two successful trial retrievals were performed at Unit 2 using a telescopic device (a retrieval device equipped with a telescopic mechanism) (samples were collected from different locations each time).
- The Japan Atomic Energy Agency (JAEA) and other institutions have completed analysis of the fuel debris collected in the first trial retrieval. Sample of fuel debris collected in the second trial retrieval are currently being analyzed.

Telescopic device

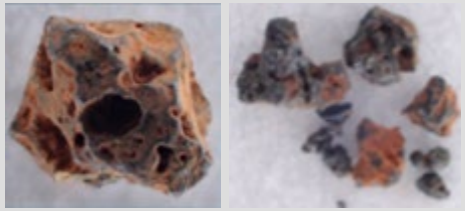


Fuel debris sample from first trial retrieval



Weight: 0.693 g
Dimensions (approx.): 9 mm × 7 mm

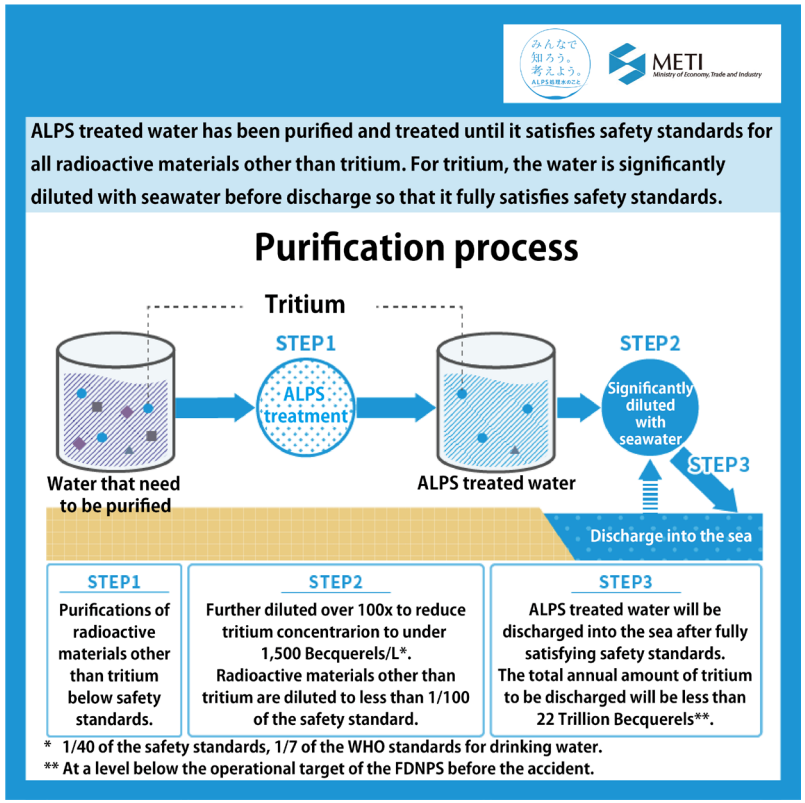
Fuel debris sample from second trial retrieval

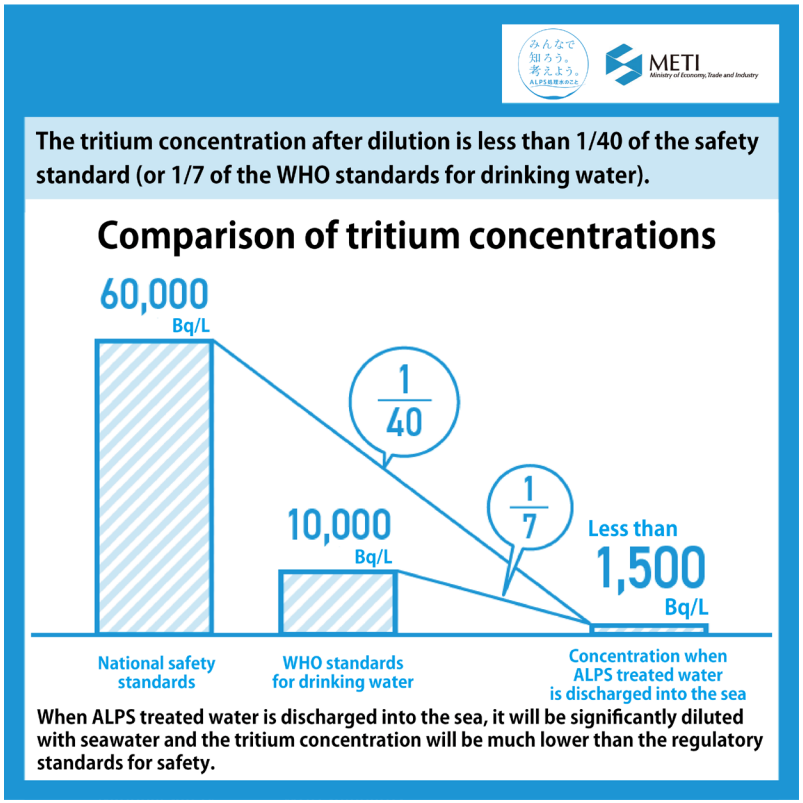


Weight: 0.187 g
Dimensions (approx.): 5 mm × 4 mm

ALPS Treated Water

・ALPS stands for **Advanced Liquid Processing System**, a multi-nuclide removal facility designed to purify water by removing various radioactive substances.
・“ALPS-treated water” refers to water that has been purified using ALPS and other equipment to meet safety standards for all radioactive substances except tritium.
・When ALPS-treated water is discharged into the sea, it is significantly diluted with seawater prior to release so that tritium levels fully comply with safety standards.
・It should be noted that the water being discharged into the sea is ALPS-treated water, not contaminated water.





Source：HP of METI

Measures for ALPS treated water

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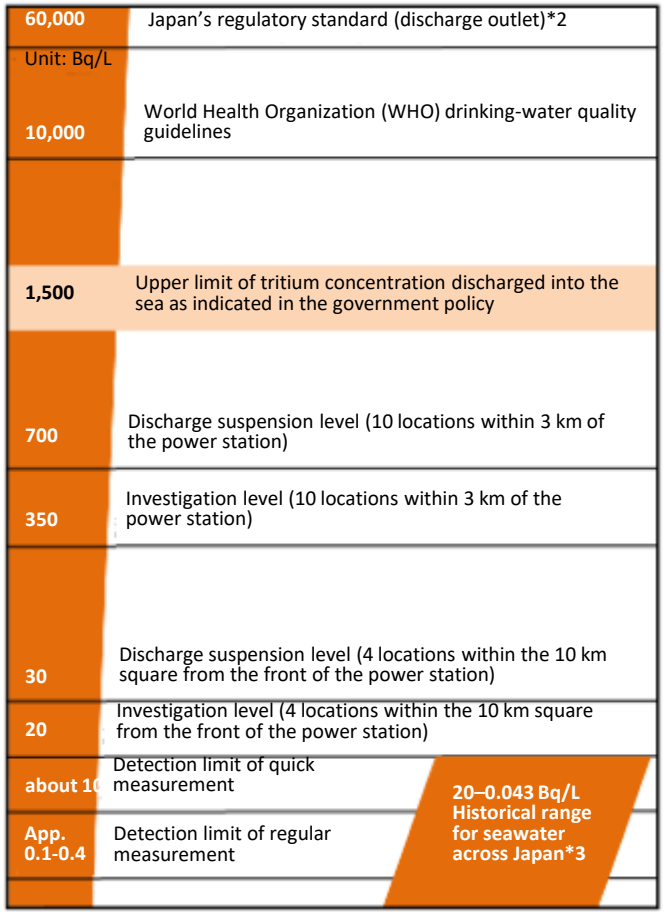
○ The discharge of ALPS treated water began in August 2023. As of January 2026, 17 batch discharges have been completed. Monitoring results and reviews by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) have confirmed that the discharge of ALPS treated water into the sea is being conducted safely.

Monitoring results (TEPCO)

Cycle	Discharge period	Results of monitoring seawater for tritium (quick measurements*1)	
		Within 3 km of power station	10 km square from front of power station
1st	Aug 24 – Sep 11, 2023	**Max 10 Bq/L**	**Not detected**
2nd	Oct 5 – Oct 23, 2023	**Max 22 Bq/L**	**Not detected**
3rd	Nov 2 – Nov 20, 2023	**Max 11 Bq/L**	**Not detected**
4th	Feb 28 – Mar 17, 2024	**Max 16 Bq/L**	**Not detected**
5th	Apr 19 – May 7, 2024	**Max 29 Bq/L**	**Not detected**
6th	May 17 – Jun 4, 2024	**Max 7.7 Bq/L**	**Not detected**
7th	Jun 28 – Jul 16, 2024	**Max 18 Bq/L**	**Not detected**
8th	Aug 7 – Aug 25, 2024	**Max 9.0 Bq/L**	**Not detected**
9th	Sep 26 – Oct 14, 2024	**Max 33 Bq/L**	**Not detected**
10th	Oct 17 – Nov 4, 2024	**Max 48 Bq/L**	**Not detected**
11th	Mar 12 – Mar 30, 2025	**Max 56 Bq/L**	**Not detected**
12th	Apr 10 – Apr 28, 2025	**Max 27 Bq/L**	**Not detected**
13th	Jul 14 – Aug 3, 2025	**Max 31 Bq/L**	**Not detected**
14th	Aug 7 – Aug 25, 2025	**Max 61 Bq/L**	**Not detected**
15th	Sep 11 – Sep 29, 2025	**Max 23 Bq/L**	**Not detected**
16th	Oct 30 – Nov 17, 2025	**Max 43 Bq/L**	**Not detected**
17th	Dec 4 – Dec 22, 2025	**Max 35 Bq/L**	**Not detected**



*1 Measurements designed to obtain rapid results by reducing measurement time, with a lower detection limit for tritium set at approximately 10 Bq/L

*2 This standard has been stipulated based on the calculation that if a person were to drink approximately 2L of the water coming out of the discharge outlet of a nuclear facility every day for one year, his/her exposure would be 1 mSv.

*3 Source: Environmental Radioactivity and Radiation in Japan (Period: April 2019 to March 2022)

Source: Prepared by the Reconstruction Agency based on the TEPCO website (Treated Water Portal Site)

Environmental restoration following the accident at the nuclear power station

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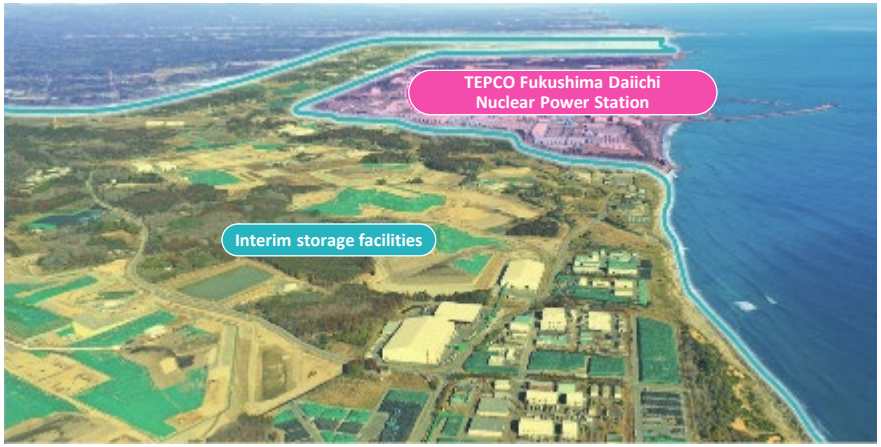
Decontamination work

Temporary storage sites

Overview of the interim storage facilities



Storage of removed soil at the interim storage facilities

Removed Soil for Managed Recycling

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○ Prime Minister's Official Residence

○ Flowerbeds at the Central Government Offices (Common Government Offices No.4)

Fukushima Institute for Research, Education and Innovation: F-REI

F-REI aims to become a **world-renowned "center of excellence for creative reconstruction"** that embodies people's dreams and hopes for the reconstruction of Fukushima and the Tohoku region. As such, F-REI will drive forward Japan's scientific and technological capabilities and industrial competitiveness, thus **contributing to economic growth and improvement of people's lives** in the nation.

(1) Robotics

Real haptics (tactile) technology

(2) Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Autonomous operation of agricultural machinery

(3) Energy

Hydrogen energy network

(4) Radiation Science, Medicine and Drug Development, & Industrial Applications for Radiation

Plant imaging using radioisotopes (RI)

(5) Collection and Dissemination of Data and Knowledge on Nuclear Disasters

Accumulation and dissemination of nuclear disaster data

Construction of F-REI facilities

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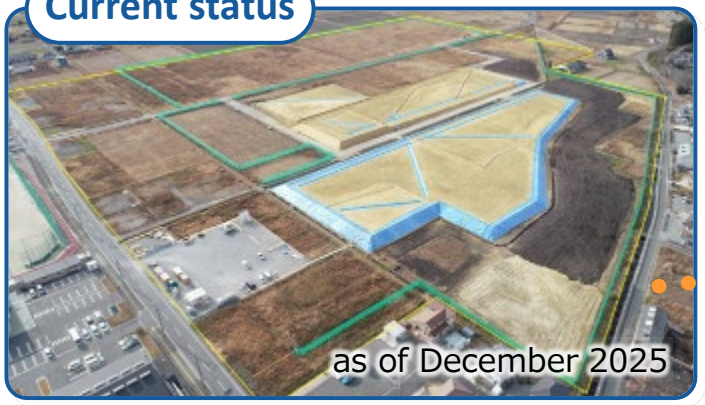
Current status



Location: Namie Town, Fukushima Prefecture
Site area: Approx. 16.9 ha
Main facilities: Headquarters Facility, Auditorium/Hall Facility, Research/Experimental Facility

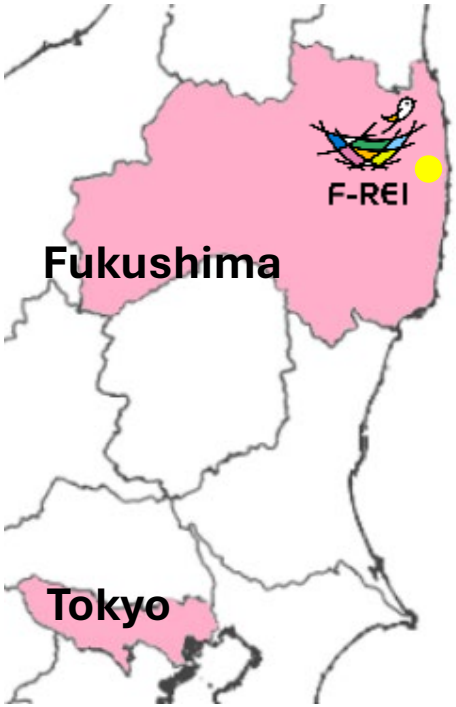
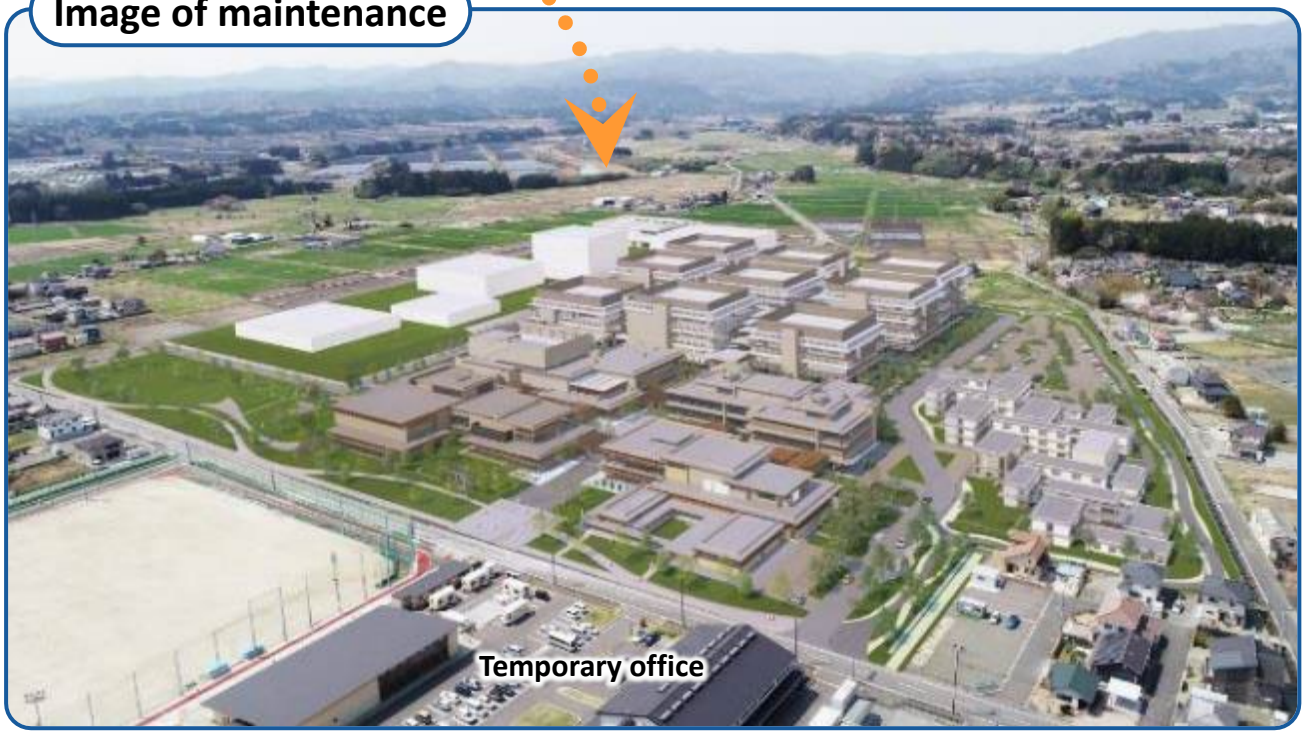


Image of maintenance



*This is a conceptual drawing and may differ from the final design

Advancing construction with the goal of commencing phased operations by FY 2030.

Memorial Facilities (storytelling about the earthquake disaster)

To ensure that the memories and lessons of the Great East Japan Earthquake are passed down to future generations, memorial facilities throughout the disaster-affected areas have been disseminating information on regional damage as well as knowledge regarding disaster prevention and mitigation.

https://www.reconstruction.go.jp/topics/cat-11/densyo-guide/

○ March 2023:
Reconstruction Agency publishes the Japanese version of the ***Rurubu Special Edition: Great East Japan Earthquake Memorial Facilities Guide*** to introduce these memorial facilities and promote learning and disaster preparedness based on the lessons from the earthquake. Guide is distributed to public libraries nationwide.

○ March 2025:
Reconstruction Agency publishes second edition of the Japanese guide and creates an **English (digital) version**.

Results of Reconstruction Agency Initiatives at Expo 2025 Osaka, Kansai

15years 復興・創生 その先へ Recovery, Revitalization – Moving Beyond 復興庁 Reconstruction Agency

[Event overview]

- Held May 19–24 under a concept of “Build Back Better”
- Showcased “Stories of Reconstruction” through videos and data, focusing on themes such as “Earthquake Remembrance & Disaster Response,” “Food and Fisheries,” “Latest Technology,” and the “Fukushima Institute for Research, Education and Innovation (F-REI)” Promoted the region’s appeal and its powerful recovery to a global audience by offering tastings of food and fishery products from the three disaster-affected prefectures
- A total of approximately 48,000 people from Japan and overseas attended during the exhibition

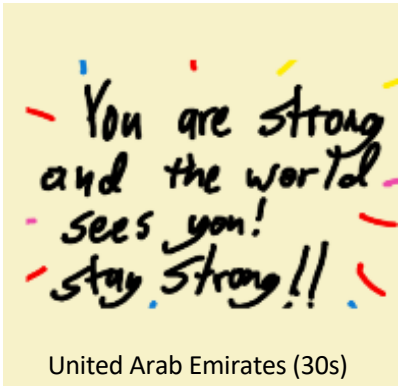
Exhibition site of the Reconstruction Agency

Tasting samples of food and fishery products from the three disaster-affected prefectures

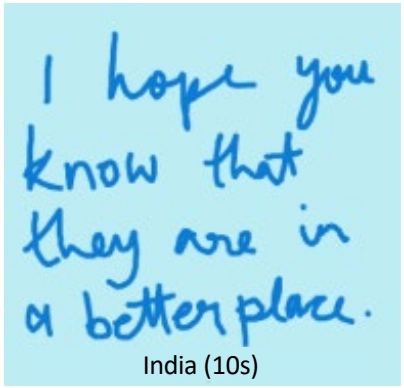
Digital Monument
The growing Miracle Pine Tree

[Messages submitted to the Digital Monument] Approx. 11,700 (as of February 27, 2026)

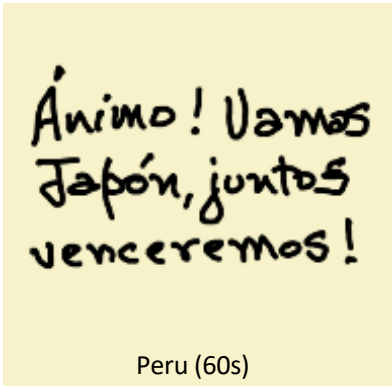
Thailand (30s)



United Arab Emirates (30s)



India (10s)



Peru (60s)

Fukushima Updates

Information on the current status of Fukushima's reconstruction and recovery, as well as content focused on food and tourism is being disseminated in eight languages!
(Available languages: English, Chinese (Simplified & Traditional), Korean, French, Spanish, Thai, Vietnamese)

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感　謝

Thank you

15years

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Recovery, Revitalization – Moving Beyond

復興庁　Reconstruction Agency