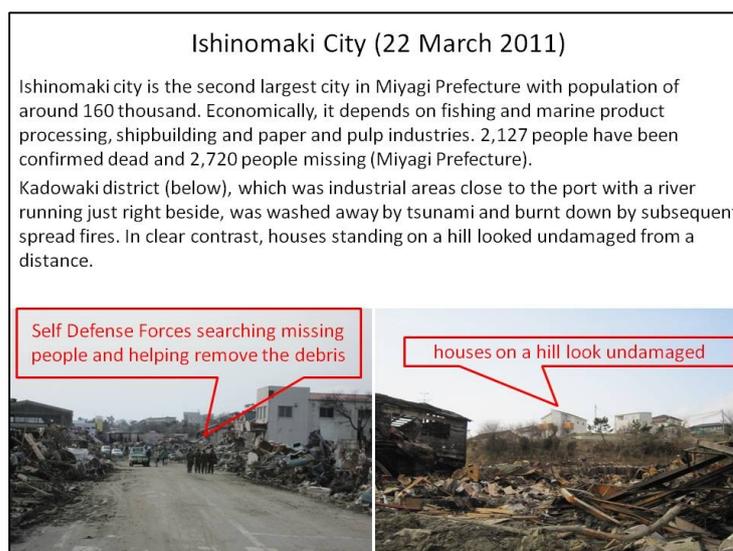

2-2. Field Survey on the Great East Japan Earthquake

The Great East Japan Earthquake and tsunami devastated the Pacific coast of northeastern Japan in 11 March 2011. As of March 26, records indicated that the disaster had left 10,102 people dead, 17,053 people missing, and 246,109 people displaced and still living under difficult conditions in evacuation centers.

ADRC and IRP dispatched a survey team to the affected area about one week later, and published a report of rapid damage assessment and need survey through the ADRC's website .



Casualties

The number of casualties continues to rise. The Government has confirmed 10,102 people have died. It has already exceeded that of the 1995 Great Hanshin Awaji (Kobe) Earthquake. The number of people who are missing covers only those who have been reported to the police by their families or acquaintances. It is likely that there are still thousands of people missing that are uncounted. The number of refugees once topped 30 thousand, but it has been decreasing as the situation stabilized and services and utilities are gradually restored.

As of 08:00 am March 26 2011

Prefecture	Killed	Missing	Evacuees
Iwate	3,092	4,878	43,728
Miyagi	6,097	6,237	86,927
Fukushima	855	5,934	86,308
Others	58	4	29,146
Total	12,102	17,053	246,109

Source: The Emergency Disaster Response Headquarters

Disaster Response Headquarters

Prefectures' Disaster Response Headquarters have been established at Miyagi, Iwate and Fukushima. The national government also established its own field headquarters. As such, coordination between national government and prefectures have been made on the spot, and if necessary, requests will be transmitted to national ministries and agencies in Tokyo. One of salient features of the response effort is the support from other prefectures in Japan that dispatched their officials to help disaster stricken prefectures. For instance, Hyogo Prefecture sent officials to Miyagi Prefecture. At city level, Kobe city sent officials to Sendai city.



Issues and challenges (2/3)

- In usual cases, evacuees stay at evacuation centers for a couple of weeks, and then move to temporary houses to be constructed by local governments and stay there for a couple of years before they finally find permanent houses either private houses or public houses. This scheme may not work smoothly because the number of people who have lost their homes is so large that government cannot construct sufficient temporary houses in time. Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism plans to provide 8,800 units in Iwate, 10,000 units in Miyagi, 14,000 units in Fukushima (Construction is done by prefectures). Construction of 632 units in Iwate and 235 units in Fukushima already started.
- Many of tsunami-hit small towns are basically dependent on fishery, marine product processing and tourism. Their economic bases, which had not necessarily been strong before the disaster, are now badly damaged. The earthquake and tsunami therefore has had greatly negative impact on already fragile industrial bases. Thus, how to restore their industrial bases is a priority issue but a big challenge as well for many towns and communities.

Fig. 2-2-1 Survey Report (extract)