

**Sendai City
City Center Earthquake Memorial Center
Review Committee
Report**

City Center Earthquake Memorial Center Review Committee

Oct, 2020

In publishing this report

The Great East Japan Earthquake disaster was caused by the most powerful recorded earthquake in Japan's history with a magnitude of 9.0 and a maximum of seven on the seismic intensity scale. The large tsunami that followed caused an accident of unprecedented severity at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant, making this a human-made calamity that transcended the scope of disasters caused by natural hazard events; one that we should be calling a "civilizational disaster" with no precedence in human history. These events forced us to question the "prosperity" that we had taken for granted and shook the roots of the value of "modernity" that we had taken to be self-evident. The damage was enormous, with 20,000 dead or missing, and countless people having lost their families, friends, homes, livelihoods, and hometowns. The wounds our bodies and minds received have yet to heal, and although they may be scabbed over on the surface, our pain continues to ache deep inside.

The reconstruction process, which appears to be proceeding smoothly at first glance, mirrors the deeply embedded "divisions" and "gaps" that come from conflicts of interest in the affected areas, and is a far cry from being true reconstruction. Furthermore, the process of decommissioning the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant, where the nuclear meltdown occurred, remains unclear and we are totally at a loss. In this sense, it is no exaggeration to say that the Great East Japan Earthquake disaster has not yet concluded, and that modern Japanese society continues to put a lid on the matter, while the contradictions and deceptions that have been pushed down the road are now being exposed for all to see.

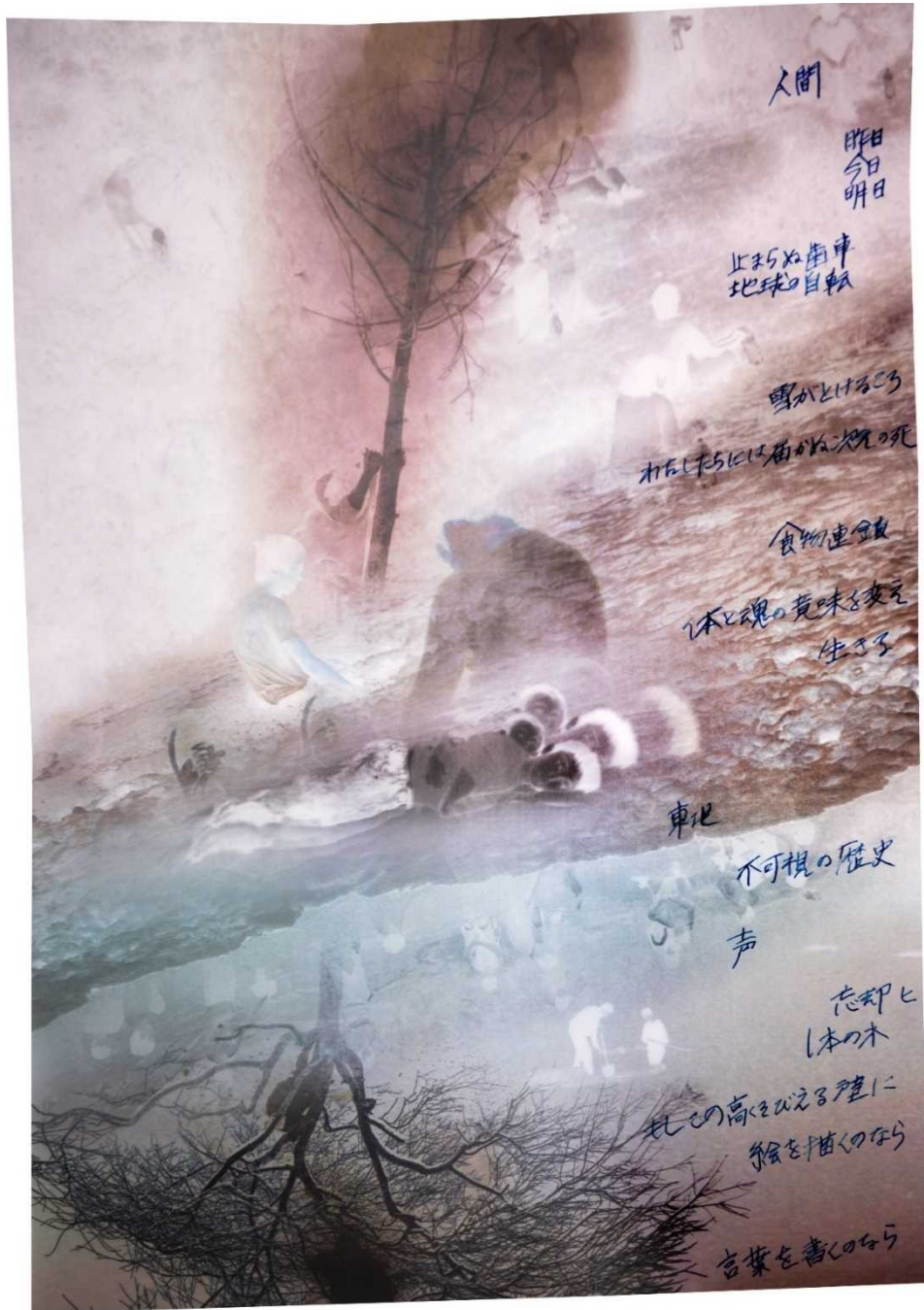
That being said, as we approach the 10th anniversary of the disaster, it is becoming difficult to fight the passage of time and keep our experiences of this disaster from fading and being forgotten. This reminds me of a passage in the book *Hojoki*: "But the days and months passed into years and there is no one left to even speak of it." What is more, the COVID-19 pandemic that broke out in the spring of 2020 carries a momentum that could wash away the memories of the earthquake disaster as a thing of the past. While this may be human nature, we cannot stand by idly.

The only way to stop the fading and forgetting of our experiences of this disaster is to remember and pass them on. The English word "remember" means to "recall" something, as well as to "not forget" things. To "remember (recall)" is to keep one's solidarity with those who have passed on and relive the time shared together in the past. To "not forget" is to share our experiences with people who are yet to be born and share our time in the future. And the bearers of this responsibility are none other than each of us citizens. As members of this committee, we have listened to people's agile creativity, and have been discussing how to root the tree of memory and create a "culture of coexisting with disasters."

We will not be able to pass on the memories of our prayers we gave for the dead or the harsh life at evacuation centers to generations that follow if they remain our private experiences. On the other hand, compassion and caring, no matter how small, can be passed on to the next generation if they settle in our bodies, are embodied in words, and are shared with the public as real "experiences." What is needed now is to verbalize both our positive and negative "experiences," even if they are difficult to talk about, and to deliver them to future generations together with physical objects and other remnants that carry the memories of the earthquake. For this reason, we must have a memorial center as a representation of our memories, and we hope that such a center can be realized as soon as possible.

Immediately after the earthquake, American historian John W. Dower said that history shows that after a sudden disaster or accident, "space is created to rethink everything in new and creative ways." He then goes on to warn, "but this space will eventually close if you are too slow." Forgetting and failing to keep these experiences alive will make this space close up again. Our sincere wish is that this report will serve as the lever to pry this space open and keep it ajar.

City Center Earthquake Memorial Center Review Committee
Chairperson, Keiichi Noe



This artwork was created by Rieko Shiga, a member of this Review Committee, based on the roughly two-year process of discussions we had in the Committee.

I've put together some of the photos I started taking three days after the earthquake up to the present day. The photo at the center shows people re-erecting a pine tree at a tsunami-washed coastline area about one month after the disaster hit. Around the tree, I arranged photos of people standing around a bonfire, staring at the ground, and sleeping. You can see people digging the ground and planting seeds under the wave pattern at the center of the image. There are times that these ten years feel like just one day. Ever since that day, my mind has been filled with non-stop and complex internal arguments and tension. – Shiga

Photo cooperation (honorifics omitted): Sotaro Kikuchi, Takahiro Sato, Chinatsu Shimizu, Yoshiki Nagasaki, Yuta Segawa, Shiita Segawa, Shuhei Hosoya, and Miki Ito

Sendai City Center Earthquake Memorial Center Review Committee Report

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1. Introduction

(1) Characteristics of the Great East Japan Earthquake

<Damages from the massive earthquake exceeded all assumptions>

- At 14:46 on March 11, 2011, a 9.0-magnitude earthquake—the largest in recorded history of Japan—occurred off the Pacific coast of the Tohoku region. The earthquake triggered a massive tsunami on a scale that modern Japanese have never seen and caused enormous damage not only to Sendai and Tohoku but across a widespread area in eastern Japan.
- From the earthquake itself that shook the archipelago from Hokkaido to Kyushu, to the tsunami that reached far inland, depriving people of their normal lives, and landslides that exposed bare patches of soil in many areas, we were confronted by the sheer magnitude and horror wrought by nature. In particular, the Pacific coast of eastern Japan was hit by tsunami that far exceeded assumptions, resulting in a huge number of deaths of roughly 19,700, and roughly 2,600 missing. The trauma of those who were rendered completely helpless, unable to save others in the speed of events, has not healed even after nearly ten years.
- Because this was a complex disaster that was spread over a wide area, what people saw and what they gathered from their experience as the disaster unfolded varies widely from person to person depending on where they were at the time. Therefore, each individual experience is unique and can never be bundled together into a single category.
- Disruptions in the supply of power and fuel halted a large number of modern-day functions such as production, distribution, transportation, communication and medical care, essential to daily life, compounding the difficulties that affected regions faced.
- In particular, radioactive contamination released in the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant operated by Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings, Inc. forced local residents to evacuate for long periods of time, depriving them of their hometowns. At the same time, radiation— invisible to the eye—created widespread anxiety regarding potential health hazards and reputational damage. Amidst a wide range of opinions about the actual conditions at the accident site and the safety of nuclear power generation, a sense of distrust and not knowing what to believe arose. Not only did this situation complicate the course of recovery and reconstruction, the impact wasn't limited to just East Japan, but Japan as a whole, bringing with it a need to consider the societal risks of nuclear power generation.
- From this point of view, one aspect is that the Great East Japan Earthquake was a "civilizational disaster," revealing the vulnerability of modern civilization which can only be sustained by large amounts of energy and advanced technology.

<People's efforts to return to their normal day-to-day lives>

- Many people have ended up carrying unseen pain. Mental tensions between people are elicited by differences in the degree of damage sustained by different regions and individuals and the varying progress of reconstruction. Feelings of guilt are carried by people who were relatively less affected toward those who suffered major damages, along with feelings of helplessness of not being able to do anything for the afflicted areas
- Meanwhile, many volunteers and businesses in Japan and overseas gave generous support to these affected regions. Even in local communities, we saw the emergence of "mutual aid" where families, neighbors, and coworkers helped each other, and "collaboration" where people shared their ingenuity with each other to overcome difficulties. The word "kizuna (bond)" was used frequently, expressing the sense of importance that people shared for solidarity and mutual support during these difficult times.
- The lives of people continue on—those who had no choice but to leave their hometowns and rebuild their lives elsewhere; those who stayed in their communities and continue to work to rebuild their lives and livelihoods; people with an unfading sense of loss and those who seek to be there for them.

<Damage in Sendai City and the city's relationship with surrounding municipalities>

- The scale of this catastrophe far exceeded all presumptions of disaster prevention measures and urban development that Sendai City had implemented up until that point.
- Particularly in the eastern coastal area, many people lost their lives, and homes and farmlands were severely damaged by the huge tsunami that hit. In addition, more than 5,000 residential properties in inland areas suffered damages from landslides. The disruption to lifeline utilities also affected people's lives and business operations in all areas within city boundaries.
- It was at the end of July 2011, more than four months after the earthquake, that all evacuation centers in Sendai City were closed. At the end of March 2017, all displaced city citizen households had moved out of their temporary housing, more than six years after the earthquake, and we also faced the issue of prolonged recovery and reconstruction periods in the aftermath of this large-scale disaster.
- On the other hand, most of the urban functions concentrated in Sendai's inland areas remained unscathed, although some suffered temporary outages. This made it possible for large numbers of disaster-affected people from affected areas to evacuate to Sendai, and for the many businesses and NPOs offering support for recovery and reconstruction to set up bases in the city. Because cooperation across administrative areas is a must in executing response efforts in the aftermath of a disaster, Sendai City, which has the most extensive city functions among the affected areas, was tested with respect to the responsibilities it was capable of fulfilling by utilizing the integration of these functions for all affected areas.

(2) The difficulty and importance of communicating our experience from the Great East Japan Earthquake

<The difficulty and importance of communicating our memories across generations and putting our experiences to good use>

- Historic records show that Sendai has suffered severe damage from tsunamis in the past, including in the Jogan Earthquake of 869 AD, and the Keicho Sanriku Earthquake of 1611. Our ancestors have sounded warning bells against the onslaught of these great tsunamis in various forms, such as in shrines or on stone monuments, but these were woefully insufficient for getting modern populations to focus on the issue head-on and implement concrete preparations. One of the reasons was that disasters in more recent years, such as the 1933 Sanriku Tsunami, were still strong in the memory of people, and this gave rise to the belief that no tsunami would come "this far."
- Having actually experienced a catastrophe that vastly surpassed human imagination, which occur over timeframes that extend far beyond our human lifetimes, we have come to an indelible recognition of the importance of preserving our memories of the disaster, passing our experiences on to posterity, and preparing for potential disasters that may occur in the future.

<The difficulty and importance of having a comprehensive understanding of the realities of the Great East Japan Earthquake>

- The Great East Japan Earthquake was the first major disaster since digital cameras and smartphones came into widespread use, and many people recorded an unprecedented number of videos, photographs, and records of their movements.
- Social networking services (SNS), which were starting to gain popularity at the time, proved to be a powerful tool in disaster-stricken areas where information channels were extremely constricted. While these services saw their fair share of rumors and disinformation spreading, they were used for exchanging useful information for rescue and support operations.
- While it is not easy to grasp the whole picture as the records are extensive and diverse, this is an important area to explore to understand the wide range of realities of the Great East Japan Earthquake which obviously no single individual can experience. We must prepare for future disasters while exploring how we can make use of existing records.

2. Vision for the Center

(1) Center's positioning in the city's Earthquake Disaster Reconstruction Memorial Project

- Sendai City established the "Sendai City Disaster Reconstruction Memorial Committee" in July 2013 for the purpose of reflecting the views of experts in the city's Earthquake Disaster Reconstruction Memorial Project.
- The Committee met on ten occasions over a period of roughly a year and a half and compiled the results of their discussions in the "Sendai City Disaster Reconstruction Memorial Committee Report" in December 2014.
- In this report, it was proposed that a center for passing on this legacy will be needed to communicate the memories and experiences of the earthquake to future generations and worldwide, and that "It would be to Sendai City's advantage to utilize the respective special qualities of both central and coastal sites in Sendai City in the development of this project."

(2) Basic philosophy of the Center—**"Create a culture of coexisting with disasters"**

- With people's memories of the earthquake disaster fading as five, then ten years go by, rather than simply communicating them directly, the importance of the perspective of connecting these memories and experiences into the future has been growing.
- In recent years, we have been facing an increasingly diverse range of disasters and crises, such as typhoons and heavy rains that are increasing in frequency, as well as infectious diseases. What is more, advances in urbanization and informatization are bringing changes to the face of damage and impact on citizens and businesses and organizations. The skills that we need to learn and must equip ourselves with will vary greatly depending on the type of disaster and societal conditions.
- The Great East Japan Earthquake, which left its mark in human history and the history of civilization, must be seen as an important opportunity to revisit the challenges and fragility of our modern societies, and put our minds to work to achieve sustainable future societies.
- While conveying memories of the "Great East Japan Earthquake" in ways that they can be recalled by society as a whole across generations, we must create wisdom and technologies for overcoming disasters in ways that are suited for different time periods and regions based on the perspective of the large-picture question that this earthquake poses—the question of what the ideal human society looks like.
- In this report, based on the recognition that disasters do occur, we coin the name "disaster-resilient culture" for societal cultures that are equipped with the means to overcome disasters if and when they occur.
- Sendai has a history of natural disasters, having suffered major earthquakes and tsunamis time and again. Furthermore, this is a city where disasters can be expected to hit regularly, such as earthquakes off the Miyagi coast which are believed to occur roughly every 30 years, or inland earthquakes triggered by the Nagamachi-Rift fault, as well as water damage from flooding rivers.
- In addition, Sendai is a "city of citizens working together" where residents exerted their civic power to challenge and overcome issues in movements such as the anti-studded tire movement. The city is also well-equipped to function as a regional hub connecting different disaster-affected areas and has the characteristics of an accumulation of intellectual and economic resources.

- It is our duty as the largest city in the disaster-affected region to make the best use of these characteristics, and to create and pass down a "disaster-resilient culture" that is distinctive to Sendai.
- In the wake of the Great East Japan Earthquake, the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction was held in Sendai in 2015, and the "Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction" was adopted as a guideline for international disaster risk reduction efforts up to 2030. As the namesake of this Framework, Sendai must actively disseminate its version of "disaster-resilient culture" through actions taken at this Center, so that it can help improve disaster resilience in different regions, create a pioneering city model that makes use of disaster experiences and lessons learned, and strive to contribute to achieving a better future for humankind by serving as the core of international and domestic disaster preparedness networks.

[Reference] The various opinions that were expressed during reviews on this Center

<Regarding what to include in the memorial project>

As the largest urban center in the entire affected region, our aim is to not only record the disaster damage that Sendai suffered, but also to spotlight the significance that the Great East Japan Earthquake has for civilization to learn from these findings to create a new disaster-resilient culture.

< Evocative exhibits and projects for memories >

As for the Center's exhibits, while many of their aspects will depend on their scale, as well as whether they will be permanent or temporary exhibits, we would like to offer exhibits that come to life through interactions with visitors within an atmosphere that groups such as school groups will find approachable and convey the big picture view of disasters in general, as well as the history, culture, and day-to-day lives of local people. We would like to create venues where people can come to talk and pass on their experiences, along with holding regular events and conventions by collaborating groups where many people can participate. One of the pillars of our project will be to build on our experience in the aftermath of the Great East Japan Earthquake where we were swayed by information on radioactivity from various different viewpoints and conduct our actions under normal day-to-day conditions in ways that, above all else, will enable us to remain grounded in the perspectives of residents of disaster-affected areas when we are faced with the task of gathering and communicating information in an emergency.

<Archives>

On the basis that records of wide-scale disasters should be compiled and utilized as needed in each individual region or organization instead of being centralized in a single location, it is advisable for this Center to mutually collaborate with other locations based on a clearly defined division of roles. At the same time, we must carry out specific and technical reviews on the types and extent of information that we should be allowed to collect and use, as well as how to and to which organizations we should work and share information with. To this end, we would like to form a working team separate from this Committee, consisting of individuals such as experts on archives and history, as well as coordinators who can potentially work as staff members of this Center, and promptly begin reviewing this matter. Records and archives that were collected and accumulated by numerous individuals and organizations over the nearly ten years since the earthquake have been left unorganized and face the impending threat of ultimately becoming lost. In order to ensure that these can be put to good use for future generations, we must take concrete action as soon as practically possible in addition to investigating ways by which we can make use of them.

<Gateway functions>

Considering how the effects of the Great East Japan Earthquake extended over widespread areas, and Sendai's functions as a regional hub and a gateway that connects the world with the affected areas, we must, in addition to establishing a network of archives compiled by different individuals and organizations, build out the city's functions as a gateway and center of information dissemination that connects people with memorial projects in different regions.

<Function of creating a "disaster-resilient culture" for our future >

The enormous damage caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake exposed the challenges faced by and the fragility inherent in our modern society—society that has become too rigid in our pursuit of efficiency. In order to protect and nurture our future societies in the face of the wide range of natural disasters that will inevitably continue to befall them, we must shift our idea of society into one that can remain more sustainable, flexible, and diverse in the face of disasters, perhaps more so than focusing solely on disaster prevention. As a city that came to embrace this perspective ahead of the rest of the world at the cost of great sacrifice, and as host city of the United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, it is hoped that we will put our minds to work on our vision for a new "disaster-resilient culture." test this in Sendai together with our many stakeholders and city citizens, and disseminate our results to future generations and the world.

<Establishing an identity for the city through a disaster-resilient culture>

Creating a disaster-resilient culture—and not simply passing on our experience of the Great East Japan Earthquake—is an unprecedented challenge of great significance. Taking on the challenge of creating and passing on a unique disaster-resilient culture and widely disseminating its ideals will help build an identity for Sendai, the largest urban center in the disaster-affected area. Furthermore, the gathering of a broad range of people and information around a core of experiences and findings associated with the disaster can be expected to contribute to the revitalization of the city.

<The Center's role in disaster preparedness education>

While a wide range of disaster preparedness education efforts will be needed to remember the disaster, we must avoid promoting one-sided perspectives of the event in our eagerness to place emphasis on experience and comprehensibility. The biggest lesson learned from the many disasters, including the Great East Japan Earthquake, is that our lives cannot be separated from the reality that we have no idea of what might happen and when. We must find creative ways to help a large number of people, regardless of their age, learn how to make the best use of their preparation and act calmly and flexibly at critical moments.

<Monuments>

It is meaningful to have monumental symbols—symbols that are an extension of people's daily lives—to remind people of the earthquake disaster and invite them to contemplate what they had lost and make good use in the future of what they learned from the experience. We can also envisage efforts such as inviting global proposals for such monuments that symbolically convey the meaning of the Great East Japan Earthquake, an earthquake that made the unimaginable real. It will also be important to consider acoustics, musical activities, and regular events that will function as the circuitry that connect the symbol to people's day-to-day lives.

<The ideal space or place>

The goal is not simply about building facilities but upon forming a clear vision of what the memorial project manifests, we must investigate the kinds of spaces and places that we will need to ensure the ongoing growth of this vision. We must also pay close attention to the project's symbolic nature, its points of contact with disaster affected regions over a wide-spread area, the activities people engage in at the Center, and the Center's relationship with people's day-to-day lives. Monuments and exhibits must be reviewed from the perspective of whether they are needed as elements that complete the place, with an emphasis on the ideal vision, not for the sake of some facility, but in open-area spaces and places where people can engage in activities.

<Required personnel and organization>

In order to move forward with the operations of this Center, we must secure a stable roster of personnel who are equipped to carry out their respective tasks in a responsible manner, including directors responsible for planning and managing the project program, coordinators who connect and coordinate with people and groups that are engaged in related activities, researchers who prepare and collect records associated with the disaster and compile them into referential documents, curators who edit, direct and visually represent information to convey the desired messages far and wide, educators who communicate information through lectures and workshops, and archivists who organize the collected and compiled records to manage their use into the future. It is also important to position the Center's core activities so that they are carried out with various experts and citizens—such as collecting and associating archives— and utilized in the future.

<Sustainability based on a wide-area perspective and independence of its operations>

The Center's operations should consist of sustainable activities based on a wide-area perspective that is not restricted by governmental administrative boundaries, a critical mindset of not shying away from "inconvenient truths," and collaborations with a wide range of actors. In order to realize this, we must consider not only the framework of Sendai City but also the participation of various stakeholders beyond the framework of government, academia and the private sector to build an independent structure that is equipped to provide human talent and financial resources.

3. Future Actions for the Center

Based on the basic philosophy stated in the previous section, this Center must develop its operations based on the following four initiatives.

(1) Accumulate, broadcast, and share experiences that vary by different regions and subjects

- Our aim is to record and accumulate the widely divergent experiences of the Great East Japan Earthquake and other disasters for each region and subject, compile and disseminate these experiences so that they can be put to widespread use globally and by future generations, and share our initiatives based on a variety of perspectives such as by incorporating a larger number of more intimate initiatives such as opportunities for telling and listening to stories.

<p>[Specific action proposals]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Investigate records and materials related to the Great East Japan Earthquake left by various bodies such as governments, companies, organizations, individuals, and the media, along with sharing responsibilities and working together with the abovementioned bodies, and create a structure for enabling the ongoing recording and use of these records to ensure that these can be passed on to future generations as a public resource that can be accessed and used by all who are interested.- Provide support for the collection, storage and utilization of records and materials that may ultimately become lost such as recording them into digital archives according to their degree of importance.- Build an archive system and operating structure designed for the ongoing recording and organizing of experiences of the Great East Japan Earthquake—including the tragedy and anxiety that victims experienced in the disaster and subsequent conditions of their lives—and also compile, disseminate and share these experiences with the world in accordance with the individuals and the respective era in which they lived.- Create models of utilization that meet various purposes in order to promote their utilization. As an example, we will create opportunities where people can talk about or listen to experiences of the Great East Japan Earthquake, such as opportunities where people sharing the same space can communicate with each other and talk about photos in front of them.

(2) Create opportunities for passing on memories across generations

- Convey realities to future generations through continual actions regarding a catastrophe vastly surpassing human imagination—albeit an extremely rare, less-than-once-in-a-lifetime event.

<p>[Specific action proposals]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Create a setting where the memories of the Great East Japan Earthquake can be accessed in our day-to-day lives, such as through the presentation of records and referential documents relating to the earthquake and setting up plaques that record people’s experiences of the earthquake in various parts of the city.- Evoke people’s memories through events and songs that are based on the Great East Japan Earthquake theme.- Create opportunities for the Great East Japan Earthquake to become a topic of conversation in our everyday lives.- Collect and disseminate information when another disaster occurs to help ascertain the developments from the time the disaster’s occurrence to the present time.

(3) Create new wisdom and apply this in our society

- Based on the diverse range of experiences with disasters including the Great East Japan Earthquake, we will constantly work to discover and create wisdom and technologies for overcoming disasters, practice these in our local communities, and disseminate this information at our Center as well as at international conferences so that they can be applied in our society.
- Contribute to the improvement of disaster resilience in Japan and overseas by disseminating our city's efforts to create a culture of coexisting with disasters.

[Specific action proposals]

- People in various positions, whether they be individuals, or from groups or companies, come together to discuss ideas and learning programs that inform their actions, and then implement these actions in the field.
- Create a readiness for overcoming disasters that is in line with the changing times, and communicate what is needed to coexist with disasters.
- Pass on the wisdom needed for protecting life to the next generation through disaster preparedness education.
- Communicate the need for disaster preparedness in the context of "daily life" and "history/culture."
- Be equipped with a research function that collaborates with universities and companies, and disseminate the findings from such research.
- Develop practical responses to disasters in collaboration with international organizations and conferences.

(4) Become a gateway to disaster-affected regions over a wide-spread area

- As the central city of the Tohoku region, we will disseminate the experience of the Great East Japan Earthquake, connect the many affected areas with the interests of Sendai citizens and people in Japan and abroad, and the movements of visitors. We will achieve this while forming a network of facilities, groups, and individuals in the affected areas and Sendai City.
- Share experiences and wisdom with facilities, groups, and individuals in different regions to enhance the sustainability and effectiveness of our efforts.

[Specific action proposals]

- As a gateway, connect visitors with the affected areas.
- Build a system through wide-area cooperation for conveying the overall picture of the Great East Japan Earthquake from the time it struck to the present time.
- Create opportunities for learning the art of passing on memories and other innovative approaches, and share information to support the efforts of different regions.
- Collaborate with the activities that are already being implemented in affected areas, such as the recording and passing on of narratives.

4. Structure for Running the Center's Activities—**"Tree of memories, passing on, and creating"**

Just as a tree grows by firmly extending its "roots" into the ground, spreading out its "branches" as if to warmly envelop people, and thickening its "trunk" over many years, in order to implement the actions outlined in the previous section, we will need a mechanism that serves as a basis for people's memories and sparks people's imagination and creativity.

(1) The **"Roots of our memories"** preserve our memories of the disaster and provide a foundation for our imagination and creativity

- A mechanism for accumulating and utilizing various experiences of disasters, such as the Great East Japan Earthquake, for the purpose of sparking people's imagination and connecting them to their reasoning about future disasters.

[Specific proposal for the mechanism]

- Archive function for accumulating experiences from disasters
Archive for storing the complexity of various experiences such as the realities of disasters and reconstruction / Mechanism for enabling continuous information sharing and cooperation across regions and organizations regarding the collection, preservation, evaluation, and utilization of ruins, disaster-damaged objects, and recorded materials, etc. / Mechanism for carefully recording and sharing disaster experiences of individual persons / Ensuring a setting where people can comfortably speak, record, edit, transmit, and accumulate

(2) The **"Trunk of passing on memories"** connects the memories of the Great East Japan Earthquake to our day-to-day lives

- Create a place of contemplation that will help all individual city citizens to connect the matters of interest of people living in the present and future eras with the fact that a catastrophe beyond human imagination actually occurred, and with the experiences and lessons learned from this catastrophe. And create a mechanism for representing their memories of the Great East Japan Earthquake as a whole in their day-to-day lives, and a mechanism for expressing these experiences of the disaster through various perspectives and means in accordance with the changing times, while remaining conscious of the historical associations of these experiences.

[Specific proposal for the mechanism]

- Functions for calling on the memories of the Great East Japan Earthquake in our day-to-day lives
A monument that is a symbol of mourning with repetitive sounds, such as bells that ring every day at the time of the earthquake, and also has the dual function of passing on memories from parents to children as they play / A monument to communicate possibilities that go beyond our imagination / A symbolic existence that is ongoing with the passage of time, such as forming a memory and leaving its traces behind in the exact location
- Exhibition functions expressing the disaster experience while shifting their viewpoints to accommodate the people and the era they live in.
Exhibitions that convey complicated matters in their original state as best as possible, spark the imagination of visitors, and lead them to contemplation / Exhibits that not only look back to the past, but are also designed to invoke new actions / Archives and exhibits that utilize existing records and initiatives / Archives and exhibitions linked with disaster-stricken areas

(3) The **"Branches of creation"** inspire the creation of wisdom needed for overcoming disasters

- A mechanism where citizens, experts and other individuals from Japan and overseas with different experiences and knowledge, can learn about the experiences and lessons learned from disasters, have discussions through social interactions, and develop ideas to create the wisdom for overcoming disasters based on a diverse range of city-building perspectives—such as the perspectives of education, culture, and economy—and implement this wisdom in our society by actually putting them in practice in our local communities.
- A space for communicating the fact that a catastrophe beyond human imagination occurred, in a setting where visitors can repeatedly come in contact with the basis of their memories in the lively atmosphere of everyday life exchanges.

[Specific proposal for the mechanism]

- A space where people from various walks of life, specialists, and those who are simply interested can gain awareness by interacting with each other through the use of the archive, and create and disseminate ideas through dialogue and discussion
 - Creative spaces such as a co-working space or atelier / A place where citizens can participate together with experts and connect what they learned from their firsthand experience of the disaster to how they can create their future / A place of dialog to transform individual experiences into shared experiences through discussion, re-narration, and storytelling / A network hub for contemplating possible future actions
- Open-space feature open to all people
 - A space—like the shade created by a tree's spreading branches—where people can come together and form the foundation for dialogue and creativity / An open space, such as a plaza, where city citizens can hold events and exhibitions based on their own inspirations / An everyday space that enables people to gather regularly, that takes on an air of solemnity on special occasions such as March 11th, the day the Great East Japan Earthquake struck.

5. Body Responsible for the Center's Activities

- In order to effectively and sustainably implement the Center's activities, we must establish an organizational structure that is dedicated to these efforts, staffed primarily by people with talents and special expertise, such as those who plan and operate various projects, and those who collect, edit, and disseminate disaster experiences so that we are able to create a culture of coexisting with disasters
- It is important to extend the base of our efforts to a wide range of people, including city citizens, while liaising and cooperating with other centers and organizations that are already active.
- We need to be a flexible and sustainable organization where people of different generations are able to seamlessly collaborate with each other, and experiences and memories can be passed on, keeping in mind that the management of the organization will eventually be handed on to generations with no experience with the earthquake.

6. Basic Location Requirements

In order to effectively and sustainably develop the Center's activities, we require a location equipped with the necessary functions for this Center that meets the following requirements.

[1] It must be a place that symbolically represents the identity of our city

- We must create a "culture of coexisting with disasters" as a part of Sendai's disaster-resilient culture while looking back on the history of our city and also forward into the future, centered on the Great East Japan Earthquake, and to spread this both domestically and internationally, it must symbolically represent the identity of our city.

[2] It must be a place where large numbers of people come and go, and can interact with each other

- This must be a place where city citizens repeatedly come in contact with the foundation of their memories, where many people can come and go and interact with each other routinely to develop their imagination and creativity through interactions with younger generations.

[3] It must be a place where people can make connections with other communities

- As the gateway to the Tohoku region, we must connect visitors from other parts of Japan and overseas to disaster-affected communities that carry the memories of the Great East Japan Earthquake and create the wisdom needed to overcome disasters in cooperation with these communities, therefore it must be located in a place that offers excellent transportation convenience and where people can make connections with other communities.

7. Points for Future Consideration

[1] Reviews on the details of initiatives and mechanisms

- The mechanisms for building onto the Center's activities are to be, upon review of details, in accordance with their respective specialties, and results of these reviews must be reflected in the format and scale and the visions of the body. Immediate actions need to be taken, as we edge towards the tenth year since the earthquake disaster, in advance of the construction of facilities.
- In addition, careful consideration must be given to all people, especially those who underwent extremely harsh or disproportionately difficult experiences in the disaster, when expressing people's experiences of the disaster.

[2] Specific function-sharing and collaboration with other facilities

- In conjunction with reviewing methodologies of development, including integrated development combined with other facilities, we must also review how we should define the Center's comprehensive functions with our sight on partnerships with existing public facilities, how to lay out visitor-draw functions for optimum effect and other such matters.
- Furthermore, on the basis of reviews for this Center, we must gain an understanding of the status of activities being carried out at facilities and groups in Sendai City, including the Sendai 3/11 Memorial Community Center and Ruins of the Great East Japan Earthquake Sendai Arahama Elementary School, as well as other facilities and groups in affected areas, to review what an effective collaborative relationship with each of these facilities and groups should look like.

[3] Vision for the body responsible for the project

- We must define a vision for the body, including the special areas of expertise required of personnel who will be responsible for the Center's operations, measures for ensuring ongoing personnel recruitment, scale of the workforce, organizational composition, and compensation packages. Furthermore, we must recruit such personnel as soon as possible.

[4] Details on the format and scale of this Center

- Based on the results of the above reviews, we must determine the format and scale of the mechanisms that the Center should be equipped with from a comprehensive perspective.

[5] Effective methods and so forth for realizing the objectives of this report

- This Center is an innovative approach, which no other existing memorial initiatives or facilities take. In order to realize the objectives of this report, it is desirable to identify methods that are effective for making use of the creativity of a diverse range of people in the processes of establishing this Center and its running operations.

8. Reference Documents

(1) Overview of the Great East Japan Earthquake (as of March 1, 2020)

[1] Overview of the earthquake and damages nationwide

Name of the earthquake: The 2011 Off the Pacific Coast of Tohoku Earthquake

Date and time of occurrence: 14:46, March 11, 2011

Epicenter place name: Off the Sanriku coast (38°06'2"N, 142°51'6"E)

Magnitude: M9.0

Maximum seismic intensity: 7 (at Kurihara City, Miyagi Prefecture)

Seismic intensities in Sendai City: 6+ (Miyagino-ku), 6- (Aoba-ku, Wakabayashi-ku, Izumi-ku), 5+ (Taihaku-ku)

Tsunami heights at major locations (observed values of the largest waves observed at tide stations)

Soma: 9.3 meters or higher ^{*1} / Ayukawa, Ishinomaki City: 8.6 meters or higher ^{*1}

Miyako: 8.5 meters or higher ^{*1} / Ofunato: 8.0 meters or higher ^{*1}

Hachinohe: 4.2 meters or higher ^{*1} / Kamaishi: 4.2 meters or higher ^{*1}

Oarai: 4.0 meters / Shoya, Erimocho: 3.5 meters

Tsunami height in Sendai City — Sendai Port: 7.1 meters ^{*2}

Casualties ^{*3}: 19,729 dead, 2,559 missing, 6,233 injured

Damaged residences ^{*3}: Completely destroyed 121,996, severely damaged 282,941, partially damaged 748,461

^{*1}: There was a period of time during which data could not be obtained due to observation facilities being damaged from the tsunami, and it is possible that subsequent waves may have registered greater heights (Japan Meteorological Agency).

^{*2}: Estimated values are based on field surveys conducted by the Japan Meteorological Agency

^{*3}: From the "Off the Pacific coast of Tohoku Earthquake Summary Report (No. 160)" of March 1, 2020 published by the Fire and Disaster Management Agency of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

[2] Overview of damage in Sendai City (as of March 1, 2020)

Casualties: 904 dead, 27 missing, 2,275 injured

Damaged residences: Completely destroyed 30,034, severely damaged 27,016, partially damaged 82,593, minor damage 116,046

Damage to residential land: Residential land whose degree of damage from the earthquake was confirmed to be either dangerous or cautionary numbered 5,728 lots.

Flooded by tsunami: 8,110 households sustained damage from the tsunami.

Flooded area: Approx. 4,500ha

Estimated damages: Approx. 1,304.5 billion yen

(2) Status of efforts associated with this memorial

[1] Status of actions being taken in related projects, such as earthquake disaster reconstruction memorials [See Attachment 1, pages 17-28]

[2] Status of major memorial facilities associated with disasters and so forth [See Attachment 2, pages 29-48]

(3) Progress of reviews, etc.

[1] The Roster of City Center Earthquake Memorial Center Review Committee Members [See Attachment 3, page 49]

[2] Guidelines for Establishment of City Center Earthquake Memorial Center Review Committee [See Attachment 4, page 50]

[3] Progress of reviews

	Dates held and denomination	Agenda and description
FY2018	Jan 30, 2019 (Wed) 1st Review Committee	(1) Discussion on Committee operations (2) Discussion on the roles of Committee members (3) Discussion on the status of efforts to date that relate to earthquake disaster reconstruction memorials
	Mar 28, 2019 (Thu) 2nd Review Committee	(1) Review of discussions from the 1st Review Committee (2) Schedule going forward (3) Discussion on the vision for the City Center Earthquake Memorial Center
FY2019	May 16, 2019 (Thu) 3rd Review Committee	(1) Discussion on the vision for the City Center Earthquake Memorial Center (2) Discussion on the holding of citizen participation events and so forth (3) Schedule going forward
	Aug 3, 2019 (Sat) Citizen participation event (Participants: 71)	Title: Dialog on Future Memorials -- What will a Center that connects our experience of the Great East Japan Earthquake into the future look like? -- Description: (1) Status of reviews on the City Center Earthquake Memorial Center (2) Lecture "Memories of catastrophes and memorials" (3) Workshop
	Sept 1, 2019 (Sun) 4th Review Committee (Citizen participation-oriented)	(1) Discussion on the progress of reviews on the City Center Earthquake Memorial Center (2) Discussion on the outcome of holding citizen participation events (3) Discussion on the role of the City Center Earthquake Memorial Center (4) Schedule going forward
	Oct 28, 2019 (Mon) 5th Review Committee	(1) Discussion on the role and functions of the City Center Earthquake Memorial Center (2) Schedule going forward
	Nov 10, 2019 (Sun) World Bosai Forum Public session (230 visitors)	Title: Great East Japan Earthquake Memorial Symposium -- The meaning of connecting experiences and how they are being connected -- Description: (1) Status of reviews on the City Center Earthquake Memorial Center (2) Panel discussion (presentations and exchange of opinions)
	Feb 4, 2020 (Tue) 6th Review Committee	(1) Preparations for compiling a report regarding the City Center Earthquake Memorial Center (2) Schedule going forward
	Mar 27, 2020 (Fri) 7th Review Committee	(1) Discussion on the essential points in the report regarding the City Center Earthquake Memorial Center (2) Schedule going forward
	FY2020	May 18, 2020 (Mon) 8th Review Committee
Jul 22, 2020 (Wed) 9th Review Committee		(1) Discussion on the City Center Earthquake Memorial Center Review Committee Report (2) Schedule going forward
Oct 12, 2020 (Mon) 10th Review Committee		(1) Discussion on the City Center Earthquake Memorial Center Review Committee Report

Status of actions being taken in related projects, such as earthquake disaster reconstruction memorials

(as of the end of July, 2020)

This document is a summary of projects associated with recommendations made in the Sendai City Earthquake Memorial Review Committee Report of December 2014 (including projects that are implemented in Sendai City and by organizations other than the City of Sendai).

1 [1] Passing on our local resources

* The direction of initiatives are listed on Sendai City Disaster Reconstruction Memorial Committee Report, pp. 5-6 (December, 2014)

Major associated projects *This document is a partial list of associated projects and is not fully comprehensive.

Project Name	Project Overview	Status of Implementation	Implementing Body
Creating mechanisms for city citizens to plant and grow plants with their own hands			
Hometown Forest Regeneration Project	The purpose of the project is to regenerate greenery, including coastal disaster prevention forests, in the eastern coastal areas. Organizes tree planting and tree growing events with the participation of citizens. The project's duration will be roughly 30 years from the time of the earthquake.	Ongoing	Sendai Hometown Forest Regeneration Project Liaison Conference (City citizens, businesses, green activity groups, reconstruction support groups, town building NPOs and Sendai City ["City of Trees"-oriented Development Section])
Creating diverse ways of getting involved with greenery			
Conservation and regeneration of igune (Premises forest)	Provides conservation support by designating igune as preservation forests, etc. in accordance with the Ordinance for Creating the Environment of the City of Trees, and regeneration support by connecting groups engaged in igune regeneration with local groups seeking their regeneration.	Ongoing	Citizens (conservation body), private organizations (regeneration support), "City of Trees"-oriented Development Section (designation of preserved forest status and intermediary between local organizations)
Redevelopment of the Agriculture and Horticulture Center	Contributes to the revival of agriculture in the severely damaged eastern part of the city, and development of the areas as a base for exchange where citizens can experience agriculture.	Resumed operations in FY2016	Sendai City (Agricultural Administration Planning Section), and Private Businesses
Communicating our history, culture and rich natural environment			
Disseminating information and holding events related to the Teizan Canal	Carries out research and information dissemination regarding the Teizan Canal, and organizing co-sponsored events etc. with local organizations.	Ongoing	Teizan Canal Club
Arahama Lantern Floating	A traditional summer event that has been held in the Arahama district since before the earthquake.	Ongoing	Arahama Lantern Floating Planning Committee
Creating mechanisms for diverse participation			
Coastal Park Redevelopment Project	Redevelops damaged coastal parks. Creates a lively atmosphere and fosters personal exchanges at these parks through sports and leisure, and passes on memories of the earthquake.	Fully resumed operations in FY2018	Sendai City (Park Management Section)

Project Name	Project Overview	Status of Implementation	Implementing Body
Sendai In Progress	Long-term projects in the affected coastal areas under the Sendai Art Node Project, such as "Bridge for All," which envisions a creation that function as a bridge across the Teizan Canal.	Ongoing	Sendai Mediatheque (citizen culture project group)
Utilization of sites after Disaster Prevention Collective Relocation	The utilization of sites where Disaster Prevention Collective Relocation occurred are being promoted under private sector leadership creating new attractiveness for the city. Calls for businesses began in FY2017 and 16 businesses have been chosen so far.	Applications accepted regularly	Sendai City (Post-disaster Reconstruction and City Planning Section), and Private Businesses
Other			
Fukanuma Beach Rapport with Water Event	An event to help people develop a close relationship with water to create momentum ahead of the full-scale reopening of Fukanuma Beach, and to identify issues associated with operating the beach.	Ongoing	Sendai City (Tourism Section)
RE: Project	A project for passing on memories from different regions, mainly the eastern coastal regions, by listening to stories that depict the traditional lifestyles of locals living in these regions.	Ended in FY2015	Sendai City (Cultural Promotion Section)
3/11 Omoide Tour	An activity to connect people with the town through their "Omoide (memories)" such as meeting directly, having conversations and exchanging with people who lived in tsunami-stricken areas, with the help of memorable photos taken before the earthquake.	Ongoing	3/11 Omoide Archive

Summary

= For the "regeneration of greenery in the eastern region" and "regeneration of the Teizan Canal", in addition to projects being run through the collaboration of Sendai City, its citizens, and associated groups, initiatives are also underway to utilize sites where Disaster Prevention Collective Relocation occurred.

=For the use of local resources, in addition to efforts associated with the above, including planning for new projects, efforts by through collaboration of government and citizens, such as efforts aimed at reopening beaches, the RE: Project, are being actively pursued.

1 [2] Materializing Memories and Experiences

* The direction of initiatives are listed on Sendai City Disaster Reconstruction Memorial Committee Report, pp. 7-8 (December, 2014)

Major associated projects

*This document is a partial list of associated projects and is not fully comprehensive.

Project Name	Project Overview	Status of Implementation	Implementing Body
Developing sites and monuments to mourn the victims and affected areas			
Regional monuments	Regional monuments have been installed in six areas: Nakano, Minami Gamo, Shinhama, Arahama, Eastern Rokugo, and Fujitsuka. For the purpose of passing on memories of the earthquake, and for mourning and praying for the repose of the souls of those who lost their lives, these monuments engrave the local histories and lifestyles that were washed away by the tsunami.	Installation completed in FY2018	Sendai City (Post-disaster Reconstruction City Planning Section and Wakabayashi-ku Local Community Planning Section)
Preserving ruins where visitors can comprehend the destructiveness of tsunamis			
Maintenance and operation of earthquake ruins	The damaged Sendai City Arahama Elementary School and house foundations in the Arahama area are being preserved and put on exhibit as earthquake ruins that convey the destructiveness and power of the tsunami.	Construction completed in FY2019	Sendai City (Post-disaster Reconstruction City Planning Section, and Disaster-Resilient and Environmentally-Friendly City Promotion Office)
Maintaining archives that carry the feelings of each individual citizen			
Preservation of official earthquake-related documents	Maintains the "Sendai City Archives (provisional name)," a facility for storing historical official documents including official earthquake-related documents.	Ongoing	Sendai City (Documents and Legal Proceeding Section)
Great East Japan Earthquake media filing project	Photos and other records taken by Sendai City have been collected and organized for publication on the City's website under the "Photo Archive of the Great East Japan Earthquake: Miracles of Restoration in Sendai "	Ongoing	Sendai City (Public Relations Section)
Compilation of magazines that documents the earthquake disaster and reconstruction efforts	Compiled an earthquake disaster chronological magazine, earthquake disaster reconstruction five-year chronological magazine, and a chronological magazine for city citizens.	Completed in FY2017	Sendai City (Disaster-Resilient and Environmentally-Friendly City Promotion Office)
Document rescue activities	Rescues, preserves, and provides temporary storage for historical materials and cultural properties damaged by the earthquake.	Ongoing	Sendai City (Museum)
Compiling of earthquake archives by Sendai City Museum	Creates, exhibits, and rents out panels that convey the state of cultural property damage caused by the earthquake, and the history of areas that were hit by the tsunami, as well as the topographical changes created in these areas by the tsunami.	Ongoing	Sendai City (Museum)
Disaster ethnography survey on Sendai City staff	Interviews of the experiences of those who were Sendai City employees at the time of the earthquake disaster, which featured hardships they endured, creative solutions they devised, and lessons learned due to such information not being published in official reports, were recorded and utilized.	Ongoing	Team Sendai (City staff volunteers), university, Sendai City (Disaster-Resilient and Environmentally-Friendly City Promotion Office)

Project Name	Project Overview	Status of Implementation	Implementing Body
3/11 Earthquake Library	The Library collects a wide range of materials from the time of the earthquake to the present, such as books, newspapers, and administrative materials related to the earthquake.	Ongoing	Sendai City (Sendai City Library)
Center for Remembering March 11	The Center collects videos and other materials recorded by citizens, and disseminates and utilizes them through various methods and expressions. Exhibitions of materials are carried out by using collected records, and includes the "Starry Sky and Roads" exhibition and film screening, "First Meal after the Earthquake", a participatory exhibition (collaborative project with 3/11 Omoide Archive), and fixed point observations. The Center also supplies DVDs to the audiovisual library.	Ongoing	Sendai City (Lifelong Learning Section), Sendai Mediatheque (Sendai Cultural Foundation)
Tohoku Regional Development Bureau, Earthquake Memorial Museum	Digital archive of the earthquake disaster run by the Tohoku Regional Development Bureau	Ongoing	Tohoku Regional Development Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
Great East Japan Earthquake Archive Miyagi	Digital archive built by Miyagi Prefecture. Digitalizes and publishes administrative materials, photographs, and booklets, etc. related to the earthquake on the web.	Ongoing	Miyagi Prefecture (and collaborating municipalities)
Michinoku-Shinrokuden	Digital archive of the earthquake disaster run by Tohoku University	Ongoing	Tohoku University
Kahoku Shimpo Earthquake Archive	Digital archive of the earthquake disaster run by Kahoku Shimpo	Ongoing	Kahoku Shimpo Publishing Co.
3/11 Omoide Archive	An archive that works in collaboration with citizens under the theme "Starting from 3.11, archiving the memories of towns and people." Organized the 3/11 fixed-point photography project and 3/11 Omoide tour.	Ongoing	3/11 Omoide Archive
Establishing centers that will continue to pass on memories and experiences of the earthquake.			
Sendai City's archive center	Currently under consideration along with the City Center Earthquake Memorial Center.		
Media Station, NHK Sendai Broadcast Station	News about the Great East Japan Earthquake, programs related to the earthquake, and VR images, etc. on public display at the company building	Ongoing	NHK
Miyagi Cooperative Great East Japan Earthquake Learning and Reference Room	Puts on exhibitions and video screenings to show the state of damage, as well as Miyagi Cooperative's support for disaster-affected people, and its restoration and reconstruction efforts.	Ongoing	Miyagi Cooperative
Various means of communication			
Citizen Center lectures	Organizes sessions to convey memories through various methods such as musicals, facility tours, and lectures.	Ended in FY2019	Sendai City (Aoba-ku Chuo Shimin Center)
Recitation drama "Passing on Memories of the Earthquake"	A recitation drama based on the booklet "Passing on Memories of the Earthquake," a summary of experiences of 13 people affected by the tsunami.	Regular events ended in FY2017, and future events will be held on an irregular basis.	Sendai City (Wakabayashi-ku Chuo Shimin Center)

Project Name	Project Overview	Status of Implementation	Implementing Body
Miyagino Ward Cultural Center Earthquake Reconstruction Exchange Project "Your Thoughts, and their Forms"	Organizes reading sessions, screenings, concerts, and disaster preparedness games, etc. to create new connections and places to discuss everyone's thoughts and to not let memories of the earthquake disaster fade away.	Ongoing	Sendai City (Miyagino-ku Cultural Center, Miyagino-ku Local Community Planning Section), and various organizations
Great East Japan Earthquake Archive Storyteller Symposium "Katari Tsugi (Passing Our Stories On)"	This is an event for passing on the memories of the earthquake based on records compiled in the Michinoku-Shinrokuden; records kept by those who experienced the Great East Japan Earthquake. Held annually since March 2012	Ongoing	Tohoku University
Publication of the "Earthquake Disaster Studies" publication	Has been publishing a magazine that studies the earthquake disaster from various perspectives every fiscal year from 2012.	Ongoing	Tohoku Gakuin University
Tohoku Research-based Art Center	As one of the Sendai Art Node projects, this is a base of activity for artists and civic groups who produce works based on their investigation of local history and resources, and challenges faced by different regions. The Center organizes exhibits such as "A Certain Window" and "Visiting the Field of Stories" that are associated with remembering the earthquake.	Ongoing	Sendai Mediatheque, NOOK, Able Art Japan, and 3/11 Omoide Archive
Sendai / Miyagi Museum Alliance	The booklet "Great East Japan Earthquake and Museums" was published at museums in Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima prefectures, along with panel exhibitions that reflected on the outlines of each of the themes related to the earthquake.	Ended in FY2014	Sendai / Miyagi Museum Alliance (Secretariat: Lifelong Learning Section, Museum, and Sendai Mediatheque)
In addition to the above: Earthquake Library, Center for Remembering March 11, and School for Passing Memories On			
Other			
Special planetarium programs: "With the Starry Sky" and "Farther than the Stars"	Special planetarium programs were produced by the Sendai Astronomical Observatory based on anecdotes related to stars and the earthquake collected from disaster-affected people. These programs are also shown at planetariums nationwide	Ongoing	Sendai Astronomical Observatory
Disseminating information on the efforts of "Women and the Development of Disaster Resilient Towns"	The booklet "Pansy - Things Born on That Day" which conveys the thoughts of women who experienced the Great East Japan Earthquake has been published annually since April 2014. This is being disseminated through participation in the Sendai Disaster Preparedness Future Forum, exhibits at L-Park Sendai, and mini-events, etc.	Ongoing	Sendai Human and Community Foundation, and Sendai City (Gender Equal Opportunities Section)
Bosai (disaster preparedness) Tourism	Programs related to bosai tourism, and providing 360 ° images of disaster-affected areas online.	Ongoing	Miyagi Prefecture, Sendai City (Tohoku Regional Collaboration Promotion Office)
Training related to Reconstruction	Providing training for staff of Sendai City to add depth to their understanding of earthquake disaster reconstruction.	Ongoing	Sendai City (Disaster-Resilient and Environmentally-Friendly City Promotion Office)

Project Name	Project Overview	Status of Implementation	Implementing Body
Creating a program for sharing experiences of staff of Sendai City	Partnering with universities to set up a mechanism that passes on experiences and lessons learned from the disaster on an ongoing basis by creating training materials that can be integrated into existing training and workplace meeting opportunities, and providing these to each respective section within city government.	Ongoing	Sendai City (Disaster-Resilient and Environmentally-Friendly City Promotion Office)
Website and newsletters	Disseminating information on disaster preparedness and mitigation, and the environment on the website "Disaster-Resilient and Environmentally-Friendly City / Sendai" and the "E-ru" newsletter.	Ongoing	Sendai City (Disaster-Resilient and Environmentally-Friendly City Promotion Office)
Delivering messages at international conferences	Attending international conferences hosted by the United Nations, etc., and disseminating experiences of Sendai City.	Ongoing	Sendai City (Disaster-Resilient and Environmentally-Friendly City Promotion Office)
Sendai Bosai Mirai Forum	Annually held forum that serves as a place where citizens can continually learn and disseminate information on disaster preparedness based on their experiences and lessons learned from the earthquake disaster.	Ongoing	Sendai City (Disaster-Resilient and Environmentally-Friendly City Promotion Office)
10-year project for disseminating earthquake disaster information on a website	A dedicated website was set up to look back and disseminate information on the history of various activities related to recovery, reconstruction and community development over the past ten years since the earthquake.	Ongoing	Sendai City (Disaster-Resilient and Environmentally-Friendly City Promotion Office)
NOW IS.	An informational magazine publishes the progress of reconstruction in Miyagi Prefecture and the "now" of people working toward reconstruction.	Ongoing	Miyagi Prefecture
Installation of tsunami inundation display panels	Setting up signs showing tsunami inundation areas and inundation heights at the actual sites.	Ongoing	Miyagi Prefecture
Tsunami disaster preparedness symposiums	These symposiums are held during the Miyagi Tsunami Disaster Preparedness Month in May, and on the Tsunami Disaster Preparedness Day in November for the purpose of raising awareness of tsunami disaster preparedness.	Ongoing	Miyagi Prefecture
Tsunami disaster preparedness panel exhibition	Exhibitions are widely held at events hosted by various organizations, including permanent exhibitions at the prefectural public relations office.	Ongoing	Miyagi Prefecture
Disaster remembrance 10-year project	Dispatches Municipal staff, fire brigade members, and individuals from women's fire prevention clubs and voluntary disaster preparedness organizations in the areas affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake to municipalities and schools nationwide as narrators to pass on their experiences and lessons learned from the disaster to municipal staff, local residents, and children. Twelve people from Sendai have been nominated (as of FY2020).	Ongoing	Fire and Disaster Management Agency, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

Project Name	Project Overview	Status of Implementation	Implementing Body
Information dissemination at the Seaside Park Adventure Field	Signs are set up in the park showing the conditions at the time of the earthquake. Situations such as when the earthquake hit and the aftermath are recorded and have been compiled into reference materials which are disseminated. Explanations from staff members is available upon request.	Ongoing	Sendai City (Park Management Section), Adventure Playground-Sendai/Miyagi Network
Cherry blossom tree planting in disaster-affected areas	This project involves planting cherry blossom trees at the farthest reach points of tsunamis triggered by the earthquake in order to pass on the memories of the tsunami to posterity. Carried out by multiple private organizations.	Ongoing	See left.



Summary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> = Projects for monument maintenance and preservation of ruins in the eastern coastal area are nearly complete. = A variety of initiatives are being carried out to convey the memories and experiences of the earthquake, such as archiving projects run by the City and other institutions, disseminating information in the tourism industry, publishing informational magazines, and organizing of symposiums. = Issues that should be addressed in the future include how we can ensure linkage between archives, utilize the wide range of collected materials, create opportunities for citizen involvement in larger numbers (including in setting up the city-center facility), and ensure ongoing preservation and public exhibition of pre-existing ruins.

1 [3] Developing strength towards the future

* The direction of initiatives are listed on Sendai City Disaster Reconstruction Memorial Committee Report, pp. 9-10 (December, 2014)

Major associated projects

*This document is a partial list of associated projects and is not fully comprehensive.

Project Name	Project Overview	Status of Implementation	Implementing Body
Promoting cultural and artistic initiatives			
Tohoku Kizuna Festival (successor to Tohoku Rokkonsai)	This festival brings together the prominent summer festivals from the six prefectural capitals of Tohoku. These six prefectures take turns to hold this annual festival whose purpose is to with praying for the repose of those who lost their lives in the Great East Japan Earthquake and reconstruct from the disaster.	Ongoing	Aomori City, Morioka City, Akita City, Yamagata City, Fukushima City, Sendai City (Tohoku Regional Collaboration Promotion Office)
Reconstruction concert	In order to pass on the role that music has played, and its power in the aftermath of the disaster, to posterity, memorial concerts were held on monthly anniversaries of the earthquake, with professional musicians visiting various locations to comfort people from the affected areas through music, and delivering performances imbued with hopes of achieving community reconstruction.	Ongoing	Sendai City (Cultural Promotion Section), Tohoku Center for Rebuilding through the Power of Music
Project for upbringing children through culture and arts	In this project, artists are dispatched to schools, kindergartens, nursery schools, children's centers, etc. with the aim of creating a healthy and safe setting for children, and to contribute to the smooth reconstruction of communities.	Ongoing	Sendai City (Cultural Promotion Section), Sendai Cultural Foundation, regional cultural arts groups
Sendai City Cultural Program	This project was launched after Tokyo was chosen as the host city for the Olympics-Paralympics games. It publicly offered plans for cultural projects that utilize the diverse range of local cultural and artistic resources, and is run in collaboration with Sendai City and citizen culture project groups. One of the entries' themes is "a program that is primarily based in the earthquake disaster and reconstruction."	Ongoing	Sendai City (Cultural Promotion Section), Sendai Cultural Foundation
Message from the 3/11 Literature Museum	After the earthquake, a project was launched for holding exhibits simultaneously at literature museums nationwide, all based on their unique themes. Held every March since March 2013.	Ongoing	Literature museums nationwide such as Sendai Literature Museum
Sendai Mediatheque exhibition project	This exhibition, which was planned by an organization that experienced the earthquake, has the power to reach people both domestically and internationally. Exhibits include "Spiral Coast" (photographer, Rieko Shiga), "Records and Recollections: Walking through the house of Images" (based on records from the Center for Remembering March 11), "Landscape Split in Two" (photographer, Naoya Hatakeyama), "Fumiaki Aono, Monono, Nemuri, Mt. Koshiji, Koe" (artist, Fumiaki Aono), etc.	Ongoing	Sendai Mediatheque (Sendai Cultural Foundation)
Establishing centers for connecting cultural and artistic efforts into the future			
Music hall	Reviews on the development of a music hall, to utilize the capability of culture, which helped reconstruction, into society in one of purposes of its establishment.	Ongoing	Sendai City (Cultural Promotion Section)

Project Name	Project Overview	Status of Implementation	Implementing Body
Creating an environment where people can learn about natural phenomena and disasters.			
Tour of themed exhibits (fieldwork) at the Sendai 3/11 Memorial Community Center	Organizes special exhibitions through fieldwork in the coastal areas and conducts various tours around the coastal areas with city citizens.	Ongoing	Sendai 3/11 Memorial Community Center (citizen culture project group), Sendai City (Disaster-Resilient and Environmentally-Friendly City Promotion Office)
Human resource development			
School for Passing On Memories	Programs for citizens themselves to learn and apply methods to convey their feelings and thoughts as well as to pass on their memories and experiences of the earthquake to future generations. (3/11 Omoide Tour, Memoir-Go Meet That Person, 3/11 Future Conference, Message Board from the City, 3/11 Movie in 60 Seconds, and Let's hold an "Earthquake Memorial" exhibition)	Ended in FY2016	Citizens, private organizations, Sendai City (Citizen Cooperation Promotion Section)
3/11 "Pass On and Prepare" next-gen cram school	A year-round course for coaching mainly students and young members of society for passing on their experiences of the Great East Japan Earthquake, and raising awareness of disaster preparedness.	Ongoing	Media companies, universities, Sendai City, businesses, etc.
Cultivating future leaders in collaboration with universities, etc.	As the number of children and students with no firsthand experience of the earthquake disaster will increase in the future, this activity promotes disaster preparedness education based on an agreement signed by Miyagi University of Education, Sendai City, and the Sendai City School Board.	Ongoing	Sendai City (Disaster-Resilient and Environmentally-Friendly City Promotion Office)
Fukku University Alliance — Human Resources Development and Education for Reconstruction	A human resources development education project to cultivate reconstruction supporters and future leaders. There are 30 courses in 6 subjects ranging from the politics of reconstruction, to economics, sociology, thought, life-building studies, and science and technology that are provided to students and prefecture citizens. The project aims to nurture a basic background of society, and technology, etc. and develop broad perspectives by providing broadly applicable educational content. At the same time, provide on-site training based on visits to actual disaster-affected areas to study their progress of reconstruction for learning about disaster preparedness and mitigation.	Ongoing	The Academic Consortium of Sendai
How to spend our time on March 11			
Sendai City Memorial Service	A memorial service held by the City	Ongoing	Sendai City (Secretariat Section)
Candle Night	This is a memorial service organized by a private group. It was being organized by the Sendai Junior Chamber until March 2017, and the planning committee has been led by local high school students since March 2018.	Ongoing	3/11 Candle Night Planning Committee
HOPE FOR project	Graduates of local elementary and middle schools play a central role in this event which provides a place for former local residents and the general public to look back on March 11. Balloons containing flower seeds are released at the Arahama Elementary School, with musical artists with ties to Arahama delivering performances in the music room.	Ongoing	HOPE FOR project Planning Committee

Project Name	Project Overview	Status of Implementation	Implementing Body
Other			
Tanabata Origami Cranes (Hometown Reconstruction Project)	Children from 184 elementary and junior high schools, special-needs schools, and high schools in Sendai City make Tanabata decorations with handmade paper cranes (co-sponsored by the Sendai City PTA Council, Sendai City Tanabata Festival Sponsorship Association, Narumiya Paper Trading, Co., Ltd., and Fujisaki Co., Ltd., etc.)	Ongoing	Sendai City Board of Education (Education Center)
Sendai edition of disaster preparedness training	Reframed conventional modes of disaster preparedness education, and developed a new guideline for disaster preparedness education in 2011. Actions to promote Sendai's own disaster preparedness education policy have been moving ahead since 2016. Board members created a supplementary reader and a practice guide for disaster preparedness education, and are exploring ways to utilize these. From 2015 to 2020, all city schools were designated as "Schools to introduce Research Promotion Initiative" where details of their actual application were presented. * The presentation for FY2020 was postponed to FY2021 to reduce the risk of COVID-19 infections spreading.	Ongoing	Sendai City Board of Education (Educational Supervision Section)
What We Can Do Now Project	This is a reconstruction support project where organizers work with newspaper readers with a focus on "what we can do" at any given time. Support tourism and disseminate disaster preparedness information in different areas, and provide workshops and classes for elementary and middle school students, etc.	Ongoing	Kahoku Shimpo Publishing Co.
Thinking Table	This is a place where people can come together using tables to resemble blackboards to discuss topics such as earthquake disaster reconstruction, their local communities, and activities for expressing themselves, etc. Philosophy Cafe, Folktales Yuwaza Theater, etc.	Ongoing	Sendai Mediatheque (Sendai Cultural Foundation), collaborators (citizen groups)

Summary

= With respect to the "power of culture and art," reviews are underway on various initiatives and construction of a core music hall. Also, in regards to "opportunities for knowledge and learning," fieldwork is being carried out through the Memorial Community Center's themed exhibitions and such, and human resources development related to memorial events are being organized in collaboration with universities, media companies and other organizations.

= An upcoming challenge with regards to the diverse bodies' initiatives will be creating a setting and structures with collaboration and continuity which enable future generations to further deepen, learn, and have an awareness of the earthquake disaster.

Major associated projects

*This document is a partial list of associated projects and is not fully comprehensive.

Project Name	Project Overview	Status of Implementation	Implementing Body
City-center facility			
City Center Earthquake Memorial Center	The City Center Earthquake Memorial Center Review Committee was established in December 2018. The Committee met on ten occasions in total from Jan 2019 to Oct 2020.	Ongoing	Sendai City (Disaster-Resilient and Environmentally-Friendly City Promotion Office)
Coastal facilities			
Sendai 3/11 Memorial Community Center	Establish and operate a center for passing on the memories and experiences of the earthquake through exhibitions, person-to-person exchanges, and fieldwork, etc. in Sendai, as the gateway to the eastern coastal area.	Development completed in FY2015	Sendai City (Disaster-Resilient and Environmentally-Friendly City Promotion Office), citizen culture project group
Establishment of organizations			
Collaboration with a diverse range of bodies			
With cooperation and sponsorship from the Sendai 3/11 Memorial Community Center	Collaborates with private businesses and other organizations that help pass on memories of the earthquake and the region. 130 cases of cooperation and co-sponsorship from 2016 to 2020 (as of the end of July 2020).	Ongoing	Sendai 3/11 Memorial Community Center (citizen culture project group), Sendai City (Disaster-Resilient and Environmentally-Friendly City Promotion Office)
As described in this document, various projects are being implemented in collaboration with various bodies.			
Accommodating to diversity and change			
Creating methods for passing on experiences			
Other			
Earthquake Remembrance Network Council	This is a council aimed at promoting exchanges, regional revitalization, and enhanced regional disaster resilience by networking reconstruction memorial parks and earthquake disaster remembrance facilities in the three prefectures of Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima.	Ongoing	Tohoku Regional Development Bureau, Aomori Prefecture, Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Fukushima Prefecture, Sendai City
International Research Institute of Disaster Science (IRIDeS), Tohoku University	This was founded as a new research institute to bring together the wisdom of Tohoku University to contribute to the reconstruction and revitalization of the disaster-affected areas, and to promote the world's most advanced research on natural disaster science in cooperation with universities and research institutes in Japan and overseas.	Ongoing	Tohoku University

Project Name	Project Overview	Status of Implementation	Implementing Body
Miyagi Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Roundtable	This is a meeting in which local governments, research institutes, private organizations, businesses, and media companies, etc. take part to share information and results across organizational boundaries.	Ongoing	Tohoku University and Kahoku Shimpou Publishing Co.
Miyagi Cooperative Reconstruction Center	This Center supports initiatives led by residents, with the aim of realizing creative and autonomous communities, following reconstructions.	Ongoing	Miyagi Cooperative Reconstruction Center
3/11 Memorial Network	This is a wide-area network organization that interconnects individuals, groups, and remembrance facilities engaged in passing on the memories of the earthquake mainly in Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima prefectures to support continuing efforts to pass on these memories into the future. The organization promotes activities for passing on these memories based on the pillars of "cooperation/coordination," "planning/evaluation," and "human resources development."	Ongoing	3/11 Memorial Network





Summary

- = In addition to setting up Sendai 3/11 Memorial Community Center and Disaster Ruins Sendai City Arahama Elementary School, a collaborative system is being created by various bodies involved in memorial projects.
- = Issues that should be addressed into the future include collecting the experiences of each citizen, and creating methods for dissemination by integrating intelligence from various bodies domestically and internationally, and forming a core framework.
- = Earthquake memorial projects are being implemented in various forms by many bodies, therefore, it will be important for our city to cooperate with these organizations to create a system for continuing the implementation of projects.


Attachment 2

Status of major memorial facilities associated with disasters and so forth (with the Great East Japan Earthquake): as of the end of July 2020
 * This document is not fully comprehensive, but partially lists facilities that have been or are being established by the national, prefectural, or municipal governments.

(1) Facility name	(2) Address	(3) Installed by	(4) Operated by	(5) Completion date	(6) Purpose, concept, and functions, etc.	(7) Facilities and equipment	(8) Total floor area	(9) Location characteristics
■ Sendai City (reference) Sendai 3/11 Memorial Community Center 	Sendai City	Sendai City	Sendai Cultural Foundation [Entrusted]	Feb 2016 * Fully opened to the public	The purpose of this Center is to organically connect the various efforts to pass on the memories and experiences of the Great East Japan Earthquake and work as a bridge to the future and people around the world . This is a place to come to know and learn about this earthquake disaster, and also serves as a gateway to the coastal areas in the eastern part of Sendai City.	1F: Community Space (earthquake library, etc.) 2F: Gallery (permanent/rotating exhibits), and Studio (conference rooms) Roof: Rooftop garden	906.45 m ²	In the Arai Station on the Sendai Subway Tozai Line
Ruins of the Great East Japan Earthquake Sendai Arahama Elementary School 	Sendai City	Sendai City	Sendai City [Direct management]	Apr 2017 * Opened to the public	The purpose of this Center is to give visitors a chance to realize the force and menace of the tsunami and raise awareness for disaster prevention and mitigation by preserving the devastated school building as it is and exhibiting photographs taken immediately after the disaster.	Outside, 1F and 2F: Photo exhibits of damage from the disaster 4F: Exhibition Rooms (The 3.11 Memories of Arahama, Remembering the Disaster and Preparing for Tomorrow, The History and Culture of the Arahama Area and The Memories of Arahama Elementary School), and Exchange Meeting Room Rooftop	3,226 m ² (Accessible area: 1,205 m ²)	Tsunami-affected area



Status of major memorial facilities associated with disasters and so forth (with the Great East Japan Earthquake): as of the end of July 2020

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<p>■ Sendai City (reference)</p> <p>Ruins of the Great East Earthquake Residential foundations at Arahama district, Sendai City</p> 	Sendai City	Sendai City	Sendai City [Direct management]	Sept. 2019 * Began full service	The purpose of preserving the foundations of buildings such as residences that were once lived in is to convey the lives and memories of the local community which used to be there and the menace of the tsunami of the Great East Japan Earthquake, and raise people's awareness of disaster prevention. Our policy is to keep the landscape eroded by the tsunami and the foundations of destroyed houses untouched as much as possible to allow visitors to see the area just as it was in the time of aftermath.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Six house foundations - Tsunami-scarred topography - Pathway for visitors and parking - Explanatory panels describe the destructiveness of tsunamis, and display photos and testimonies of life in Arahama that has now been lost. 	-	Tsunami-affected area




Status of major memorial facilities associated with disasters and so forth (with the Great East Japan Earthquake): as of the end of July 2020

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(1) Facility name	(2) Address	(3) Installed by	(4) Operated by	(5) Completion date	(6) Purpose, concept, and functions, etc.	(7) Facilities and equipment	(8) Total floor area	(9) Location characteristics
<p>■ Miyagi prefecture</p> <p>Ishinomaki Minamihama Tsunami Reconstruction Memorial Park</p>  <p>Image: by Expert Committee reference material</p>	Ishinomaki City	National government, Miyagi Prefecture, and Ishinomaki City	TBD	End of FY2020 (scheduled)	As a major Reconstruction Memorial Park to mourn and pray for all of the lives lost in the disaster in not only Miyagi prefecture but all regions affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake, this place will also be a center of Japan, which cannot avoid natural disasters of tsunamis, for passing down the memories and lessons learned from this disaster in collaboration with other devastated areas. Furthermore, this will become a symbol of reconstruction after the Great East Japan Earthquake by involving a large number of people, establishing connections and developing bonds with them through the construction of the park in the former urban area.	Core facilities, open space for mourning, place of prayers, evacuation mound, wetland/swamp/pond, open multipurpose space, reconstruction/reuse of Shojinbori moat, pre-earthquake streets repurposed as park trail	-	Tsunami-affected area
<p>Ishinomaki Minamihama Tsunami Reconstruction Memorial Park</p> <p>Exhibits related to the earthquake disaster oral tradition at the core facility of the Park</p>  <p>Image: From the Miyagi Prefecture website</p>	Ishinomaki City	Miyagi Prefecture	TBD	End of FY2020 (scheduled)	The concept of the exhibits is to be "A place for conveying memories to the future to protect precious lives." By introducing the situation of devastation caused by the disaster and their reconstruction situation in each part of the prefecture, we aim to be a gateway to the affected areas and facilities related to the earthquake.	- Exhibit space - Theater room * Exhibition facilities at core facilities built by the national government	Approx 800 m ² (Exhibit area)	Tsunami-affected area



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<p>■ Miyagi prefecture</p> <p>Former Kadowaki Elementary School (Earthquake disaster ruins)</p> 	Ishinomaki City	Ishinomaki City	TBD	In FY2021 (scheduled)	A part of the elementary school building damaged by the tsunami and tsunami fire was preserved up to the 3rd floor (the front entrance area was primarily preserved, and both ends of the school building were partially removed). This facility is positioned as the main facility of the "earthquake memorial area," maintaining a continuity with the adjacent Ishinomaki Minamihama Tsunami Reconstruction Memorial Park and Mt. Hiyori.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Main school building (earthquake ruins) - Observation building (tour of the main school building) - Special classroom building (exhibit facility) - Gymnasium (exhibits, an office, and exchange facilities) - Playground (parking, and tree-planting, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Observation building (400.39 m²) - Special classroom building (1,351.86 m²) - Gymnasium (1,220.15 m²) - Main school building is off limits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tsunami-affected area - Land adjacent to the Reconstruction Memorial Park
<p>Former Okawa Elementary School (Earthquake disaster ruins)</p> 	Ishinomaki City	Ishinomaki City	TBD	Mar 2021 (scheduled)	The entire school building is to be preserved, and its surrounding areas will be maintained to serve as places of commemoration and mourning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Main school building, etc. (earthquake ruins) - Open space (playground reconstruction, and tree-planting, etc.) - Administration building (exhibits, and office) - Parking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Administration Building (299.70 m²) - Main school building and other buildings are off limits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tsunami-affected area
<p>Ruins of the Great East Japan Earthquake, Kesennuma City Memorial Museum</p> 	Kesennuma City	Kesennuma City	Administration and operation group of the Ruins of the Great East Japan Earthquake Kesennuma City Memorial Museum, and Kesennuma City	Jan 2019	At the time of the earthquake, the tsunami reached the 4th floor of the school building, and a car that was washed up can still be found in the building. The school building has been preserved in the state of the time of the disaster.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Earthquake ruins (Among other facilities, an elevator was installed for viewing parts of the south building, which was submerged up to the 4th floor, and the roof area.), and Memorial Museum (video theater, exhibit rooms, lecture room, seminar room, experience/exchange hall, etc.) 	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tsunami-affected area



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<p>■ Miyagi prefecture</p> <p>Rias Ark Museum of Art</p>  <p>Photo: From the museum website</p>	Kesennuma City	Miyagi Prefecture	Kesennuma and Motoyoshi Wide Area Administrative Association	Apr. 2013 (earthquake disaster exhibits)	(Earthquake disaster exhibits) This Museum is positioned to be "stimulation", which helps people speak about memories of the earthquake that have remained untold. This place is expected to not be just for viewing materials, but for evoking one's own memories of the earthquake, and to be a space to meet and talk with each other.	Themed exhibit room (earthquake exhibits) / arc gallery / regional gallery / theater / shops / restaurant * Earthquake exhibits consist of "photos of disaster-affected sites," "disaster-damaged objects," "keyword panels," historic materials," etc.	4,601 m ² (Of which earthquake disaster exhibits occupy 365 m ²)	- Hill overlooking Kesennuma bay
<p>The Natori City Earthquake Recovery Reconstruction Museum</p> 	Natori City	Natori City	Natori Tourism Association (designated administrator)	May 2020 * Opened to the public	The purpose of this Museum is to pass on the memories and lessons learned from the Great East Japan Earthquake to future generations, and to foster awareness of crisis and disaster prevention without letting the memories of the disaster fade away. In addition to exhibits and videos which visitors can learn about the time of the earthquake and memories of its reconstruction, the Museum provides programs for passing down the memories of the earthquake and disaster prevention education through exchanges between citizens, visitors and various related groups to support the cultivation of human resources who will be responsible for building resilient communities.	- Exhibit space - Theater room - Community space	295 m ²	- Tsunami-affected area - On the premises of the river disaster prevention station of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (Provided with a flood control warehouse, the site functions as a flood control center in the event of a disaster)


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<p>■ Miyagi prefecture</p> <p><In Higashi-Matsushima City Reconstruction Memorial Park of the Great East Japan Earthquake></p> <p>Earthquake Reconstruction Memorial Museum</p> <p>Memorial Square</p> <p>Earthquake ruins (former Nobiru station platform)</p> 	Higashi Matsushima City	Higashi Matsushima City	Okumatsushima Public Corp. [Entrusted]	Oct 2016	We have built a Memorial Park and installed a memorial monument, with an earthquake ruins positioned at the center (former Nobiru station platform on the JR Senseki Line), as a place for mourning and praying for the repose of all those who perished in the disaster and passing down the memories and lessons learned from the earthquake to future generations. In addition, the Earthquake Reconstruction Memorial Museum—repurposed by renovating the former Nobiru station building on the JR Senseki Line that was damaged in the Great East Japan Earthquake—features exhibits of what went on at the time of the earthquake and how the reconstruction process is.	Memorial Square/ earthquake ruins / earthquake reconstruction memorial museum * Functions of the memorial museum 1F: Information counter for the facility and surrounding areas 2F: Exhibit space (Exhibit of photo panels showing damages in Higashi Matsushima City, and recovery and reconstruction processes, and screening of earthquake archive videos)	Earthquake Reconstruction Memorial Museum: 803 m ²	- Tsunami-affected area - Use of the former Nobiru station building
<p>Earthquake Ruins Nakahama Elementary School</p>  <p>Photo: From the Yamamoto Town website</p>	Yamamoto Town	Yamamoto Town	Yamamoto Town (directly managed)	Sept 2020 * Opened to the public	The purpose of this facility is to keep our memories of the Great East Japan Earthquake from fading away, and raise awareness of disaster prevention by passing down our experience of the enormous damage caused by the tsunami, and the conditions at evacuation shelters.	Earthquake ruins (damaged school building) - Administration Building - Memorial square - Earthquake monument	2,310 m ² (Of which roughly 835 m ² is open to visitors)	Tsunami-affected area



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<p>■ Miyagi prefecture</p> <p>Earthquake Ruins Former Onagawa Koban</p>  <p>Photo courtesy of Onagawa Town</p>	Onagawa Town	Onagawa Town	-	Feb 2020	While passing down information on the extent of damage from the Great East Japan Earthquake, this facility consciously emphasizes messages of "reconstruction" which describe how people have endured great hardships to create their communities all through the ages, instead of a negative image.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explanatory panels for ruins - Tour pathway (slope) - Panel exhibit of developments in the town from the time of the earthquake to the present 	-	Tsunami-affected area



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<p>■ Fukushima prefecture</p> <p>Fukushima 3.11 Memorial Park</p>  <p>Illustration: From the Reconstruction Memorial Park Facilities Layout Plan</p>	Futaba Town Namiie Town	National government Fukushima Prefecture	TBD	TBD	This Park will be constructed for the purpose of mourning and praying for the repose of all those who were sacrificed in the Great East Japan Earthquake, passing down the memories and lessons learned from the earthquake disaster, and sending out messages of determination for reconstruction domestically and internationally. The Park will be built on a plot of land saddling the towns of Futaba and Namiie (Nakano-Morotake district)	A national mourning and memorial monument will be built in the Park (constructed by the national government). Trails will be constructed to make the best use of the park function for a disaster tradition with the adjacent Memorial Museum, and will preserve a “reminders of a village” for passing down the memories of the earthquake .	-	Tsunami-affected area
<p><Adjacent to Fukushima 3.11 Memorial Park></p> <p>The Great East Japan Earthquake and Nuclear Disaster Memorial Museum</p> 	Futaba Town	Fukushima Prefecture	Fukushima Innovation Coast Framework Promotion Organization	Sept. 2020	To pass down and disseminate records and lessons learned from this unprecedented complex disasters across national borders and generations [Basic principle] [1] Pass down information to the future and share it with the world [2] Disaster prevention and mitigation. [3] Contribution to rapid reconstruction [Main operations] [1] Collection and preservation [2] Investigation and research. [3] Exhibits and presentations [4] Seminars	- Exhibit area (1,700 m ²) - Seminar room (up to 120 people) - Storage room etc.	Approx 5,200 m ² (Three stories above ground)	- Tsunami-affected area - Former lifting preparation area of evacuation order (Lifted on March 4, 2020)



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<p>■ Iwate prefecture Takatamatsubara Tsunami Reconstruction Memorial Park</p>  <p>Illustration: From reference material for the 3rd Expert Committee</p>	Rikuzentakata City	National government, Iwate Prefecture, and Rikuzentakata City	TBD	Initial service will open in FY2021 (scheduled)	Built at the site where the miracle pine tree remained standing after the tsunami, with the basic principle of "To mourn and pray for the repose of those who lost their lives, to pass down the lessons learned from the earthquake disaster to future generations and how reconstruction efforts have proceeded, superimposing those efforts onto the revitalization of Takatamatsubara."	The Park will have a national mourning and memorial monument, a major roadside station "Takatamatsubara" (including the Iwate Tsunami Memorial Museum and regional development facilities), athletic facilities (Takatamatsubara Park Disaster Recovery), the miracle pine tree, TAPIC 45, and the Kesennuma Middle School ruins, etc.	-	Tsunami-affected area
<p><Takatamatsubara Tsunami Reconstruction Memorial Park> Iwate Tsunami Memorial Museum</p>  <p>Photo courtesy of Iwate Tsunami Memorial Museum</p>	Rikuzentakata City	Iwate Prefecture	Iwate Prefecture [Direct management]	Sept. 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disseminate the facts and lessons learned from the Great East Japan Earthquake to the world and future generations. - Communicate how people are working towards construction and their feelings of gratitude. - Developed as a facility which functions as a gateway to the Sanriku coastal area. - Utilize outdoor earthquake ruins as real-life exhibits of damage caused by the earthquake 	Permanent exhibits (entrance, and zones 1-4) * Entrance and zone 4 to be shared with other park facilities. * Adjacent to roadside station	Exhibit area: 1,155 m ²	Tsunami-affected area



Status of major memorial facilities associated with disasters and so forth (other disasters): as of the end of July 2020

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(1) Facility name	(2) Location	(3) Installed by	(4) Operated by	(5) Purpose, concept, and functions, etc.	(6) Facilities and equipment	(7) Admission	(8) Total floor area	(9) Location characteristics	(10) Remarks
<Exhibit facilities themed on natural disasters>									
■ Mt. Unzen-Fugendake eruption (1990-1996)									
Mt. Unzen Disaster Memorial Hall Gamadas Dome (Opened 2002)	Shimabara City	Nagasaki Prefecture	Designated administrator: Mt. Unzen Disaster Memorial Foundation	To pass down the experience of the Mt. Unzen-Fugendake eruption disaster to future generations, and utilize volcanic resources	Permanent exhibits / Theater / Kid's Geopark / Wonder Lab / Geopark information space / Shop / Cafe / Outdoor Memorial Garden, etc.	Adults: 1,050 yen Junior and senior high school Students: 740 yen Elementary school children: 530 yen	5,904 m ²	Land was reclaimed using earth and sand from the eruption.	- Visitors in 2019: Approx. 203,000 (of which approximately 169,000 were charged admission and 34,000 were admitted free of charge) - The exhibit is divided into a transmission zone (for learning about real-life conditions and threats caused by volcanic disasters, the progress of reconstruction efforts, and the gifts of volcanoes), and a learning zone (for learning about a wide range of topics on volcanoes and disaster prevention through experience programs).
Photo: Retrieved from the facility's website 									
Ruins of the Former Onokoba Elementary School Building (Opened 1999)	Minamishimabara City	National Government Minamishimabara City (formerly Fukae Town)	Land and building jurisdiction: National Government Facility maintenance and administration: Minamishimabara City	This elementary school was completely destroyed out by a massive pyroclastic flow. Although there was no loss of human lives at this school, it is being preserved as a ruins of the pyroclastic flow to pass down the threat of natural disasters the dread they impose.	School building (viewed from outside a fence) * Panel exhibits and video screenings are held in the adjacent "Onokoba Mudslide Prevention Miraikan" (under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism).	Free of charge	-	Base of Mt. Unzen-Fugendake	Visitors in 2019: 23,827 *Onokoba Mudslide Prevention Miraikan admissions
									



Status of major memorial facilities associated with disasters and so forth (other disasters): as of the end of July 2020

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<p>■ Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake (Jan 17, 1995)</p> <p>The Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake Memorial Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution (West wing opened Apr 2002 / East wing opened Apr 2003)</p>  <p>Photo: Courtesy of the facility</p>	Kobe City	Hyogo Prefecture	Designated administrator: Hyogo Earthquake Memorial 21st Century Research Institute	The purpose of this center is to pass on the experience of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake and the importance of disaster prevention to future generations, and disseminate knowledge and technology related to disaster prevention.	4F Relive the Earthquake / 3F Earthquake Memories / 2F Disaster Management & Mitigation Activities / Heart Theater / Guidance Rooms / Library/ Restaurant / Museum shop, etc.	Adults: 600 yen Elementary to senior high school students: Free of charge	18,755 m ²	New city center in eastern Kobe (HAT [Happy Active Town]) Site of a former steel plant was developed as a model reconstruction district after the earthquake.	- Visitors in 2019: Approx. 470,000 (Closed from Mar 3 to May 31, 2020 to prevent the spread of COVID-19 infections) - July, 2020 to Mar, 2021: Exhibits on 3F of the east wing are under renovation.
<p>Hokudanshinsai Memorial Park Nojima Fault Preservation Museum (Opened Apr 1998)</p>  <p>Photo: Courtesy of the facility</p>	Awaji City	Former Hokudanchō (presently Awaji City)	Hokudan Co., Ltd. (Semi-public sector)	The Nojima fault that appeared in the Hyogo Nambu Earthquake is preserved in situ to convey the destructiveness and threat of earthquakes, and the importance of preparations against disasters.	Fault preservation hall / Earthquake simulation hall / Damaged house / Active fault lab / Seminar house / Restaurant / Local product hall / Monument	Adults: 730 yen Junior and senior high school students: 310 yen Elementary school children: 260 yen	2,815 m ² (Fault preservation building)	On the Nogami fault	Visitors in 2019: 122,583



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<p>■ Chuetsu Earthquake (Oct 23, 2004)</p> <p>Nagaoka Earthquake Disaster Archive Center Kioku Mirai (Opened Oct 2011)</p>  <p>Photo: Retrieved from the facility's website</p>	Nagaoka City	Chuetsu Organization for Safe and Secure Society	Chuetsu Organization for Safe and Secure Society (commissioned by Nagaoka city)	This is an archival center for accumulating and disseminating lessons learned and findings from the Chuetsu Earthquake.	Aerial photography of the disaster area / Theater / Multipurpose hall / Book area	Free of charge	700 m ²	Nearby Nagaoka station	Visitors in 2019: 12,488
<p>Ojiya Earthquake Disaster Museum Sonaekan (Opened Oct 2011)</p>  <p>Photo: Retrieved from the facility's website</p>	Ojiya City	Chuetsu Organization for Safe and Secure Society	Ojiya Industrial Development Center (Subsidized by Ojiya City)	This is a facility for passing down the experience of this earthquake, and providing disaster prevention education and training.	3D x 4D disaster theater / Zone for learning about damage, evacuation, recovery, reconstruction, and disaster prevention / Earthquake motion simulator / Disaster prevention lecture rooms A-D / Exhibit of relocated temporary housing used at the time	Free of charge (Some experience programs may be charged)	929 m ² (Expanded in 2017)	In Ojiya City (10-minute drive from station)	- Visitors in 2019: 19,138 - Exhibit and each room is displayed in chronological order from the moment the earthquake hit (from disaster striking to evacuation and restoration/reconstruction)



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<p>■ Chuetsu Earthquake (Oct 23, 2004)</p> <p>Kawaguchi Kizunakan (Opened Oct 2011)</p>  <p>Photo: Retrieved from the facility's website</p>	Kawaguchi, Nagaoka City (former Kawaguchi Town)	Chuetsu Organization for Safe and Secure Society	NPO Kurashi Support Echigo Kawaguchi (Commissioned by Nagaoka City)	The function of this facility is to communicate the "bonds" discovered between people through the earthquake.	Kizuna Counter / History of reconstruction (timeline) / Observation terrace * Visitors can browse townspeople's experiences of the earthquake using the iPads provided on the table.	Free of charge	150 m ²	- In a renovated center house of a golf course owned by the town (at the time). - In Kawaguchi Sports Park	- Visitors in 2019: 7,190 - The main purpose of this facility is to be a hub for person-to-person exchanges.
<p>Yamakoshi Reconstruction and Exchange Hall Orataru (Opened Oct 2011)</p>  <p>Photo: Courtesy of the facility</p>	Nagaoka City (former Yamakoshi Village)	Chuetsu Organization for Safe and Secure Society	NPO Chuetsu Disaster - Prevention Frontier (Commissioned by Nagaoka City)	This is a facility for informing people of daily life in the mountains (culture and livelihoods) rebuilt after the earthquake, while also functioning as a regional business hub.	Exhibit space / Terrain model theater / Reproduction of a temporary meeting place / Large hall / Exchange space	Free of charge	Approx 1,100 m ²	In the renovated former Yamakoshi Kaikan (next to the Yamakoshi branch of Nagaoka City).	- Visitors in 2017: 39,074 - Dec 2018 - Mar 2019: Exhibit under renovation work (completed)


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<p>■ Chuetsu-oki Earthquake (Jul 16, 2007)</p> <p>Kashiwazaki Citizens Activity Center</p> <p>Chuetsu-oki Earthquake Memorial Machikara (Opened Nov 2015)</p>  <p>Photo: Courtesy of the facility</p>	Kashiwazaki City	Kashiwazaki City	Chuetsu Organization for Safe and Secure Society	The purpose of this Center is to foster the history and culture, and citizen power of Kashiwazaki, and to pass down the lessons learned from the earthquake.	Exchange activity room / Our town development documentary / Chuetsu-oki earthquake information room / Chuetsu-oki earthquake underground theater	Free of charge	Approx 1,200 m ² (of which 123 m ² is space dedicated for memorial facilities)	In the renovated former public assembly hall, a national tangible cultural property.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visitors in 2019: 29,412 - Built together with a city citizens' activities support facility.
<p>■ Kumamoto Earthquake (Apr 2016)</p> <p>Kumamoto Earthquake Museum (Gallery-style field museum concept)</p>  <p>Illustration: Courtesy of Kumamoto Prefecture</p>	Kumamoto Prefecture	-	-	The aim of this project is to create a "gallery-style" field museum that will enable visitors to broadly explore earthquake faults, damaged buildings, and other earthquake ruins as well as other locations such as sites' providing information on the Kumamoto Earthquake of 2016.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Core centers" to be developed by the prefectural government from a wider perspective (Prefectural Disaster Prevention Center, and former Tokai University Aso Campus), and "regional centers" developed by municipalities to disseminate information from their respective perspectives, etc. - Earthquake ruins, etc. (tangible and intangible) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The "Kumamoto Earthquake Museum Basic Plan" was formulated in Sept. 2019 and work is underway to create a gallery-style field museum where visitors can tour connected tourist destinations and facilities devastated by the Kumamoto Earthquake in conjunction with 58 earthquake ruins spread out over a wide area. Core centers are being developed by Kumamoto Prefecture, and regional centers developed by eight associated municipalities based on their respective perspectives. - The basic design for experience/exhibition facilities to be built as a part of the prefecture's core centers (former Tokai University Aso Campus) began in March 2020. Scheduled to open in FY2023. - Completed the preservation of earthquake ruins (Building 1 of the former Tokai University Aso Campus and surface earthquake fault) in March 2020 and opened to the public on August 1 of the same year. 			


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<Exhibit facilities themed on wars, terrorist attacks, and other compound events>									
■ Great Kanto Earthquake (1923), and Tokyo Air Raids (1945)	Tokyo Metro	Tokyo Metro	Tokyo Irei Kyokai	This Reconstruction Memorial Museum was built to pass down to posterity, the devastation caused by the Great Kanto Earthquake, and permanently commemorate the major joint undertaking for reconstruction of the scorched city of Tokyo, by public and private sectors. It is also an ancillary facility to the Tokyo Metro Memorial Hall that enshrines the ashes of the earthquake victims.	1F: Great Kanto Earthquake Exhibit 2F: Great Kanto Earthquake Exhibit + Tokyo Air Raids Exhibit Exhibits associated with the Tokyo Air Raids also are displayed here as the ashes of air raid victims were collectively enshrined in the Memorial Hall in 1951. (All exhibits are composed of panels, remainders, and referential materials from the time)	Free of charge	1,177 m ²	Place where roughly 38,000 residents perished during the Great Kanto Earthquake (former site of the army clothing depot)	- Visitors in 2019: 31,088 - Oct 2017 - Mar 2019: Renovation (for seismic resistance, equipment, etc.) - Aug 2019 - Aug 2020: Exterior renovation (roof and walls, etc.)
Tokyo Metropolitan Yokoamicho Park Reconstruction Memorial Museum (Opened 1931)	Tokyo Metro	Tokyo Metro							
									



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<p>■ Atomic bomb attack on Hiroshima (Aug 6, 1945)</p> <p>Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum (Main building opened in 1955 / East wing opened in 1994)</p>  <p>Photo: Courtesy of the facility</p>	Hiroshima City	Hiroshima City	Hiroshima Peace Culture Center	In addition to collecting and displaying personal belongings of atomic bomb victims, photographs and materials showing the devastation of the blast, the Museum also features displays showing the steps of Hiroshima before and after the blast and introduces the state of the nuclear age.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Main building, 2F: Permanent exhibitions and gallery - East wing, 2-3F: (Permanent exhibitions, A-bomb survivor video testimony area) 1F (Museum shop, special exhibition room, information lounge, video theater, Peace Park Visitor's Lounge, kiosk, etc.) B1F Temporary exhibition room library, Peace Memorial Hall, conference rooms) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adults: 200 yen High school students: 100 yen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main building: 1,615 m² / East wing: 10,360 m² 	Near atomic bomb ground zero	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visitors in 2019: Approx 1.76 mil. - Opened on Apr 25, 2019 after full renovation.



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<p>■ Atomic bomb attack on Nagasaki (Aug 9, 1945)</p> <p>Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Museum (Opened 1996)</p>  <p>Photo: Retrieved from the facility's website</p>	Nagasaki City	Nagasaki City	Nagasaki Peace Facility Management Group	In addition to preserving and displaying materials showing the tragedy of the atomic bomb blast, also exhibited are the events that lead up to the bombing and the history of nuclear weapons development.	1F (Library, video area) B1F (Peace study room, shops, tearoom) B2F (Permanent exhibition room, Special exhibition room, storage room)	Adults: 200 yen Elementary school students: 100 yen	7,950 m ²	Near atomic bomb ground zero	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visitors in FY 2019: 692,647 - In Sept 2019, adopted a designated administrator system for areas associated with facility maintenance and administration (software aspects such as operations are managed directly).
<p>National Historic Site Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Site Former Shiroyama National Elementary School Building (Opened 1999)</p> 	Nagasaki City	Nagasaki City	Designated administrator: Shiroyama Elementary School Building Ruins Peace Message Council	A part of the school building blasted by the atomic bomb has been preserved and its interior open to the public. In 2013, the Museum was registered as a national cultural property as "Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Ruins Former Shiroyama National School Building," and it was designated a national historic site as a "Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Ruin" in 2016.	1F and 2F exhibit spaces (Exhibits of scorched wooden bricks showing the devastation of the blast, and sketches depicting classrooms when classes were resumed, etc.) - 3F is off limits	Free of charge	484 m ²	Preserved in the same location where blasted at the time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visitors in 2019: 28,080 - Adopted Designated administrator system from FY2017. - The former Shiroyama National Elementary School was located about 500 meters west of the ground zero, and a corner stairwell of the blasted school building still remains on the premises of Nagasaki City Shiroyama Elementary School. Part of the interior was opened to the public in 1999 based on ideas from Shiroyama Elementary School students and proactive approaches from other organizations such as memorial associations.


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<p>■ Holocaust</p> <p>The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (Opened 1993)</p> 	Washington DC, USA	Federal government	-	A Museum of the Holocaust committed by the Nazi regime. In addition to informative materials and film footage, the Museum displays the clothes worn by people in camps, and footage of the tragic living conditions.	Spaces for permanent and special exhibitions, shops, cafe, etc.	Free of charge	-	Adjacent to the National Mall where monuments and museums are concentrated.	Visitors receive ID card of a holocaust victim at the entrance of the exhibition room. Visitors view the exhibits with the card in hand, which tells the story of each individual —where the person was born, how they have grown, and whether their lives were taken or if they survived.
<p>Memorial to the Murdered Jews of Europe Field of Stelae and Information Centre (Opened 2005)</p> 	State of Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany	Federal government	Foundation	Stelae dedicated to the Jewish victims of the Holocaust. The "Information Centre" is located underground the Field of Stelae.	- Ground level: Stelae plaza - Underground: Information Centre [Exhibits ([0] Overview, [1] Personal diaries/letters, [2] Space of 15 families, [3] Space of names, [4] Space of 220 places) / Information browsing (Portal of memorial facilities in various parts of Europe, survivors' interviews, etc.) / Shop]	Free of charge	-	Near Brandenburg Gate (central Berlin)	- The monument consists of a 19,000 m ² site covered with 2,711 concrete slabs, arranged in a grid pattern and the "Information Centre" located in the basement. - The Memorial is operated by the Memorial to the Murdered Jews of Europe Foundation. - The Foundation also manages the Memorial to Homosexuals persecuted by Nazism, and the Memorial to the Sinti and Roma Victims of National Socialism of an adjacent park. * References: Facility website (https://www.stiftung-denkmal.de/), and Japanese language brochure of the facility

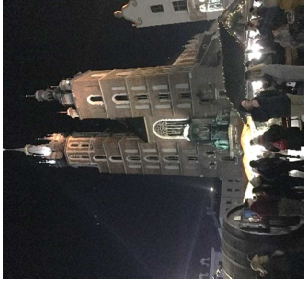

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<p>■ 9/11 Terrorist Attacks</p> <p>9/11 Memorial Museum (Opened May 2014)</p> 	<p>State of New York, USA</p>	<p>Federal government, state of New York</p>	<p>NPO</p>	<p>This Museum was opened for the purpose of remembering and mourning the victims of terrorist attacks on Feb. 26, 1993, and Sept. 11, 2001, and maintaining this place, where many lives perished, as a sacred place for continuing to honor the victims.</p>	<p>Permanent exhibits / Themed exhibits / Testimony recording booth / Auditorium / Shop / Cafe, etc.</p>	<p>\$24 -</p>		<p>Former World Trade Center site</p>	<p>The underground part of the former World Trade Center Twin Towers is the site of the museum. [Its ground-level memorial (two reflective pools) is the site where the names of the victims are engraved].</p>

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<p>■ Other (Messages communicated by various means including audio and panels, etc.)</p> <p>Main Market Square in Kraków, Saint Mary's Basilica Saint Mary's Trumpet Call</p> 	<p>Kraków, Republic of Poland</p>	-	-	<p>Derived from the middle age legend that a trumpet was played to warn people of attacking Tatars, on every hour a trumpet signal is played from the top of the taller of Saint Mary's two towers.</p>	-	-	-	<p>Central square in the old town</p>	<p>The live melody of the trumpet always ends abruptly during the performance, derived from the 12th century legend of a tower guard who quickly noticed that Kraków was under attack from the Tatars and sounded his trumpet immediately to warn the townspeople, however the sound of his trumpet was abruptly interrupted when his throat was pierced by an arrow shot by the Tatars. * References: St. Mary's Cathedral website (http://mariacki.com/), and Polish National Tourist Office website (https://www.poland.travel/)</p>
<p>Blue plaques</p>  <p>Photo: From the English Heritage website ©English Heritage</p>	<p>London, etc., UK</p>	<p>English Heritage</p>	<p>English Heritage</p>	<p>Plaques are placed to link the connections with buildings or places where notable people once lived or historical events occurred.</p>	-	-	-	<p>Plaques roughly 50 cm in size are placed on the outer walls of buildings and other locations to remember the historical connection of houses or places where notable people once lived or historical events occurred. - The blue plaques scheme in London began in 1866. Today, more than 900 nameplates have been installed across the city, and visitors can see them in various locations in the city. - There is also a plaque of Japanese author Natsume Soseki. * References: English Heritage website (https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/blue-plaques/about-blue-plaques/) Material submitted by committee member Ueda at the 9th Sendai City Center Earthquake Memorial Center Review Committee</p>	

Roster of City Center Earthquake Memorial Center Review Committee Members

As of Oct 12, 2020

In Japanese alphabetical order.

Name	Affiliation / Title
Kyoko Ueda	Professor, Faculty of Human Sciences, Sophia University
Chie Endo	Director, Local Community Design Lab
Daisuke Oizumi	Assistant Manager of the Disaster Prevention and Education Section, Assistant Manager of the Sales Department, and Assistant Manager of the Operations Promotion Department under the Sales Division, Kahoku Shimpo Publishing Company
Shosuke Sato	Associate Professor, International Research Institute of Disaster Science, Tohoku University
Yasushi Sato	Former Assistant Director, Sendai Mediatheque
Rieko Shiga	Photographer
Keiichi Noe	Professor Emeritus, Tohoku University
Maly Elizabeth	Associate Professor, International Research Institute of Disaster Science, Tohoku University
Masashige Motoe	Associate Professor, Graduate School of Engineering, Tohoku University

Guidelines for Establishment of City Center Earthquake Memorial Center Review Committee

(Mayoral decision Dec 3, 2018)

(Establishment)

Article 1: The City Center Earthquake Memorial Center Review Committee (hereafter "Committee") is established for the purpose of reviewing the City Center Earthquake Memorial Center (hereafter "Center") based on the opinions of experts, etc.

(Administrative office work)

Article 2: The Committee shall deliberate on the following matters.

- (1) Matters regarding the concept and functions of the Center.
- (2) Matters regarding the coordination and sharing of functions between the Center and surrounding facilities, and other memorial facilities.
- (3) Matters regarding the organizational setup necessary for running the Center.
- (4) Other necessary matters regarding the basic concept of the Center.

(Composition)

Article 3: Members of the Committee shall be appointed by the mayor from among those who have specialized knowledge on philosophy, architecture or earthquake remembrance, or other individuals who the mayor deems appropriate.

2. The term of office for Committee members shall be from the date of commission to the date of the Committee's dissolution.

(Chairperson and Vice Chairperson)

Article 4: One Chairperson and one Vice Chairperson position shall be established, and are to be determined by mutual voting of Committee members.

2. The Chairperson represents the Committee and manages its affairs.
3. The Vice-Chairperson assists the Chairperson, and performs his/her duties as a substitute in the event that the Chairperson encounters a mishap or is absent.

(Meeting)

Article 5: The Chairperson convenes and chairs Committee meetings.

2. The Committee shall not hold meetings without the attendance of a majority of its members.
3. The Chairperson may, when he/she finds it necessary, request the attendance of persons other than Committee members to listen to their views or explanations.

(Dissolution)

Article 6: The Committee shall be dissolved upon completion of its duties.

(General affairs)

Article 7: General affairs of the Committee shall be handled by the Disaster-Resilient and Environmentally-Friendly City Promotion Office at the City Planning Policy Bureau.

(Delegation)

Article 8: Matters that are not stipulated in these Guidelines but are necessary for the operation of the Committee shall be determined by the Chairperson upon consulting with the Committee.

Supplementary provisions

(Implementation date)

1. These Guidelines shall be implemented starting December 3, 2018.

(Revocation of these Guidelines)

2. Revoked on of the day of the Committee's dissolution.