

The Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake Statistics and Restoration Progress

January 1, 2011

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Current as of 1/1/2011
The City of Kobe

THE GREAT HANSHIN-AWAJI EARTHQUAKE STATISTICS

1. Details

- ① Date: 5:46 a.m. January 17, 1995
 - ② Epicenter: the northern part of Awaji Island (N34.36 E135.02)
 - ③ Depth: 16 kilometers below the earth's surface
 - ④ Force: *7.3 on the Richter scale, 6 and 7 on the Japanese scale in different areas
 - ⑤ Ground motion: Vertical and horizontal shaking occurred simultaneously
- * Due to a review by the Meteorological Agency on April 23, 2001, magnitude was adjusted from 7.2

2. Damage

(1) CITIZENS' LIVES

① Victims in Kobe

Dead	4,571 (December 22, 2005)
Missing	2
Injured	14,678 (January 11, 2000)

- 59% of those who died were 60 years old or older.

- Many people died from being crushed by collapsed houses.

(70% died from suffocation or being crushed)

Percentages (of 4,571 casualties) for those over 60 who died and who died from being crushed by collapsed houses are current as of December 22, 2005 (however, the number of casualties who died immediately from suffocation or being crushed is 3,895)

② Evacuees

599 shelters were operating as of Jan. 26, 1995 (peak)

236,899 persons used shelter services on Jan. 24, 1995 (peak)

222,127 evacuees were living in shelters as of Jan. 18, 1995

③ Damage to Public Facilities

Many important public facilities including City Hall and some hospitals were either damaged or collapsed entirely

④ Damage to Educational and Cultural Facilities

- 85% of schools were damaged

- Museums, the older buildings of the central library, the Port Island Sports Center, sake breweries, and the Ijinkan (Historic Foreign Residences) sustained moderate to severe damage

(2) URBAN FUNCTIONS

① Structural Damage to Buildings

(dd/mm/yy)

Fully collapsed 67,421 structures

Partially collapsed 55,145 structures (as of 20/11/95)

② Fire Damage

Completely burned	6,965 structures
Half burned	80 structures
Partially burned	270 structures
Small fires	71 structures

Burned area: 819,108m²

Total fires: 175 (54 fires broke out simultaneously immediately after the quake)

③ Traffic Network

- The Hanshin Expressway Route 3 (Kobe Route) and Route 5 (Wangan Route) collapsed onto the road below
- Traffic was interrupted due to sinking ground, cracks, and collapsed buildings
- Railways were damaged in many places
- Access to Port Island and Rokko Island was interrupted

④ Port Facilities

- Almost all container berths and wharves were inoperable
- The main roads in the harbor area were cut off

⑤ Liquefaction

- Occurred in 2-4 sections of the eastern areas, and on Port Island

⑥ Utilities

- power city-wide failure
- phone 25% failure
- water almost city-wide failure
- industrial water city-wide failure
- gas 80% failure
- sewage of 7 facilities, 2 were at reduced capacity, 1 was inoperable
- refuse all facilities were inoperable

⑦ Parks - 1/3 sustained damage (collapsed structures, cracks, etc.)

⑧ Rivers - 117 sections of class B rivers and 27 sections of regular rivers were damaged

⑨ Mountains - 68 areas required immediate reinforcement

⑩ Total Damage - approximately 6.9 trillion yen

(3) INDUSTRY

① Large Manufacturers

- Many of the large manufacturers in Kobe suffered damage to their main factories and their production lines were interrupted

② Small and Medium-Sized Businesses

- Non-leather shoes - about 80% of factories were damaged
- Sake - 50% of the breweries were seriously damaged

③ Markets, Shopping Arcades

- 1/3 of Kobe's shopping districts and 1/2 of the markets were heavily damaged

④ Tourism, Conventions

- Many facilities used for tourism, accommodation, and conventions were damaged

⑤ Agriculture, Fishing

- Many fishing vessel harbors, farms, and other agricultural facilities were damaged

(4) OTHER

Besides the direct damage mentioned above, the city's residents also suffered a great degree of indirect damage. The long period of residence in evacuee shelters caused mental fatigue, especially in children, disabled persons, and the elderly. The educational function of schools decreased due to shortened hours and the use of school facilities for shelters and temporary housing. People's lives were greatly inconvenienced by the interruption of utility services and congested traffic conditions. The unemployment rate rose drastically following the quake.

As for local industry, the gross production of Kobe has decreased because many companies shifted their operations to their facilities in other regions or decreased their production quantities here. Many container cargoes were diverted to other ports due to the severe damage sustained by the Port of Kobe. The interruption of expressways detrimentally affected not only Kobe's own economy, but also that of the Japanese economy as a whole.

Moreover, the damage from the large volume of debris to be disposed of and the related effects on the environment are serious consequences of the earthquake that will have wide-ranging and various effects.

A Earthquake Victims (revised on December 22, 2005)

(Because the figures are all taken from the respective peak times of each ward, the wards do not add up evenly to the city total.)

	Higashi Nada	Nada	Chuo	Hyogo	Nagata	Suma	Tarumi	Nishi	Kita	Total
Dead	1,470	934	243	556	921	399	26	9	13	4,571
Evacuees (Peak)										
-Shelters	120	74	90	96	79	69	41	16	29	599
-Overnight	60,700	35,000	35,172	26,300	35,347	21,067	6,926	1,777	2,348	222,127
-Daytime	65,859	40,394	39,090	26,300	55,641	21,728	4,747	1,787	2,360	236,899

B Damage to Structures (Fully and partially collapsed figures as of 22/12/95
fully, half, and partially burned figures as of 1/2/96)

	Higashi Nada	Nada	Chuo	Hyogo	Nagata	Suma	Tarumi	Nishi	Kita	Total
Collapsed										
Fully *	13,687	12,757	6,344	9,533	15,521	7,696	1,176	436	271	67,421
Half ♦	5,538	5,675	6,641	8,109	8,282	5,608	8,890	3,262	3,140	55,145
Burned										
Fully	327	465	65	940	4,759	407	1	0	1	6,965
Partially	22	2	17	15	13	9	2	0	0	80
Half	19	94	22	46	61	20	5	1	2	270
Small fires	2	0	8	52	1	6	1	1	0	71

* Fully Collapsed - buildings with damage to principal supporting structures (walls, pillars, beams, roof, stairs) amounting to more than 50% of the current value of the building

♦ Half Collapsed - buildings with damage to principal supporting structures (walls, pillars, beams, roof, stairs) amounting to between 20 - 50% of the current value of the building

NOTE : Prior to follow-up adjustments, the total damaged structures shortly after the quake were as follows:

As of 5/2/95

Fully collapsed 54,949 structures

Half collapsed 31,783 structures

As of 14/4/95

Fully burned 7,061 structures

Half burned 331 structures

THE GREAT HANSHIN-AWAJI EARTHQUAKE RESTORATION PROGRESS

1. Evacuation Shelters, Temporary Housing, Debris Removal

- 1) Evacuation Shelters/Waiting Houses
Evacuation shelters closed on August 20, 1995
Waiting houses were operated through March 31, 1997
- 2) Temporary housing
32,346 units constructed (29,178 in Kobe and 3,168 outside Kobe)
All site rehabilitation completed
- 3) Debris removal (completed by the end of March 1998)
Amount of completed demolition - 61,392 (100%)

2. Permanent Housing

- 1) Targets
Kobe City Emergency Three-Year Plan for Housing Reconstruction (July 1995)
Kobe Housing Restoration Plan (July 1996)
Number of units planned: 82,000
 (new starts: 72,000)
 (already started: 10,000)

Breakdown of new starts	Planned units	(Kobe City)
Public housing	16,000	(10,500)
Specially designated high-quality rental housing	6,900	(5,700)
Redevelopment-related housing	4,000	
Semi-Public Housing *	13,500	
Private housing	31,600 (incl. 4,600 by public subsidy)	
Total	72,000	

* incorporates the Housing & Urban Development Corporation and the Kobe City Housing Corporation

- 2) Present situation
 - ① Orders for municipal housing

	Units planned	4/95-3/99
Public housing	10,500	10,697
Redevelopment-related housing	4,000	4,156
Total	14,500	14,853

- ② Building confirmations filed: 122,013 (2/95-10/10)
- ③ Housing starts: 288,311 (2/95-10/10)

- 3) Rent reduction measures

- ① Public housing: Rent to be reduced depending on size, location, and occupants' income. Further special reductions expected for particularly-low-income families (maximum period of 10 years from moving in: fiscal 1996 - fiscal 2010)
- ② Private rental housing: Rent subsidies from the Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake Restoration Fund (fiscal 1996 - fiscal 2005)

4) Support for private housing reconstruction

- Kobe City Disaster Restoration Special Housing Loan (2/95 – 3/06), Housing Finance Corporation Disaster Restoration Housing Loan (1/95 – 3/06)
- Assistance projects to restore earthquake victims' housing using the Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake Restoration Fund (fiscal 1995 – fiscal 2009)
- Dispatching specialists from the Kobe Housing & Urbanization Personnel Center
- Holding the Kobe Housing Messe (6/95 – 3/98)

5) Earthquake Restoration Housing applications (the number of units to be accepted)

	Oct., 1995	July, 1996	Feb., 1997	Sept., 1997	April, 1998	Oct., 1998	April, 1999	TOTAL
City Housing	816	2,574	3,154	7,455	3,851	1,785	1,179	20,814
Prefectural Housing	383	1,596	1,023	3,363	1,581	726	869	9,541
Housing & Urban Development Corporation	1,064	971	347	1,356	603	--	--	4,341
Kobe City Housing Corporation	71	36	57	60	--	--	--	224
TOTAL	2,334	5,177	4,581	12,234	6,035	2,511	2,048	34,920

3. Land Readjustment Projects in Affected Areas

1) Targets

- ① Land readjustment projects (13 areas)
- ② Urban redevelopment projects (14 areas, 2 of which are designated earthquake restoration areas)
- ③ Projects for high quality housing (79 areas)
- ④ Comprehensive adjustment projects for residential areas (base development model) (5 areas)
- ⑤ Comprehensive adjustment projects for residential areas (model for adjusting densely-populated downtown areas) (8 areas)

2) Current situation

- ① Earthquake restoration land readjustment projects (13 areas, 145.2 ha)
 - Community Redevelopment Councils: 44 councils established

Earthquake Restoration Land Readjustment Projects

	Zone	Area (ha)	Implementation plan approved	First council meeting	Provisional replotting	Final replotting
CITY PROJECTS	Moriminami #1	6.7	9/25/97	12/25/97	3/12/98	2/14/03
	Moriminami #2	4.6	3/05/98	7/07/98	11/25/98	2/14/03
	Moriminami #3	5.4	10/07/99	3/14/00	5/31/00	
	Rokkomichi Station north	16.1	11/06/96	2/06/97	2/28/97	
	Rokkomichi Station west	3.6	3/26/96	8/20/96	11/29/96	7/24/01
	Matsumoto	8.9	3/26/96	8/27/96	11/30/96	12/24/04
	Misuga east	5.6	11/06/96	6/05/97	10/16/97	4/11/03
	Misuga west	4.5	1/14/97	5/20/97	1/08/98	
	Shin-Nagata Station north	59.6	7/09/96	11/29/96	1/20/97	
	Takatori east #1	8.5	11/30/95	7/29/96	8/28/96	2/21/01
Takatori east #2	19.7	3/05/97	7/16/97	9/06/97	3/24/08	
COOPERATIVE	Minatogawa-cho, 1- and 2-chome	1.5	11/07/96	11/30/96	5/14/97	9/12/02
	Kamimae-cho, 2-chome	0.5	12/17/96	1/14/97	9/17/97	12/12/00

② Urban Redevelopment Projects (14 areas, 38.7 ha)

Earthquake restoration urban redevelopment projects (2 areas, 26 ha)

Community Development Councils: 11 established

Rokkomichi Station south area- 5.9 ha

7/97 Commencement of construction on first building

3/04 Completion of all 14 redeveloped buildings in the construction project

9/05 We held an opening event, following completion of the project

Shin-Nagata Station south area- 20.1 ha

3/97 Commencement of construction on first building

As of 1/1/11 Currently, of the approximately 40 buildings in the construction project, 30 are fully complete and 1 are being constructed

Other Urban Redevelopment Projects (12 areas, 12.7 ha) [12 areas completed]

- Shin-Nagata Station front area (city project, 1.5ha)
- Tarumi Station east area (city project, 3.2ha)
- Tarumi Station west area (city project, 2.0ha)
- Maiko Station front area (city project, 0.7ha)
- JR Sumiyoshi Station east area (Housing and Urban Development Corp. project, 1.4ha)
- JR Sumiyoshi Station south area (cooperative project, 0.9ha)
- Sakuraguchicho 3-chome area (cooperative project, 0.6ha)
- Shinkaichi 2-chome, #2 block area (cooperative project, 0.2ha)
- Shinkaichi 6-chome east area (cooperative project, 0.3ha)
- Minatogawa central vicinity (cooperative project, 0.5ha)
- Yuminokicho 4-chome area (cooperative project, 0.6ha)
- Maiko Koen Station north area (cooperative project, 0.8ha)

- ③ Construction of high quality structures. Projects approved in 65 areas. Completed.
- ④ Comprehensive adjustment projects for residential areas
 - Base development model (7 areas)
 - Adjustment model for densely-populated residential areas (12 areas)
- ⑤ Support for joint or coordinated rebuilding projects
Projects approved in 117 areas (5,018 units).
- ⑥ Support for condominium reconstruction
Projects approved in 49 areas (3,665 units). Completed
- ⑦ New Eastern City Center development project (area dubbed "HAT (Happy Active Town) Kobe") -
Land readjustment projects completed on about 75 ha of coastal area in the 120 ha project zone.

Chronology:

- 12/95 Land readjustment projects and urban plans decided
- 02/96 Rezoning and revision of urban plans for the port area and districts
- 06/96 Ground-breaking ceremony
- 11/96 Designation of provisional replots commenced
- 3/98 Opening ceremony held
Tenants move into HAT Kobe Nada-no-hama residential area (first phase-1,310 units) , Kobe WHO Center etc. opened
- 3/99 Tenants move into HAT Kobe Waki-no-hama residential area (first phase-1,229 units)
- 8/99 Kobe Government Office Complex for Disaster Preparedness opened
Tenants move into HAT Kobe Nada-no-hama (second phase-576 units)
- 3/00 Tenants move into HAT Kobe Waki-no-hama (second phase-427 units)
Tenants begin moving into privately developed residential housing
- 4/00 Provisional replot designation completed for district and area-wide readjustment projects
- 3/04 District and area-wide readjustment projects disposal for replotting

Contents: Introduce business and research functions centered around the WHO Center in Kobe.
Introduce international and research functions, and cultural exchange functions.
Supply housing (7,524 units completed)

- ⑧ Sannomiya district plan (5 areas, about 70.6 ha)

Reconstruction: District plan presented or reconstruction planned for about 89% of heavily damaged buildings (as of 1/1/09)

Efforts at and support of recovery

- Create a pleasant urban environment
- Improve the fire resistance and layout of buildings
- Promote deregulation and introduce private finance initiatives

4. Socioeconomic Rehabilitation Assistance and Welfare Programs

1) Socioeconomic Rehabilitation Plan (announced Jan. 14, 1997)

- ① Target: Offer support programs for creating new communities and restoring normal life
- ② New and expanded measures
 - Create neighborhood communities
 - Develop neighborhood community reconstruction projects and promote a "Catch the Spirit Kobe!" campaign
 - Expand support for volunteer activities
 - Build good health
 - Maintain earthquake victims' health (consultations, visits, guidance, etc.), mental health care support projects
 - Reduce medical expenses for low-income families after the disaster
 - Provide the elderly with peace of mind
 - Dispatch living support advisors and distribute meals to senior citizens' homes; dispatch Elderly Household Living Supporters (tentative name) to public housing for earthquake victims, install emergency communications systems in elderly households
 - Measures for children and youth
 - Implement comprehensive measures for supporting children affected by the earthquake, build playgrounds for children, expand special nursing, improve youth development activities
 - Meaningful employment and living assistance
 - Provision of "Independence Aid for Earthquake Victims" (funding project); extend term of special reductions for fixed asset tax; dispatch lifestyle recovery consultants; introduce job opportunity support projects
- ※ The respective measures undertaken in Kobe's Socio-Economic Rehabilitation Plan have been superseded by the Kobe City Restoration Plan Promotion Program

2) Kobe 2010 Comprehensive Civic Welfare Plan (Second Half Activities) (devised February 2007)
Centered on the 'Civic Welfare Restoration Plan' (fiscal 1995-1997) and the subsequent 'Comprehensive Civic Welfare Plan / Second Term Implementation Program' (fiscal 1997-2001), in the aftermath of the earthquake initiatives were undertaken to tackle pressing matters such as restoring welfare standards and expanding services. In particular these initiatives included measures aimed at the short-term re-establishment of citizens' day-to-day life in such areas as securing quake victims health, environmental health, mental health care, temporary housing, support for residents of damaged municipal housing, support for local volunteer activities and support for community redevelopment.

In February 2002 the Kobe 2010 Comprehensive Civic Welfare Plan (fiscal 2002-2010) was devised with the aim of systematically and comprehensively promoting health and welfare based urban development at the start of the 21st century. The idea behind this plan is, in cooperation with the various relevant organizations, to promote a system of urban development based on mutual and self support within the local community, which will cater individually to a wide range of citizens' needs whilst maintaining citizens' dignity and respecting individuals' independence and freedom of choice. As the first half of the plan, which lasted 5 years, has come to an end, a second half plan was devised

to last 4 years spanning 2007 through 2010. Also, to help promote regional welfare, the “Kobe Regional Welfare Plan” was also developed.

- ① Basic aim: Urban development based on exploiting the resources available and utilization of supportable welfare.
- ② Implementing Directives
 - Realizing a supportive welfare system for residents
 - Distribution of easily accessible services
 - Urban development that will also all residents to play an important part
 - Creation of a fresh community feeling
- ③ 7 key projects
 - Citizen based community development, promoting of regional welfare
 - Boost support for child care services (Healthy Kobe-ko 21 Plan) implementation
 - Support to create a safe, stable living environment for the elderly
 - Support for the disabled to maintain a lifestyle within the community
 - Promote a system of ‘universal design’ (urban development designed to make life easy for all members of society)
 - Create a society which respect the rights of residents, hold Kobe UD University lectures
 - Creation of a healthy society (Healthy Kobe Plan) implementation

4. Important Measures

A. Support for the elderly

1. Looking after the elderly

- 76 individuals running the publicly accessible “Healthy Support Center” as well as an extra 46 individuals to strengthen the system of home visits to elderly individuals who are living alone. (as of 4/2010)
- Creation of about 2,400 living assistance residents by the Living Support Association (54 individuals)
- Creation of local support associations (consisting of social workers, volunteers, specialists) to promote an information exchange regarding the elderly individuals lifestyles. (currently 170 areas as of 3/2010)
- Creation of groups such as tea circles and support meetings to provide company and support to elderly individuals. (currently 246 groups as of 3/2010)
- Utilization of Gas Meter Checking service as a way of looking after the elderly. Continuing from its implementation in fiscal 2010 with 535 individuals using the services as of 3/2010
- Creation of “Healthy Support Centers” in areas which have a high density of elderly individuals in order to provide independence and support. Currently 28 areas available to serve as a model as of 4/2010
- Creation of companies that serve to provide an exchange between the elderly as well as to support the development of friendships between them. Currently 132 companies as of 3/2009 ※ As of 2010, integration of the Community Support Group & Nurturing Support Services

2. General support of senile dementia patients

- Implement a care worker dispatch scheme for senile dementia patients (6/2002), set up group homes for patients, (as of 12/1/09 – 80 homes completed with 1,539 patients,), establish Regional Support Centers for comprehensive consultation those coping with Dementia (11/ 2009), support for workers of Dementia Support Training (11,662 individuals as of 2005 - 2009), reinforce patients’ rights system (organize the dispatch of “emotional support” consultants, establish and “emotional support” personnel pool)

B. Facilities for the support of childcare

Established “Childcare Support Center” (3/2002), set up a “Child Support Service”, (fiscal 2002), introduced network liaison conferences (fiscal 2002), creation of regional childcare center “Childcare Room Aiai” in fiscal 2003, Children with Diseases and Recovering from Disease Hospital (2/2003), promote maternal and child health (expansion of postnatal visits plan)(fiscal 2005), home help service for post-natal mothers (fiscal 2005), teenager peer counseling (fiscal 2007), creation of a gathering place industry (from 2005), childcare support service in cooperation with universities (from 2007), dispatch of childcare support helper (from 2009), Kobe Next Generation Nurture Support Action Plan (finalized plan) settlement (2/2010)

C. Support for the disabled to maintain a lifestyle within the community

1. From an independent lifestyle to an independent community life

Distribution of “life coach” models (from 2007 - 2009), allocate transition support services (from 2010), allocate local centers for the support of disabled individuals (14 locations as of 3/2010), management and allocation of independent living support centers (from 2006), creation of group homes and care homes (from fiscal 2002, being used by 326 individuals as of 3/2010), allocation and management of centers to help disabled individuals find employment (from fiscal 1998, currently 4 locations as of 1/2011)

2. Implementations of care support services for disabled individuals

Implementation of in-home care service, serious visit care, and activity care and support systems (86,546 hours used as of 3/2010), short term institutionalization program (337 individuals as of 3/2010, in-home care for disabled adults center management (current 3 locations as of 3/2009), securing life style care business (from fiscal 2006: 1,945 individuals using as of 3/2010), regional activity support center implementation (from fiscal 2006: 17 locations as of 3/2010), disabled children day service expansion (from fiscal 2003: 104 individuals using as of 3/2010), severely mentally disabled children care facility(from fiscal 2000, 1 location), expansion of transport to school system from severely mentally disabled children (96 individuals using as of 3/2010)

D. Kobe Universal Design City promotion

Implement proposals for an urban development workshop aimed at elementary and junior high schools (fiscal 2002); draw up a basic strategy for incorporating ‘universal design’ into the transport system in Kobe (drawn up Nov 2002); further enhance our ‘guide-helper scheme’ for the mentally disabled (fiscal 2003); set up a ‘guide-helper scheme’ for children with severe disabilities (fiscal 2003); draw up an ‘address from the Kobe Universal Design Plaza’ (fiscal 2003) ; recruit for Universal Design Promotion Supporters (4,437 registered as of 01/12/2010); organize a Universal Design Nationwide Competition (August, 2005), start of UD residents lectures (from fiscal 2006), creation of Kobe Universal Design University (from fiscal 2007), UD Supporter On-Site Lecturing Home Delivery Service (from fiscal 2008), Summer Holiday Children UD class (from fiscal 2009)

5. Economic Revitalization

1) Targets

- ① Secure job opportunities through early recovery from earthquake damage
- ② Promote local industries integral to urban restoration
- ③ Create new businesses and encourage growth industries for the 21st century; raise the level of sophistication of the industrial structure
- ④ Promote tourism and convention industry

2) Restoration situation

- ① Manufacturing: Mining & Manufacturing Industrial Production Index (original index) is 81.3% (2009) compared to what it was in the same month in 1994 as of (9/2007 1995=100) 9/2010 = 100.6, 10/2020 = 93.6 (According to the Hyogo Prefecture, Hyogo Residents Policies Division)
- ② Non-leather shoes: According to the Japan Chemical Shoe Industry Association, production volume is 60.5% of what it was in the same month in 1994 (as of November 2010).
- ③ Sake breweries: According to the Nada Brewers Association, shipping figures are 48.6% of what they were in the same month in 1994 (as of October 2010).
- ④ Department stores: According to the Hyogo Prefecture Department Store Association, the sales figures of downtown department stores' are 76.3% of what they were in the same month in 1994 (as of November 2010).
- ⑤ Markets and shopping malls: (As of June 2007)
Number of stores 78.7% Number of employees 89.0% Yearly sales figures 69.1%
(All in comparison to July 1994)
- ⑥ Tourism:
 - Incoming tourists: 30.15 million in 2009 (123.6% increased since 1994)
 - *Kobe Luminarie* – Festival of Light (Dec.2-13, 2010) - about 3.43 million visitors
 - *Kobe Matsuri* (April 2- May 16 2010)- about 1.69 million visitors
 - Major tourist facilities within the city region during Golden Week (Apr 26 –May 5)
(Fiscal 2009-approx. 690,000 people, Fiscal 2010 – approx 690,000 people)

Kobe Biennale 2009 – about 164,434 visitors

3) Emergency measures

- ① Kobe City Disaster Restoration Loan System (ended 7/31/95)
 - Earthquake Restoration Special Emergency Loan: 5,979 cases, ¥94.9 billion
 - Earthquake Restoration Special Unsecured No-Guarantor Loan: 4,129 cases, ¥23.2 billion
- ② Temporary factories: 170 units constructed (time limit for new tenants concluded on 27/6/00)
- ③ Financial assistance results for businesses sharing temporary stores: 35 cases (concluded 7/95).

4) Restoration measures (Devised October, 1997)

- ① Provide necessary assistance in fields where the recovery process is not progressing
- Extend the deferment and repayment periods for Kobe City Earthquake Restoration Special Loans
- Establish loans/finance and business guidance for re-opening businesses (11/1998 – 3/2005)
- Fixed assets and urban planning tax reduction for the sites of rebuilding retail outlets and businesses (fiscal years 1998-2000)
- ② Restoration of existing industry
- Build publicly-operated rental factories (fiscal years 1996-1999)
Name changed to “City of Kobe *Monozukuri* Factory” (1/04)
88 businesses currently operating (as of 12/10)
- Establish a rental assistance scheme for businesses to enter privately operated lease factories (1/1/1998 – 3/31/2004)
- Establish assistance for the promotion of business restoration (to facilitate restoration of small/medium-sized businesses, where finance is used for new equipment, the interest will be subsidized)

- Establish a “Kobe Brand Plaza”
 - 28/4/99 Opened in Kita Aoyama, Tokyo
 - 27/4/02 Re-opened in Daikanyama, Tokyo
 - 15/3/04 Closed
- Proceed with the “Shoe Town Nagata” concept
- Construction commenced on “Shoe Plaza” (16/11/99), opened on 19/7/00; support for the establishment of a display factory etc.
- Creation of the Kitano Meister Garden (temporarily located at the former Kitano Elementary School site). Opened on 11/7/98 (Grand Opening August 2003)
- Provide assistance to shared occupation stores (entrance arches, arcades etc.), assistance for events at shopping malls and retail outlets
 - ③ Nurture new industries and promote international economic exchange
- Set up the Kobe Enterprise Zone (January 1997-March 2008-fiscal 2010) (limit for ordinances has been extended)
 - 374 specified businesses and 6 core facilities approved (as of 1/12/06)
- Creation of the Kobe International Business Center (north building and south buildings)
- Promote the KIMEC (Kobe International Multimedia & Entertainment City) concept
- Shanghai-Yangtze Valley Trade Promotion Project etc.

5) Proposals made by the Recession Policy Council (28/12/98)

- ① Encourage consumption by raising the spirits of the citizens
- ② Inspire business vitality
- ③ Aim to smooth access to funding for small and medium size businesses
- ④ Eradicate concerns regarding employment

6) Proposals made by the Kobe Economic Revitalization Committee (1/19/01)

Target for Kobe's Economic Revitalization: to create a city with entrepreneurial spirit

Target year: approx. 2005

- Creation of an environment to enhance the city's quality

Program

- I Establish a framework in which people can make the most of their talents
 - I -1 Inspire local communities
 - I -2 Seek out, foster and encourage mobility of human resources
- II Establish a framework for the enhancement of innovation
 - II -1 Nurture venture businesses
 - II -2 Create a core of innovative activities
- III Establish a framework for the creation of a city with a culture of attracting people
 - III-1 Create a new market from the global network
 - III-2 Create a prosperous port

6. Port of Kobe

1) Targets

- ① Strengthen function as an international trade port

- ② Improve port services
- ③ Redevelopment of the Port of Kobe
- ④ Promote port development which is environmentally friendly and has close links with citizens

2) Present situation

- ① Port facilities - Reconstruction of all major port facilities completed (mostly between January 1995 and March 1997)
 - Total berths after reconstruction: 170 (not including new berths)
 - New berths: 7
- ② Return of container ships
 - Number of container cargo handled in Kobe versus in 1994: 84.8% (2007), 87.7%(2008) , 77.1%(2009)
 - Foreign trade (Kobe Customs Office, as of November 2010)
 - Exports: ¥409.4 billion (117.5% of same month in 2008)
 - Imports: ¥200.2 billion (104.9% of same month in 2008)
 - Entry of foreign trade ships: 636 (107.4% of same month in 2008)

3) Measures

- ① Maintain a port with up-to-the-minute cutting edge facilities (Hanshin Port International container strategic hub embodiment)
 - High-standard container births capable of handling users' demand thus paving the way for a fully functioning 21st century trade port (taking on the Super Hub Port)
 - Multipurpose births capable of efficiently handling specialized goods such as cars or
 - Ensure smooth access into the port area, enhance port related functions
 - Maintain a hub for exchange and the distribution facilities in line with the latest distribution techniques
- ② Strengthen domestic and global competitiveness
 - Strengthen Port Sales in order to bring in more cargo, in particular import cargo from China, which is expected to increase in the future. Make efforts to attract international air cargo
 - Attract more cargo from western Japan, and thus develop trunk sea routes, making Kobe Port an even more attractive port call.
 - Attract physical distribution related companies, including those from the retail, wholesale and manufacturing industries to cater to the needs of major incoming companies, to the port area to help increase cargo coming through the Port of Kobe
 - Strive to make the port more user friendly, promote measures to lower overall costs, move towards a relaxation of regulations to create a more flexible, adaptable port
 - Bring into effect a mutual interchange system between the Port of Kobe EDI (Electronic Data Interchange) system and the marine cargo customs information system, extend services to realize a 'one-stop service' system, keep up to date with the ever evolving digitization process
 - Promote measures to attract oceangoing passenger vessels (2009: 100 ships 2010: 103 ships)
- ③ Redeveloping the Port of Kobe
 - Enhance the benefits available in Port of Kobe by proceeding with redevelopment aimed at offering a wide range of uses
 - Actively promote a waterfront city center.
- ④ Maintain a safe, attractive port environment

- Maintain a safe, pleasant working environment well-equipped with welfare facilities
- Create a safe port promoting projects that take measures to counter high tides.

7. Promoting Civic Safety

- ① Promote safe urban living
- Enact ordinances to promote safety among the citizens of Kobe (implemented on 1/17/98)
 - Enhance Regional Disaster Preparedness Plan (disaster prevention measures, storm and flood damage prevention measures, disaster preparedness data base, earthquake preparedness manual, and plan for disaster preparedness projects revisions) reform June 2010.
 - Support creation of a Community Tsunami Preparedness Plan (11 communities, fiscal 2002~)
 - Create a guidebook for safety and reassurance in urban planning and housing (6/98)
 - Publish a report on safe urban planning at the ward level (8/98)
 - Formulate a plan for safe urban planning at the ward level (4/99)
 - Publish a guide for safe community activities (6/99)
 - Provide support for the creation of a community safety map (since fiscal 1998)
 - Hold lectures at Kobe Citizens Safe Community Development University (fiscal 1997 – fiscal 2001)
 - Hold disaster community development courses, crime prevention community development courses at the *Kobe Machizukuri Gakkou* (fiscal 2004 ~)
Until fiscal 2003, these courses were held at the “Kobe Citizens Safe Community Development University”
 - Hold seminars on safe urban planning (FY1997-2001)
(As of FY2002, courses on such subjects as safe urban planning, disaster preparedness, crime prevention and community development will be organized as part of the Kobe Urban Planning School’s series of lectures)
 - Kobe City Summer Disaster Prevention University (July-October 2009)
 - Promote studies and research relating to disaster preparedness (foundation studies)
 - Increase disaster preparedness awareness and foster talent (disaster preparedness drills, encourage citizen leaders in disaster preparedness)
 - Convey the earthquake experience to future generations (preservation/creation of earthquake documents and records, preservation/ maintenance of disaster areas)
- ② Form safe living spheres
- Promote the activities of disaster preventive welfare communities
(191 communities established as of 5/08)
Number of drills preformed – 824 (as of fiscal 2007)
 - Cooperate with private facilities
Registration system for cooperating gas stations in large-scale disasters (commenced in January 1999)
- ③ Construct a safer urban infrastructure
- Creation of a Water-Greenery Network (green areas for disaster prevention)
- expand riverside green areas(Sumiyoshigawa, Ishiyagawa, Togagawa, Ikutagawa, Shinminatogawa, Myohojigawa)
 - expand roadside green areas (road maintenance, roadside firebreaks)
 - expand mountain base green areas (creation of Mt. Rokko Green Belt)
 - expand seaside green area
- ④ Strengthen disaster preparation management (strengthen disaster preparedness)
- Strengthen information gathering, processing and distribution capabilities
 - Fire Surveillance Television System (began operations in June 1997)
 - Disaster Management Radio Communication Network (began operations in June 1997)

- create a comprehensive disaster preventive communications network (Kobe Disaster Prevention Network) (began operations in September 1998)
- use of fire helicopter image transmission system (began operations in April 1998)
- installation of simultaneous satellite receivers for emergency information (began operations in August 1998)
- Safety Information Email Service (began operations in June 2005)
- National Alert System (J-Alert) as a governmental earthquake warning and news spreading system (began operations in March 2008)
- Strengthen rescue and emergency medical systems
 - maintenance of equipment, emergency lifesavers, training of citizen lifesavers, special advanced rescue team [Super Eagle Kobe] that began operations in April, 2006
 - CPR qualified citizens – 388,212 individuals as of 31/12/2009
 - Addition of emergency firefighting brigade (9/1995), revision of fire fighting system (4/2004)
- Strengthen fire-fighting capability
 - Reconstruction of disaster agency (6/1997 – Higashi Nada Bureau, 12/1997 – Suijo Fire station, 4/2000 – Chuo ward Fire station)
 - Supplementation of vehicles (added a fleet of 10 tTank engines 12/1997)
 - Plan for disaster prevention and relief created fiscal 2001
 - Earthquake resistant water mains (258 in existence as of 12/2009)
- Establish a system for supplying food and emergency supplies
 - Supplies maintained for 120,000 people (253 strategic regional disaster prevention bases and 10 disaster prevention assistance bases have prepared in 4/2010).
- Procure sufficient supply of drinking water (installation of large-capacity water pipes, construction of anti-seismic water storage tanks)
- Maintain emergency toilet facilities
 - Maintain toilets that are hooked up directly to the public sewer system

8. Public Services

1) Utility Restoration

Electricity:	23/1/95	(7 days after earthquake)
Telephone:	31/1/95	(15 days after earthquake)
Water:	17/4/95	(91 days after earthquake)
Industrial water:	10/4/95	(84 days after earthquake)
Gas:	11/4/95	(85 days after earthquake)
Sewerage:	31/5/95	(135 days after earthquake)
Waste incineration:	20/2/95	(35 days after earthquake)

2) Measures: Create disaster-resistant utilities.

- ① Utility tunnels: Promote construction of a utility tunnel along National Route 2
- ② Underground cables: Construct power line tunnels
- ③ Water: Construct anti-seismic piping, large-capacity supply pipes, and emergency storage systems
- ④ Industrial water: Anti-seismic design for conveyance ducts, transmission mains, and distribution trunk lines; use of dual distribution mains; distribution loop

system

- ⑤ Sewerage: Improve anti-seismic design for ducts and treatment plants; secure substitute functions in event of emergency creating a network of treatment plants; make use of advanced-treatment wastewater and rainwater

9. Transportation Network

- 1) Target: Form a multi-modal sea-air-land transportation network
- Create an interlinking principal road network (extending Osaka Bay Route westward, tec.)
 - Expand the railway network (i.e., Kaigan subway line, city center axis)
 - Create a versatile sea and air transportation system (i.e., domestic feeder transportation, Kobe Airport)

2) Restoration situation

① Railways

Railway/Bus Lines	Fully Restored
JR Sanyo Shinkansen	8/4/95
JR Tokaido and Sanyo lines	1/4/95
Hankyu Railway	12/6/95
Sanyo Railway	18/6/95
Kobe Railway	22/6/95
Hanshin Railway	26/6/95
Hokushin Railway	18/1/95
Kobe Municipal Subway	16/2/95
All stations reopened	31/3/95
Kobe Rapid Transit	13/8/95
Daikai Station	17/1/96
Portliner	31/7/95
Rokkoliner	23/8/95
Municipal bus: Operation resumed on all 73 routes	22/6/95
Railway substitute bus: Carried 220,000 people a day at the peak.	
Kobe Municipal Subway – Kaigan Line	(opened) 7/701

② Roads

Hanshin Expressway	Fully Restored
#3 Kobe Line (Mukogawa-Tsukimiyama)	3/9/96
Maya Ramp-Kyobashi Ramp section	19/2/96
Yanagihara Ramp-Kyobashi Ramp section	17/7/96
Maya Ramp-Fukae Ramp section	10/8/96
Tsukimiyama Ramp-Yanagihara Ramp section	31/8/96
Fukae Ramp-Mukogawa Ramp section	30/9/96
#5 Osaka Bay Route (reopened to Rokko Island 1/7/95)	1/9/95
Roads/Bridges	Date of Restoration
Harbor Highway (in its entirety)	24/8/96
Rokko Island-Takane section	28/9/95
Takaha-Maya section	1/11/95
Kobe Ohashi Bridge section	4/8/95
Port Island-Maya section	24/8/95
Kobe Ohashi Bridge, all 4 lanes restored	4/7/96

Maya Ohashi Bridge	1/8/95
Rokko Ohashi Bridge	28/9/95
Hamate Bypass: 1 lane in each direction restored 5/2/96	4/7/96
Regular roads: Emergency restoration of main roads (excluding where bridges or overpasses had collapsed) * Restoration almost fully completed in 1996.	23/1/95
Route 28 (Daikai Station restoration)	end of 1995
Kobe-Akashi line (Nishidai overhead bridge)	reopened 16/6/97

③ Traffic control: Regulations lifted 10/8/96

10. Special Restoration Projects

(Four projects of Proposal 11)

1) Shanghai-Yangtze Valley Trade Promotion Project

① Projects and efforts held until present date

- The Hanshin-Awaji Restoration Committee proposes “The Shanghai/Yangtze Valley Trade Promotion Project” as one of four specified projects (10/10/95)
- “The Japan-China Shanghai/Yangtze-Kobe/Hanshin Trade Promotion Conference” was held in Shanghai November 17-18, 1995.
- A general meeting was held in Tokyo on 26/3/96, consisting of national government, Hyogo Prefecture, City of Kobe, businesses and academics to establish the Japanese Shanghai/Yangtze-Kobe/Hanshin Trade Promotion Committee (abbreviated to the “Japan Committee”)
- The first river and oceangoing vessel, “Fortune River” commissioned (22/3/97)
- The “China-Asia Exchange Zone” is established on Port Island 2nd Stage as the docking base for river and oceangoing vessels (4/97)
- The Great Yangtze Fair is held as the main event in the western section of Nakatottei Pier (July 19-Aug. 31, 1997) 168,000 visitors
- Establishment of Kobe Representative Office in Wuhan (10/12/98)
- The Japan Representative Office of Tianjin City is opened in the KIMEC Center Building as the first office for the China-side (3/99)
- Establishment of the new Japanese promotion organization, the “Japanese Kobe-Hanshin Yangtze Valley Middle & Lower Region Trade Promotion Council” (abbreviated to “Kobe-Hanshin Council”), general meeting held (2/7/99)
- “China Committee for Cooperation between Yangtze Valley Middle & Lower Region and Kobe-Hanshin Region” (abbreviated to “China Committee”) established (5/7/99)
- Japan China Kobe- Hanshin Yangtze Valley Middle & Lower Region Cooperation Meeting, Kobe meeting held. The China-Japan Yangtze Valley Middle & Lower Region/ Kobe-Hanshin Region Cooperation Agreement concluded, including activity regulations and exchange plans for both Japan-China sides (from November 1-2)
- ※ In future, “Japanese-Chinese Kobe-Hanshin Yangtze Valley Middle & Lower Region Trade Promotion Council” (representatives meeting) held once per year, including exchange plans between Kobe and China
- Kobe Representative Office in Nanjing established (30/5/2001)
- The “Japan-China relations and Chinese business” symposium and the “Chinese business fair 2005” held as part of the “Messages from Kobe 10th anniversary of the Great Hanshi-Awaji Earthquake (Aug. 4- 5, 2005)
- Kobe Representative Office, nicknamed “Kobe-Hyogo Southeastern Trading Center” in Nanjing established a “Chinese Business Advisor” (April, 2006)

② Current projects and efforts

We are making efforts in the following areas based on “exchange projects” held each year

- Local Business Support to Japan-China Businesses
 - Provide Specific Knowledge (hold basic courses on Japan-China business relations)
 - Provide Consultation Services (legal, business advice, consultation about specific areas in China, strengthen ability to provide information)
 - Provide Business Matching (market support, business matching, etc.)
- Promote Japan-China Business
 - Actively promote Japan-China Businesses, providing support for incoming businesses to Kobe
 - Promote tourism exchange, development of human resources, and technology exchange as well as encourage exchange students and those with study-abroad experience who are interested in pursuing international business.

2) Health Care Park Project

- Hyogo Prefecture formed the Health Care Park Concept Review Committee (tentative) composed of scholars and experts in 1995 to conduct necessary studies. Concept consolidated
- Health Care Park Development Feasibility Study Committee composed of scholars and experts were formed in FY1996 to advance research into its development
- In FY 1997, Basic Plan was formulated
- On July 16, 1998, “Hyogo Human Care Inc.” was established as administrator of the project. Hyogo Human Care Inc. proceeded with work on basic design plans and an implementation plan. However it was deemed necessary to re-examine the scope of the project and the contents etc. of the plans based on role allocation and cooperation with the preparations for the Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake Memorial Center (tentative name) at the New Eastern City Center and taking into account severe budgetary restraints. Entering FY2000 and based on the findings of the investigations carried out by the "Health Care Park (tentative name) Basic Plan Formulation Committee", composed of scholars etc., the museum section of the Health Care Park will be created and incorporated into the Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution (Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake memorial center) as part of the second stage program. (Work commenced November 2001; opened to the public April 26, 2003)

3) New Industrial Structure Formation Project

- Create knowledge-intensive network-type businesses and attract foreign firms to facilitate self-restoration by the private sector.

National Initiatives

- In December 1996, it was determined how decisions for the New Industrial Structure Formation Project would be made
- On July 29, 1997, the following undertakings were selected as the objectives of the New Industrial Structure Formation Project
 - ① The Kobe New Eastern City Center is to have area-wide central air conditioning (Successful applicant: Kobe Heating and Cooling Supply Co. Ltd)
 - ② The Kobe Nada-hama Energy and Community Plan (Successful applicant: Kobe Steel Ltd.)
 - ③ Kobe Luminarie (Successful applicant: Kobe Luminarie Implementation Committee)
 - ④ Research, Education and Training Enterprises to cultivate and promote the creation of new industries (New Industry Research Organization)
- On January 16, 1998, the following new projects were approved by the national government.

- ① World Pearl Center Project (Successful applicant: World Pearl Center Construction Preparation Committee)
 - ② Application Project for the Digital Information Network at the core of Port Island 2nd Stage (Successful applicant: Kobe Digital Information Plan Co. Ltd.) (The KIMEC Concept's Digital Imaging Research Project)
 - ③ Kobe International Communication Hub Development Project (Successful applicant: Kobe Steel Ltd.) This is one of the projects to be implemented in relation to the Kobe International Media Port Concept, which is also an application of the KIMEC concept's Digital Network and its service
- On February 22, 2000, the following projects were approved by the national government
 - ① Creation of core facilities of "Shoe Town Nagata" (Successful applicant: Shoe Town Nagata Kobe Co. Ltd)
 - ② Kobe International Business Center Project (Successful applicant: Kobe City Urban Development Corporation)
 - ③ Creation of core facilities of the Kobe Medical Industry Development Project (Successful applicant: City of Kobe)

Local Initiatives

- The Hanshin-Awaji Economic Revitalization Organization, which serves as the core support body for the early recovery of businesses, was formed in December 1995. (concluded in March, 2005)
- In FY 1995 the Enterprise Zone Establishment Study Committee was established as part of MITI's basic study on private sector initiatives; Hyogo Prefecture, the City of Kobe, and businesses joined the study.
- The Committee to Study Basic Policies for Establishing the Kobe Enterprise Zone was formed in August 1996 to study such issues as incentive measures.
- The Kobe Enterprise Zone Ordinance was approved by the City Assembly on Nov. 26, 1996 (implemented 1/1/97)
- In May 1997 the Enterprise Zone Promotion Council was formed.
- In April 2002 the regulation period was extended (from 2001 to 2005)
- In October 2002 the Pilot Enterprise Zone was established
 - * Pilot Enterprise Zone
New incentives (businesses that meet the relevant medical-related industry conditions are exempted from land rental fees for a period of 10 years) are offered with the aim of boosting the Kobe Medical Industry Development Project.
- In March 2003, the "Kobe Enterprise Zone Ordinance" was re-named the "Ordinance Concerning Support Measures in the Kobe Enterprise Zone and the Kobe International Economic Zone."
 - * Kobe Enterprise Zone
Preferential measures such as lower fixed assets taxes and urban planning taxes have been devised for companies in nine fields expected to raise the level of sophistication of Kobe's economy (information & communications, globalization, entertainment, distribution, medical/health/welfare, environmental, aviation, new materials distribution, and new manufacturing technology industries) to locate on Port Island 2nd Stage and Kobe Techno-Logistics Park. Deadline for preferential measures expires on March 31, 2011. Present approval situation (at the end of 10/2010) – 533 specified businesses.
- In April 2007 the name of the support given by the "Kobe Enterprise Zone and Kobe International Economics Zone" was changed. The regulation period was also extended (2004 – 2007)
- As of March 2008 the ordinances of the Kobe Enterprise Zone and Kobe International Economics Zone have been extended into 2010

4) Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake Memorial Projects

- A study committee was formed on April 26, 1996
- On January 26, 1997, the following projects were designated as Special Restoration Projects at a meeting of the National Committee on Hanshin-Awaji Restoration Policy

Projects related to the City of Kobe

- ① Creation of a Super Convention Center Concept
- ② Opening of the Multimedia-related graduate school (Kobe University), technological development related to such things as multi-network control, corroboration tests using CATV (Multimedia Pilot Town (Kanokodai)).
- ③ Foundation of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake Memorial Research Institute (Established 26/12/97) Renamed 21st Century Hyogo Earthquake Memorial Research Institute (1/4/2006)

Other projects

Creation of the Miki Public Disaster Prevention Park

Nojima Earthquake Memorial Park

JICA Hyogo International Center and other international exchange facilities

Hyogo Foreign Student Hall

- On February 22, 2000, the following final additions were made to the designated projects at a meeting of the National Committee on Hanshin-Awaji Restoration Policy
 - Establishing Kobe Earthquake Restoration Memorial Park (tentative)
 - Establishing Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake Memorial Center (tentative) (Work commenced 6/1/01, first stage opened to the public on 27/4/02 under the name ‘Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution. A reopening was stated on 1/9/2008. Second stage opened to the public on 26/4/03)

11. The Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake Public Reconstruction Fund

Purpose: To provide funds for various activities for rapid recovery from the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, to provide financial assistance to earthquake victims and help them rebuild their lives, to facilitate the implementation of a long term stable overall recovery plan for the region struck by the earthquake, and to recapture the damaged areas.
(Established 01/04/1997, transitioned to public reconstruction fund 01/04/2010)

Scale of Funds

Amount: (as of 4/2010)

	Total	Kobe City
Basic Funds	100 million yen	33 million yen
Investments	24.5 billion yen	-----

(※) Separately, there is about 39 billion yen balance in the Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake Rehabilitation Funds (4/2008)

Uses: ○ Activities to help stabilize the lives of and promote the health and welfare of

- earthquake victims
- assistance with restoration volunteer activities
- assistance with the administration of community plazas in damaged areas
- interest subsidies for loans from the Socioeconomic Rehabilitation Fund
- assistance with the establishment of lifestyle support workers for elderly households etc. (including the Independent Elderly Residents Support Plaza Project)
- Creating a community resource for consulting medical care (Town Health Center) project etc
- Housing reconstruction support projects (e.g. rebuilding the homes of earthquake victims)
 - interest subsidy system for helping earthquake victims rebuild or purchase homes
 - special housing debt repayment scheme
 - assistance with restorative urban planning projects (including aid to develop a bustling city)
 - assistance with projects to rebuild housing for the elderly etc.
 - Home Earthquake-Proofing/Repair Support Enterprises etc.
- Activities to promote industrial reconstruction (e.g. reopening of small and medium-sized businesses that sustained damage)
 - interest subsidies for loans for small and medium-sized businesses
 - support fund/interest subsidies to assist people starting up or re-opening businesses
 - assistance through interest subsidies to promote reconstruction, projects which assist small-scale operators to reopen businesses (promotion projects such as the recovery of the city center and redevelopment of business facilities)
 - assistance with events to revive shopping districts and retail markets
 - Rent assistance for companies moving into the New Industrial Structure area
- Activities to aid educational and cultural recovery (e.g. rebuilding damaged private schools)
 - assistance with costs of repairing cultural treasures
 - assistance with arts and cultural activities in damaged areas (finished work at the end of fiscal 2004)
- Other activities contributing to the overall, rapid recovery of the affected region (e.g. assistance with events to commemorate the earthquake/restoration projects)
 - Engaged in a total of 116 activities, 23 activities currently undertaken (as of 1/2009)

12. Other Measures

1) Kobe City Restoration Promotion Council

- Purpose:** To confirm urgent and indispensable matters concerning recovery from the earthquake and to exchange views and make proposals.
- Members:** 19 scholars, 14 citizens and civic group members - 33 in all (Chairman: Yoshihisa Gyoten, Professor Emeritus, Kobe University)
- Working Groups:**
- Urbanization Working Group
 - Economic Restoration Working Group (commerce, entertainment & tourism, industry & fashion)
 - Safe City Working Group
 - Downtown Restoration Study Group (composed of the Urbanization Working Group and Economic Restoration Working Group)
- Activities:** Council Meetings (Held six times on 8/8/96, 10/15/96, 1/30/97,4/25/97,9/9/97, 11/3/98)
Working Group meetings: Each group meets several times.

2) Kobe City Restoration and Rejuvenation Promotion Council

- Purpose:** To discuss and make proposals on urgent matters relating to prompt restoration, and a structural agenda based on long term visions
- Members:** 26 scholars, specialists, and citizens in the fields of economics, culture, environment, welfare, non-profit organizations, etc.
(Chairman: Yoshihisa Gyoten, Professor Emeritus, Kobe University)
- Themes:** FY 1998 'Compact City Concept and Urban Rejuvenation'
FY 1999 'Earthquake Restoration Review and Examination'
FY 2000 'Kobe City Restoration Plan Promotion Program', 'New Urban Environmental Standards 2nd Stage Project Plans'
FY 2001 'New City Environmental Standards Plan Phase 2', 'Citizen Happiness Index'
FY 2002 'Restoration Progress'
FY 2003 'Restoration Summary and Inspection'
- Activities:** Council meetings: Held sixteen times on (1998) 11/6, (1999) 11/3, 4/6, 24/9, 16/12, (2000) 9/6, 6/10, (2001) 12/3, 7/6, (2002) 12/3, (2003) 3/2, 22/4, 7/8, 22/8, 1/10, 17/12)
- Sub-committees: Compact City Sub-Committee held three times (1998)-23/6, 8/10 (1999)-24/2 and concluded
Urban District Rejuvenation Sub-Committee held three times (1998)-8/7, 30/9 (1999)-1/3 and concluded
As of fiscal 2003, an in-depth study into the possibility of establishing a series of working groups ('Citizen Affairs Working Group', 'Economic, Port and Cultural Affairs Working Group', 'Housing and Urban Development Working Group', 'Urban Safety Working Group') to work under the overall theme of 'Restoration Summary and Inspection' (1st sub-committee meeting held April 24, 2003, August 22, 2003, September 22, 2003 and December 12, 2003)
- Earthquake Restoration Review and Examination Study
Group established-each theme to be dealt with in deliberative workshops (June 99 – Jan 00)
- Research group (June – December 2000)

3) Housing Restoration Council

- Purpose:** To study and propose measures to help earthquake victims rebuild their homes.
- Members:** 7 scholars, 2 residents in temporary housing, 3 local community members, 3 volunteers -15 in all (Chairman: Yoshihisa Gyoten, Professor Emeritus, Kobe University)
- Activities:** 11 meetings: (1996)- 5/6, 4/7, 30/7, 17/10, 12/12 (1997)- 20/2, 12/6, 1/10, (1998) - 9/2, 31/8, (1999)-9/3 and concluded
- Proposals:** Proposals were announced at meetings 1-3, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11, an opinion was offered at the fourth and eighth. These were regarding assistance for moving to public housing and other permanent housing, further support after transferring to permanent housing, maintaining good health, forming local communities, upgrading health & welfare services, policies on the living environment of permanent housing facilities, investigation of the funding system, reuse of temporary housing etc. Emphasis to be placed on assistance schemes which simplify the transition to permanent housing, and investigating the restoration process

4) Independent Living Assistance Committee

Purpose: Create a committee including private individuals to discuss concrete assistance measures aimed at giving independence to those in temporary housing who face difficulties relocating to permanent housing

Members: 2 representatives from volunteer groups, 1 citizen, 1 scholar, 1 lawyer, 1 psychiatrist, 1 welfare specialist, 1 Hyogo prefecture representative, 1 representative from the Kobe City Post-Quake Citizen Support Services Head Office

Matters

considered: Investigate independent assistance measures for tenants facing difficulties relocating

Activities: 5 meetings (1999) 7/8, 7/30, 8/7, 8/23, 9/27

Reference: Of the 20 cases discussed, all tenants have completed relocation to permanent housing, committee dissolved at end of 12/99

5) Administrative and Financial Reform Council

Purpose: Examine and verify the progress made on current financial reforms, medium- to long-range financial reforms and gather a wider perspective, both experts and citizens of the situation.

Members: 10 experts, 2 city assembly members, and 2 city officials (14 members in total)
(Chairman: Yoshiki Itaba, Professor of Economics, Doshisha University)

Activities: 30 meetings: (1996) 7/5, 26/7, 10/9, 7/11, 19/12, (1997) 15/5, 12/6, 21/8, 27/11, (1998) 9/6, 3/8, 6/10, (2000) 8/6, 28/7, 21/11, (2002) 26/4, 18/6, 6/9, (2003) 27/3, 3/6, 31/10, (2004) 30/1, 10/11, (2005) 10/26, (2006) 9/1, (2007) 6/20, (2008) 5/21, (2009) 8/12, (2010) 12/2, 22/12.

Proposals in 1996:

Made on 21 items in the following seven areas (26/12/96):

- (1) Finance management
- (2) Effective implementation
- (3) Business review
- (4) Affiliated organizations
- (5) Information disclosure
- (6) Introduction of private sector initiatives
- (7) Concrete steps toward "cooperation" (working together)

Proposals in 1997:

Made in the following areas based on basic business assessment criteria (19/12/97):

- (1) Establishment of public financing
- (2) Business reforms
- (3) Fostering business talent
- (4) Functional reorganization of performance structure
- (5) Objective business assessment criteria

Proposals in 1998:

To create a refreshed administrative system, a proposal was made regarding a concrete policy for objective business criteria (24/12/98)

Proposals in 2000:

Urban development based on working together towards the creation of a new administrative system (to be run by citizens) (21/12/00)

- (1) Budgetary and administrative improvements
- (2) Information sharing (implementing 'accountability')
- (3) Being more open to the public
- (4) Roles for external organizations

(5) Citizen services

Proposals in 2002:

A proposal was made concerning zero-base financial reform with the aim of rejuvenating the city's finances (14/11/02)

- (1) Putting citizens first – giving more power to local communities
- (2) Effectively apportioning roles (subsidiarity) –reconfirming the respective roles played by the citizens and the city government in line with the changing times
- (3) Releasing information to the public – establishing a system of accountability and administrative evaluation aimed at correctly determining public benefits and financial burden

Proposals in 2003:

Under the suggestions of the fiscal 2005 Kobe City Administrative Service External Assessment Report, a proposal was made concerning how public intervention, benefits and defrayments, and the management and administration of public facilities are carried out by a working group. (January 30, 2004)

Proposals in 2007:

Creation of an account sheet regarding beneficiaries and payments (6/20/2007)

- (1) Taking the present situation of low birthrate and increase of elderly, by 2030 Kobe will have a 1.8 trillion deficit. It will not be possible to continue with the current system.
- (2) The allocation of beneficiaries and those making payment needs to continue a fair system that will allow support for the coming generations to be able to shoulder the tax burden. Ways of creating support efforts for citizens as a whole are also to be implemented. These points are being examined as a main ways of action for future financial reform.

Proposals in 2008:

“Administrative Management Policy Middleman Inspection – Analysis of present conditions and future direction” Report released 6/6/08

- (1) According to this report, while businesses are steadily successful, the goals designated in the various categories have yet to be met, since Kobe's balance has fallen below the average allotted for Designated Cities, there needs to be work towards administrative reforms.
- (2) Citizens, local areas, businesses, and the government need to work in the way that they can to support the construction of economic structure.
- (3) The reconstruction of business needs to be done with the following three points of view: “selection and centralization,” “support in their various roles” by citizens, businesses, and government, and “the overhaul of business processes.”

Proposals in 2009:

Written opinion “Future Direction of the Administrative Management” (07/ 2010)

- (1) General administrative management
- (2) Council's PDCA and internal controls
- (3) Continuance of citizens, businesses, and administration “ support in their various roles,” and introduction of private sectors
- (4) Financial and administrative cost
- (5) Transparency of the council
- (6) Organization & personnel
- (7) Others

6) "Catch the Spirit Kobe!" Campaign

Purpose: To encourage all of Kobe's residents, especially the earthquake victims, and to spread hope for the quick restoration of Kobe.

Promotion: Establish the "Catch the Spirit Kobe!" Campaign Promotion Council to conduct activities (comprising 46 groups). Full-scale support from all sections of Kobe City.

Activities:

- Welcome movement to encourage people to re-engage themselves in their communities, “cheer up campaign” for former Kobe residents, Civic Awareness Movement

- Residents' gathering (to mark the 2nd anniversary of the earthquake)
- "Buy in Kobe" Campaign
- Promotion of recycling in connection with "Blooming Kobe"

* As emergency work in the aftermath of the earthquake has yielded clear results, in June 2000 the city-wide Campaign Promotion Council has been disbanded. From now on work will continue on an individual basis based on 'know-how' and networks built up by the various organizations that made up the council.

7) Implementation of "Blooming Kobe" Urban Planning

Purpose: To promote various activities for rebuilding Kobe as a beautiful, charming town.

Activities: Beautification of the city
 Tree planting
 Decorative floral activities
 Greenery campaigns
 Support for beautification activities, etc. "Machi-Bika Angel," "No Smoking/ No Littering Area"
 Other (e.g. an ordinance prohibiting littering with cigarette butts and empty cans effective June 1, 1997)

(From fiscal 2003 onwards this initiative will be carried out as part of the 'Beautiful Kobe' project)

8) Hanshin-Awaji Economic Revitalization Organization (established December, 1995, concluded March, 2005)

Purpose: To accomplish rapid industrial restoration of the areas affected by the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake by attracting businesses and providing assistance for the creation of new industries as well as conducting research and investigation to see the realization of industrial restoration projects.

Activities:

- Implement follow-up surveys on industrial reconstruction
- Manage the Hyogo Investment Support Center, which undertakes activities to attract foreign and foreign affiliated companies (from Fiscal 1999 until completion. After completion, the "Hyogo-Kobe Investment Support Center" inside the Hyogo Foundation Center for Industrial Revitalization, will take over affairs)
- Making the most effective use of combined private and public 'know-how', financial resources, etc. to provide support for new businesses (from discovering new entrepreneurial talent right through to actually starting out in business) in order to nurture and upgrade venture businesses and small/medium sized businesses
- Support for the development of 'creative' industries (e.g. fashion, multimedia) in order to promote the upgrading of local industry
 Also carries out various projects to assist the reconstruction of industry in earthquake damaged areas

9) Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake Memorial Research Institute

Purpose: While paying heed to the lessons learned from the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, it will implement comprehensive research studies and practices concerning safety and harmony for mankind to be released to the public as the basis of a disaster policy. This will improve the facilities of large cities and contribute to the creation of livable and safe country where man and nature can coexist and, in turn, be conducive to the creation of a civilization for the 21st century.

Activities:

- A comprehensive research study on the problems of safety and harmony for mankind based on the lessons learned from the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake in the area of disaster preparedness, city structure, society systems etc.
 - Research studies investigating plans for projects which will commemorate the restoration since the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake
 - Collection and preservation of existing information on the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake
 - To benefit from the lessons of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, the institute will implement and enhance successive Great Hanshin Awaji Earthquake annual memorial events
 - Management of the Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institute
- ※ April 1 2006, integration of the 21st Century Human Care Research Organization, and title change to “21st Century Hyogo Earthquake Memorial Research Institute” (Kobe will contribute to this, but from fiscal 2006 they will not provide aid or hold staff visits)
Transitioned to public reconstruction fund 01/04/2010

(AIM) Through lessons learnt from the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, we will create a safe and secure city (fundamental concerns in the 21st century), and in order to realize a harmonious society we will increase the sanctity of human rights. On the basis of these human care ideals, as a general think-tank, we will continue with research, recommending policies on these issues, and contribute to the creation of a 21st century society.

(PROJECT)

- Research based on “creating a safe and secure city”, “realizing a harmonious society”
- Promotion of academic exchange and staff training
- Hold and support projects affiliated with the “Hyogo Safety Day”
- Manage public facilities set up in Hyogo

10) Kobe City Restoration Plan Promotion Program (formulated in October, 2000)

Purpose: To enumerate measures to be taken in order to effectively and efficiently solve residual issues covered by the latter 5-year period of the Restoration Plan, and thereby achieve a speedy recovery

Three Key Points:

- Socioeconomic Reconstruction of Citizens' Lives - "Revitalizing Neighborhood Activities", "Health Improvement & Lifestyle Enhancement for all Citizens", "Developing New Ways to Cooperate with Citizens"
- Reviving Urban Activity- "Revitalizing the Kobe Economy", "Constructing a Transport/IT Network", " New Challenges for the Port of Kobe in the 21st Century", "Promoting the cultural side of Kobe"
- Safe and Secure Urban Planning and Housing- " Promoting Disaster Crisis Preparation and Safety Awareness", "Promoting Urban Infrastructure Development", " Creating an Attractive where People want to Live and Settle Down", "Promoting Housing and Urban Development based on Independence & Cooperation", "Developing Ways to promote citizen community development activities"

Priority Action Programs:

16 measures to be prioritized (a '16-point Plan of Action') have been singled out from the viewpoint of creating a framework for promoting collaboration with citizens and businesses

11) New City Environmental Standards Plan, Phase 2 (formulated in June 2001)

(Policy guidelines for restoration and ‘cooperative urban planning’ in Kobe in the 21st century)

Purpose: Over the period from 2001 to 2005, Phase 2 of the New City Environmental Standards Plan will be put together as a basic outline policy. It will be based on the results of Phase 1 of the plan (1996 to 2000), possible changes in the state of the economy and the results of the Restoration Summary and Inspection, which was carried out in 1999 in cooperation with the citizens of Kobe.

Basic Concept: A more detailed plan, which will help the Restoration Plan Promotion Program (10) take shape.
A plan based around tackling the 16-point Plan of Action set out in the Restoration Plan Promotion Program.

12) Creation of a “Citizen-Happiness Index”

Purpose: In Kobe, in order to bring about a full recovery, urban development is carried out based on the Kobe City Restoration Plan Promotion Program (estimated completion date 2005) and the more detailed New City Environmental Standards Plan (devised June 2001, target year 2005). These plans have yielded around 640 policies and measures so far. In addition to the 16-point Plan of Action, the City of Kobe has adopted a numerical index in order to help the general public gauge how much progress has been made and the results of these policies and measures.

Progress:

- Proposal made by the Kobe City Restoration and Rejuvenation Promotion Council (28/6/01)
 - Create a numerical index that would comprehensively show the results of the people of Kobe’s combined efforts.
 - Creation of the index to be carried out in cooperation with the public
- Individual Ward Index Draft Workshops (127 participants) and Hearing (49 participants) (August – November 2001)
 - 90-point draft prepared
- Public statement regarding the index draft (15-31 January 2002)
 - Explanation of the preliminary draft of the index, evaluation of the ‘practical uses of a Plan of Action Index’
- Index Draft Plan Workshop (41 participants) (17/2/02)
 - Number of items in index narrowed down (no more than 3 items per point of the Plan of Action), draft bill produced
 - Proposals for a name for the index
- Meeting of the Kobe City Restoration and Rejuvenation Promotion Council
 - Based on proposals put forward by citizens during the Index Draft Plan Workshop, the name “Citizen-Happiness Index’ was decided upon.
 - Based on the Draft Plan, the number of items in the index was reduced from 90 to 45
 - Setting target values to be aimed for in the future (target values for every type of City and national plans, estimates based on existing statistics and data, etc.)

13) Vision Kobe 2010 Project

- Using the experience that was gained from the efforts made to recover from the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, Kobe will continue to work on urban developments using the “Vision Kobe “2010” and the “Ward Intermediate Plan” (created 6/2005) as base plans. The major theme is to promote Kobe as “A city brimming with creativity.”

- The “Vision Kobe 2010” plan is to be promoted on two fronts.
 - (1) The “New Vision Promotion Committee” has been formed to give a voice to the residents of Kobe and will receive opinions and help from the community in regards to implementation of the plan as well as providing a practical resource to encourage the cultivation of ideas.
 - (2) There have been 12 active programs which consist of working teams with the purpose of evaluating how the measures of the plan are being implemented. As an onlooker, they will be able to critique and offer advice. There teams have been named “Vision Kobe 2010 Inspection Committee.”

14) 5th Kobe City Fundamental Five-year Plan

- The 4th Kobe City Fundamental Five-year Plans had specific aims to be seen through by 2010. The 5th Kobe City Fundamental Five-year Plan will continue to carry out the visions (Vision Kobe 2010 & the Ward Intermediate Plan). The review of the plan was established by the Kobe Fundamental Plan Assembly in July 2009 (committee members: 89, Chairperson: Nino Kojiro, professor emeritus of Kobe University) and continued for deliberation.
- 5th Kobe City Fundamental Five-year Plan is designed as “Kobe Development Guidelines,” with long term visions extended until 2025. The plan also consists of targets for 2015 to achieve action plans of “Vision Kobe 2015.” All wards are to continue to conduct “Ward Plans” that were implemented by the draft of the Planning Assembly in December 2010. Public opinions and hearing are welcomed (until January 11, 2011). Announcements and further developments scheduled for February 2011.