

Machizukuri — Kobe's Resident-Led Neighbourhood Planning After the 1995 Earthquake

City Innovation Library · Good practice · Japan

Quality score: 76/100

Evidence strength: Observational / pre–post

Summary

Kobe's Mano district pioneered Japan's ordinance-backed machizukuri model of resident-negotiated neighbourhood planning from 1978; after the 1995 earthquake, councils like Takatori-Higashi agreed rebuilding plans within 17 months, though poorer wards recovered markedly slower.

Key dimensions

Dimension	Score
Evidence of impact / measured results	2/3
Transferability / demonstrated replication	3/3
Scalability	2/3
Sustainability / continuity	3/3
Innovation	3/3
Inclusiveness / equity	1/3
Multi-stakeholder collaboration	2/3

Evaluated by C-NAPSE

Data sources

[C-NAPSE web research](#) — accessed 2026-09-05

[Kobe City Urban Planning Bureau / Mano Machizukuri Council](#) — accessed 2026-09-05

[Hein \(2002\), Japanstudien 13, DIJ Tokyo \(PDF\)](#) — accessed 2026-09-05

[Healey \(2009\), UN-Habitat GRHS case study \(PDF\)](#) — accessed 2026-09-05

[Mavrodieva et al. \(2019\), Sustainability 11\(2\):335](#) — accessed 2026-09-05

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