

- Considering global progress on Nature-based Solutions (NbS) and various domestic government plans related to the environment, regional revitalization, and disaster risk reduction—including the Sixth Basic Environment Plan—MLIT formulated its Environmental Action Plan in June 2025. Subsequently, the **“Green Infrastructure Promotion Strategy 2030” was newly formulated** as an implementation plan under this Action Plan.
- **The planning period of this Strategy extends through FY2030**, with the aim of **realizing a society in which the use of green infrastructure is standard practice**. Toward 2050, the Strategy further **aims to achieve a nature-positive society**.
- The key points of this Strategy are as follows:
 - ① To facilitate the wider adoption of green infrastructure, **its definitions, benefits, and related matters** have been organized and **explained in a more accessible manner**.
 - ② **Cross-sectoral measures required for creating an enabling environment** toward realizing a “society in which the use of green infrastructure is standard practice” have been consolidated, and **20 KPIs have been set** for the first time.
 - ③ **MLIT’s individual projects and programs that implement green infrastructure** to address societal challenges have been systematically organized, and **19 representative KPIs have been set**.

【Example of Green Infrastructure: Rain Garden】



Rain Garden in Kumamoto Prefectural Nanyo High School

The GI temporarily stores rainwater in gravel or soil, allows gradual infiltration into the ground, and reduces surface runoff for **disaster risk reduction**, while also providing co-benefits such as **biodiversity conservation**.

【History and Progress of Green Infrastructure】

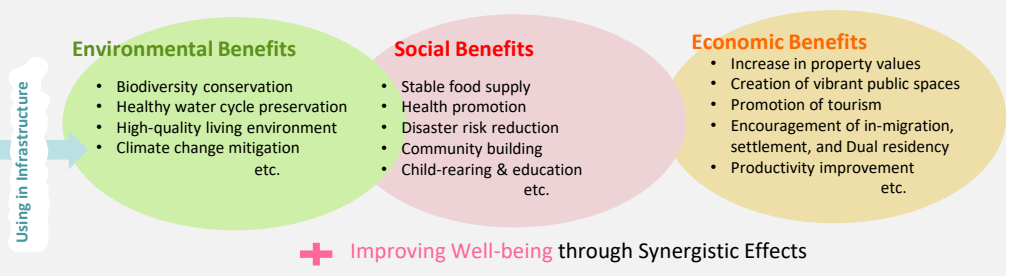
2015	• Cabinet approval of the Second National Spatial Strategy and the Fourth Social Capital Development Priority Plan .	“Green infrastructure” was incorporated into a national government plan for the first time.
2019	• Green Infrastructure Promotion Strategy	
2020	• Establishment of Green Infrastructure Public-Private Partnership Platform. • Launch of the Green Infrastructure Grand Prize.	The supplementary resolution stipulates that “the concept of green infrastructure shall be promoted” in basin-wide flood control efforts.
2021	• Enactment of the River Basin Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Act *1	
2023	• Cabinet approval of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of Japan 2023–2030 • Green Infrastructure Promotion Strategy 2023 • Launch of Green Infrastructure Industry Exhibition	It sets out a shift toward a full-scale social implementation phase, while comprehensively and systematically organizing the key perspectives and MLIT’s initiatives.
2024	• Formulation of Transition Strategies toward Nature Positive Economy (jointly by MOE, MAFF, and MLIT)*2 • Enactment of the Act Partially Amending the Urban Green Space Act	
2025	• Enactment of the Act Partially Amending the Road Act and Related Acts ✓ Introduction of a framework requiring road administrators to formulate Road Decarbonization Promotion Plans based on the national Road Decarbonization Basic Policy • Commencement of the operation of “Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites” under the Act on Promoting Activities to Enhance Regional Biodiversity • MLIT Environmental Action Plan	
2026	• Green Infrastructure Promotion Strategy 2030	• Clarification of definitions, benefits, and key characteristics of green infrastructure to support its further promotion. • Systematic organization of cross-sectoral enabling measures and MLIT’s individual projects implementing green infrastructure, along with the establishment of KPIs.

Not 1: Act for Partial Amendment of the Act on Countermeasures against Flood Damage of Specified Rivers Running Across Cities
Note 2: Ministry of Environment (MOE), Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), and MLIT

① Definition and Benefits of Green Infrastructure (GI)

【Definition】
Green infrastructure is physical asset for society that utilizes various functions of nature, and contributes to realizing sustainable and attractive national lands, cities and communities as well as improving well-being into the future.
Green infrastructure is developed in the relationship between people and nature, and its larger effects can be expected from strategic planning, sustainable maintenance and wide range of stakeholder involvement.

- 【Benefits】**
- Various Functions of Nature**
- Habitat conservation
 - Groundwater recharge
 - Rainwater retention & infiltration
 - Water and air quality maintenance and improvement
 - Temperature moderation and regulation
 - Shading and light screening
 - Landscape formation etc.



② Cross-Sectoral Measures for Creating an Enabling Environment & KPIs

- **Fostering Nationwide Momentum and Understanding** —
- **Operation of GI Public-Private Partnership Platform**
Total membership: 2,150 (FY2025) → 5,000 (FY2030)
 - **Dissemination and Horizontal Sharing of Leading Initiatives (e.g., GI Grand Prize, the TSUNAG project)**
Cumulative GI Grand Prize recipients: 76 (FY2024) → 150 (FY2030)
 - **Fostering public momentum through GI Industry Exhibition and GREEN×EXPO 2027**
GREEN×EXPO 2027 paid visitors: 10 million (FY2027)
- **Visualizing the Diverse Benefits of Green Infrastructure** —
- **Examining quantitative and qualitative evaluation methods to assess GI's effectiveness and its contributions in addressing societal challenges.**
Developing and disseminating practical GI evaluation guidelines by FY2029.
- **Creating an Enabling Environment to Promote Public-Private Initiatives** —
- **Financial and technical support for local governments advancing regional revitalization**
Developing and disseminating provisional *GI Guidelines for Regional Revitalization* by FY2026.
 - **Collecting and analyzing knowledge on GI maintenance/management**
Developing and disseminating *GI Maintenance Guidelines* by FY2027.
- **Facilitating Access to Financing** —
- **Promoting the use of provisional *Green Infrastructure Finance Guidelines*.**
At least one GI-related loan/financial product in each Prefecture with a designated city.
- **Utilizing New Technologies and Digital Transformation (DX)** —
- **Providing financial support for companies developing GI-related technologies**
New technologies demonstrated in local areas: 12 (FY2024) → 32 (FY2030)
- **International Deployment** —
- **International standardization (ISO) of Japan-led GI evaluation frameworks aligned with the *New International Standards Strategy* (Decision of the Intellectual Property Strategy Headquarters, June 3, 2025).**
GI evaluation framework to be ISO-certified by FY2027.



③ MLIT's Individual Projects and Programs that implement GI and KPIs

- **Common Initiatives** —
- **Securing urban green spaces through urban parks and green area projects**
Publicly accessible water and green space in urban areas: 14.2m²/person (FY2023) → 15.2m²/person (FY2030)
 - **Promoting roadside greenery**
Advancing roadside tree renewal to enhance CO₂ absorption.
- **Formation of Sustainable & Livable Urban/Living Environments** —
- **Creating comfortable, walkable public spaces for interaction and stay**
Municipalities designating zones for enhanced comfort and walkability: 132 (FY2025) → 200 (FY2030)
- **Disaster Risk Management** —
- **Conserving and restoring ecosystem functions that help reduce disaster risks.**
Promoting the use of green infrastructure in basin-wide flood control projects
 - **Promoting the use of rain gardens that temporarily retain and infiltrate rainwater**
GI public-private platform members engaged in rain-garden initiatives: 500 (FY2030)
- **Heat-Mitigation Measures** —
- **Preventing heat retention through rooftop and wall greening**
Rooftop greening area: 227.7ha (FY2023) → 302.1ha (FY2030)
- **Biodiversity Conservation** —
- **Conserving and restoring biodiversity across entire river basins**
Share of national river improvement plans that include quantitative river-environment targets: 0% (FY2024) → 43% (FY2030)
- **Revitalizing Regional Economies** —
- **Promoting garden tourism**
Promoting initiatives under registered plans and registration of new plans.
- **Greenhouse-Gas Reduction** —
- **Conservation, restoration and creation of blue infrastructure**
The amount of CO₂ absorbed and fixed by blue carbon (t-CO₂): 340,000 t-CO₂ (FY2023) → 1,000,000 t-CO₂ (FY2035)
- **Building a Circular Economy** —
- **Effective use of pruned branches and fallen leaves through chipping, composting, and other related methods.**
Increased cases of effective utilization of pruned branches and fallen leaves.



Shinkashiwa Clinic (Kashiwa City)



Large-scale Wetlands Developed in the Maruyama River System



Seagrass/Seaweed Bed