

Green Infrastructure Promotion Strategy 2030 Reference Materials

**Environment Policy Division, Policy Bureau,
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism**

Illustrative Applications of Green Infrastructure

Forests, Satoyama, and Agricultural Land

Develop and conserve forests
Conserve and sustainably use satoyama
Conserve and utilize homestead woodlands
Paddy field dams
Disaster prevention cooperative farmland

Rivers

Proactively conserve and restore ecosystem functions
Install fishways
Comprehensive sediment management
Biomass utilization of riverine trees

Coast

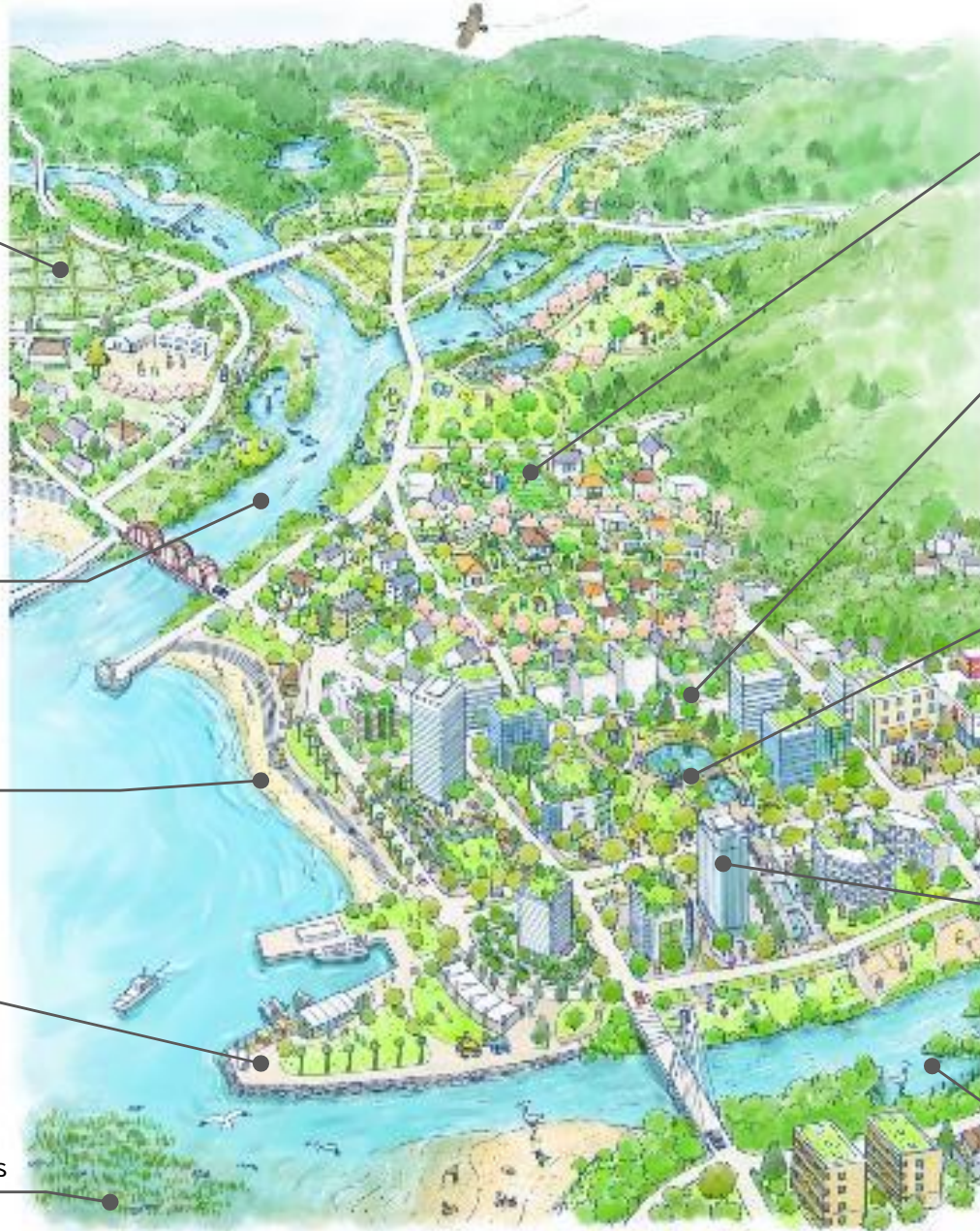
Conserve and restore sandy beaches
Adaptive beach management

Ports

Develop port-area green spaces
Create vibrant spaces
Develop biologically symbiotic port structures

Ports

Create seaweed beds and tidal flats



Urban Area

Preserve urban farmlands
Create rain gardens

Roads

Road space greening
Street tree management
Use of flower beds

Parks and Green Spaces

Develop urban parks
Conserve, restore, and create urban green spaces
Utilize pruned branches and other plant materials

Urban Area

Create venues and spaces for interaction and stays
Provide office environments
Rooftop and wall-surface greening in residential complexes
Create rain gardens
Green shade facilities

Rivers

Create and use lush waterfront environments
Conserve and restore side channels and wetland environments

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 (MLIT)	
2020	• Establishment of Green Infrastructure Public-Private Partnership Platform. • Launch of the Green Infrastructure Grand Prize	
2021	• Enactment of the River Basin Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Act^{*1}	The supplementary resolution states that “the concept of green infrastructure shall be promoted” in basin-wide flood control efforts.
2023	• Cabinet approval of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of Japan 2023-2030 • Green Infrastructure Promotion Strategy 2023 (Full revision) • 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, METI, 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.

Note 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), Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), and MLIT

- To further advance the implementation of green infrastructure, it is essential that a wide range of stakeholders—including the national government, local governments, private-sector entities, the general public, civic groups, and community organizations—undertake initiatives consistent with their respective roles and responsibilities.

National Government	MLIT	•Presentation of the overall direction for further implementation of green infrastructure, including policy directions for each stakeholder and the division of roles •Development of a cross-sectoral enabling environment through institutional design, the formulation of guidelines, and other measures related to green infrastructure •Promotion of the dissemination and understanding of green infrastructure through activities carried out by the Green Infrastructure Public-Private Partnership Platform and through various public outreach efforts • Implementation of green infrastructure across a wide range of public spaces—including roads, ports and harbours, parks and green spaces, and rivers, through the execution of national projects and related initiatives
	Non-MLIT	• Implementation of measures related to green infrastructure within their respective jurisdictions • Establishment of frameworks for coordination and cooperation among relevant ministries and agencies
Local Governments		• Establishment of cross-departmental coordination frameworks • Implementation of green infrastructure across a wide range of spaces—such as roads, ports and harbours, parks and green spaces, rivers, forests, Satoyama (traditional socio-ecological production landscapes), and agricultural land—through the execution of public works and related initiatives • Presentation of regional goals and strategic directions by positioning green infrastructure within administrative plans • Support for the activities undertaken by diverse local stakeholders and promotion of the dissemination and understanding of green infrastructure through various public outreach efforts
Private-Sector Entities		• Implementation of green infrastructure in public spaces through projects in collaboration between the public and private sectors • Proactive implementation of green infrastructure on privately owned land • Technological development that contributes to the efficient and effective implementation of green infrastructure • Generation of business opportunities through sustained investment in green-infrastructure-related projects • Participation from a risk management perspective in the creation of a sustainable national land structure
Civic Groups		• Presentation of local needs and ideas from the planning and design stages • Serving as co-creation partners to implement green infrastructure that reflects the characteristics of each community • Proactive utilization of green infrastructure as spaces for citizen-led activities and as hubs for community organizations • Collaboration with facility managers in the maintenance and management of green infrastructure
General Public		• Presentation of proposals that reflect local challenges and needs in the implementation process of green infrastructure • Contribution to the implementation of green infrastructure aligned with community characteristics • Active implementation of green infrastructure on privately owned property, including individual homes • Participation in the maintenance and management of green infrastructure through civic engagement, thereby helping to sustain and enhance its benefits while finding enjoyment, fulfillment, and a sense of purpose in the process

- The country faces a wide range of societal challenges, including the need to address environmental risks such as climate change and biodiversity loss, the need to build a resilient, safe, and secure society, issues associated with a declining birthrate and aging population, the over-concentration of populations in urban areas and depopulation in rural regions, and various resource challenges such as food security.
- Seven categories of societal challenges that are expected to be addressed through the implementation of green infrastructure are presented below.

1. Formation of Sustainable and Livable Urban and Living Environments

- Creation of urban and living environments in which all people—including older adults, persons with disabilities, children, and child-rearing households—can live safely, securely, and without undue inconvenience
- Maintenance or restoration of a sound water cycle
- Reconciliation of the stable food supply and the sustainable development of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries with the preservation of the global environment
- Transmission of region-specific histories, lifestyles, and cultures



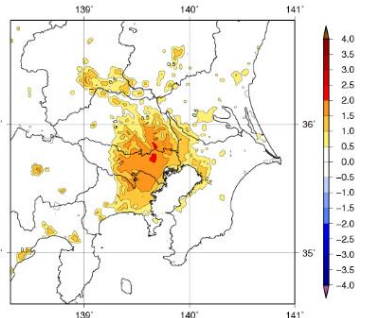
2. Disaster Risk Reduction

- Enhancement of nationwide resilience to disasters
- Promotion of effective pre-disaster measures in anticipation of compound disaster risks
- Advancement of climate change adaptation measures that integrate both structural and non-structural approaches
- Promotion of basin-wide, integrated water resources management, under which all stakeholders collaborate across entire river basins



3. Heat-Mitigation Measures

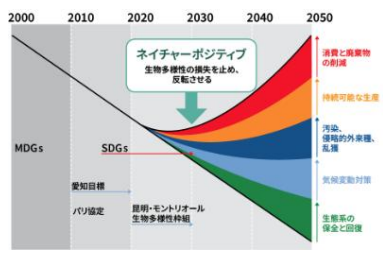
- Prevention of heatstroke-related harm and mitigation of the heat island phenomenon
- Promotion of heat illness countermeasures, including the use of cooling shelters and other safe spaces during periods of extreme heat
- Mitigation of the heat island effect and urban heat hazards



Changes in Average Temperature Caused by Urbanization

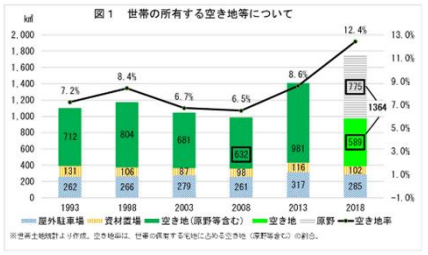
4. Ensuring Biodiversity Conservation

- Nature Positive 2030
- Promotion of the use of nature to address societal challenges
- Growing interest in biodiversity conservation among domestic and international companies and investors



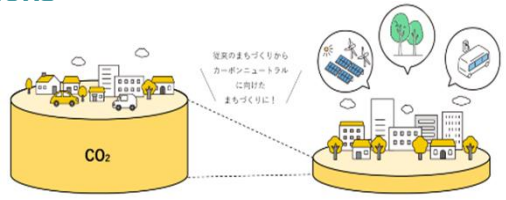
5. Revitalizing Regional Economies

- Urban regeneration that reflects global trends
- Advancement of city planning that stimulates private consumption and investment
- Proper use and management of land
- Promotion of population and business decentralization from metropolitan areas to regional communities



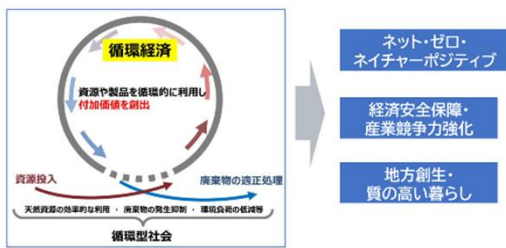
6. Reducing Greenhouse-Gas Emissions

- Achievement of carbon neutrality by 2050
- Promotion of integrated measures against global warming that enhance environmental, economic, and social outcomes
- Advancement of Green Transformation in the Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism Sectors (MLIT GX)



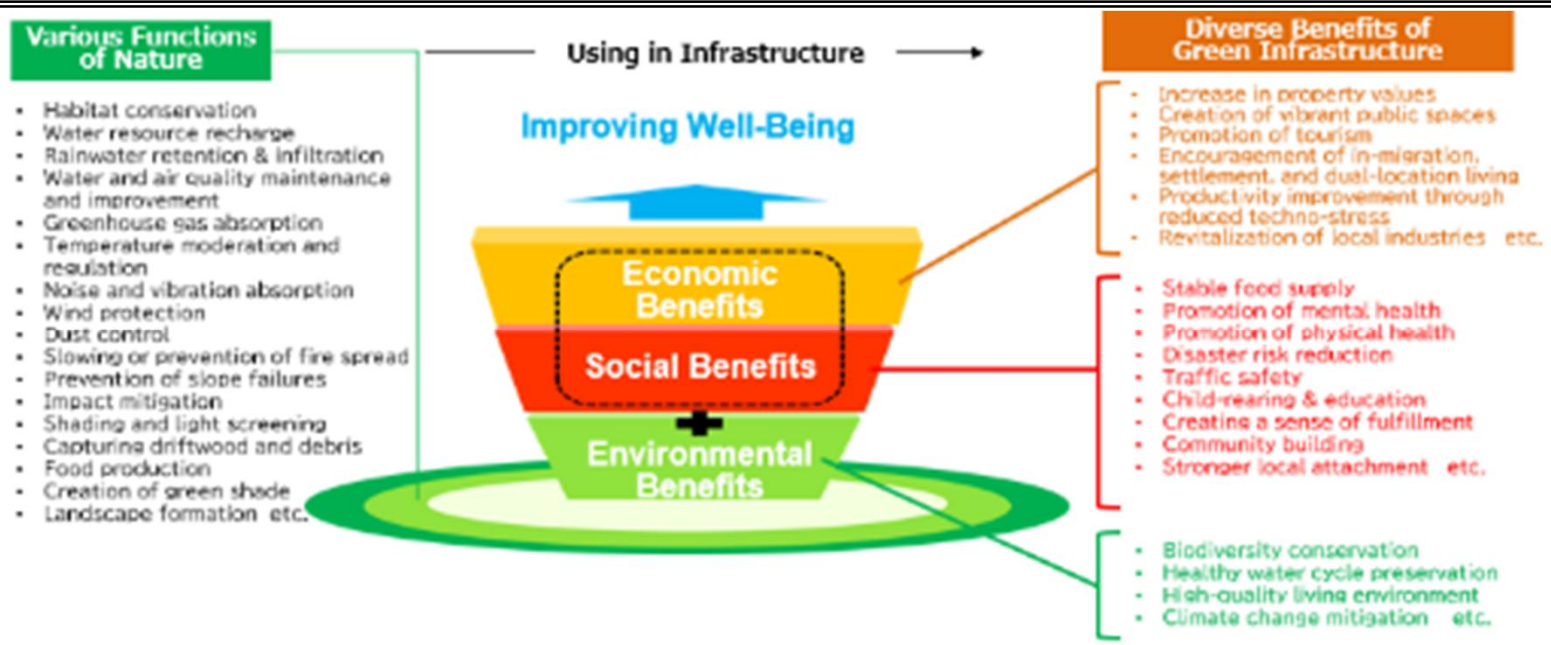
7. Building a Circular Economy

- Development of a circular economy in which environmental impacts are reduced to the greatest possible extent
- Increasing risks to economic security associated with resources
- Transformation of the socioeconomic system into a circular economy



Green Infrastructure Definition

Green Infrastructure is a 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 a wide range of stakeholder involvement.



Environmental Benefits (Examples)

Benefits that support the living environment surrounding people



Social Benefits (Examples)

Benefits that enable people to conduct social activities in a safe, secure, and healthy manner



Economic Benefits (Examples)

Benefits that contribute to human economic activities



○ Based on the definition and benefits of green infrastructure, its key characteristics are summarized as follows:

Response to Multiple Societal Challenges

- Given the diverse functions inherent in nature, green infrastructure can serve as an effective measure that addresses multiple societal challenges.



Green Space with Multiple Functions, including Green Shade Provision and Landscape Enhancement (Asaka Symbol Road)

Retarding Basin with Multiple Functions, including Stormwater Storage and Biodiversity Conservation (Watarase Retarding Basin)

Regional Characteristics

- Living in harmony with nature has shaped region-specific histories, lifestyles, and cultures, and green infrastructure also reflects these regional characteristics.
- Initiatives that regard local natural environments as natural capital, and that seek to revitalize communities through continuous maintenance, management, and sustainable use, are of great importance.



Creation of Urban Green Spaces (Corporate Green Space New Satoyama Embodying the Five Trees Concept)

River Shaping Regional Characteristics (Umeda River, Tsurumi River system)

Ecological Network

- Connecting natural areas—such as green spaces and rivers—into a network facilitates healthy material cycles and the movement of flora and fauna.
- It enables physical continuity of water and greenery, thereby enriching human activity spaces. As a result, it is expected to contribute to creating a more livable environment and promoting regional revitalization, among other benefits.

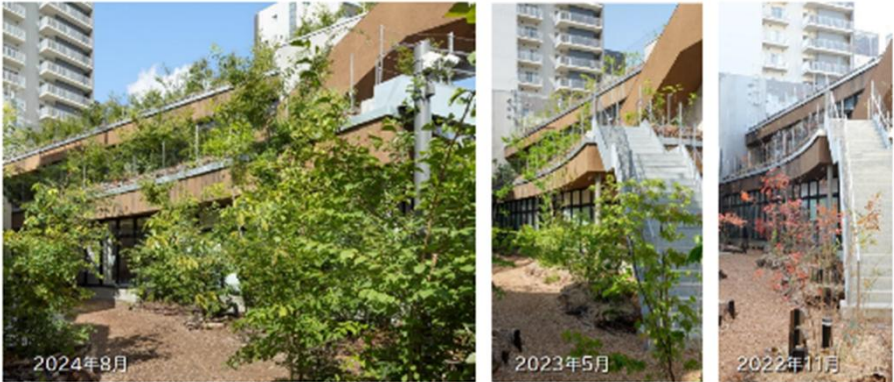


河川と流域の連携イメージ

Establishment of Ecological Network

Growth and Resilience

- Natural features, such as vegetation, grow over time. Green infrastructure becomes a viable option for enhancing regional resilience.



Trees Developing over Time (Kaname no mori)

- Key considerations requiring particular attention in the implementation process are summarized to maximize the effectiveness of green infrastructure.
- These considerations are organized **based on the new definition** and key characteristics (**diverse benefits, regional characteristics, ecological network, and growth and resilience**).

Common	Addressing Societal Challenges	Utilization of green infrastructure to address societal challenges and realize future visions in line with local conditions.
	Leveraging Diverse Benefits	Examination of measures to address multiple societal issues by effectively leveraging the diverse benefits of green infrastructure.
Planning and Institutional Development	Cross-Sectoral Collaboration	Development of a framework that engages experts from a wide range of technical fields related to green infrastructure and enables coordination with other structural and non-structural measures to address societal challenges effectively.
	Diverse Stakeholders	Development of a cross-sectoral collaboration framework that brings together diverse stakeholders —such as government agencies, private-sector entities, and local residents.
	Feasibility	Implementation of development and maintenance based on plans supported by appropriate technical capacity, organizational structures, and financial foundations.
	Landscape Approach	Adoption of an integrated view of diverse land uses and promotion of cross-sectoral collaboration.
	Reevaluation and Utilization of Existing Natural Assets	Recognition of existing natural environments as natural capital and examination of measures to fully harness their effects while minimizing impacts on existing nature.
Design and Construction	Consideration for Local Ecosystems and Cultural Contexts	Careful consideration of potential impacts on locally specific ecosystems, native species, and cultural heritage.
	Use of Native Species	Active utilization of native species characteristic of the region.
	Integration with Other Infrastructure	Examination of approaches that combine natural elements with artificial structures to enhance overall effectiveness.
Management, Maintenance, and Utilization	Long-Term Perspective	Maintenance of a long-term perspective that accounts for the fact that natural environments change over time.
	Adaptive and Preventive Management	Adaptive maintenance and implementation of preventive maintenance to reduce long-term costs.
	Community-Led Management	Active exploration of approaches that enable local communities to take the lead in maintenance and management.
	Human Resource Development	Development and retention of personnel with the specialized knowledge and skills required to continuously manage, maintain, and foster green infrastructure.

Vision for a Society Enabled by Green Infrastructure

- In line with the government-wide policies set forth in Cabinet decisions and other initiatives and relevant international trends, a cross-sectoral enabling environment for the further implementation of green infrastructure will be established. Through the implementation of individual projects and programs under MLIT that apply green infrastructure to address societal challenges, the realization of a society in which the use of green infrastructure is standard practice will be pursued. Looking ahead to 2050, efforts will aim at achieving a society living in harmony with nature.

Society Living in Harmony with Nature

A society in which healthy ecosystems —supported by rich biodiversity— are secured and in which the benefits derived from nature are sustainably utilized.

A Society Supported by Nature-Based, Sustainable Living Environments in which People Can Live Safely and Securely

- Formation of sustainable and livable urban and living environments
- Creation of a society in which people can live safely and securely



Saint-Vallier
Sakurazutsumi



Comfort Matsubara



Kashiniwa Program



A Society Enriched by Nature-Based Economic Activities

- Local-branded products with strong market appeal
- Unique history, culture, and landscapes shaped by each region
- Nature-based regional revitalization and business development



Terraced Rice Fields in Hilly and
Mountainous Areas (Kashima City)



Fugan Canal Kansui Park

A Society in which the Use of Green Infrastructure is Standard Practice

A society in which the concept and benefits of green infrastructure are properly understood; the legal systems, social frameworks, technologies, and financing mechanisms necessary for its implementation are well established; and, under such conditions, green infrastructure is commonly adopted across various sectors and among diverse stakeholders.

Six Pillars for Developing a Cross-Sectoral Enabling Environment①

① Fostering Nationwide Momentum and Understanding

- Promotion of participation in the Green Infrastructure Public-Private Partnership Platform
 - Deployment of activities in partnership with the business community and delivery of user-friendly and carefully targeted public communication
 - Support for the commercialization of green infrastructure by local governments
 - Encouragement of participation at the citizen level to promote the formation of local communities
 - Operation of systems that recognize and commend leading and effective initiatives—such as the TSUNAG, formally known as the Certification System for Securing Quantity and Quality Urban Green Space and the Green Infrastructure Grand Prize
 - Organization and hosting of the Green Infrastructure Industry Exhibition
 - Organization and hosting of the GREEN×EXPO 2027
- Members of the Green Infrastructure Public-Private Partnership Platform: 5,000 entities
 - Share of local government members implementing budgeted projects: 100%
 - Guidelines for maintenance and management through civic activities formulated and disseminated by FY2027
 - Cumulative number of projects awarded the Green Infrastructure Grand Prize: 150
 - Green Infrastructure Industry Exhibition on-site visitors: 50,000
 - Green Infrastructure Industry Exhibition exhibitors: 100 companies / organizations
 - GREEN×EXPO 2027 paid visitors: 10 million



Organization and Hosting of
GREEN×EXPO 2027

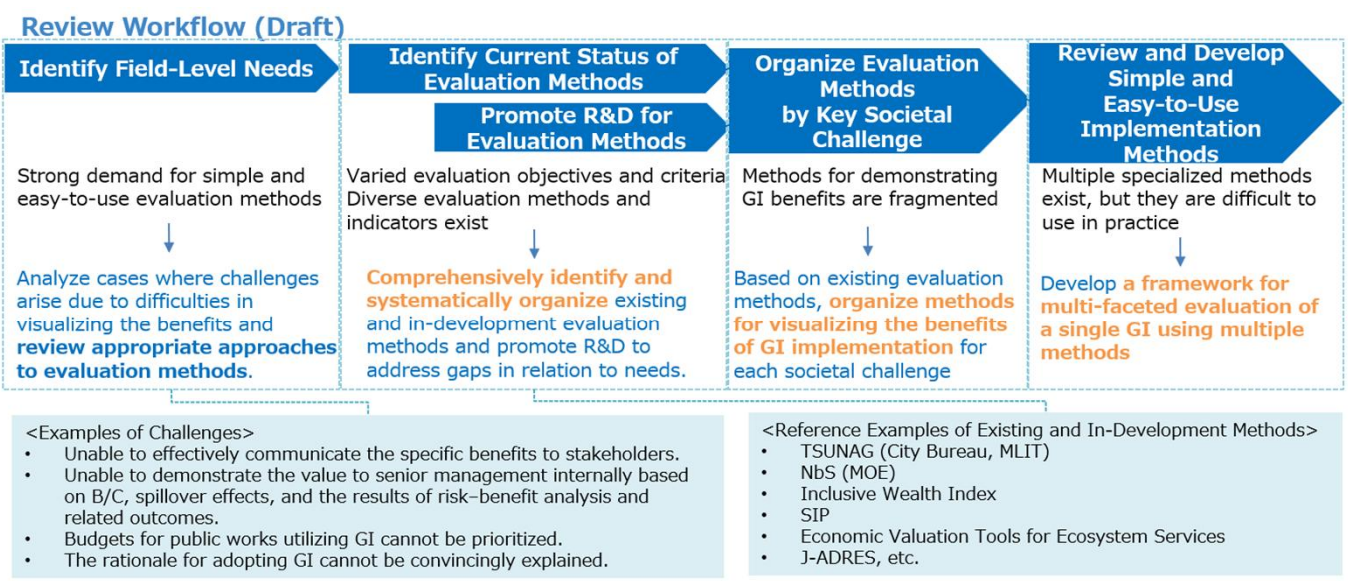


Support for
Citizen Participation Tools

Target Outcomes by 2030

② Visualizing the Diverse Benefits

- Examination for the operation of quantitative and qualitative evaluation methods to assess the effectiveness and contributions of green infrastructure implementation in addressing societal challenges
 - Advancement of studies for various applications and purposes, and implementation of available measures in a phased manner
- Practical guidelines for practitioners on green infrastructure evaluation methods formulated and disseminated by FY2029



*Reflecting developments by the Ministry of the Environment (MOE), further review will be undertaken to advance the visualization of diverse GI benefits.

Target Outcomes by 2030

③ Creating an Enabling Environment to Promote Public-Private Initiatives

- Financial and technical support for local governments engaged in regional revitalization initiatives
- Technical support through standardization of knowledge
- Collection and analysis of cases nationwide that demonstrate efficient maintenance and management



Community-led Maintenance and Management

- Formulation and dissemination of the Green Infrastructure Guidelines for Realizing Regional Revitalization at the Local Level (tentative) by FY2026
- Formulation and dissemination of Guidelines on efficient maintenance and management of green infrastructure by FY2027
- Collection and dissemination of case studies in which green infrastructure has been implemented through public-private partnerships
- Percentage of Regional Plans for the Conservation of Urban Green Space and Master Plans for Parks and Open Spaces that incorporate green infrastructure: 40% (FY2023:25%)

④ Facilitating Access to Financing

- Examination and modeling of financing methods
- Consideration of the introduction and utilization of mechanisms—such as credits—that assign monetary value to the benefits of green infrastructure for trading, etc.



- Establishment of financing methods through revision of the Finance Guidelines for Green Infrastructure (tentative title), based on the consideration of social trends and evaluation methods
- In all prefectures with designated cities, the creation of at least one loan or financial product related to green infrastructure
- Establishment of markets in Japan for nature credits and the creation of related projects, in cooperation with the Ministry of the Environment
- Establishment of mechanisms to facilitate private-sector investment utilizing the TSUNAG incentive program

⑤ Utilization of New Technologies and Digital Transformation (DX)

- Support for the development of element technologies, monitoring technologies, and related technologies
- Development, integration, and promotion of the utilization of nature-related information
- Promotion of matching related to element technologies etc.

Examples of the Utilization of New Technologies and Digital Transformation (DX)→



Bamboo-reinforced Concrete Parking Structures Digital Twins of Forests and Green Spaces

- Number of cases in which new technologies were demonstrated in local areas: 32 cases
- Number of matching events conducted between local governments and private-sector entities: 7 events

⑥ International Deployment

- Advancement of discussions toward the International standardization (ISO) of a green infrastructure evaluation framework led by Japan, based on the New International Standards Strategy (Decision of the Intellectual Property Strategy Headquarters, June 3, 2025).
- Public relations activities at Climate Change COPs, Biodiversity COPs, and related international conferences etc.
- ISO standardization of the green infrastructure evaluation framework by FY2027, and global deployment
- Presentations delivered at international conferences



[Through the Implementation of Green Infrastructure, Promote Physical and Mental Health, Create High-quality Urban Living Environments, and Maintain a Sound Water Cycle]

Target Outcomes by 2030

- Implementation of green infrastructure contributes to reducing health risks by improving air and water quality, reducing noise, and providing other related benefits.
- Providing green, open, and accessible public spaces contributes to physical and mental well-being.
- Creating attractive landscapes contributes to the formation of high-quality living environments.
- Maintaining or restoring a sound water cycle through functions such as water-resource recharge, the storage and infiltration of rainwater, and the appropriate use of groundwater contributes to the sustainability of water resources.
- Safeguarding the integrated relationship between people and nature shaped through human activity contributes to preserving and passing down region-specific histories, cultures, and traditional knowledge related to a society living in harmony with nature to future generations.

Maior Green Infrastructure Measures



Case Studies on Developing Urban Park Playgrounds
Where Everyone Can Play and Help Foster Them

Percentage of Master Plans for Parks and Open Spaces that include measures for the creation of playgrounds for children and spaces for social interaction among parents: 39% (FY2023: 25%)



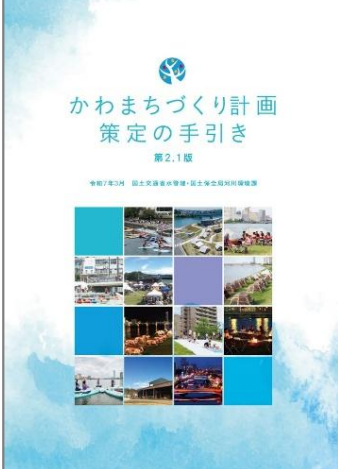
「居心地が良く歩きたくなる」まちなかづくりのキーワード

Walkable Eye level Diversity Open

歩きたくなる まちに開かれた1階 多様な人の多様な用途、使い方 開かれた空間が心地良い

Comfortable and Walkable Area Program

Number of municipalities that have designated comfortable and walkable areas:
200 municipalities (FY2025: 132 municipalities)



かわまちづくり計画 策定の手引き 第2.1版

Kawamachidukuri Planning Guide (Version 2.1, March 31, 2025)

Number of locations with attractive waterside spaces created:
350 locations (FY2024: 286 locations)



Port City Planning Initiatives (Examples of Minato Oasis Facilities)

Number of registered Minato Oasis facilities: 190 facilities (FY2025: 170 facilities)

Examples of Green Infrastructure



Development of Parks Incorporating Children's Ideas (Shinagawa Ward, Tokyo)



Revitalization of Parks through Lawn Installation and Private Cafés (Toshima City, Tokyo)



Kawamachi Development Shinano River Yasuragitei Embankment



Example of Port City Development: Waterfront Revitalization Initiatives at Minato Oasis (Sea Class Gourmet National Competition in Sakaiminato)

Green Infrastructure that Contributes to Disaster Risk Reduction

Target Outcomes by 2030

Major Green Infrastructure Measures

Image of Disaster Prevention Park
([Development of Disaster Prevention Parks, MLIT Website](#))

Image of Green-rich City Planning and Disaster Prevention Functions
([Technical Note on Green Infrastructure Planning for Urban Resilience](#))

Promotion of River Basin Disaster Resilience and Sustainability by All
([Promotion of River Basin Disaster Resilience and Sustainability by All,](#)
[MLIT Website](#))

Examples of Green Infrastructure

IKE•SUNPARK

Rain Garden in Nanryo High School, Kumamoto Prefecture

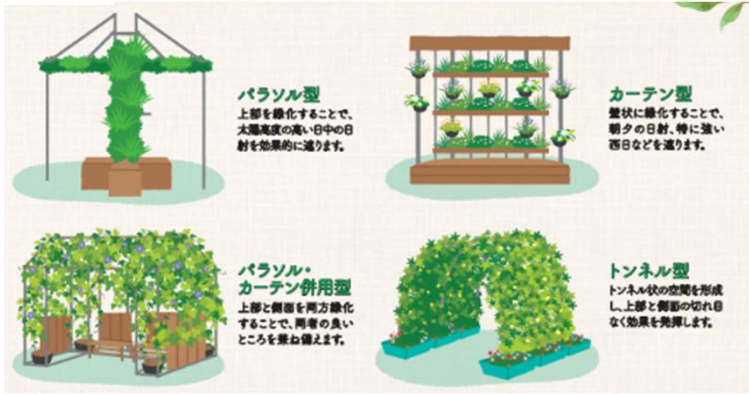
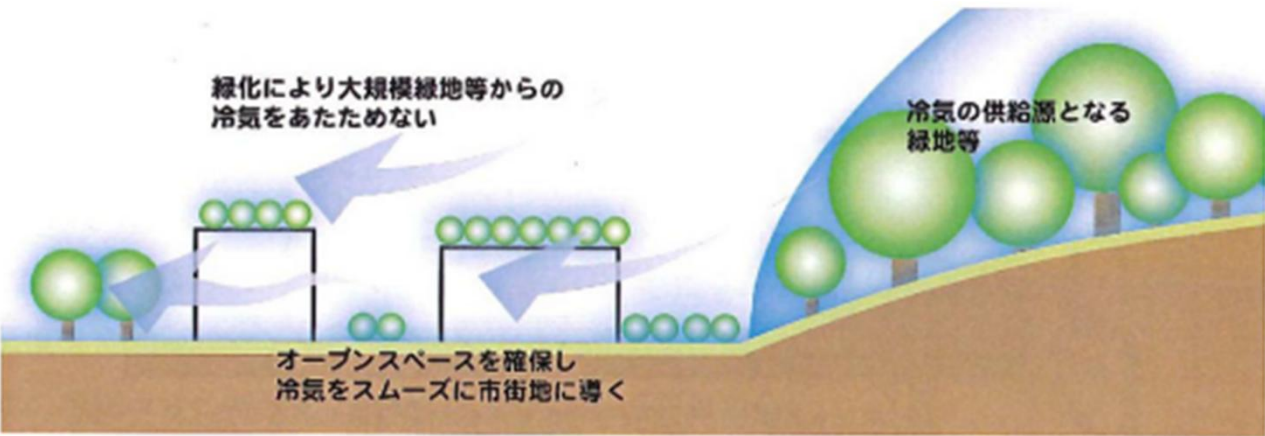
Restoration of Maruyama River Wetland

Rokko Mountain Range Greenbelt Development Project

[The implementation of green infrastructure aims to mitigate urban heat-island effect and creating a comfortable living environment.] Target Outcomes by 2030

- Implementation of green infrastructure promotes measures against the heat-island effect by enhancing evapotranspiration, preventing excessive surface heating, and creating wind corridors and similar features.
- In addition, implementation of such measures to alleviate localized heat stress experienced by people by reducing surface and wall temperatures and providing green shade and other related benefits.

Major Green Infrastructure Measures

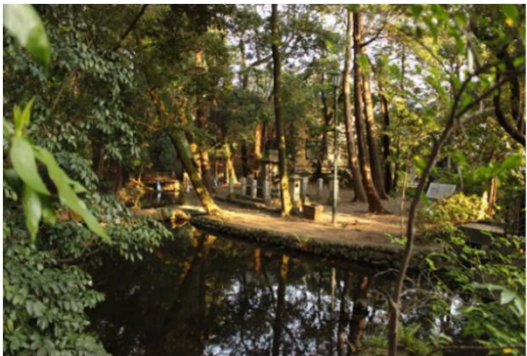


Variations of Shade-Providing Green Infrastructure
(From the brochure [Creating Urban Cool Spots with Shade-Providing Green Infrastructure](#))

Wind Corridors that Facilitate the Advection and Diffusion of Air From Urban Green Spaces
([Guideline for Urban Planning to Mitigate the Heat Island Phenomenon](#))

- Area of rooftop greening implemented: 302.1 ha (FY2023: 227.7 ha)
- Promotion of initiatives to improve ground surface coverage based on relevant guidelines such as Urban development guidelines for mitigating the heat island phenomenon and Master Plans for Parks and Open Spaces × Green Infrastructure Guidelines (Draft)

Examples of Green Infrastructure



Special Green Space Conservation Districts
(Benzaiten Pond)



Photo courtesy of Centennial Woods Promotion Division,
Construction Bureau, Sendai City
Aoba-Dori Avenue



Source: Chiyoda Ward Website (<https://www.city.chiyoda.lg.jp/koho/machizukuri/kankyo/kehatsu/drymist.html>)
Creating Cool Spots (Kanda Children's Park)



Roof Greening Project
(ACROS Fukuoka)

[The Implementation of Green Infrastructure aims to restore Degraded Ecosystems and to establish and maintain Ecological Networks]

Target Outcomes by 2030

- Taking into account the characteristics of each regional category constituting the national territory — namely, remote mountainous areas, satoyama and rural areas, urban areas, river and wetland areas, coastal areas, marine areas, and island areas — efforts are made to restore degraded ecosystems and enhance the quality of the natural environment in accordance with the respective characteristics of each region, thereby building and maintaining ecological networks.

Major Green Infrastructure Measures

[Urban Areas]

- Securing green spaces through collaborative activities among diverse stakeholders including government agencies, private-sector entities, local residents, and NPOs.
- Promotion of the quantitative expansion and qualitative improvement of green spaces through appropriate forest regeneration and related practices
- Promotion of road development that incorporates ecological considerations
- Prevention of roadkill

Formation of Ecological Networks
([Guidelines for Formulating Master Plans for Parks and Open Spaces Considering Biodiversity](#))



Examples of Green Infrastructure



Ohashi Sato no Mori

[River and Wetland Areas]

- Promotion of nature-oriented river management—the fundamental principle for all river management—including the installation of fishways, modification of sluice gates, and related facilities.
- Advancement of basin-wide initiatives through collaboration among a diverse range of stakeholders, including river administrators, local governments, farmers, foresters, fishers, NPOs, schools, and companies.
- Incorporation of quantitative targets for river environmental conditions into river improvement plans (for sections under national management)

The formation of an ecosystem network fosters regional attractiveness and vitality.
(Source: Creating Attractive and Vibrant Regions Starting from Rivers and Expanding Outward: Formation of River-Based Ecosystem Networks)

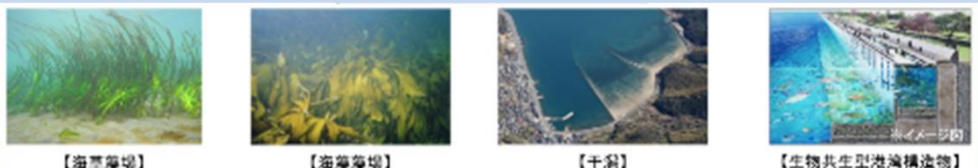


A Large-scale Wetland Developed in the Maruyama River Basin

[Coastal Areas]

- Restoration of marine environments and creation of high-quality environments through the development of seaweed beds and tidal flats and the implementation of green port structure.
- Further promotion of sandy beach development, with a focus on conservation and restoration.

Examples of Blue Infrastructure
([Blue Carbon, MLIT Website](#))





Kushiro Port Breakwater, Hokkaido

- Number of regional green plans and Green Master Plans with targets set based on basic greenery policies: 150 plans (FY2024: 1 plan)
 - Percentage of river improvement plans (nationally managed rivers) that include quantitative targets for river environments: 43% (FY2024: 0%)

Green Infrastructure that Contributes to Revitalizing Regional Economies

Implementation of green infrastructure enhances the value of urban areas, promotes local vitality, and provides other benefits that lead to revitalization of regional economies and effective use of underutilized land

Target Outcomes by 2030

- Implementation of green infrastructure contributes to developing urban environments suitable as bases for internationally operating companies.
- Creation of attractive public spaces and promotion of local vitality, as well as contribution to the development of green infrastructure as a tourism resource.
- Implementation of green infrastructure that supports the effective use and proper management of underutilized or low-use land. Incorporation of principles of green infrastructure into initiatives for appropriate national land use and management based on National Land Management Concept.
- Promotion of community development that utilizes green infrastructure, thereby revitalizing regional economies through encouraging migration, long-term settlement, and dual residency.

Major Green Infrastructure Measures

Examples of Green Infrastructure

「開心地が育ち歩きやすくなる」まちづくりの計画の策定・共有

「計画に基づき開心地が育ち歩きやすくなる」空間の創出

Creating Comfortable and Walkable Urban Areas

Illustrated Overview of a Park-PFI
(Guidelines for the Utilization of Park-PFI for Improving the Quality of Urban Parks)

JAPAN GARDEN TOURISM

Japan Garden Tourism
(Brochure 2025, Japanese version)

二地域居住等のイメージ

Illustration of Dual residency

Japan Scenic Byway
Oita Seaside Route

TOTTEI PARK (Kobe City)

Implementation of Green Infrastructure to Increase CO2 Absorption and Reduce CO2 Emissions

Target Outcomes by 2030

- Implementation of green infrastructure increases CO2 absorption and reduces CO2 emissions by promoting a shift from car-oriented spaces to people-centered environments.

Major Green Infrastructure Measures

City Planning GX

都市構造や移動手段の変革

コンパクト・プラス・ネットワークや都市機能の集約による公共交通の利用率向上により、徒歩・自転車・公共交通の分担率の向上を図り、CO2排出量の削減等を推進



公共交通の集約

コンパクト・プラス・ネットワーク

街区・建築物単位での取組

エネルギー 密度の高い市街地において、再生エネルギーの取組を集中的に支援するなど、エネルギーの効率的利用やZEBレベルの向上水準の建築物整備を推進し、エネルギー利用を効率化



再生エネルギーの取組

エネルギーの効率的利用

建築物のエネルギー効率化

緑とオープンスペースの確保

都市公園の整備を含むグリーンインフラの社会実装、緑地の保全や緑化の推進、企業等の関係者との連携を通じた民間事業者等による緑地確保の促進等を進め、CO2吸収、生物の生息・生育空間の確保、防災機能等を推進



都市公園の整備

緑地の保全や緑化の推進

民間事業者等による緑地確保の促進

拡張の中でも安全・快適に暮らせる都市環境

まちなかでのグリーンインフラの社会実装、クルスポットの創出に促る先進的な取組等の支援を進め、ヒートアイランド対策を推進



まちなかでのグリーンインフラの社会実装

クルスポットの創出に促る先進的な取組等の支援

ヒートアイランド対策を推進

City Planning GX
(Budget Request Overview (City Bureau, FY2026))



Blue Carbon (Umi no Mori: Blue Carbon, a brochure published by Ports and Harbours Bureau, MLIT)

- Greenhouse gas absorption through urban greening and related measures: 1.24 million t-CO₂ (FY2023: 1.32 million t-CO₂)
- Blue carbon CO₂ absorption and sequestration by FY2035: 1.0 million t-CO₂ (FY2023: 0.34 million t-CO₂)

Examples of Green Infrastructure



【Advancement of efforts to utilize resources efficiently and cyclically in a sustainable manner as part of green infrastructure initiatives】

Target Outcomes by 2030

- Advancement of efforts to utilize resources efficiently and cyclically in a sustainable manner as part of green infrastructure initiatives.

Major Green Infrastructure Measures

Examples of Green Infrastructure



図 ゼロカーボンに向けたバイオマスの循環のイメージ図



Wood Chips Made from Felled Trees
Utilized for Pathway Paving
(National Government Park:
Alps Azumino National Government Park)

Illustrated Overview of Biomass Circulation toward a Zero-Carbon Society
(Source: Master Plans for Parks and Open Spaces × Green Infrastructure Guidelines (Draft))

- Increase in the number of cases utilizing pruned branches and fallen leaves effectively

- Toward 2030, the final year of the plan period, a roadmap has been prepared that highlights representative initiatives and presents the outcomes to be achieved by 2030.
- Progress will be reviewed through an annual follow-up process on the initiatives indicated in the roadmap, and necessary revisions will be made as appropriate.
- In the follow-up process, in addition to reviewing progress toward the intended outcomes, analyses will be conducted on the content of implemented initiatives and their associated effects, and the results will be reflected in initiatives in subsequent years.

	~FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030
	<Major Achievements to Date>		<Future Directions for Key Initiatives>			<Target Outcomes by 2030>
Common Considerations	Securing urban green spaces through urban park and green space projects	Continuation of financial support for the development and renewal of urban parks				Public spaces with water and greenery in urban areas (natural environments whose permanence is ensured through institutional measures): 15.2 m ² per person (FY2023: 14.2 m ² per person)
		Dissemination of and support for the appropriate management of special green space conservation districts, civic green spaces, and tree planting districts				
	Establishment and implementation of green infrastructure-based urban development support projects	Support for the development of green infrastructure through public-private partnership and cross-sectoral collaboration using grants and specific subsidy programs				Promotion of the implementation of green infrastructure by leveraging these projects
	Promotion of road greening	Promotion of road greening that contributes to carbon neutrality				Promotion of generational renewal of street trees to ensure CO ₂ absorption capacity
Formation of Sustainable and Livable Urban and Living Environments	Creation of playgrounds for children through urban park projects and related initiatives	Promotion of the provision of nature-rich playgrounds and relaxing spaces for child-rearing households by disseminating a collection of reference cases on urban park playgrounds where everyone can play and everyone can foster.				Percentage of Master Plans for Parks and Open Spaces that include measures for the creation of playgrounds for children and spaces for social interaction among parents: 39% (FY2023: 25%)
	Implementation of various initiatives toward walkable city planning	Dissemination of a public-private partnership-based city planning guidebook and street design guidelines				Number of municipalities that have designated comfortable and walkable areas: 200 municipalities (FY2025: 132 municipalities)
		Promotion of “comfortable and walkable” urban area development nationwide, and awareness-raising through Machimichi (urban streets and places) Conferences				
	Utilization of the Kawamachi development support program	Promotion of Kawamachi (riverside city) development to create attractive waterside spaces				Number of locations with attractive waterside spaces created: 350 locations (FY2024: 286 locations)
		Analysis of the components and effects of good practices in Kawamachi (riverside city) development; reflection of the findings in the guidelines for Kawamachi planning; and horizontal dissemination.				
	Promotion of the Minato Oasis facility program	Strengthening initiatives to clarify concepts through classification of Minato (ports) Oasis facilities and to enhance collaboration with other tourism resources				Number of registered Minato Oasis facilities: 190 facilities (FY2025: 170 facilities)
		Horizontal dissemination of best practices and public outreach utilizing social media				

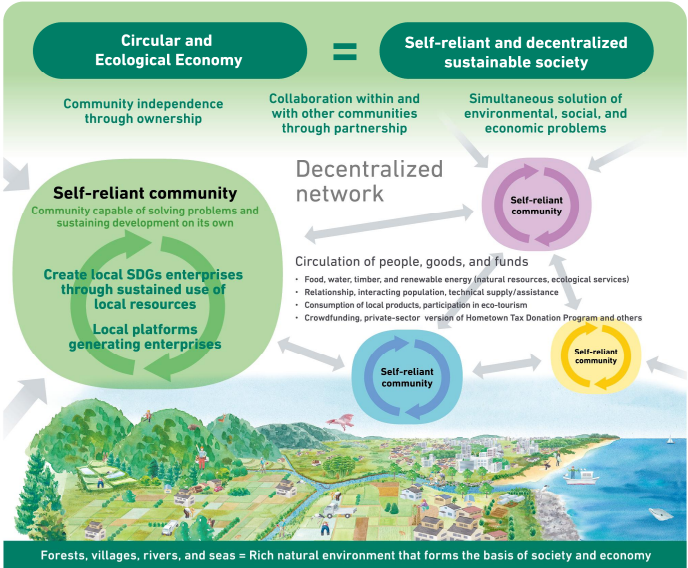
Roadmap (Excerpt)

Cross-Sectoral Environmental Development Measures

(1) Circular and Ecological Economy

- (3) Creating an Environment to Promote Public-Private Initiatives -

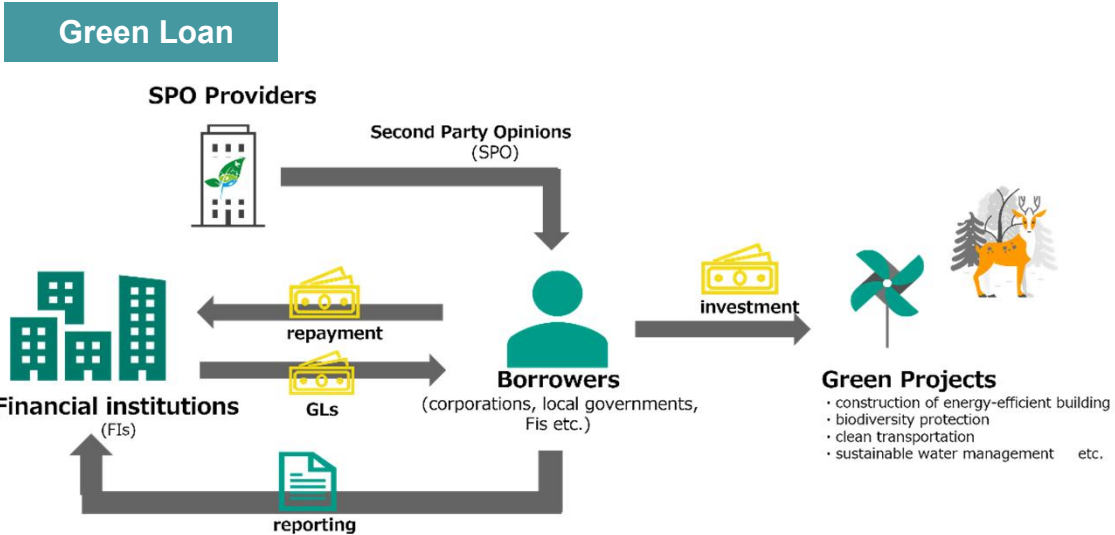
Concept of Circular and Ecological Economy



Source: Ministry of the Environment

(2) Green Finance Promotional Policies

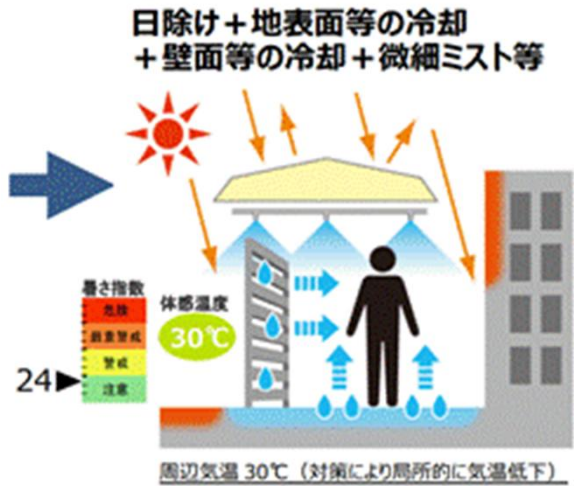
- (4) Facilitating Fundraising -



Implementation for Addressing Societal Challenges

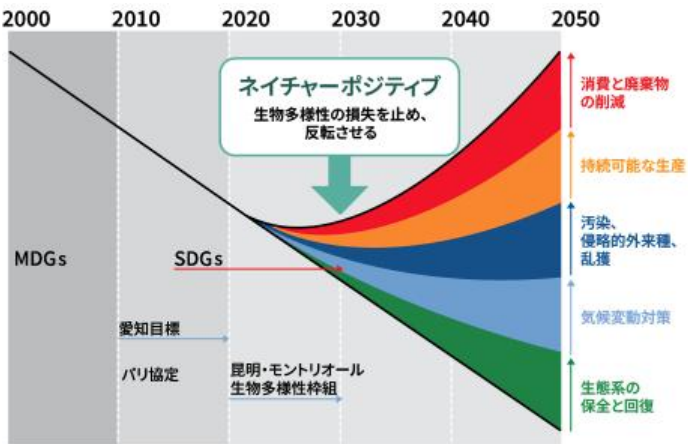
(3) Urban Heat Countermeasure Guidelines

- ③ Heat Countermeasures -



(5) 30 by 30 Target

- ④ Ensuring Biodiversity Conservation -



(6) SATOYAMA Initiative

- ④ Ensuring Biodiversity Conservation -



Implementation for Addressing Societal Challenges

(1) Promotion of the MIDORI Strategy for Sustainable Food Systems

- ① Formation of Sustainable and Livable Urban and Living Environments -



(2) Enhancing Forest Water Resource Conservation through Forest Management and Conservation

- ① Formation of Sustainable and Livable Urban and Living Environments -
- ② Disaster Prevention and Mitigation -



Planted forest with Delayed Thinning (Illustration)



Properly Managed Planted forest (Illustration)

(3) Osaki Kodo's Traditional Water Management System for Sustainable Paddy Agriculture

- ① Formation of Sustainable and Livable Urban and Living Environments -



(4) Disaster Prevention and Mitigation through Coastal Disaster-Prevention Forests

- ② Disaster Prevention and Mitigation -



Tsunami Energy Mitigating Effects, etc.



Coastal Disaster Prevention Forest Established in Natori City, Miyagi Prefecture (2023)

(5) The "Paddy Field Dam" Initiative in Basin-Wide Flood Management

- ② Disaster Prevention and Mitigation -

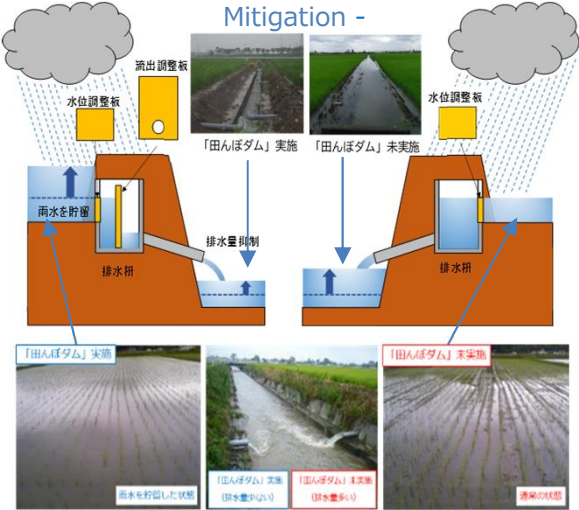


Photo: Courtesy of Niigata City

(6) Disaster Prevention Cooperative Farmland

- ② Disaster Prevention and Mitigation -



防災時炊き出し訓練



防災協力農地立て看板

(7) Forests as Greenhouse Gas Sinks

- ⑥ Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions -

