

# Green Urban Development Tokyo GREEN Biz

Tokyo Metropolitan Government

## Greenery Initiatives

Ver.3

A restful Tokyo where  
nature and people coexist

Green spaces with consideration for  
**biodiversity**

Lush, green cosmopolitan city

**Protect estate  
woodlands**

**Wall greening**

**Nature-positive**

Focus on **quality** of  
greenery in addition to  
quantity

Abundant  
greenery  
Clean air

**Rooftop greening**

Agriculture  
experience  
plantations

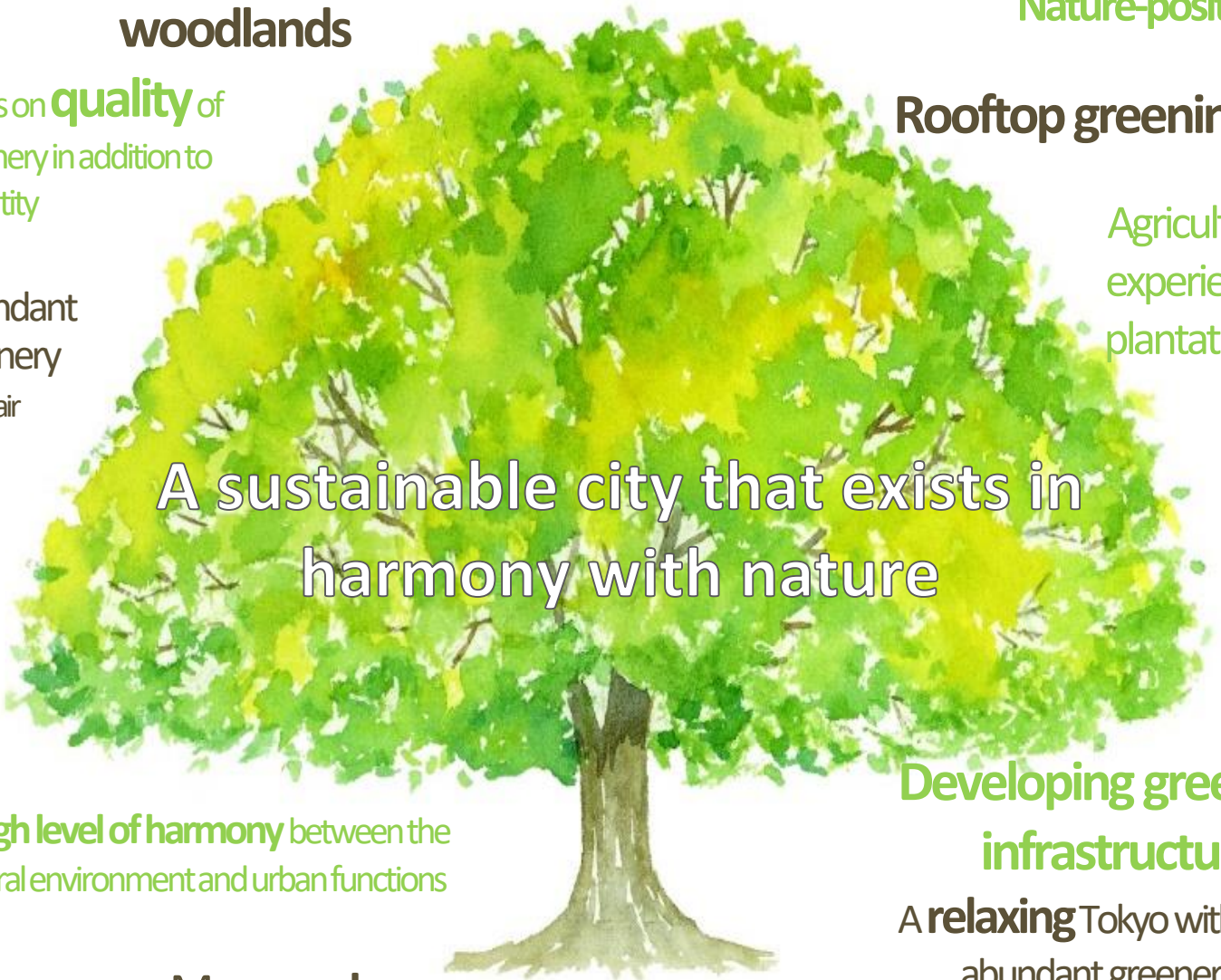
A sustainable city that exists in  
harmony with nature

A high level of harmony between the  
natural environment and urban functions

**Many parks**

**Developing green  
infrastructure**

A **relaxing** Tokyo with  
abundant greenery



# Green Urban Development for the Next 100 Years

Taking every available opportunity to create and preserve greenery, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government (TMG) has advanced a range of efforts to date, with the aim to enhance the quantity and quality of greenery throughout our city.

Meanwhile, in recent years, we have seen a shift in trends related to green spaces, including changes in the functions expected of cities and people's values. Some examples are the use of greenery to help address social issues such as rising global temperatures and intensifying natural disasters, and the realization of the "nature-positive" concept to halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity. Harmony between the natural environment and urban functions is valued more than ever before across the globe, with overseas cities engaged in various efforts to conserve and create greenery, including the introduction of green infrastructure and formation of biodiversity hubs.

Against this backdrop, the TMG launched "Tokyo Green Biz" in July 2023. This new green project looks 100 years into the future and aims to transform Tokyo into a sustainable city that exists in harmony with nature, and to pass down our green spaces to future generations through cooperation among the government, residents, companies, and various other stakeholders. In January 2024, TMG published the "Tokyo Metropolitan Government Greenery Initiatives Ver. 2."

Since then, we have focused on advancing initiatives from the three perspectives of "protecting," "nurturing," and "utilizing" Tokyo's greenery. These include protecting agricultural land and estate woodlands, increasing the greening rate required in the bay area, publishing the Tokyo Green Biz Map to promote spots with abundant greenery, and pioneering the introduction of green infrastructure that leverages the functions of nature into public facilities.

In order to further accelerate our efforts, we have prepared the "Tokyo Metropolitan Government Greenery Initiatives Ver. 3," which sets out enhanced efforts to conserve agricultural land and other areas and to encourage the participation of Tokyo residents. Based on this, we will further strengthen our efforts through public-private partnership.

Let us work together to further our vision of green urban development, in order to transform Tokyo into a sustainable city that exists in harmony with nature.

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\*The major efforts to be strengthened include initiatives set out in the proposed FY2025 budget, and will be confirmed after the budget is approved.

# Overview of Tokyo Green Biz

- Changes in the Social Environment Surrounding Greenery
- Tokyo Green Biz: A Green Project that Looks 100 Years into the Future
- Initiatives to “Protect,” “Nurture,” and “Utilize” Tokyo’s Greenery
- Status of Tokyo’s Greenery
- The Diverse Functions of Greenery



# Changes in social environment surrounding greenery

## Major Greenery Initiatives to Date

### Green Tokyo 10 Year Project (June 2007)

► Doubled the number of roadside trees in Tokyo to 1 million, adding greenery to diverse urban spaces such as schoolyards and rooftops.

### Comprehensive Policy for Securing Greenery (May 2010)

► Systematic promotion of adding greenery to diverse urban spaces and conserving the declining greenery on private land.

### Future Tokyo Strategy (Strategy 13 - Project for a Tokyo Filled with Greenery) (March 2021)

► Promoted initiatives to increase greenery and raise the level thereof in terms of quantity and quality

The functions required of cities and people's values are changing as the conditions facing greenery change.

Rising global temperatures  
Increasingly severe natural disasters

Solving social issues by using greenery

Example of use of greenery overseas (Singapore)



(Source) PUB Bishan Park pamphlet

Changes in people's values and behavior toward greenery/nature

Responding to a need for ample spaces

Examples of green open spaces overseas (New York)

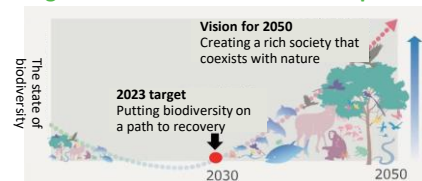


(Source) Bryant Park website

Realization of the global goal of "nature positive"

Formation of hubs for biodiversity

Image of the realization of "nature positive"

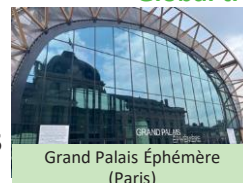


(Source) Bureau of Environment "Tokyo Biodiversity Strategy for 2030"

Increasing demand for wood as a sustainable material

Demonstration of multi-faceted functions of forests

Global trend for wooden



Grand Palais Éphémère (Paris)



Helsinki Central Library (Helsinki)

(Source) Helsinki City website

Increasing global demand for food  
Effective use of resources

Sustainable, multi-purpose agriculture

Main functions of urban farmland



Supply of fresh agricultural produce



Providing opportunities to learn through agriculture



Accessible farming experiences/place of exchange

(Source) Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries website

# Tokyo Green Biz: A Green Project that Looks 100 Years into the Future

Harmony between the natural environment and urban functions is highly valued across the globe.

We face a **major turning point** where we must decide how we will shape our city and the lives of our residents.



# GREEN × BIZ

A green project to be promoted in cooperation with Tokyo's residents, companies, and other diverse stakeholders



Tokyo Green Biz is a green project that looks 100 years into the future. It aims to transform Tokyo into a sustainable city that exists in harmony with nature, and to advance initiatives from the three perspectives of “protecting,” “nurturing,” and “utilizing” Tokyo’s greenery through cooperation among the government, residents, companies, and various other stakeholders.

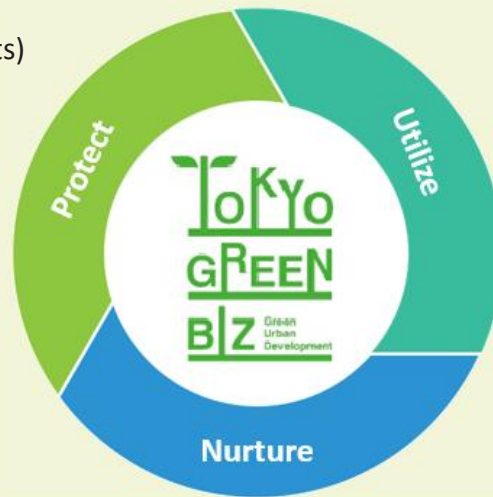
# Tokyo's Greenery Initiatives

## Protect, Nurture, Utilize

With an eye to the next 100 years, we will expand the circle of initiatives and pass down our green spaces to future generations.

### Efforts to Protect Greenery

- Protecting agricultural land
- Protecting woodlands (e.g. estate woodlands)
- Preserving rich natural environments (e.g. conservation areas)
- Protecting forests (e.g. water conservation forests)



### Efforts to Utilize Greenery

- Introducing green infrastructure that leverages the functions of nature
- Making parks the face of the city by enhancing their appeal
- Utilizing and promoting rich natural environments
- Creating spaces to encourage closer connections to waterfront areas
- Utilizing Timber from Tokyo's Tama Area
- Harnessing the diverse values of greenery

### Efforts to Nurture Greenery

- Park development
- Enhancing roadside greenery (ensuring safety and comfort)
- Forming networks of greenery and water
- Developing verdant green spaces as symbols of communities
- Creating greenery in the city in line with urban development
- Promoting the Tokyo Green Biz movement

### Policy direction for 2035 under the proposed 2050 Tokyo Strategy

Protect the existing greenery and put a stop to its decline, and at the same time, create new greenery and maintain and manage it appropriately, in order to combat heavy rain and heat and contribute to the conservation and restoration of biodiversity.

- Work to pass down existing greenery, such as agricultural land and woodlands, to future generations, and to conserve and restore biodiversity, by encouraging every individual to connect with and nurture greenery.
- To create greenery in the city center, promote efforts such as park development and vertical greenery development. In addition, apply the diverse functions of greenery to addressing social issues.

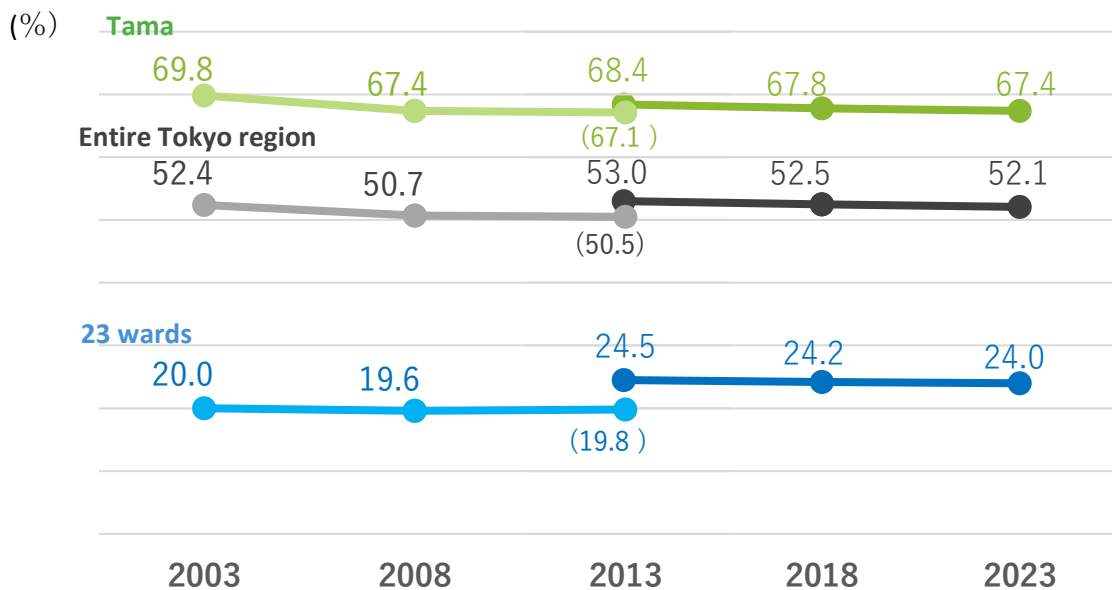
# Status of Tokyo's Greenery

TMG uses green ratio, which focuses on the diverse functions of greenery, to understand the current status and changes in green spaces, etc.

## Current status of greenery

Although Tokyo's greenery is on a declining trend, TMG is taking every opportunity to promote initiatives to create greenery, such as developing parks and protecting productive green land.

## Changes in green ratio



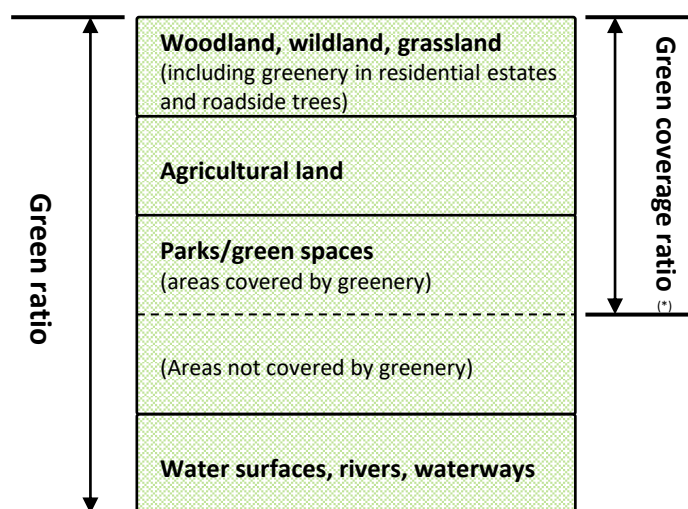
\*Since the 2018 survey, the green ratio has been calculated using near-infrared images, which are able to identify greenery with greater precision than before. The same method was used to calculate the reference value for 2013 using aerial photographs and near-infrared images from 2013.

## [Green ratio]

### ■ Definition

The percentage of the total area of a region that consists of woodland, wildland, grassland, agricultural land, as well as parks/green spaces and water surfaces such as rivers.

\*A survey on green ratio is conducted every five years on the mainland regions of Tokyo to understand the current status and changes in Tokyo's greenery, and to serve as a reference for future policies and measures.



(\*) Green coverage ratio: The proportion of area covered by greenery as seen from above, including woodland, grassland, and greenery on roofs.



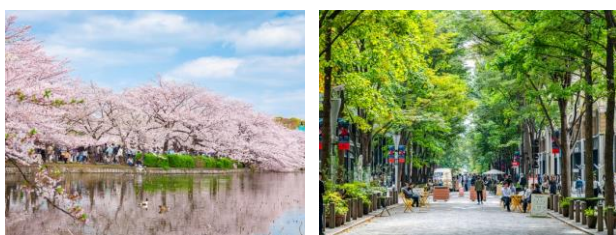
# The diverse functions of greenery

Greenery offers **diverse functionality**, such as **creating spaces for interaction, mitigating global warming, enhancing disaster resilience**, and provides us with a **variety of blessings**.

## Primary functions of greenery

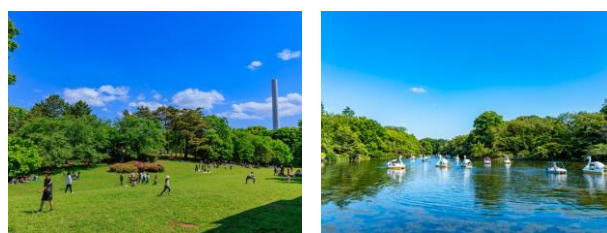
### Formation of an enriching living environment

Greenery provides different colorful landscapes throughout the seasons, enriching and comforting us, reducing stress, and improving comfort.



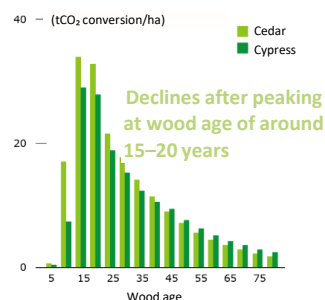
### Formation of places to interact

The pleasurable spaces created by greenery serve as places to interact for a variety of activities, sports, and recreation in the community, nurturing our healthy minds and bodies.



### Prevention of global warming

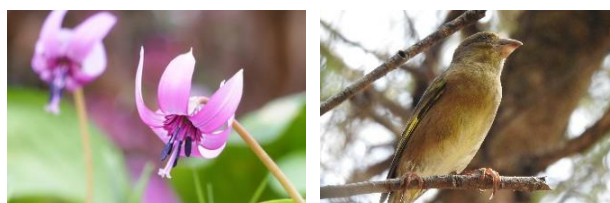
Greenery absorbs carbon dioxide and contributes to the prevention of global warming. The planting of young trees is effective for use as wood material and absorbing a large quantity of carbon Dioxide.



(Source) Created based on the "Forest Foster Parent Promotion Project" CO<sub>2</sub> absorption calculation standards of Nagano Prefecture

### Securing habitats for wildlife

Greenery forms the foundation of ecosystems, providing habitats for wildlife, and plays an important role in securing biodiversity.



Japanese fawn lily

Ogasawara greenfinch

### Improvement of city and local disaster prevention

Green areas serve to prevent the spread of fires and as evacuation sites during disasters. Forests also give rise to rich water resources, and play an important role in protecting from disasters by limiting sediment runoff.



### Formation of scenery, views, history, arts, and culture

Greenery is the foundation of scenery and scenic views. In combination with cultural heritage resources, greenery contributes to the promotion of bustle, vitality, and tourism in the community.



**We must maximize the diverse functions of greenery**



# Effects of Greenery

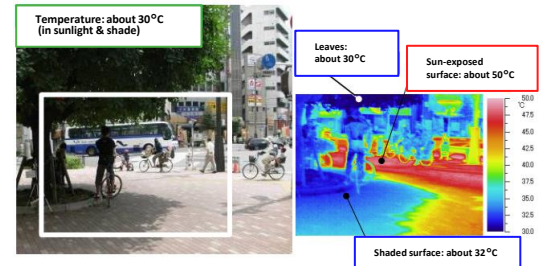
In recent years, various studies have been conducted on the effects of greenery, and the results have been scientifically validated. In particular, there is growing understanding of its positive effect not only on urban development, but also on people.

## Examples of the effects of greenery

### Effects on urban development

#### ■ Formation of comfortable urban environments (tree shade)

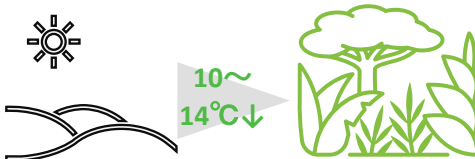
The heat that people feel is significantly influenced not only by temperature, but also by differences in humidity, wind, solar radiation, and the heat emitted from roads and other surfaces. Even when the temperature is approximately the same in the sun and in the shade, it feels cooler in the shade than in the sun because there is less solar radiation and infrared radiation from the road surface. Therefore, greenery works to alleviate heat and heat stress in cities, and contributes to the creation of comfortable urban environments.



Source: Revised Heat Illness Measures Guidelines (Ministry of the Environment)

#### ■ Formation of comfortable urban environments (grass)

Data shows that surface temperatures is 10 to 14 degrees Celsius lower when the surface is covered by summer grass, than when the surface of the ground exposed to direct sunlight.



Reference: Hiroshi Nakajima (1994), *Shokusai no Sekkei, Seko, Kanri* (Design, Installation, and Management of Plantings), pp.14-15, Economic Research Association

#### ■ Energy reduction

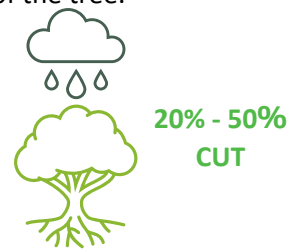
It is estimated that 1,000 m<sup>2</sup> of greenery on rooftop spaces can reduce energy consumption, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, and energy costs by 51%.



Reference: Ministry of the Environment's website

#### ■ Rainwater interception (trees)

Data shows that the volume of rainfall on the top of a tree is reduced by 20% to 50% by the time it reaches the bottom of the tree.



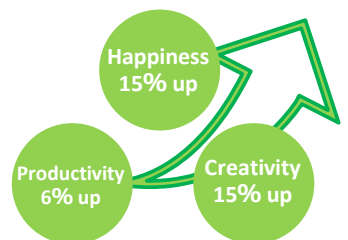
Reference: Hiroshi Nakajima (1994), *Shokusai no Sekkei, Seko, Kanri* (Design, Installation, and Management of Plantings), pp.14-15, Economic Research Association

### Effects on people

#### ■ Biophilic design

It has been reported, based on the results of studies, that workers who are in close proximity to elements of nature, such as plants and natural light, in the workplace demonstrate improvements in happiness, productivity, and creativity.

Reference: "The Global Impact of Biophilic Design in the Workspace," a survey conducted by Robertson Cooper



#### ■ Stress alleviation

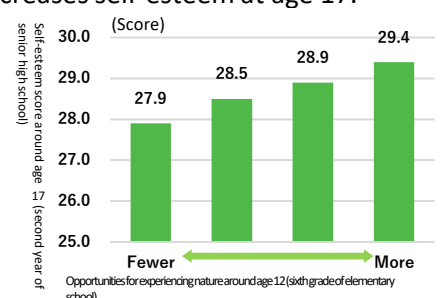
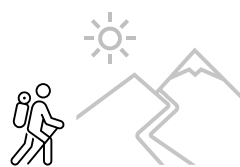
Academic papers state that spending 20 to 30 minutes in a natural environment is the most effective way of reducing the stress hormone, cortisol.



Reference: Ministry of the Environment's website; *Frontiers in Psychology*, Dr. Mary Carol Hunter (University of Michigan)

#### ■ Effects on children's growth

Data shows that having many natural experiences (such as camping, mountain climbing, playing in rivers, winter sports, etc.) until around the age of 12 increases self-esteem at age 17.



Source: Youth Independence Support Project through Experience-based Activities, etc. (2020) (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology)

# Efforts to Protect Greenery

- **Protecting Agricultural Land**
- **Protecting Woodlands (e.g. Estate Woodlands)**
- **Preserving Rich Natural Environments (e.g. Conservation Areas)**
- **Protecting Forests (e.g. Water Conservation Forests)**

## Overview

Due to inheritance and other factors, the area of agricultural land in Tokyo, both in urbanization promotion areas and urbanization control areas, has decreased by 1,210 hectares over 10 years. Therefore, there is a need for efforts to conserve urban agricultural land such as productive green land.

## Main initiatives to date

### ► Designation of specified productive green land

Agricultural land in urbanization promotion areas that is designated as productive green land is subject to tax relief, but the designation also obligates cultivation of the land for a period of 30 years, after which the special tax measure no longer applies. Since much of the productive green land in the city was designated in FY1992, farmers were encouraged to transition to a Specified Productive Green Land designation, which would allow the special tax measure to be extended for 10 years. As a result, approximately 94% of productive green land designated in 1992 was designated as Specified Productive Green Land by 2022.

### ► Promotion of long-term leasing, and support for the purchase and utilization of productive green land by wards and cities

In order to conserve agricultural land and promote the creation of an environment that enables farmers to engage in farming, support to take out long-term leases has been extended to agricultural promotion areas in addition to productive green land, with the understanding of agricultural land owners. However, as there are cases where productive green land is abandoned due to inheritance or other factors, support is also provided toward the purchase and utilization of productive green land by wards and cities.

### ► Support for local governments and private companies, etc. engaged in the development and operation of agricultural experience plantations

In order to utilize the leasing system for productive green land, conserve urban agricultural land, revitalize multigenerational and regional exchanges, and nurture human resources who can contribute to Tokyo's agricultural sector in the future, support is provided for the establishment of agricultural experience plantations. These forms of support include introducing agricultural experience plantations, introducing various schemes, offering consultation services to farmers that wish to set up such farms, and dispatching instructors.



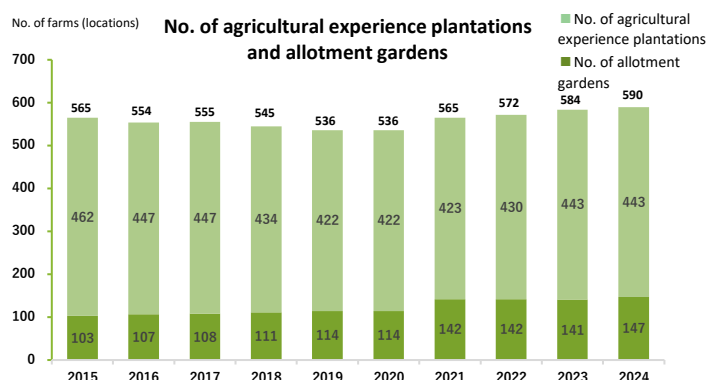
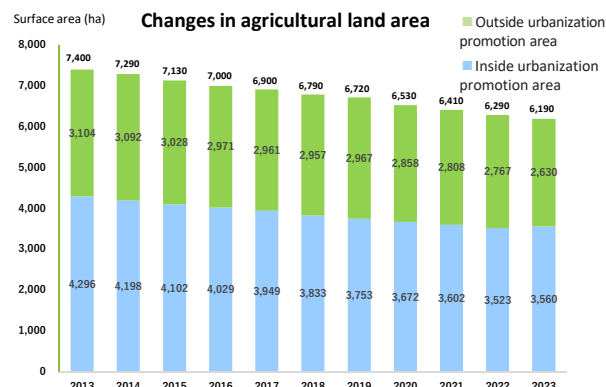
Agricultural experience for children

### ► Project to conserve Tokyo's agricultural land for the future

We will strive to secure, conserve, and effectively utilize Tokyo's agricultural land by providing support across all regions of Tokyo for the conversion of current non-agricultural land to agricultural land, the revitalization of idle and under-utilized agricultural land, the development of facilities necessary for the utilization of the multi-faceted functions of agricultural land, development to secure agricultural space, and "software" projects that contribute to agricultural land conservation.

### ► Park development by making effective use of agricultural land, etc.

In order to conserve, as parks and green spaces, the greenery in productive green land within urban planned parks and green spaces where it is difficult to continue farming, subsidies are provided to wards and cities to help in the purchase of such spaces.



Source: Website of the Tokyo Metropolitan Agricultural Promotion Office, as of the end of March each year



## Main initiatives to be strengthened

### ▶ Accelerating the promotion of long-term leases for agricultural land [Expansion]

Alongside conserving prime agricultural land in Tokyo, we will strengthen support for land lessors who have established leasing rights on agricultural land for periods of 10 years or more, so as to allow new farmers and those wishing to expand their operations to engage in farming with peace of mind.



New farmers cultivating tomatoes in a greenhouse

### ▶ Promoting agriculture experience plantations [New]

We will help farmers overcome challenges by dispatching seniors who have completed experience farm programs to experience farms run by local governments and private companies, etc., and providing them with know-how on setting up and operating such facilities.



Waku Waku Tomin Nouen Koganei



Senior farm user course



Agriculture experience plantation

### ▶ Expanding support for efforts to create agricultural land from residential land, etc., and to regenerate idle agricultural land [Expansion]

We will boost support for municipalities that are engaged in the creation and regeneration of agricultural land under the project to conserve Tokyo's agricultural land for the future.

#### [Project to conserve Tokyo's agricultural land for the future]

##### <Agricultural land creation>

Subsidies are provided to help cover the costs of removing building foundations and paving slabs, etc. when developing residential or public land into agricultural land or allotment gardens.



Agricultural land creation  
(Residential land→Plantations)

##### <Agricultural land regeneration>

Subsidies are provided to help cover the costs required in regenerating idle agricultural land, etc. leased by farmers (cutting of trees and roots, deep ploughing, land clearing and levelling, etc.)



Agricultural land regeneration  
(regeneration of idle agricultural land)

### ▶ Promoting the designation of Agricultural Scenic Development Districts [Expansion]

Seven locations, which have relatively consolidated areas of agricultural land and estate woodlands, etc. remaining, have been designated as Agricultural Scenic Development Districts (as of December 2024). We aim to designate more than 15 locations by FY2035 in order to pass on scenic agricultural landscapes to future generations.



Agricultural Scenic Development District

### ▶ Adding advance acquisition targets for urban planning parks and green spaces (Tokyo Metropolitan parks) [Expansion]

The targets for the advance acquisition of land for urban planning parks and green spaces will be expanded to include agricultural land and woodland in addition to productive green land within priority development districts.



## Overview

Estate woodlands are recognized in 800 locations throughout Tokyo, covering more than 200 hectares in total. While progress has been made in the designation of estate woodlands as trees or woodlands for conservation by various municipalities, or as Citizen Green Spaces or Special Green Space Conservation Areas under the Urban Green Space Act, many others are disappearing due to inheritance and other causes, so efforts to preserve them are necessary.

Furthermore, there is a need to protect, nurture, and pass on the abundant greenery of parks to future generations by rejuvenating woodlands in parks and utilizing tree banks.

## Main initiatives to date

### ► Designation as Special Green Space Conservation Areas

Under the Urban Green Space Act, green spaces that form a good natural environment in cities are designated as special green space conservation areas by municipalities (those with an area of 10 hectares or more and extending across two or more municipalities are designated by TMG). Within Tokyo, 54 locations covering approximately 322 hectares have been designated (as of October 2024).

[Special Green Space Conservation Area designation]

Merits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 80% reduction in inheritance tax for forests, wilderness, and tree covered areas</li> <li>• Up to 50% reduction in property tax assessment</li> <li>• 20 million Yen deduction to transfer income tax when local government etc. purchases land</li> </ul>
Limits	Restrictions to construction and harvesting trees and bamboo



Nishitokyo City Shimohoya 4-chome  
Special Green Space Conservation Area

### ► Land purchase within Special Green Space Conservation Areas (Subsidy scheme for purchase of Special Green Conservation Area)

If restrictions on activities within a Special Green Space Conservation Area result in significant obstruction to the use of the land, the landowner may apply to the ward or city (or to TMG for districts in towns and villages) to purchase the land, and TMG or the municipality will then purchase the land.

To promote the designation of Special Green Space Conservation Areas, TMG uses a fund to subsidize the purchase and development of land by local governments so that they can respond immediately at the point of inheritance. Development projects are also eligible for subsidies to cover the cost of facilities required for the appropriate conservation and utilization of green spaces, as well as the renovation of buildings that are integrated with green spaces to create a good natural environment.

### ► Conservation and creation of greenery outside of urban planning facilities (development of parks and green spaces with abundant greenery)

Subsidies are provided for planned parks and green spaces other than urban planning facilities, to help cover land acquisition and development costs for municipalities that are engaged in efforts to conserve green spaces nearby in the city, such as hills, cliff lines, flatland forests, forests around shrines and temples, and estate woodlands, and to create greenery in areas where there is a shortage of parks.

### ► Conservation of regional ecosystems and the habitats/growing environments of diverse living things

We support efforts undertaken by municipalities and others to conserve the habitats/growing environments of living things in green spaces and waterside areas, improve the quality of greenery, and utilize green spaces.



Example of projects to develop parks/green spaces with abundant greenery: Inagi City (Omaru Nature Park)





## Main initiatives to be strengthened

### ► Securing woodland areas in close proximity by promoting their designation as Special Green Space Conservation Areas [Expansion]

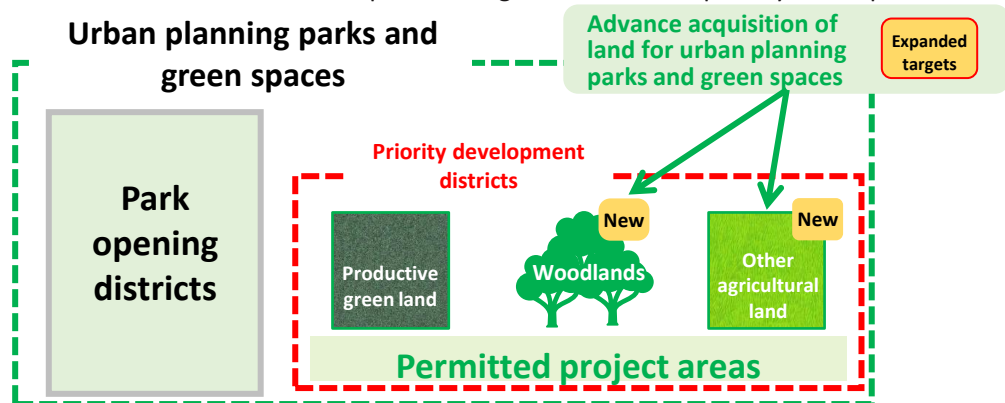
In order to preserve valuable private greenery, such as estate woodlands, we must respond quickly when land is inherited, enable the concurrent purchase of non-forested land, such as residential land, and lessen the resistance to parting with ancestral land.

Therefore, by FY2043, we will secure 50 hectares (in 100 locations) of woodlands in close proximity, such as estate woodlands, through efforts such as strengthening government-led purchasing to promote the designation of Special Green Space Conservation Areas.

Furthermore, to appropriately manage woodlands in Special Green Space Conservation Areas, we will also provide support toward the regeneration and development of green spaces through clear-cutting and selective cutting of trees.

### ► Adding woodlands, etc. as advance acquisition targets for urban planning parks and green spaces (Tokyo Metropolitan parks) [Expansion]

The targets for the advance acquisition of land for urban planning parks and green spaces will be expanded to include agricultural land and woodland in addition to productive green land within priority development districts.



### ► Promoting initiatives to promote the recycling of park trees

In order to ensure the safety of Tokyo residents and visitors, and to develop healthy woodlands, we will promote the rejuvenation (renewal) of woodlands through systematic woodland management, such as tree diagnosis focusing on large-diameter trees, taking measures against oak wilt, thinning, and supplementary planting. We will also promote the utilization of felled trees in parks (for use as fences, for events, etc.) and the recycling of pruned branches and felled trees in parks (as chips, compost, etc.).

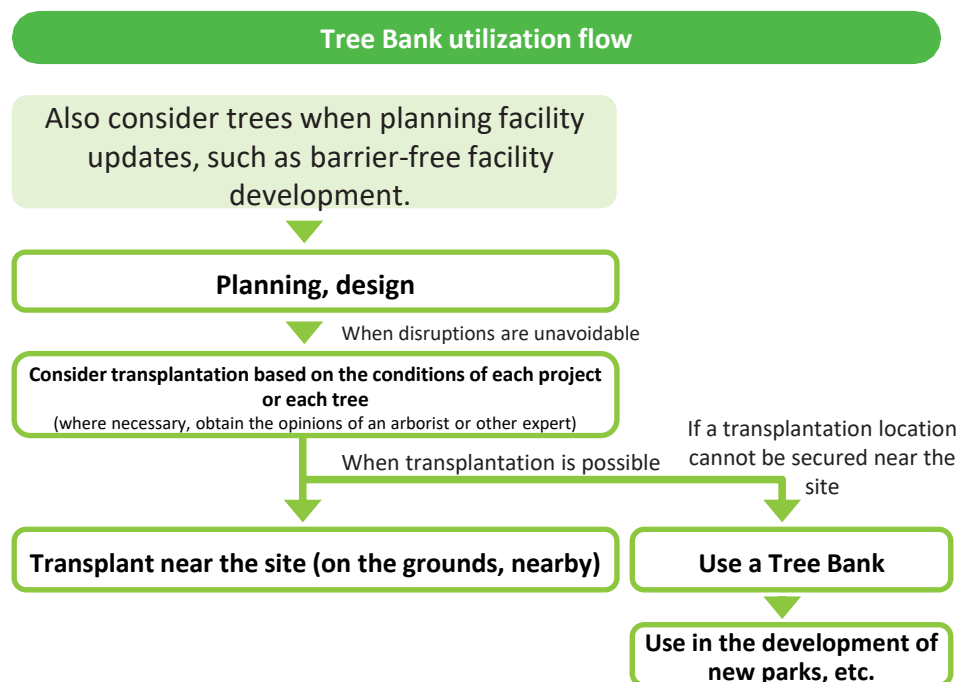


A bright woodland area where rejuvenation is promoted

### ► Utilization of Tree Banks

Trees that require transplanting are taken in and stored in Tree Banks for use in the development of new parks and other purposes.

We will consider expanding the initiative to Tokyo Metropolitan park development and municipal housing reconstruction, while taking into account the growth status of trees for which Tree Banks are used, technical challenges in transplanting, and the status of utilization of the system.





## Overview

In Tokyo, there is a declining number of areas that are important for biodiversity conservation. Therefore, it is necessary to appropriately conserve and manage, as well as expand, areas that have been protected and maintained, such as nature parks, conservation areas, water conservation forests, and parks and green spaces. In order to conserve the distinctive ecosystems of a region and the habitats/growing environments of diverse living things, it is necessary not only to secure the quantity of greenery, but also to improve its quality while taking biodiversity into consideration.



## Main initiatives to date

### ► Designation of Conservation Areas

TMG has designated 50 areas as Conservation Areas (approximately 760 hectares), of which roughly 85% is public land.

#### [Conservation Areas]

Unlike areas such as parks that are designed based on the premise of entry and use by people, these are designated for the protection and restoration of nature. Certain restrictions on use are applied to land designated as Conservation Areas.



Historic environmental conservation area



Green space conservation area



Satoyama (woodland area near populated area) conservation area

### ► Establishment of the Tokyo Biodiversity Promotion Center

The Tokyo Biodiversity Promotion Center was established in April 2024 as a center for facilitating collaboration and cooperation between various entities involved in conservation activities, and for providing information and advice. In Conservation Areas, the Center creates various opportunities for volunteer activities through a wide range of experience-based programs, as well as maintains and manages appropriate green spaces and conserves valuable plants and animals, thereby contributing to the conservation of biodiversity and the realization of coexistence with nature.

### ► Tokyo Greenship Action (collaboration with companies, NPOs, etc.)

In several Conservation Areas within Tokyo, we work in collaboration with companies, NPOs and other entities to carry out conservation activities such as thinning, creating service roads, clearing undergrowth, and nature observation.



### ► Tokyo Green Campus Program (collaboration with universities)

To foster interest in greenery conservation and motivation to take action among university students, who will be the leaders of the next generation, we conduct a program that provides opportunities for conservation activities in Conservation Areas, such as clearing undergrowth, bamboo cutting, and working on plantations.



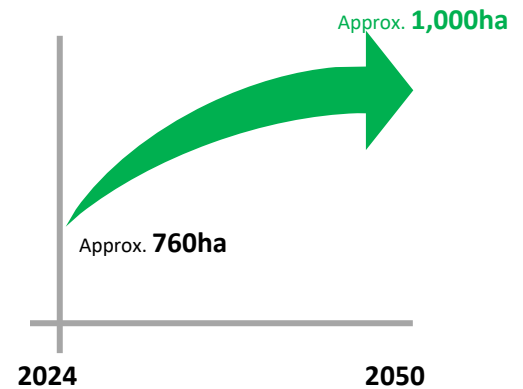




## Main initiatives to be strengthened

### ► Expanded designation and public ownership of Conservation Areas [\[Expansion\]](#) [\[New\]](#)

In order to put biodiversity on the path toward recovery, we have established the goal of expanding the designated Conservation Areas to approximately 1,000 hectares by 2050. While taking into account the opinions of municipalities and experts, we will select candidate sites and promote efforts toward designation and public ownership. We will also work on quantifying the effects of greenery, such as the amount of CO2 uptake in conservation areas and alleviation of hot environments.



### ► Maintaining and improving the quality of Conservation Areas (collaboration projects for the preservation of Conservation Areas) [\[Expansion\]](#)

To keep the forest floor bright and youthful, we will expand efforts with a focus on restoring vegetation and regenerating woodlands in Conservation Areas, such as by thinning weakened and aging trees. We will also advance measures to protect rare species unique to the region and to address invasive species.

#### ◆ Regeneration of natural land

Thinning weakened and aging trees to brighten the forest floor and preserve the habitats/growing environments of diverse living things.



Before regeneration



After about 15 years



After regeneration

#### ◆ Safety measures in forest margin areas

Thinning areas adjoining roads and residential areas, etc. to create grassy areas, and carrying out management with consideration for the restoration of biodiversity and safety measures.



Before thinning



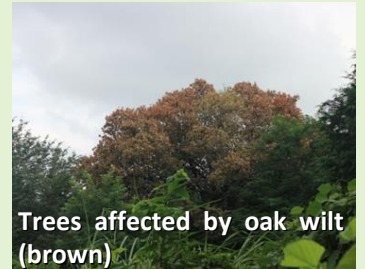
After thinning



Selectively felling of trees that have been covered and weakened by vines near the forest margins

#### ◆ Oak wilt countermeasures

Felling trees affected by oak wilt



Trees affected by oak wilt (brown)

### ► Enhancing and strengthening Tokyo Greenship Action (collaboration with companies, NPOs, etc.) [\[Expansion\]](#)

In addition to enhancing and strengthening the experience-based programs and menus offered through Tokyo Greenship Action, which is implemented in collaboration with companies and other entities, we will also promote the development of facilities necessary for conservation activities, such as toilets.

### ► Expanding the Tokyo Green Campus Program [\[Expansion\]](#)

We will expand the Tokyo Green Campus Program, which is implemented in collaboration with universities, to include elementary, junior high, and senior high schools, in order to stimulate interest and concern toward nature among the next generation, and to promote the development of human resources who will play key roles in conservation activities.



Protect

## Protecting Forests (e.g. Water Conservation Forests)



### Overview

Approximately 40% of the total area of Tokyo is forested. Forests perform numerous functions. In addition to providing lumber, they also generate abundant water sources and protect city residents from disasters, such as by limiting sediment runoff. Proper care is necessary to maintain these forest functions.

#### Breakdown of forests by area in Tokyo

Category	Area of privately owned forests (public and private forests)			National forest	Total
	Planted forest	Virgin forest	Unforested land etc.		
Tama	30,710	20,301	659	1,182	52,853
Islands	3,274	14,754	1,143	6,521	25,692
Total	33,984	35,055	1,803	7,704	(※) 78,545

Unit: hectare

(\*) Approximately 40% of the area of Tokyo (219,400 hectares)

(Source) Tokyo Forests and Forestry 2023 Edition (Bureau of Industrial and Labor Affairs, Tokyo Metropolitan Government)



### Main initiatives to date

#### ▶ Regeneration of Tama's forests

TMG will enter into agreements with owners of artificial forests of cedar and cypress trees that are not being properly cared for, and will cover the full cost of carrying out thinning in these forests. As of the end of FY2023, 8,100 hectares out of 9,000 hectares of eligible privately-owned forests have been thinned.

#### ▶ Conservation and management of water conservation forests

It is important to properly manage water conservation forests (including TMG-owned forests in Yamanashi Prefecture) in order ensure a stable supply of clean water from the upper reaches of the Tama River to those living in Tokyo.

With the aim of cultivating and managing healthy water conservation forests, we take steps to care for forests in accordance with the conditions of both natural and artificial forests, put in place measures to address animal and pest damage, and develop and maintain various forest facilities including footpaths.

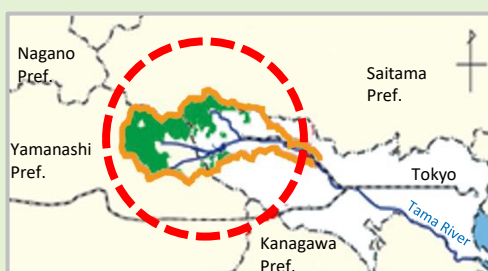
#### Functions of water conservation forests as a water source

Water source irrigation function	Store water
Sediment runoff prevention function	Prevent soil runoff
Water purification function	Purify the water

#### [Water conservation forests]

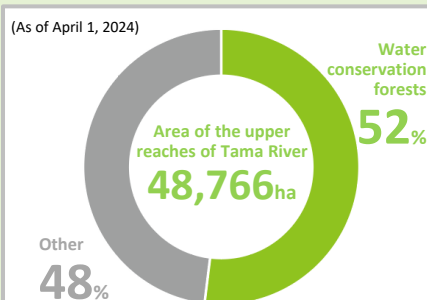
The water conservation forests straddle Okutama Town in Tokyo, and Kosuge Village, Tabayama Village and Koshu City in Yamanashi Prefecture, extending for approximately 30.9 km from east to west and approximately 19.5 km from north to south, covering an area of approximately 25,000 ha.

#### Location map of water conservation forests

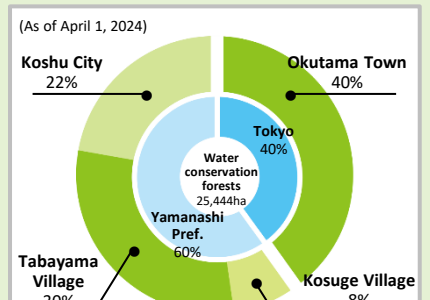


\*Green area denotes water conservation forests

#### Area of water conservation forests in the upper reaches of the Tama River



#### Area of water conservation forests by location





## Main initiatives to be strengthened

### ► Expanding the scope of the Tama forest regeneration project (addition of municipal-owned forests) [Expansion]

Despite the steady progress of measures targeted at privately-owned forests, some municipal-owned forests are becoming desolate. Therefore, we will expand the scope of our project and cooperate with the relevant municipalities to carry out thinning and other measures.



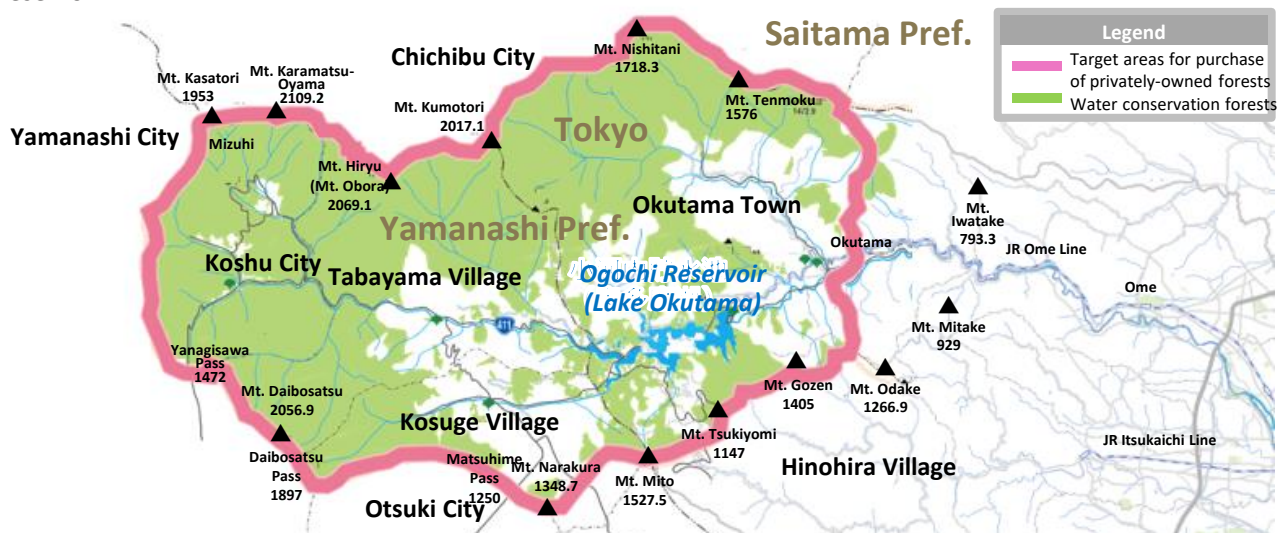
Thinning work

### ► Developing forests where people coexist with Sika deer (6th Tokyo Metropolitan Second-Class Sika Deer Management Plan, until March 31, 2027)

In Tokyo's forests, an excessive increase in the population of Sika deer has caused serious damage to agriculture and forestry through feeding damage, as well as to natural forests. In order to eradicate such damage and develop rich forests where people and Sika deer can coexist, TMG is managing the Sika deer population and taking measures to protect and restore the forests.

### ► Purchase of privately-owned forests (Action Plan for the Co-creation of Water Conservation Forests 2021, until FY2025)

In order to conserve water sources and keep them in good condition for the future, we conduct a public bidding for the purchase of privately-owned forests that their owners are unable to maintain and intend to sell, and which meet certain requirements (such as being located upstream from the confluence of the Tama River and the Nippara River). We also actively encourage sales in surrounding areas where there are particular concerns about the impact on the Ogochi Reservoir.



### ► Developing water conservation forests in cooperation with companies

#### [About the Tokyo Waterworks - Company Forest (naming rights)]

We have established naming rights for a portion of the water conservation forests serving as the source for the Tokyo water supply as part of our collaboration on forest development with diverse stakeholders.

Participating companies are allowed to name their area of activity and engage in forest preservation workshops. Fees collected from participating companies are used for the conservation and development of water conservation forests.

- Amount: 500,000 yen per year per hectare
- Period of agreement: 3 years

#### [Corporate sponsorship scheme]

Under this initiative, sponsorship funds are received from companies that support water source conservation efforts, and the money is used to conserve and develop water conservation forests. TMG helps to publicize the sponsoring companies and organizes water conservation forest experience tours as a part of its efforts to promote understanding of water conservation forests.

- Amount: 100,000 yen per unit with no limits on the number of units
- Sponsorship period: 1 year
- Recruitment: Open to applications at any time

### ► Tokyo Waterworks – Donations to water conservation forests

This donation fund is for the purpose of protecting and cultivating water resources for the future in cooperation with various stakeholders, including Tokyo residents, as well as to provide safe and delicious water. Donations start from 1,000 yen per unit, for as many units and as many times as the donor wishes. Donations are used to cover the costs of conserving and developing water conservation forests.





# Forests and Decarbonization

In recent years, the area of Japan's forests has remained more-or-less stable, the growing stock, or the total volume of tree trunks comprising the forests, continues to increase.

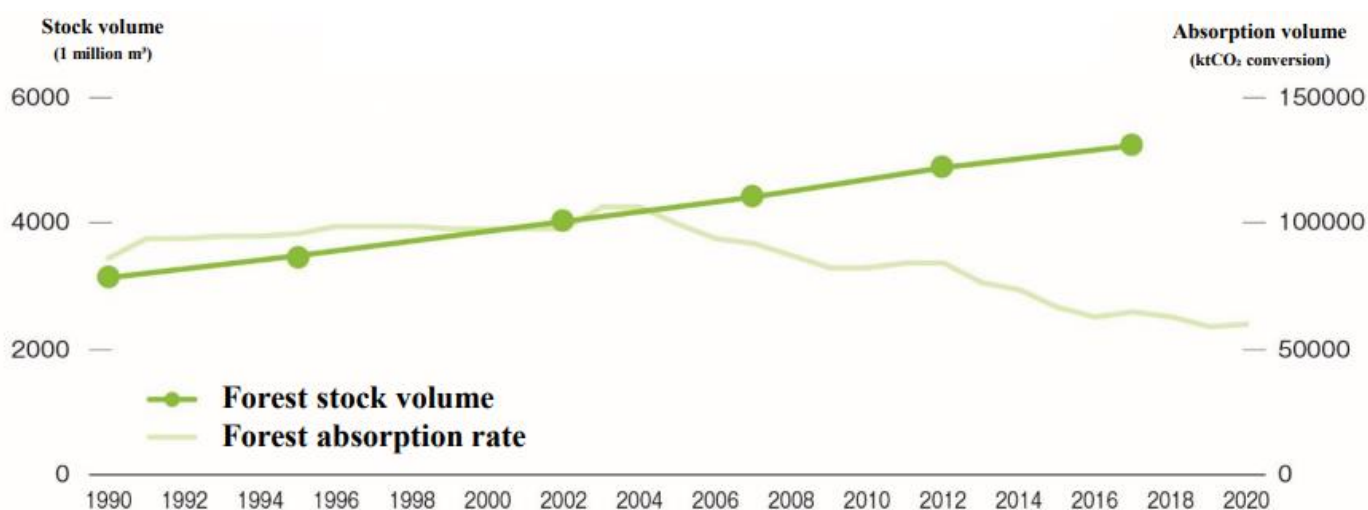
On the other hand, there is a tendency for forests' greenhouse gas absorption volume to decrease with the aging of planted forests.

To ensure forests' absorption, we are promoting a forestry cycle of "fell, use, plant, grow." Additionally, revisions were made to the J-Credit Scheme in August 2022\* to facilitate the steady creation of young forests.

\*For details see the J-Credit Scheme website (<https://japancredit.go.jp/about/revision/>)

## Changes in forest stock volume and forest absorption volume due to carbon sink measures\*

\*New planting and replanting activities and forest management activities, etc.

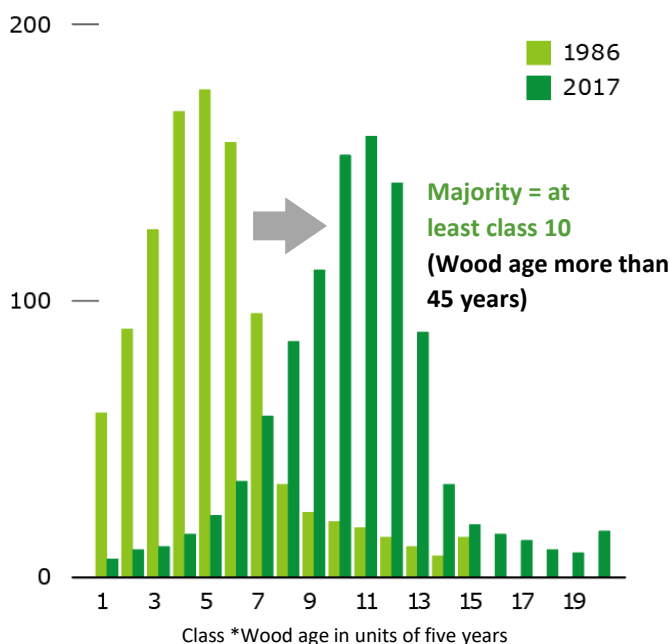


(Source) Prepared based on Current Status of Forest Resources, Forestry Agency, 2017, and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Data for Japan (FY1990-2021), National Institute for Environmental Studies

## Changes in area by class of planted forest

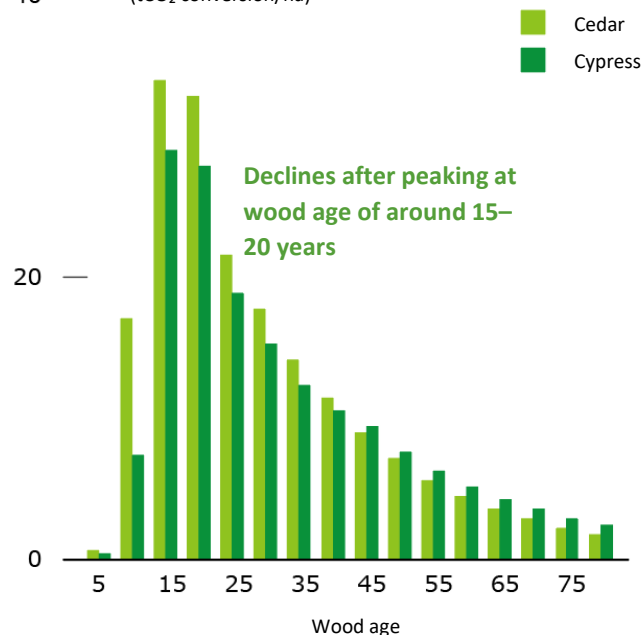
## CO2 absorption volume by type and age of wood

ten thousand (ha)



(Source) Created based on documents from the Forestry Agency's First Forestry Subcommittee

40 — (tCO₂ conversion/ha)



(Source) Created based on Nagano Prefecture's "Project to Promote Forest Fostering' CO2 absorption calculation standards"

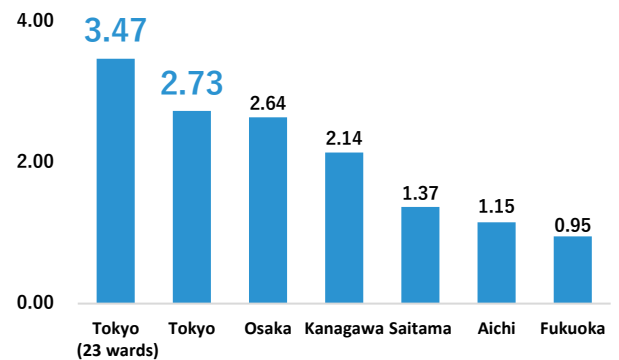
# Efforts to Nurture greenery

- **Park Development**
- **Enhancing Roadside Greenery (Ensuring Safety and Comfort)**
- **Forming Networks of Greenery and Water**
- **Developing Verdant Green Spaces as Symbols of Communities**
- **Creating Greenery in the City in Line with Urban Development**
- **Promoting the Tokyo Green Biz Movement  
~ Learn About and Connect with Tokyo's Greenery ~**
- **Promoting the Tokyo Green Biz Movement  
~ Experience and Participate ~**

## Overview

Greenery in parks and green spaces serve to instill the city with enrichment and character, provide a place for relaxation and recreation, improve the urban environment, and in times of disasters such as fires, prevent the spread of fire and serve as evacuation sites. Within Tokyo, in addition to Tokyo Metropolitan parks, there are also numerous urban parks and children's playgrounds managed by the municipal governments. These make up 12,172 parks in total covering approximately 8,152 hectares (as of April 1, 2024), putting Tokyo at first place in the country in terms of the number of parks and their area.

[Proportion of urban park area to area of prefecture]  
(%)



Source: Prepared based on materials from the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

## Main initiatives to date

### ► Development of Tokyo Metropolitan parks

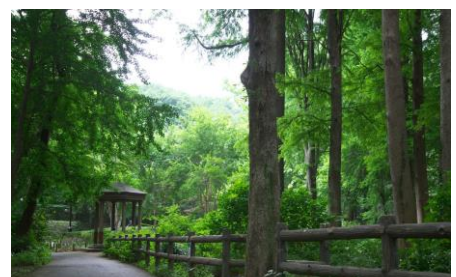
The TMG has designated priority projects among the parks and green spaces stipulated under urban development plans in order to develop urban parks systematically and efficiently. The TMG is developing urban parks to serve as hubs in a network of greenery, and has completed a total of 84 locations covering 2,064 hectares to date.



Ueno Onshi Park (Ueno Park)



Jindai Botanical Gardens



Rinshi-no-Mori Park

### ► Support for municipal park development

TMG provides partial subsidies to help cover the costs of urban park development projects carried out as a part of urban planning initiatives. In this way, we promote the development of parks and green spaces as urban infrastructure facilities by municipalities.

### ► Development of marine parks

We are developing marine parks on reclaimed land as places where people can connect with the sea and nature and enjoy recreational activities such as sports and bird watching. To date, we have developed marine parks at 40 locations, covering a total of 883 hectares.



Odaiba Marine Park



Harumi Port Park



Tatsuminomori Ryokudo Park



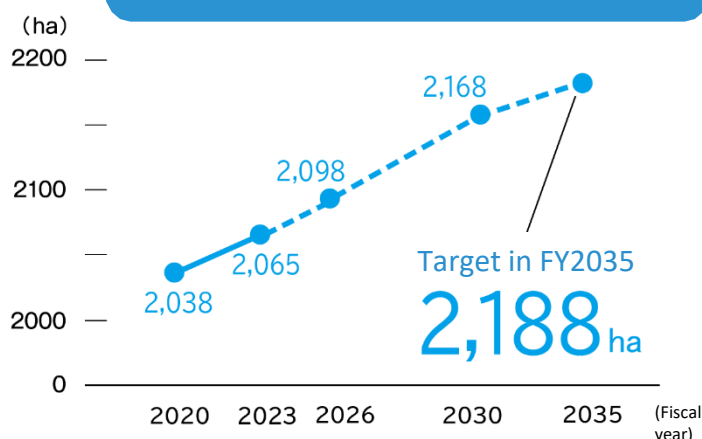


## Main initiatives to be strengthened

### ► New expansion and development of Tokyo Metropolitan parks, etc.

We will continue to expand and develop new urban parks while supporting the development of parks by municipalities. Our goal is to develop 2,188 hectares of Tokyo Metropolitan parks by FY2035.

Changes in the area of Tokyo Metropolitan parks



Tokyo Metropolitan park (Meiji Park)

### ► Accelerating land acquisition and development for parks, etc.

We will promote the development of hillside parks comprising woodlands such as mixed forests, Nerima Joshi Park, and other parks. We will also reinforce the system for acquiring land to be used for Tokyo Metropolitan parks, and strengthen support for municipalities.



Hillside park (Noyamakita-Rokudoyama Park)

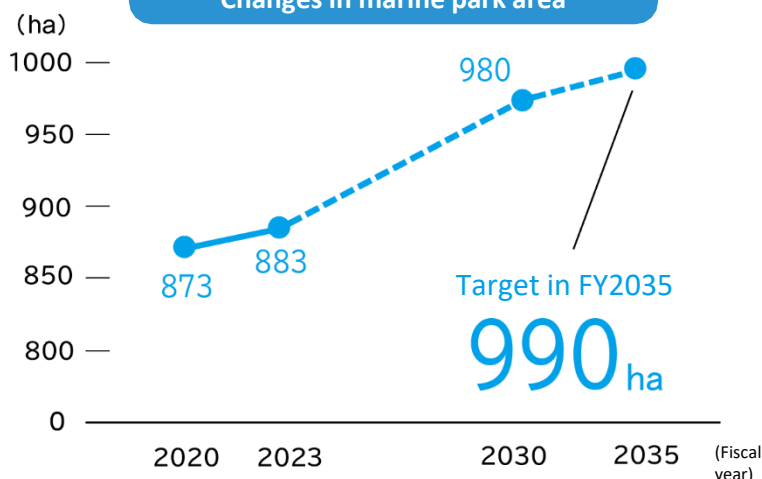


Nerima Joshi Park

### ► Realizing a coastal area with abundant greenery through the opening of new marine parks, etc.

Our goal is to develop a total of 990 hectares of marine parks by FY2035. In March 2025, we will hold a grand opening for Uminomori Park (approximately 60 hectares). After the opening, we will enrich events such as large-scale music festivals and programs for learning about the environment. We will also develop the land and water areas (beaches, etc.) of Ariake Seaside Park, and gradually open it to the public.

Changes in marine park area



\*Information prior to FY2021 in the graph is as of April 1, and for FY2022 is as of the end of the year.



Uminomori Park



Ariake Seaside Park

# Enhancing Roadside Greenery (Ensuring Safety and Comfort)

## Overview

Roadside greenery plays a variety of roles, such as improving the urban environment and creating beautiful urban views in addition to contributing to the enrichment and peace of the people. We develop the greenery along roads to maximize the effects of those roles. As of April 1, 2024, there are approximately 1 million roadside trees in Tokyo. Of these, TMG is responsible for managing approximately 650,000 trees.

### Roadside trees along Tokyo roads

Type	Managed trees
General roads	24,095
TMG roads	645,213
City roads	205,940
Municipality roads	125,735
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000,983</b>

\*As of April 1, 2024



Ogawayama Tanashi Line (Kodaira City)  
Flowering dogwood



Gyoko Street (Chiyoda City) Ginkgo

### Top five roadside tree areas (no. trees per type)

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Other	Total
Flowering dogwood	Ginkgo	Cherry blossom	Acer buergerianum	Japanese zelkova	772,487	1,000,983
60,838	59,137	42,798	36,660	29,063		

## Main initiatives to date

### ▶ Appropriate maintenance and management

If greenery is left unattended, branches can grow too long and weaken, causing problems such as making it difficult to see traffic lights and signs, and causing trees to fall over easily in typhoons. As this has an impact on the safety and security of our lives, we work to ensure the safety and comfort of pedestrians and vehicles by pruning and replacing trees appropriately. In addition, we enlarge tree crowns through systematic pruning to provide shade as a measure against the summer heat.

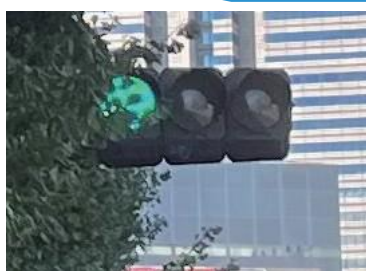
#### Basic pruning (Winter pruning)

This is carried out primarily for deciduous trees to help the overall tree develop its structure.

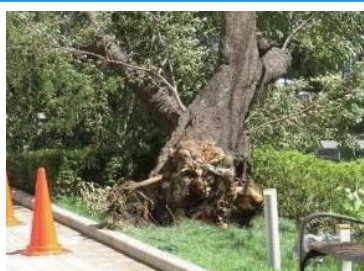
#### Light pruning (Summer pruning)

Light pruning is carried out to adjust the concentration of sprouting branches, organize the canopy, prevent the trees from falling down during strong winds due to typhoons, and to prevent disease and insect infestation.

### Potential issues when the tree is not managed properly through pruning



Lowered stoplight visibility



Fallen tree



Uneven sidewalks due to roots rising out of the ground

(Source) Construction Bureau, 2021 Manual for Roadside Tree Diagnosis





## Main initiatives to be strengthened

### ▶ Providing shade through roadside trees

Regarding roadside trees, we will carry out systematic pruning and other measures, taking into account sidewalk widths and other factors, in order to enlarge tree crowns to provide shade as a measure against heat.



### [Planting of new roadside trees on newly constructed roads, etc.]

For new and remade routes, we will promote efforts to enlarge the crowns of roadside trees by selecting tree species that can be expected to have an effect on expanding the canopy, while taking into account the road width and conditions.

### [High-quality management of roadside trees on existing roads]

In order to secure shade from roadside trees, we will drive efforts to enlarge tree crowns by carrying out systematic pruning based on the Roadside Tree Maintenance and Management Plan, which sets out the target tree shapes and pruning methods for each tree species, while taking into account sidewalk widths and land use along the roads. In advancing these efforts, we will promote the initiative and provide technology to municipalities.



After summer pruning in 2017



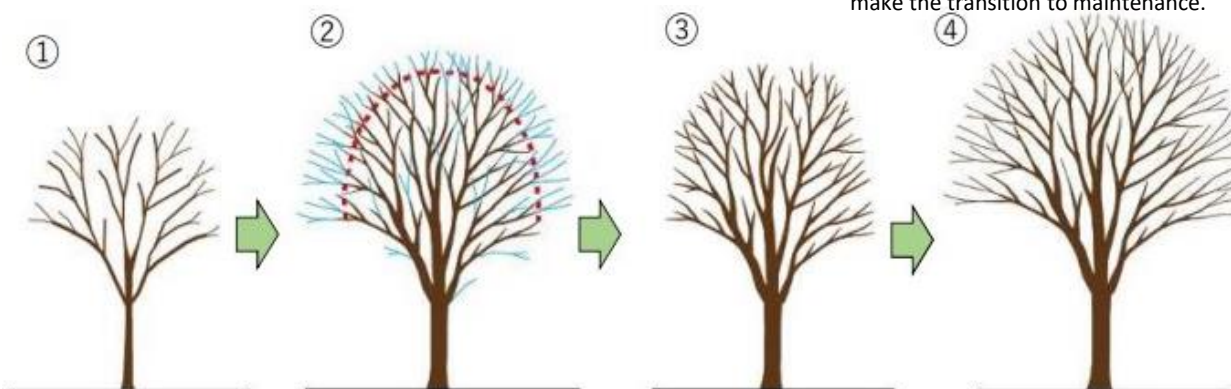
After summer pruning in 2023

Secure shade by expanding the canopy

### [Example of standard pruning plan (Japanese zelkova)]

- Aim to expand the overall shape of the tree, determine its future framework, and cultivate it while taking into consideration the balance of the branches and other factors.
- In principle, remove obstructing or crowded branches within the constraints of a building by pruning, keeping the pruning and cutting of twigs to a minimum.
- Pruning should be limited to removing unnecessary branches such as branches that are upright, tangled, or excessively long.

Once the target tree shape is achieved, make the transition to maintenance.



- ①
- For the purpose of growth, branches are not typically reduced in size. However, branches that are not needed are removed by pruning, and branch density is adjusted (heading-back pruning, branch removal pruning).
  - The tree is trimmed into a shape similar to its natural shape (the shape of a curved cup).

- ②～③
- Control branch density through heading-back pruning, while keeping in mind apical dominance.
  - In principle, carry out minor pruning to remove unnecessary branches, taking care not to over-prune. Repeat this pruning until the desired tree shape is achieved.

- ③～④
- Once the desired tree shape is achieved, make the transition to maintenance, primarily using heading-back pruning to tidy the side branches and create a soft, curved-cup shape for the tree.



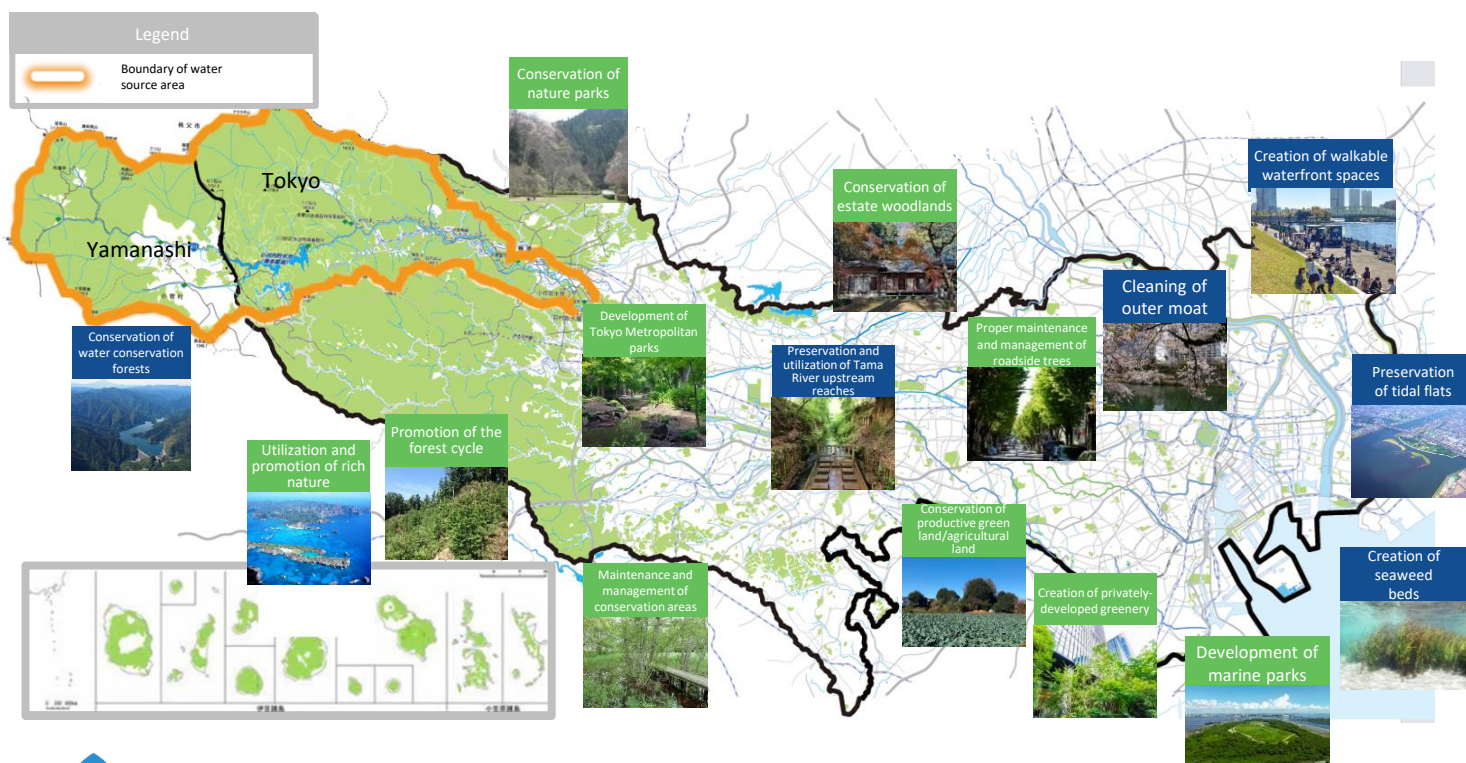
## Overview

We are promoting initiatives to realize a Tokyo filled with water and greenery by developing parks and green spaces, and also by forming networks that make the most of roads and watersides.



## Main initiatives to date

We are forming a network of greenery and water by leveraging public and other spaces.



## Main initiatives to be strengthened

### ▶ Restoring the water of the outer moat using the Tamagawa Josui Aqueduct

We are promoting improved water quality in the outer moat, which is a historic property, working to provide a rejuvenating area for people working in the heart of the city and to create elegant scenery. In addition to promoting the cleaning of the outer moat, we are also conducting study sessions for children about the outer moat and Tamagawa Josui Aqueduct, which are historical sites, in order to preserve spaces of water and greenery for future generations.

### ▶ Preserving and utilizing the historic site of Tamagawa Josui

Based on the Tamagawa Josui Development and Utilization Plan revised in FY2024, we will continue to work on slope reinforcement and carry out the appropriate management of waterways and trees in the midstream area, where many open channels dug through unsupported excavation remain. At the same time, we will also address new issues such as tree damage caused by oak wilt and fallen trees due to typhoons, etc.



Outer moat



Tamagawa Josui



### ► Renewal of the Tokyo Expressway (KK route)

The TMG has established goals for the renewal and utilization of the Tokyo Expressway (KK route), a future vision, and development and guidance policy in order to create new value and appeal for Tokyo by redeveloping the space over the KK line as the Tokyo Sky Corridor, an elevated corridor surrounded in greenery. Construction will begin in the mid-2020s, with the goal of completing construction of the entire section between the 2030s to 2040s. A new green network and a relaxing space with lush greenery will be created in Tokyo.

#### Location



#### Example developments



#### [GINZA SKY WALK 2024 held]

To allow visitors to experience the KK Line of the future, an event was held during the Golden Week holidays in May 2024, when the expressway, which is usually filled with vehicles, was opened to the public as a pedestrian space.

At the event, we publicized our initiatives, such as the installation of movable plants and Tokyo Green Biz.



### ► Urban development around the Nihonbashi River, facing the water

Based on the Policy for Initiatives Around Nihonbashi River (provisional title), we will promote initiatives to further enhance convenience and vitality, with the aim of creating a vibrant waterfront space that leverages the characteristics of the area around Nihonbashi River and improving the waterfront scenery.

#### ► Creating a new face for Tokyo that takes advantage of the ample space and beauty of waterfront areas such as the Sumida River

To create a face for Tokyo that takes advantage of the ample space and beauty of waterfront areas such as the Sumida River, we will establish waterfront hubs in the Sumida River basin that will create connections between waterfront areas and the city, and promote the creation of walkable waterfront spaces as well as river maintenance that is linked to urban development. Furthermore, we will drive the development of mechanisms such as the introduction of area management, with a view to utilizing waterfront hubs.



Urban development around Nihonbashi River

\*The redevelopment plan is an illustration prepared based on current information.







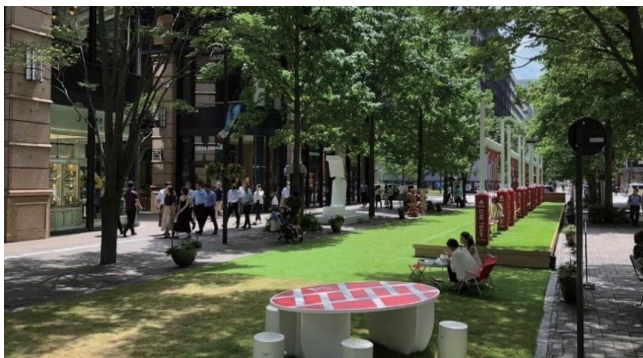
## Overview

We are working on an initiative to reorganize public spaces, such as roads and plazas, as well as underground and indoor spaces that have not undergone greening so far, to become urban spaces of abundant greenery where people can relax and enjoy walks.



## Main initiatives to date

We work with local organizations, local governments, and private companies to expand our initiatives to create vibrant public spaces using greenery and conduct social experiments.



**Marunouchi Street Park 2023 Summer  
(Marunouchi Nakadori Avenue)**

This social experiment was launched to examine the state of Marunouchi Nakadori Avenue and how to use the outdoor spaces. This project contributes to developing a walkable community in collaboration with local community development associations and developers, testing methods for installing artificial turf, highly durable fixtures for permanent installation, and collaborating with events that fit the social climate.



**Ikebukuro Living Loop (Green-Odori)**

Private companies, organizations, schools, and government institutions are working together on the Urban Living Project to create a community as comfortable as a living room.

Redevelopment is being carried out to make the bustle along Green-Odori avenue more permanent (including lighting, replanting of trees, and installing circular benches).



**Fun More Time Shinjuku (Shinjuku No. 4 Street)**

In collaboration with local urban development organizations, this event utilizes road spaces and public open spaces mainly on Shinjuku Fukutoshin Route 4, to allow people to experience a city where they can relax and enjoy walking.

By setting up tables and chairs on the sidewalks and turning the grass-covered civic plaza into a place to relax, we have transformed Nishi-Shinjuku into a walkable space to promote urban development in the area.



**Type 1 Urban Redevelopment Project for the West  
District of Harumi 5-chome**

We are working to promote a mature urban lifestyle providing relaxation and peace in appealing spaces that harmonize urban and natural elements, facing the ocean and surrounded in greenery, as part of a new community development initiative in preparation for and following the end of the Tokyo 2020 Olympics and Paralympics.

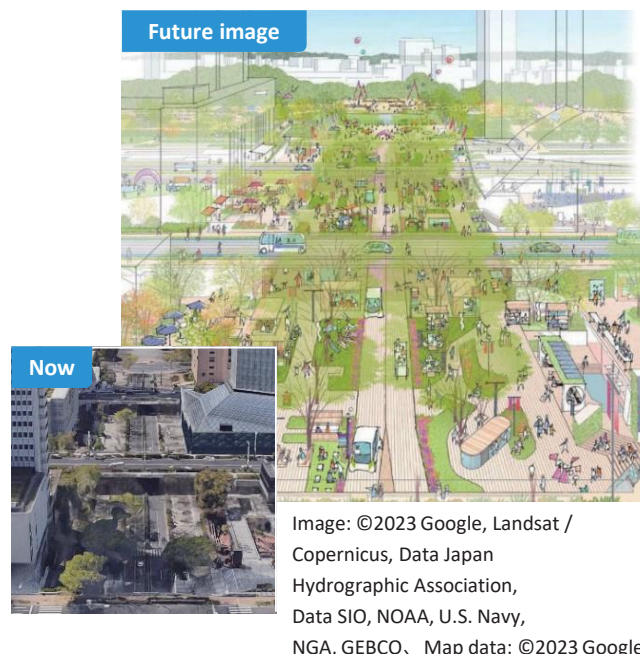




## Main initiatives to be strengthened

### ► Creating walkable spaces that combine roads, parks, and city blocks

TMG and Shinjuku Ward have drawn up the Nishi-Shinjuku District Redevelopment Policy and are working on people-centered urban development that integrates roads, parks, and city blocks. TMG has also formulated a spatial reorganization plan for the area surrounding the Tokyo Metropolitan Government Building. By redeveloping this area into a space that creates opportunities for exchanges between diverse people and invites them to stay on, we will lead the spatial reorganization efforts for the entire Nishi-Shinjuku district.

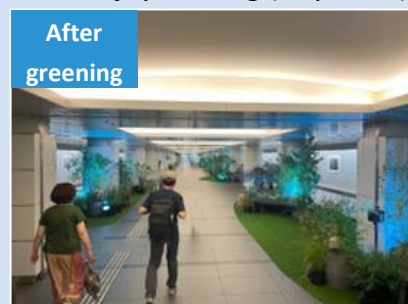
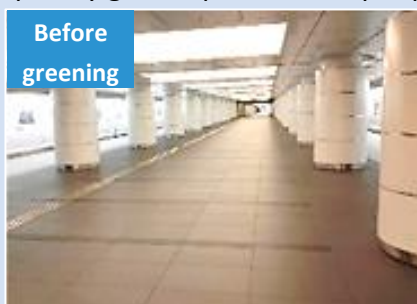


### ► Creating greenery in urban spaces where there had been none before [New]

We will also use new technologies to create new greenery in places where greening has not been carried out before, such as underground spaces. This will first be implemented in spaces from transportation nodes that serve as gateways into the city leading to green hubs. While verifying the effectiveness of the initiative, we will continue to advance efforts to create an urban space that creates a sense of continuous, unbroken greenery.

#### Creating new greenery in underground spaces

During the implementation period of Marunouchi Street Park (Marunouchi Naka-dori Street), new technologies (such as movable plants) was used in the underground passage of Gyoko-dori Avenue to create a temporary green space where people can relax and enjoy walking (July 2024).





## Overview

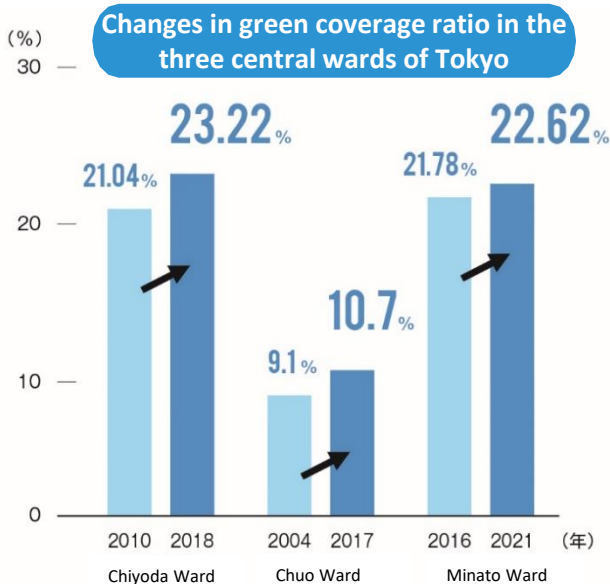
TMG is promoting greening in private-sector development through a mechanism that evaluates efforts to create and preserve greenery through development. Through this initiative, we are working to create new greenery in the city.



## Main initiatives to date

The green coverage ratio is increasing in the three central wards of Tokyo where development is progressing. Large-scale private-sector development projects that have been completed since 2019 in these three wards, including Otemachi, Takeshiba, and Azabudai, have created a total of 60,000 m<sup>2</sup> of new green space.

Within the Bay Area, we will effectively encourage efforts to enhance greenery through private-sector development by utilizing various urban development systems with revised standards, such as raising the required greenery rate from 40% to 50% and requiring at least 10% greenery on walls facing public spaces such as roads.



Green spaces that leverage the terrain and rooftop greenery on low-rise buildings (Azabudai Hills)

(Sources)

Report on the Survey of Actual Conditions of Greenery and Heat Distribution in Chiyoda Ward

Report on the 5th Survey of Actual Conditions of Greenery in Chuoh Ward

Report on the 10th Minato City Greenery Survey

## Creating vertical green spaces

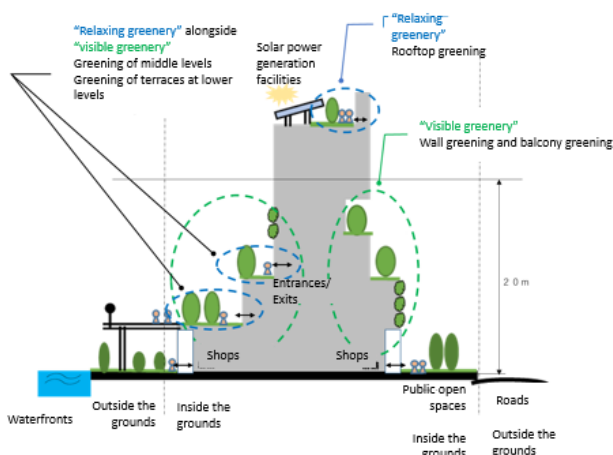


Image of a relaxing green space (Tokyo Portcity Takeshiba)



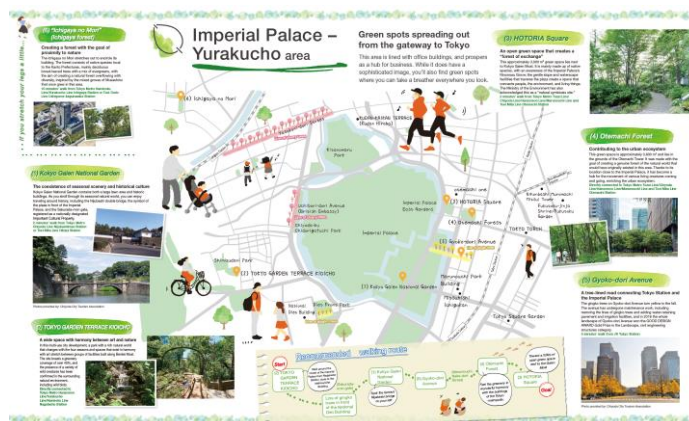
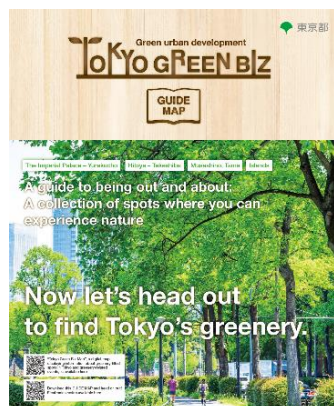
## ► Promotion of the registration of private-sector green spaces that give consideration for biodiversity, as EDO-MIDORI Registered Green Spaces

TMG registers and publicizes green spaces that proactively plant native species and work to conserve biodiversity. We also hold liaison conferences for the purpose of exchanging information between registered companies and provides technical support to help address problems in maintenance and management.



## ► Examples of greenery creation

Private-sector facilities that have created much greenery through development projects, etc. are introduced in the Tokyo Green Biz Guidebook as spots with abundant greenery.



Tokyo Green Biz Guidemap



## Main initiatives to be strengthened

### ► Promoting initiatives that contribute to the conservation and creation of greenery outside development areas

We will utilize various urban development systems to promote the conservation and creation of greenery by the private sector, such as by appraising efforts to conserve and create greenery outside development areas as public contributions, and relaxing surface area ratio requirements.

### ► Supporting street corner greening using the Tokyo Metropolitan Greening Fund

We will utilize the Tokyo Metropolitan Greening Fund to support street corner greening, subsidizing a part of the construction costs for greening projects (roadside greening, wall greening, etc.) at private-sector facilities that have a high greening effect in the local area, such as those that contribute to improving the street corner landscape and making greening locations more accessible to the public.

### ► Neighborhood Greening Promotion Program

In areas with little greenery, we support efforts to carry out greening in small spaces such as alleyways and eaves, in order to expand green spaces within the city.



Examples of street corner greening



Examples of neighbourhood greening

### ► Raising awareness of open gardens and other initiatives in collaboration with policy coordination organizations [New]

In cooperation with the Tokyo Metropolitan Park Association, we will make efforts to raise awareness, such as by holding new lectures for Tokyo residents on open gardens (initiatives to open the gardens and flower beds of private homes, stores, etc. to the public).



Raising awareness through brochures on open gardens and providing course information

# Promoting the Tokyo Green Biz Movement

## ~ Learn About and Connect with Tokyo's Greenery ~

### Overview

With the aim of further promoting Tokyo Green Biz, we will create opportunities for Tokyo residents to experience and connect with greenery through the promotion of public-private collaboration (collaboration partners), the publication of the Tokyo Green Biz Map, and the organization and implementation of events and exhibitions.

### Main initiatives to date

#### ► Promotion of public-private collaboration (collaboration partners)

Along with TMG, efforts to protect, nurture, and utilize Tokyo's greenery are advancing. A total of 41 companies and organizations (as of January 2025) have been registered as "collaboration partners" that will mutually share information about these efforts, thereby promoting public-private collaboration.

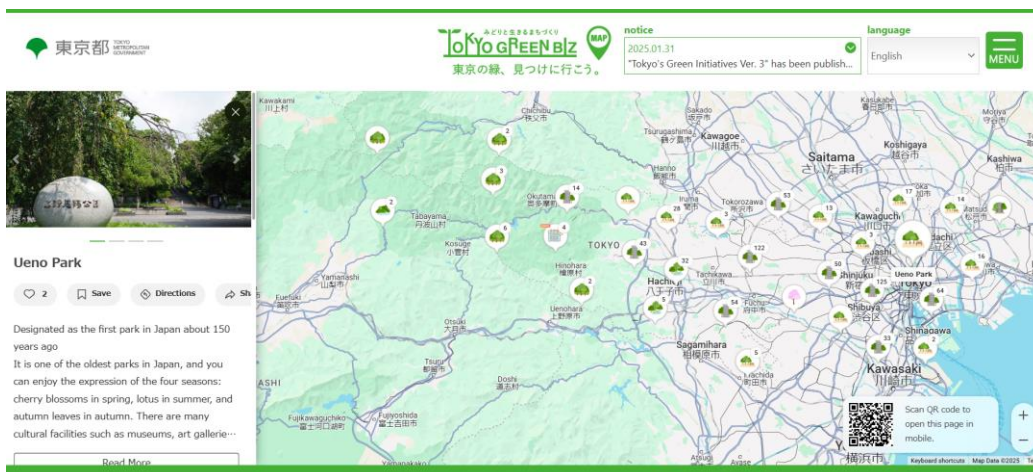
List of collaboration partners



#### ► Publication of Tokyo Green Biz Map

In order to create opportunities for Tokyo residents and all visitors to Tokyo to experience greenery, we have published a digital map that provides information on approximately 830 spots in Tokyo with abundant greenery, and on events in Tokyo. It also offers various functions, such as introducing recommended courses, registering favorite spots, and displaying rankings.

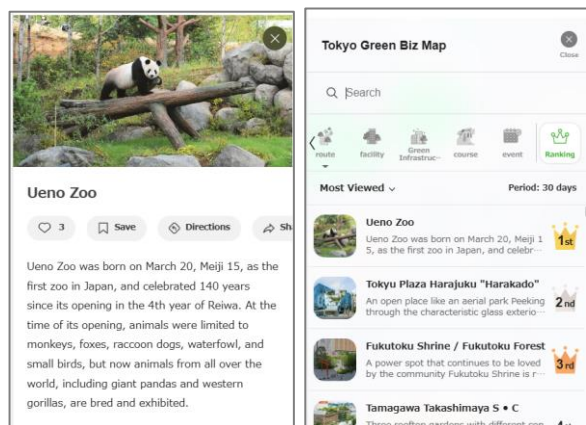
[Map. View]



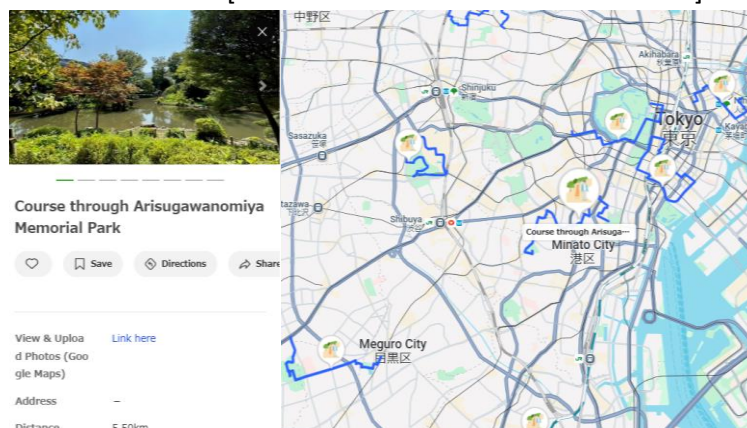
Tokyo Green Biz Map



[Register your favorite spots and view their rankings]



[Introduction to recommended courses]





## ► Promotion of Tokyo Green Biz

We publicize the Tokyo Green Biz initiative by producing and publishing promotional videos to encourage people to participate in "green urban development," which cultivates greenery close to the people, as well as travel guides that compile information on areas where people can experience nature.

### [Guidemap]

#### [Publicity video]



Publicity video



Tokyo Green Biz Guidemap



## ► Information dissemination on the "Tokyo Greenery" portal site

This portal site introduces the basic greenery plans of each local government, the designation status of Special Green Space Conservation Areas, subsidy schemes for conserving and creating greenery, and examples of green initiatives.

### ► Open data for understanding the current status of greenery in Tokyo

We will develop GIS data on greenery in Tokyo, such as greenery in parks, green spaces, and public green spaces, analyze the current status of Tokyo's greenery, and promote the creation of open data.

Tokyo Greenery portal site

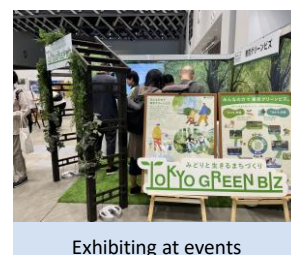


## ► Holding events and participating in exhibitions

In order to create opportunities for Tokyo residents, companies, and others to connect with and develop greenery, we hold events to promote greenery-related initiatives through public-private partnerships, and also proactively exhibit at greenery-related events to promote our initiatives.



Holding Tokyo Green Biz Day



Exhibiting at events



## Main initiatives to be strengthened

### ► Enriching the functions and information published on the Tokyo Green Biz Map [Expansion]

With the aim of creating opportunities for people to visit spots with abundant greenery and experience and connect with nature, we will continue to expand the site functions and enrich the information published on it to enhance convenience.

### ► Strengthening the promotion of Tokyo Green Biz [Expansion]

In order to promote greater awareness of Tokyo Green Biz and encourage more people to partake in green initiatives, we will strengthen our publicity efforts by setting up a special website, using social media, and forming media tie-ups.

### ► Holding events and participating in exhibitions [Expansion]

In cooperation with our collaboration partners, we will work on further expanding the scope of our initiatives, including holding public-private partnership events to raise awareness of the importance of greenery, and participating in various events related to greenery within and outside Tokyo.

### ► Building model spaces with abundant greenery [New]

By carrying out greening on parts of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government Building, which serves as a center for disseminating information about greenery, and creating a space where Tokyo residents can experience the effects and functions of greenery, we will promote the introduction of greenery to various locations.







### Overview

The TMG is promoting initiatives that will utilize and foster greenery to be passed down to the next generation in sympathy and cooperation with Tokyo residents, to create a restful environment in which anyone can be close to greenery in Tokyo.

These initiatives will also contribute to the revitalization of local communities, multi-generational exchanges, and environmental education for children.



### Main initiatives to date

#### ► Experience nature in Tokyo! SATOYAMA

Holding events such as forestry maintenance, rice planting, rice harvesting, nature observation, and craft experience programs to maintain environments in which diverse living things coexist.



Experience nature in Tokyo! SATOYAMA website

Experience  
nature in Tokyo!  
SATOYAMA



#### ► TOKYO Digital Wildlife Inventory

This is a project aimed at creating a digital wildlife inventory (TOKYO Digital Wildlife Inventory) that is both real-time and comprehensive, and which brings together TMG, experts, and Tokyo residents to protect biodiversity in Tokyo. The dedicated website also provides information on survey results and other achievements and outputs, as well as event information.



TOKYO Digital  
Wildlife Inventory



#### ► TOKYO-ecosteps

This is a membership program that allows anyone to continue taking eco-action while having fun through environmentally friendly experiences and learning.



TOKYO-  
ecosteps



#### ► Tokyo Forestry Support Team

This is a volunteer activity that even first-timers can partake in. To support forest development, volunteers are involved in work such as planting trees and clearing undergrowth in the forests of the Tama region in Tokyo. Through these activities, it also aims to train human resources who can play a role in forest development.



An exchange session among the Tokyo Forestry Support Team

Tokyo Forestry  
Support Team



#### ► Tokyo Fureai Road Program

This program aims to improve the ethics of road users and create a pleasant road space by working with local residents, schools, PTAs, companies, and other entities to carry out beautification activities such as cleaning the sidewalks and weeding the planting zones, as well as greening activities such as planting flower seedlings in the planting zones.

As of December 2024, 161 organizations have participated and cooperated in this program.



Tokyo Fureai  
Road Program





### ▶ Tama River Water Conservation Forest Team

Volunteers are recruited to participate in forest development activities, and the group cares for forests in the upstream reaches of the Tama River on a regular basis.

### ▶ Tokyo Minna-de Salon's greening activity program

From FY2024, a greening activity program has been newly added to the Tokyo Minna-de Salon's programs. The greening activity program is an initiative to create places in the community where diverse people can gather to manage flowerbeds and vegetable gardens within the grounds of municipal housing estates.

### ▶ Awareness-raising events in Tokyo Metropolitan parks

We promote initiatives aimed at providing opportunities for Tokyo residents from a wide range of age groups to learn about and interact with parks, and at raising awareness of greenery creation and conservation.

#### [Examples of events, etc.]

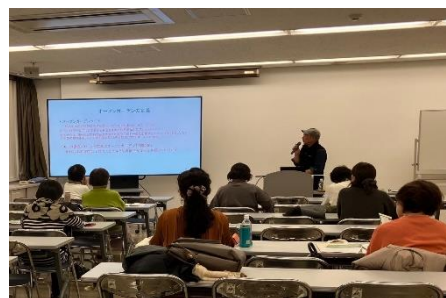
- Implementation of nature observation events (insect observation, night walks, stargazing, etc.)
- Holding of workshops using materials from the parks (craft classes, natural plant dyeing, etc.)
- Kids' ranger experience
- Hosting of environmental learning from nearby elementary schools, etc. (observation of living things, flowerbed maintenance, etc.)
- Hosting of work experience (experience of park maintenance and management work such as making tree name plates, conducting tree surveys, and carrying out weeding work with consideration for rare plants)



### ▶ College of Green and Water for Citizens (Tokyo Metropolitan Park Association)

The College of Green and Water for Citizens offers courses for acquiring a wide range of knowledge related to greenery and water, and also holds special exhibitions and other events on the theme of "greenery and water." We are helping Tokyo residents connect with greenery and water, and to deepen their knowledge of these topics.

In 2024, we held courses related to the Tokyo Green Biz, such as "Urban Planning that Leverages the Greenery in the OMY District" and "Open Garden Course."



## Main initiatives to be strengthened

### ▶ Tokyo Green Biz Quest (Collaboration with startups) [New]

We will hold a "mission-based quest" that involves completing challenges by visiting the spots with abundant greenery featured in the Tokyo Green Biz Map and Tokyo Green Biz Guidebook.

### ▶ Initiatives to cultivate trees and learn about the environment in marine parks

At Umi-no-Mori Park, we will carry out tree-cultivation activities in collaboration with volunteers and children rangers, as well as conduct environmental learning programs that make use of the exhibits at the visitor's center.







# Maintenance and Management of Parks, etc.

Making progress in maintenance and management by  
utilizing digital technology

## Introduction of tree inspection app

The Tokyo Metropolitan Park Association has developed and begun operating a new dedicated system for using smartphones to record tree inspections conducted in Tokyo Metropolitan parks and other locations.

Due to the growing importance of safety management for park trees in recent years, the Association is using the tree inspection app to streamline inspection work and conduct the maintenance and management of parks with greater precision.



Inspecting trees on site



Input into smartphones on site



The tree inspection voucher, overview of trees, and map data are generated on the cloud.

## Maintenance and management using My City Report

My City Report is a smartphone app that allows Tokyo residents to use the camera and location information on their smartphone to submit on-site reports of any damages or defects they may find in the infrastructure of roads, parks, or river facilities. The app has been introduced in Tokyo for Tokyo Metropolitan roads, Tokyo Metropolitan parks, and rivers under TMG's management.

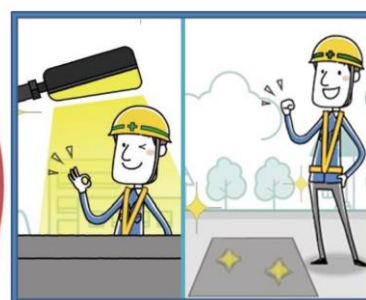
My City Report



If you notice any damage or defects in road, park, or river facilities



Submit a report through MCR, including the location information, photograph of the situation, and comments.



TMG verifies the submitted report and carries out repairs, etc. as necessary. You can check the response at any time through the app.



# Efforts to Utilize Greenery

- **Introducing Green Infrastructure that Leverages the Functions of Nature**
- **Making Parks the Face of the City by Enhancing Their Appeal**
- **Utilizing and Promoting Rich Natural Environments**
- **Creating Spaces to Encourage Closer Connections to Waterfront Areas**
- **Utilizing Timber from Tokyo's Tama Area**
- **Harnessing the Diverse Values of Greenery**

# Introducing Green Infrastructure that Leverages the Functions of Nature



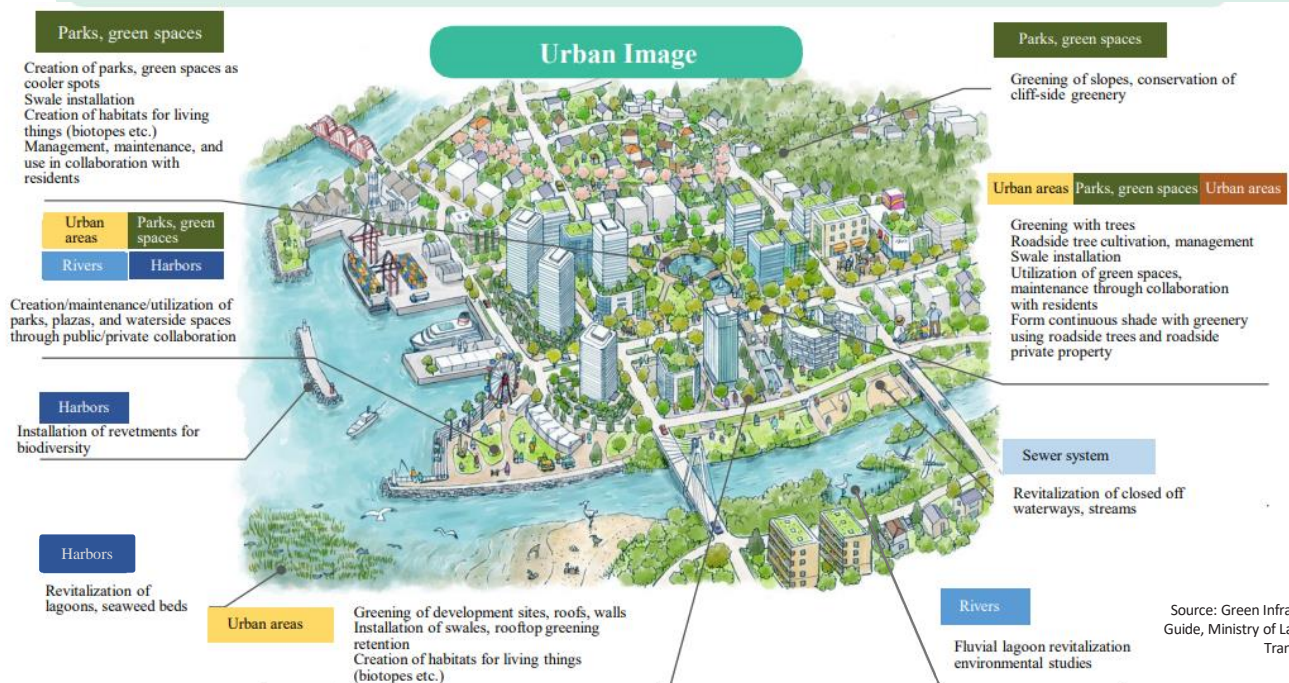
## Overview

There are calls for the introduction of green infrastructure in Tokyo Metropolitan facilities and private facilities to utilize the functions of nature to address various social issues, including responding to increasingly severe and frequent natural disasters such as torrential rain and heat waves, conserving and restoring biodiversity, and improving the comfort of cities.

### [Green Infrastructure]

Hardware/software initiatives for developing social capital and leveraging land for the sustainable and appealing development of the nation, cities, and communities by using the diverse functions of the natural environment.

(Source) Green Infrastructure Promotion Strategy 2023, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism



## Main initiatives to date

### ► Implementation of pilot projects

With a view to promoting the installation of green infrastructure, we are verifying the effectiveness of green infrastructure in reducing stormwater runoff in public areas such as Tokyo Metropolitan parks, and have installed panels with easy-to-understand explanations on the role of green infrastructure to Tokyo residents.

### ► Support for municipal initiatives

We provide subsidies for the development of stormwater storage/infiltration facilities and rain gardens, the dissemination of information on case studies, and initiatives to build momentum.

### ► Promoting the Rainwater Permeation Project

In order to create momentum for initiatives to reduce stormwater runoff, we have launched the Rainwater Permeation Project, under which 69 businesses and other organizations that are working with TMG to raise awareness in this area have been certified as Rainwater Permeation Ambassadors. We are also working to disseminate information and train human resources to participate in initiatives. Under this initiative, we have also called for elementary school students to submit free-style research projects, and we are rolling out a wide range of awareness-raising activities, including awards.



Demonstration experiment being conducted on a rain garden (Öjima-Komatsugawa Park)





## Main initiatives to be strengthened

### ► Implementation of pilot projects [Expansion]

In order to promote the introduction of green infrastructure for reducing stormwater runoff not only in public facilities but also in private-sector facilities, we will put effort into highlighting examples of green infrastructure development and verifying its effectiveness.

#### [Examples of green infrastructure introduced]



### ► Introduction of green infrastructure to rivers, parks, roads, etc.

Other initiatives we are carrying out include adding greenery to riversides, old riverbeds, and regulating pond areas, and the utilization of natural environments such as positive water circulation (water permeable surfacing for existing access roads.)

We are also adding stormwater runoff control facilities and rain gardens to parks, roads, and city and public housing.



Bioswell example (Ōjima-Komatsugawa Park)

### ► Greening of waterfront spaces in line with efforts to reinforce seawalls at marine parks, etc. [New]

In line with efforts to reinforce seawalls (improve earthquake resistance) at marine parks and other locations, we will carry out greening in front of the seawalls and develop rocky beaches, etc., to secure access to waterfront areas and create a vibrant atmosphere.



Image of seawall before the works



Image of seawall after greening

### ► Promotion of vertical greenery

To create greenery in all kinds of spaces in Tokyo, we will promote vertical greening that makes use of rooftops and walls.

#### [Examples of rooftop greening]



#### [Examples of wall greening]





# Making Parks the Face of the City by Enhancing Their Appeal

## Overview

We are carrying out initiatives aimed at creating parks to serve as the face of Tokyo, proposing new ways to enjoy greenery, and to leverage abundant greenery, in order to further increase the appeal of parks and contribute to the revitalization Tokyo.

## Main initiatives to date

### ▶ Creating appeals for parks leveraging flowers and water scenery

We are working to develop appealing parks, such as by creating scenery with flowers (City Park Refresh Project), improving the appeal of scenic water facilities, and adding color through seasonal flowers, light, and art.

#### Creating appeal for city parks



Creation of floral scenery (image)  
(City Park Refresh Project)  
(Koganei Park)



Improving the appeal of  
scenic water facilities



Decoration through flowers and light  
(Kasai Rinkai Park)

### ▶ Tokyo Park Garden Award

This is a garden contest based on the theme of creating sustainable, long-lasting, low-maintenance flowerbeds using perennial plants and other elements. Using hardy, long-lasting perennials and bulbous plants allows everyone to enjoy their appearance at different seasons of the year. Through this award, TMG supports the creation and promotion of sustainable gardens.



Example of creating nighttime appeal.

### ▶ Creating places where people can spend time surrounded in greenery

We will install decks etc. for taking breaks in wooded areas of parks.

### ▶ Providing new ways of enjoying parks that are different from how they are used in the daytime

We will hold events to add new nighttime appeal to parks.

### ▶ Utilization of the waterfront scenery of marine parks

We will introduce cafes that leverage the waterfront scenery.



Image of a café that utilizes the waterfront scenery

### ▶ Development of Tokyo Metropolitan parks by injecting private-sector vitality (Park-PFI)

We are carrying out park development by using a system that selects, through open bidding, parties to install park facilities, such as restaurants and shops, in the target parks to contribute to enhancing convenience for park users, and parties to carry out the integrated development and renovation of specific park facilities, such as the surrounding paths and plazas, that can be used by general park users.

To date, we have opened Meiji Park to the public in October 2023, and works are underway at Yoyogi Park with the aim of opening it to the public in February 2025.



Image of proposed Yoyogi Park project



## Main initiatives to be strengthened

### ► Creating appeals for parks leveraging flowers and water scenery (City Park Refresh Project)

We will implement this project systematically at around 10 parks over a 10-year period, including Yoyogi Park and Koganei Park.

#### <Parks where the project will be implemented>

Kiba Park, Shiokaze Park, Kinuta Park, Yoyogi Park, Hikarigaoka Park, Toneri Park, Mizumoto Park, Kasai Rinkai Park, Musashino-no-Mori Park, Koganei Park, Sayama Park

### ► Creating spaces where people can spend their time in various ways and improving the environment to promote health

We will provide places and opportunities for people to enjoy outdoor activities, such as by setting up camping sites and barbecue areas, and expanding play parks, where children can play freely and creatively, in collaboration with local governments and other organizations.

In addition, we will install health equipment and design walking routes based on the characteristics and usage of the park so that everyone, including the elderly, can take easy steps to improve their health.

### ► Initiatives to utilize Tokyo Metropolitan gardens to preserve history and culture

In addition to properly preserving nine gardens designated as cultural properties, including Hamarikyu Gardens, designated as a special place of scenic beauty and a special historic site of Japan, we will also enhance their value and appeal by carrying out systematic repairs, including the restoration of the area around the vehicle turnaround at the Kyu-Iwasaki-tei Garden and the repair of the embankments of the ponds at Rikugien Gardens. We will also boost efforts to promote the charm of the gardens, such as by disseminating information via social media, holding events such as light-up events and stamp rallies, and providing guidance services using digital maps.



Hamarikyu Gardens



Kyu-Iwasaki-tei Garden



Rikugien Gardens

### ► Enriching unique events, etc.

We will create a vibrant atmosphere by enriching the lineup of unique events that highlight the appeal of parks, such as the cherry tree-lined avenues of Ueno Park and the iris fields of Mizumoto Park.

We will also advance initiatives such as park markets and garden tourism in cooperation with diverse entities, including local governments, nearby cultural facilities, and local businesses, with the aim of improving the appeal of the entire region and revitalizing it.

### ► Enhancing service facilities to meet diverse needs

To meet the diverse needs of users, we will collaborate with local communities and the private sector to install service facilities such as cafes and shops, taking into account factors such as location. In addition to improving food and beverage offerings, we will also work to enhance services such as by renting out lightweight chairs.

Furthermore, we will review the existing shops and restaurants. Taking into account information obtained through user needs surveys, etc., we will leverage the management knowhow of the private sector to transform them into attractive service facilities that people will want to use.



Local produce market (Nerima Joshi Park)



Kiba Park  
Park Community KIBACO



# Promoting the Appeal of Rich Natural Environments

## Overview

There is a need to carry out initiatives such as conservation activities that contribute to biodiversity and improve familiarity with greenery, and increase opportunities for exchange between people, by learning more about and experiencing the greenery of Tokyo again.

## Main initiatives to date

### ▶ Protecting the outstanding natural beauty and scenery of nature parks

A nature park is a park that protects outstanding and beautiful natural landscapes, while at the same time offering people the opportunity to enjoy and connect with nature. We are designating various areas irrespective of land ownership, including private land in addition to national and city owned land.

[Nature Park designation]

Denotes national parks, quasi-national parks, and prefectural natural parks. Based on Article 2, Paragraph 1 of the Natural Parks Act, 10 locations in Tokyo covering 79,888 ha (about 36% of the total area of Tokyo) have been designated.

### ▶ Implementation of experience-based programs for elementary school students to facilitate learning about Tokyo's diverse natural environment

We provide opportunities to learn about biodiversity by utilizing Tokyo's diverse natural environment as a place where children can interact with various living things and understand the blessings of biodiversity.



Children participating in the program

### ▶ Uncovering and promoting the sights of Tama and the islands with their abundant nature

#### ■ Former Ogouchi Line (Site of the Mizune Freight Line)



#### ■ Lake Okutama



#### Example walking route: Okutama Mukashi Michi (Okutama)



#### ■ Japanese maple



#### ■ Sogaku Valley



#### Hachijojima

(Source) Prepared based on the Okutama municipal website

#### Oshima







## Main initiatives to be strengthened

### ► Renovating nature park facilities, and improving functions and convenience through the use of digital technology

We will maintain and manage the main facilities in nature parks such as pedestrian walkways, camping sites, visitor centers, nature interaction parks, and Tokyo Metropolitan forests, and promote the introduction of multiple languages and Western-style toilets to meet the diverse needs of users. In addition, we will adopt a designated manager system to improve services, and provide opportunities for environmental education and nature experiences.

Furthermore, we will improve the functions and convenience of facilities by promoting the use of digital technology in the management and operation of facilities.



Umi-no-Furusato-Mura (Central Lodge)



Nature interaction park (Komine Park)

### ► Renewing the Katari Path and using the Suigenchi Fureai-no-Michi trail to promote the appeal of water conservation forests **[New]**

We will revitalize the use of nature parks by renewing the hiking route, Katari Path, to adapt it to current conditions. We will also use the Suigenchi Fureai-no-Michi trail to promote the appeal of water conservation forests, allowing people to experience first-hand the role of water conservation forests and the importance of protecting nature.

### ► Establishing a Digital Museum of the Natural Environment **[Expansion]**

To promote deeper understanding and interest in biodiversity that brings about behavioral change, we will collect and consolidate biodiversity information in Tokyo, create and disseminate digital content, and develop a base for storing specimens, etc., with the aim of establishing a Digital Museum of the Natural Environment (provisional name) that communicates the appeal of nature.



Contents on display at SusHi Tech Square



Image of digital contents

### ► Mizu Furu, a portal site on water conservation forests

This is a website that introduces water conservation forests. The name “Mizu Furu” expresses our sentiments for water conservation forests, which are the sources of Tokyo's water. We have enriched the contents of the site, such as by publishing videos of walks along the Suigenchi Fureai-no-Michi trail, so that various people can experience and enjoy the charm of water conservation forests anytime, anywhere through this site.



Mizu Furu



# Creating Spaces to Encourage Closer Connections to Waterfront Areas

## Overview

Water and greenery in cities are becoming increasingly important in light of the need to mitigate the effects of climate change and to realize lives filled with abundance and comfort. It is important to increase the variety of greenery, such as parks and green spaces, and create spaces that enrich waterfront areas.

## Main initiatives to be strengthened

### ► Creating a vibrant Rinkai Fukutoshin area that leverages the waterfront and greenery [Expansion]

By making the most of the extension and continuity of green road parks, we will generate appeal and vitality through a large-scale, integrated flower attraction. At the same time, in line with opportunities for private development, we will guide the creation of greenery that is contiguous with the greenery of the adjoining park, and form a walkable space with three-dimensionality and continuity.

In FY2024, we planted trees in the Symbol Promenade Park in accordance with the themes set for each area, creating a lively space where people can enjoy flowers in each season. In FY2025, we will expand the planting area and reinforce the sense of continuity.

In addition, in order to enhance the appeal and vitality of the entire Tokyo Metropolitan region, and as part of the efforts to create a vibrant atmosphere in the Rinkai Fukutoshin area, we will leverage valuable waterfront space in the city center to create a new landmark fountain at Odaiba Seaside Park.



Tokyo Floral Passage (Flower Corridor)



Development of Odaiba Seaside Park Fountain

### ► Creation of a walkable network along the waterfront areas of Sumida River

(waterfront hubs, strengthening of movement routes (lighting, continuity, slopes, etc.)

Until now, we have been creating vibrant waterfront areas by strengthening the continuity and navigability of the waterfront and the town with a focus on the lower reaches of the Sumida River.

In the future, based on the Waterfront Development Plan for the Sumida River, etc. for the Future (June 2023), we will designate waterfront hubs in the Sumida River basin that will create links between the waterfront and the city, and promote the expansion of initiatives in the lower reaches of the Sumida River and their roll-out to the upper reaches, such as strengthening the waterfront traffic flow (lighting, continuity, slopes, etc.) and creating walkable waterfront spaces (landscaping that focuses on the ease of walking).



An image of comfortable, landscaped areas



### ► Urban development around Nihonbashi River aimed at developing the waterfronts [Reposted]

With the aim of improving the waterfront scenery and creating a vibrant waterfront space that leverages the characteristics of the Nihonbashi River area, we will promote initiatives to further enhance convenience and liveliness based on the Policy for Nihonbashi River Area Initiatives (provisional name).

#### ► Conversion of former Harumi Railway Bridge into a promenade

The former Harumi Railway Bridge, which has historical value, will be converted into a promenade and used as a tourist resource, forming a continuous waterfront network connecting the Harumi and Toyosu districts.

(Scheduled to open for use in the summer of 2025)



Image of the conversion of the former Harumi Railway Bridge into a promenade

#### ► Creating an environment where people can safely enjoy water-based recreation such as marine sports

Work has begun on developing the beach at Ariake Seaside Park, creating a space where people can safely enjoy various forms of marine sports such as boating and canoeing.

#### ► Greening of waterfront spaces in line with efforts to reinforce seawalls at marine parks, etc. [Reposted] [New]

In line with efforts to reinforce seawalls (improve earthquake resistance) at marine parks and other locations, we will carry out greening in front of the seawalls and develop rocky beaches, etc., to secure access to waterfront areas and create a vibrant atmosphere.



Image of marine sports



Greening of waterfront space

#### ► Utilization of tidal flats

With regard to Kasai Marine Park, we will promote the appropriate use of the park in harmony with the natural environment of a wetland registered under the Ramsar Convention. We will also work to create a space where users can easily interact with the sea.

#### ► Creating waterfronts that are in harmony with nature [New]

We will create seaweed beds as spaces for rich marine environments, blue carbon, and learning about the environment. We will also preserve the marine ecosystem by developing blue infrastructure in island harbors.



Image of a seaweed bed





## Overview

TMG promotes the use of Tama timber, which is a local lumber. We are working to expand the use of Tama timber in order to promote the wood cycle (logging, use, planting, and cultivation), and to maintain and improve the multifaceted functions of forests.



## Main initiatives to date

### ► Promotion of the forest cycle

We promote the forest cycle by replanting low-pollen varieties such as Japanese cedar, and by cutting down trees in Japanese cedar and cypress forests that have reached the end of their useful lives. We are also calling on the government to take stronger measures to control the sources of pollen.

### Image of forest cycle

To maintain healthy forests, we create a cycle of planting, growing, and use when we utilize wood.



(Source) Forestry Agency website

### ► Leading efforts to promote the use of wood in Tokyo municipal housing and public corporation housing

In the rebuilding process, we promote the use of domestic timber, including Tama timber, for the interior structural materials of the housing units, some of the interior materials for the meeting rooms, and green space development work.

### ► Promotion of the use of Tama timber in public facilities

In order to create opportunities for people to experience Tama timber and to further expand its use, we promote the formulation of timber utilization promotion policies by municipal governments. At the same time, we support the development of model facilities that utilize timber at facilities established or maintained by municipal governments to promote the continued use of timber.

### ► Highly productive and profitable forestry management [Expansion]

In order to strengthen forestry management in the Tama region, we are promoting initiatives that we have been engaging in so far, including consolidation and road network development. We are also improving productivity and profitability by encouraging the use of new technologies.



## Main initiatives to be strengthened

### ► Securing human resources for the forestry industry and improving productivity [Expansion]

We will provide a wide range of support to forestry management entities, including secondment-type training and management diagnosis, with the aim of fostering forestry technicians. We will also provide support for the introduction of forestry machines equipped with advanced technology, as well as assistance in other areas such as thinning and forest road maintenance.

### ► Promoting thinning to expand production volume [Expansion]

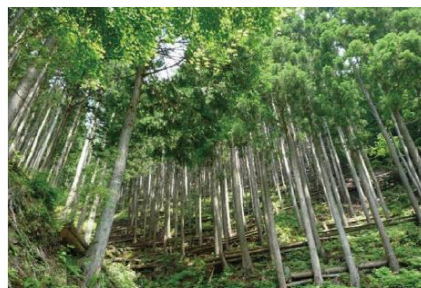
To contribute to sustainable forest management that contributes to the SDGs, we will support the construction of forest service roads necessary to carry out thinning works and the introduction of specialized forestry machinery for thinning. We will also develop the infrastructure to promote efficient thinning.



Advanced forestry machinery



Artificial forest with declining undergrowth due to insufficient thinning



An artificial forest that has been thinned properly



Tower yarder for efficient and safe timber harvesting

### ► Promoting cooperation between municipalities in forest development in the Tama region using the forest environment transfer tax, etc.

TMG along with thirteen municipalities in Tokyo are promoting the Tama-no-Mori revitalization project, which uses the forest environment transfer tax to promote forest development in the Tama region. To date, the project has involved thinning out cedar and cypress forests in Akiruno City and Okutama Town. Going forward, we will expand the scope of the initiative to include on-site experience and timber utilization projects.

### ► Promoting the use of timber in medium- to high-rise buildings, facilities with high PR value, and exterior walls and structures

In addition to promoting the use of timber in medium- to large-scale private-sector buildings, we will also use Tama timber for external walls and external structures. By doing so, we aim to continuously promote and publicize the benefits of wood and the importance of using it in Tokyo, a major consumer market, expand the use of domestic timber including Tama timber, and promote forest development.



WITH HARAJUKU (Shibuya Ward)



Keio Asobi no Mori HUGHUG (Hino City)



GREEN SPRINGS (Tachikawa City)

### ► Enriching contents for consumers on TOKYO MOKUNAVI, etc. [Expansion]

We are promoting greater demand by establishing the added value of the “Tokyo Wood” brand and proactively engaging in publicity activities.



TOKYO MOKUNAVI



## Overview

By communicating the diverse values of greenery, we hope to raise awareness and interest in the functions of Tokyo's abundant greenery, thereby leading to initiatives related to greening projects, such as the use of funds and donations, and the promotion of sustainable finance through funds and other means.

## Main initiatives to date

### ► Utilization of funds and fundraising

We will promote the development of greenery by utilizing funds accumulated through donations and fundraising from city residents and companies.

#### Tokyo Metropolitan Urban Greenery Fund

The Tokyo Metropolitan Urban Greenery Fund provides subsidies to companies, organizations, schools, and other entities that are engaged in greening works such as the greening of building exteriors in Tokyo and wall greening, the creation of flowerbeds in parks, along roads, at social welfare facilities and hospitals, and greening activities and environmental education at elementary and junior high schools, among other initiatives.

Through this greening subsidy program for private organizations, greening has been carried out over an area equivalent to about 7.7 Tokyo Domes.



Project to support street corner greening (BRANCH Chofu)



Project to support street corner greening (Tokyo Shoken Building Inc.)



Project to support flowerbed and garden creation activities (Shiba Park, Minato City)

#### Metropolitan Parks Supporters Fund

The Metropolitan Park Supporters Fund is a system that allows people to designate the projects they wish to donate to, such as events planned and held by various parks or gardens in order to enhance the appeal of Tokyo Metropolitan parks, gardens and cemeteries.



Project to conserve and promulgate cherry trees (Ueno Park)



Replenishing an herb garden (Higashimurayama Central Park)

#### Tokyo Flower and Greenery Fund

The Tokyo Flower and Greenery Fund is used for projects such as "hospitality through flowers and greenery", "conservation of greenery rich in biodiversity," "creating low-pollen forests," and "creating spaces for nature and environmental education."



Project to conserve greenery rich in biodiversity



Afforestation project with little pollen

\* The Tokyo Metropolitan Urban Greenery Fund accepts donations via the donation box at the service desks of city parks and via bank wire transfer.

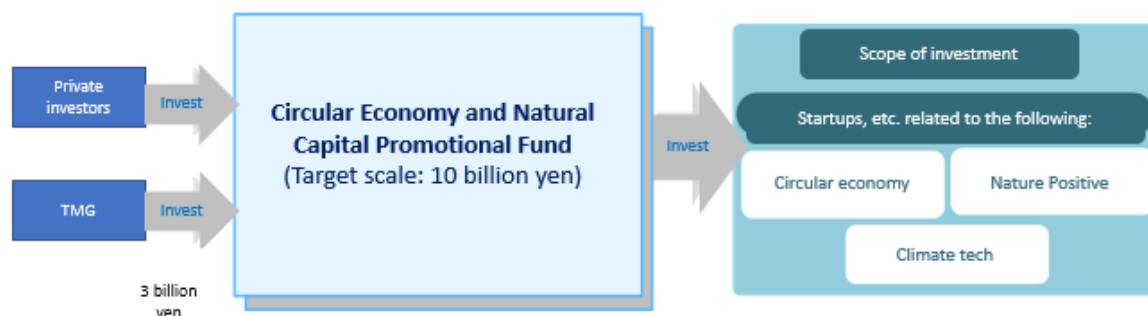
\* The Supporter Fund accepts donations via the donation box at the service desks of city parks and via bank wire transfer.

\* The Tokyo Flower and Greenery Fund accepts donations by wire transfer to the Japan Post Bank.



## ► Supporting green transformation (GX) through the Circular Economy and Natural Capital Promotional Fund

We are advancing efforts to establish the Circular Economy and Natural Capital Promotion Fund, with the aim of establishing a finance model that contributes to the transition to a circular economy and the promotion of nature-positive initiatives. TMG will invest 3 billion yen in the fund by the end of FY2024.



## ► Promoting Tokyo-NbS Action

TMG is working to expand the pool of businesses involved in NbS (Nature-based Solutions), which aims to use nature to address social issues, by publishing examples of NbS initiatives and their benefits on the TMG website, recognizing pioneering efforts with the Action Award, and other activities.



Tokyo-NbS Action



At an awards ceremony



At an exhibition



## Main initiatives to be strengthened

### ► Taking the opportunity of the extension of the Tama Toshi Monorail (toward Hakone-Kasaki) to promote urban development that harnesses the lush green environment of the Sayama Hills and other areas.

In anticipation of the opening of the extension of the Tama Toshi Monorail toward Hakone-Kasaki, we will work together with the local cities and towns to undertake wide-area urban development that harnesses the characteristics of each station and the surrounding area, in order to create a city that will become a model for new ways of living and working, and which will attract people with its diverse urban functions while making the most of the blessings of nature.



# Reference Materials

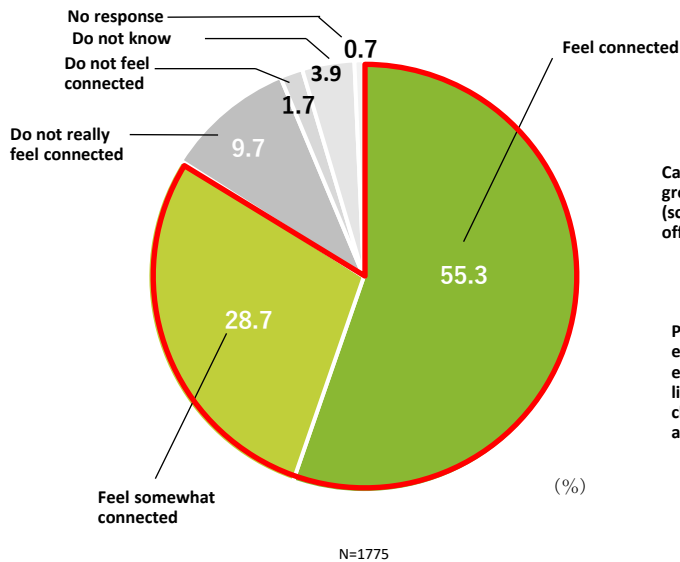


# Surveys on Tokyo's Greenery, etc.

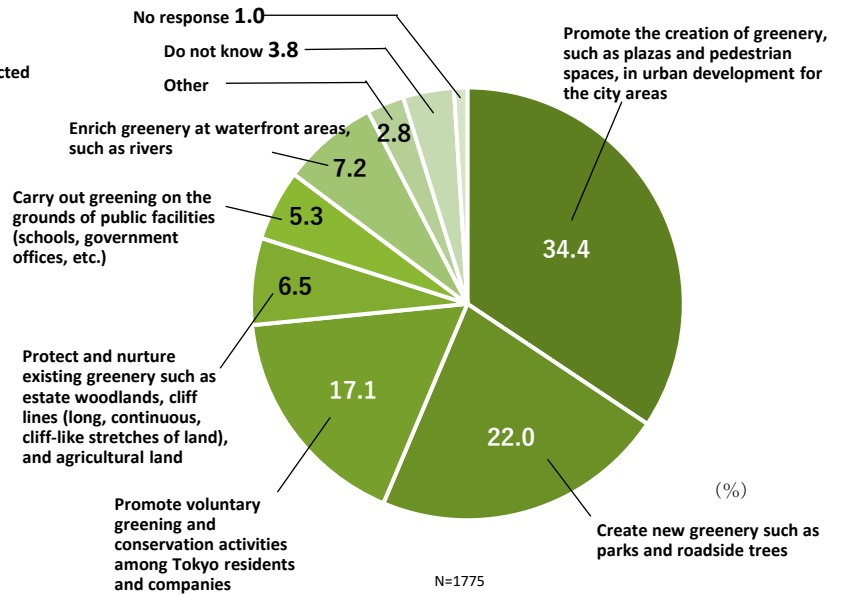
## FY2023 Public Opinion Survey on Tokyo's Greenery, Scenery, and Outdoor Advertising (published in March 2024)

### Awareness of Tokyo's greenery, etc.

Do you feel connected with Tokyo's greenery (parks, forests, etc.)



What initiatives do you think are important to further enrich Tokyo's greenery?

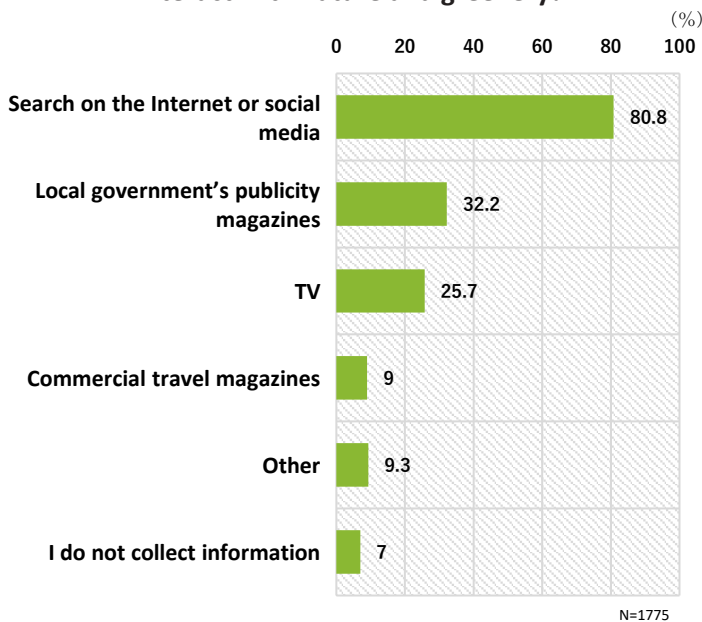


## Children's TMG Monitor Survey

(published in November 2024)

Collecting information when looking for places and events that offer opportunities to interact with nature and greenery

How do you collect information when looking for places and events that offer opportunities to interact with nature and greenery?



### Challenges when interacting with greenery and nature

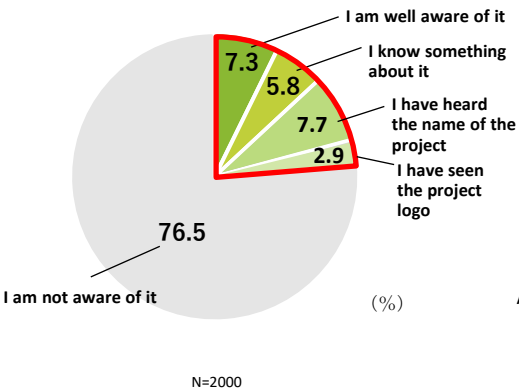
- Even if I often obtain information because I happened to chance upon it, it would be helpful if there were a medium that allows me to obtain information on a more regular basis!  
(Male parent of a 0-2 year-old, Nerima Ward)
- As I do not know where I can have such experiences, I thought it would be great if I knew how to search for the information.  
(Male elementary school student in lower grades, Ota Ward)
- I want to volunteer, but there is not much information out there. I have only once participated in an activity to pick up trash near the station.  
(Male elementary school student in higher grades, Nerima Ward)
- I want to try cultivating vegetables, etc. but there are no opportunities to visit farms other than in classes. I think it would be easier to experience it if I had more information about agricultural experiences in Tokyo or other cities.  
(Female elementary school student in higher grades, Hino City)



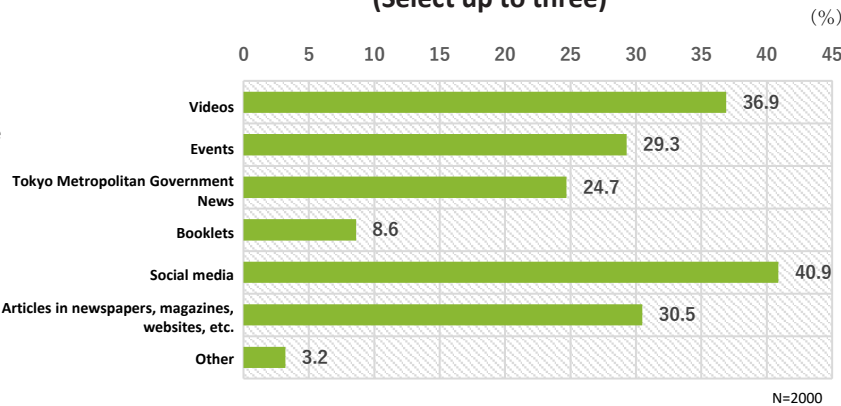
Awareness Survey on Tokyo's Greenery (conducted in December 2024)

Awareness of Tokyo Green Biz initiatives

Do you know that TMG is promoting a project called Tokyo Green Biz?

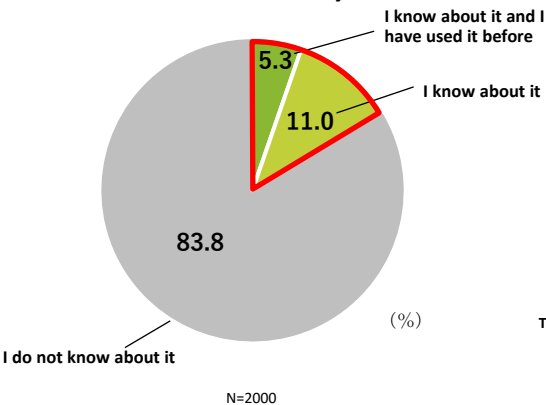


What do you think is an effective means of communicating information so that people can learn more about Tokyo Green Biz initiatives? (Select up to three)

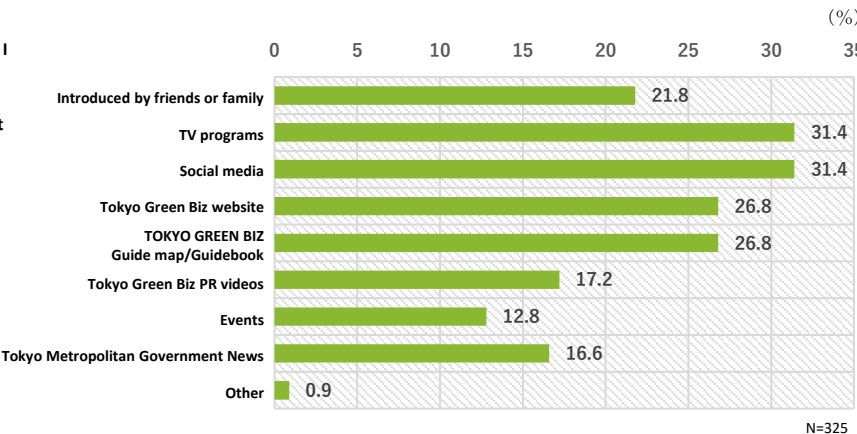


Tokyo Green Biz Map

Did you know that the Tokyo Green Biz Map provides consolidated information on spots with abundant greenery and events in Tokyo?



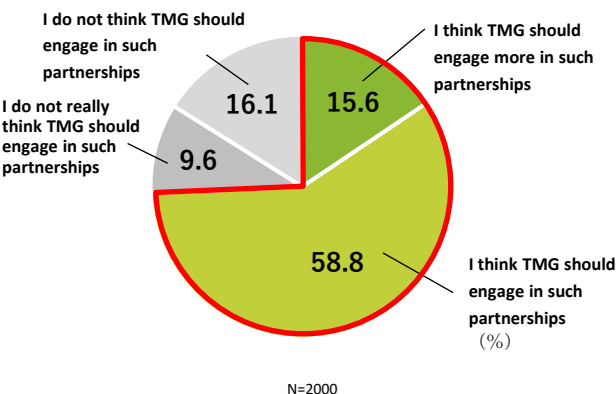
Where did you find out about the Tokyo Green Biz Map? (Those who answered "I know about it and I have used it before" and "I know about it")



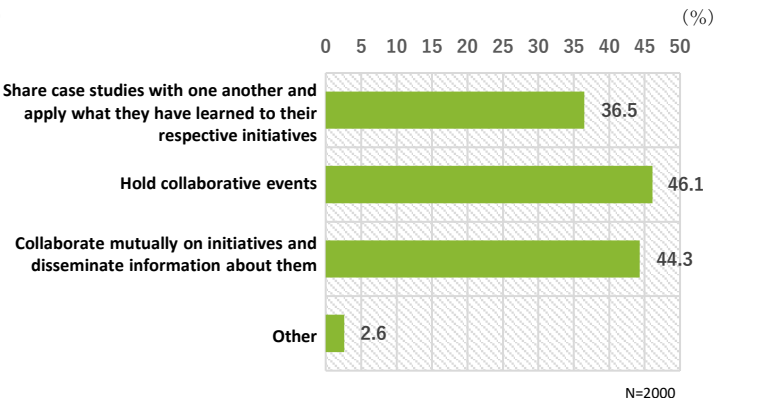
Public-private partnership

TMG is advancing initiatives to "protect," "nurture," and "utilize" Tokyo's greenery together with its collaboration partners.

Do you think TMG should promote such public-private partnerships?



What kind of public-private partnerships should TMG promote in order to transform Tokyo into a sustainable city that exists in harmony with nature?



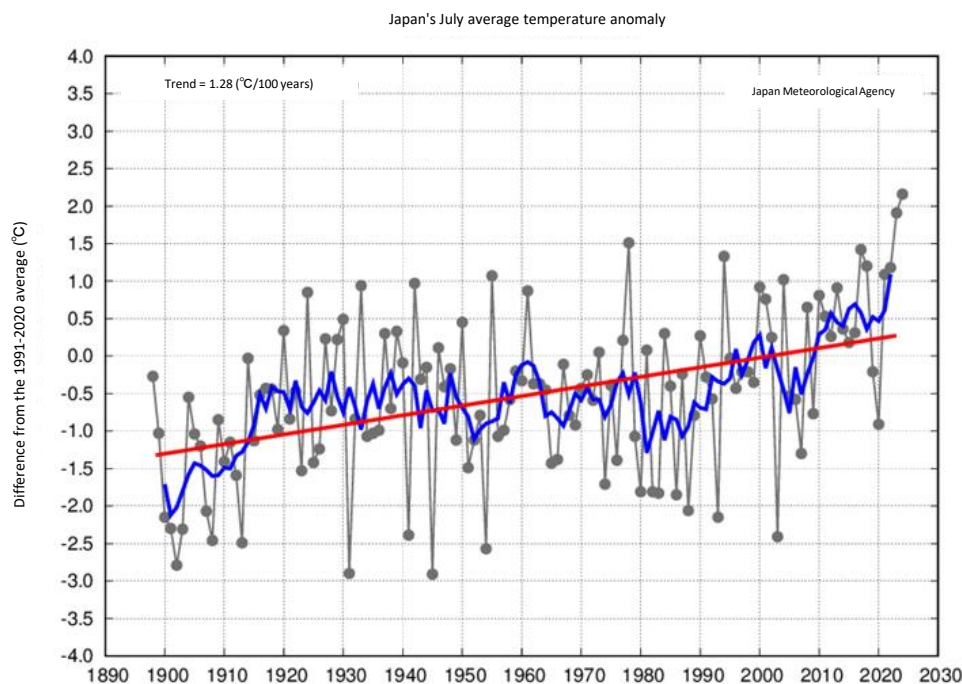
# Rising global temperatures

The age of global warming has ended, and the age of global boiling has arrived.

## Rising Temperatures in Japan

In July 2024, the average temperature in Japan was  $+2.16^{\circ}\text{C}$  above the standard value (average of the 30-year period from 1991 to 2020), making it the highest since records began in 1898.

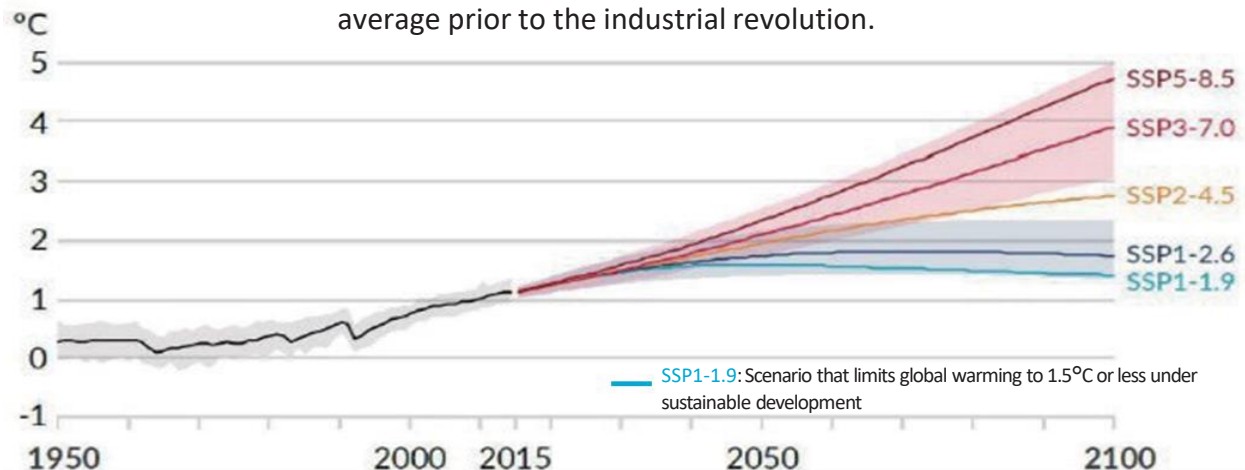
### Average temperature deviation for July in Japan



Thin line (black): Deviations from standard average temperature values each year  
Thick line (blue): 5-year running average for deviations  
Straight line (red): Trend of long-term change  
Standard values: Average values over the 30 years between 1991 and 2020  
(Source) Japan Meteorological Agency website

## Projected future temperature increase

The world is striving to limit the rise in temperature to  $1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  over the global average prior to the industrial revolution.



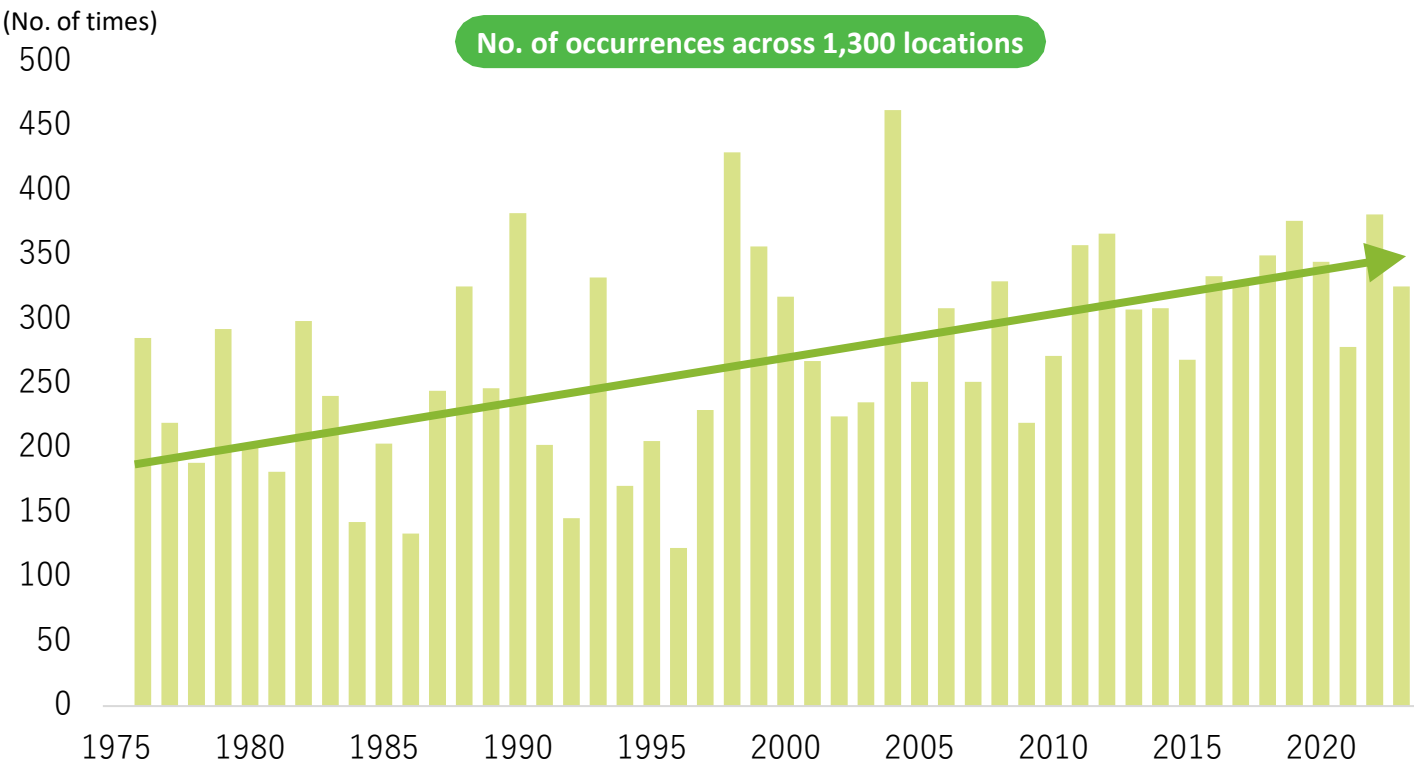
Source: Based on the IPCC "IPCC Sixth Assessment Report Working Group I Report"

# Increasingly severe natural disasters

Due to climate change, increased rainfall is expected, and there will be increasingly frequent and severe damage from wind and rain.

## Changes in frequency of heavy rains in Japan

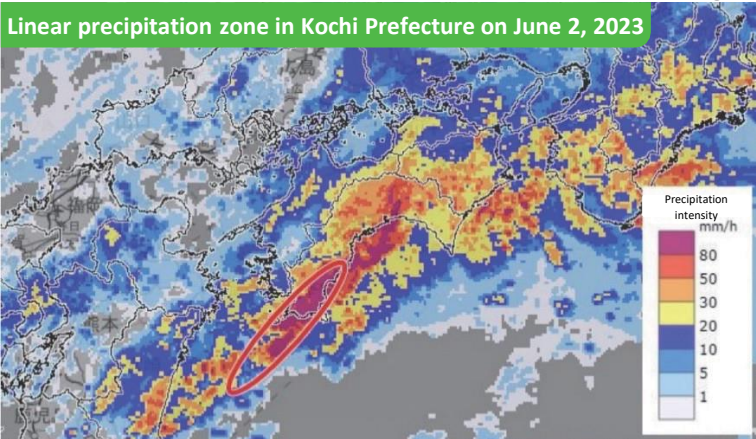
The average annual number of heavy rain occurrences, with more than 50 mm of rainfall in an hour, over the past 10 years (2014-2023) (approximately 330 times) has increased by about 1.5 times compared to the average annual number of occurrences over the first 10 years of the statistical period (1976-1985) (approximately 226 times).



(Source) Created based on the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report Working Group I report

## Concentrated heavy rain due to linear precipitation zones

It has seen record heavy rain due to linear precipitation zones across the entire country, and there has been significant damage.



(Source) Created based on the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report Working Group I report

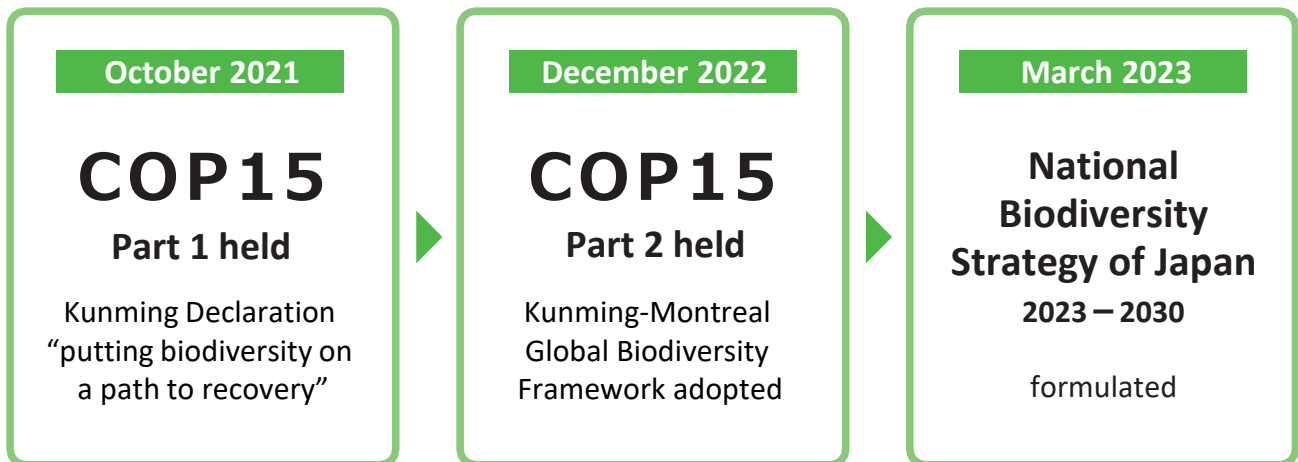
Examples of heavy, concentrated rain from linear precipitation zones, etc.	Damage
Nov. 9-10, 2024 Kagoshima Pref., Okinawa Pref., etc.	Inundation above floor level: 30 buildings
Nov. 1-2, 2024 Ehime Pref., Hiroshima Pref., etc.	Inundation above floor level: 79 buildings
Sept. 20-22, 2024 Ishikawa Pref., Niigata Pref., etc.	Fatalities: 17; Destroyed: 110 buildings; Inundation above floor level: 79 buildings
July 25, 2024 Akita Pref., Yamagata Pref., etc.	Fatalities: 5; Destroyed: 25 buildings; Inundation above floor level: 87 buildings
July 10-14, 2024 Ehime Pref., Yamagushi Pref., etc.	Fatalities: 3; Destroyed: 3 buildings; Inundation above floor level: 52 buildings



# Realization of the global goal “nature positive”

To contribute to the global goal “nature positive realization” we must strive to conserve biodiversity

## COP15 and national trends



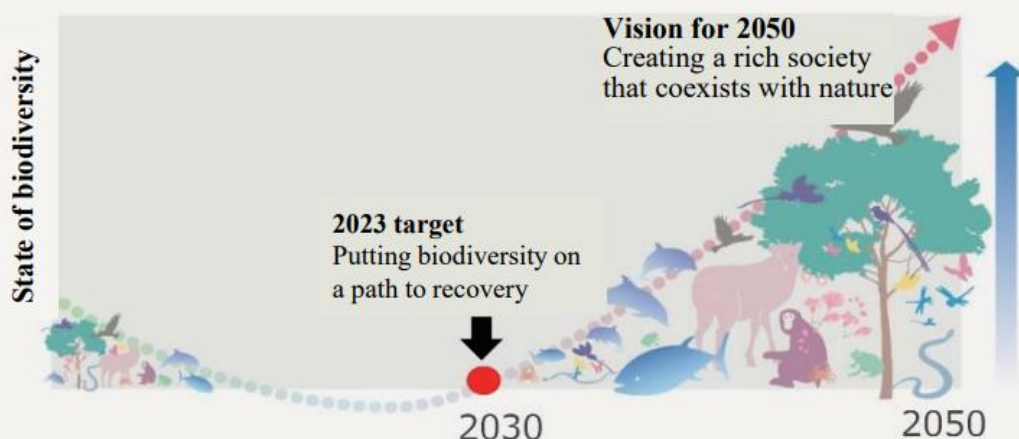
## Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

**2030  
mission**

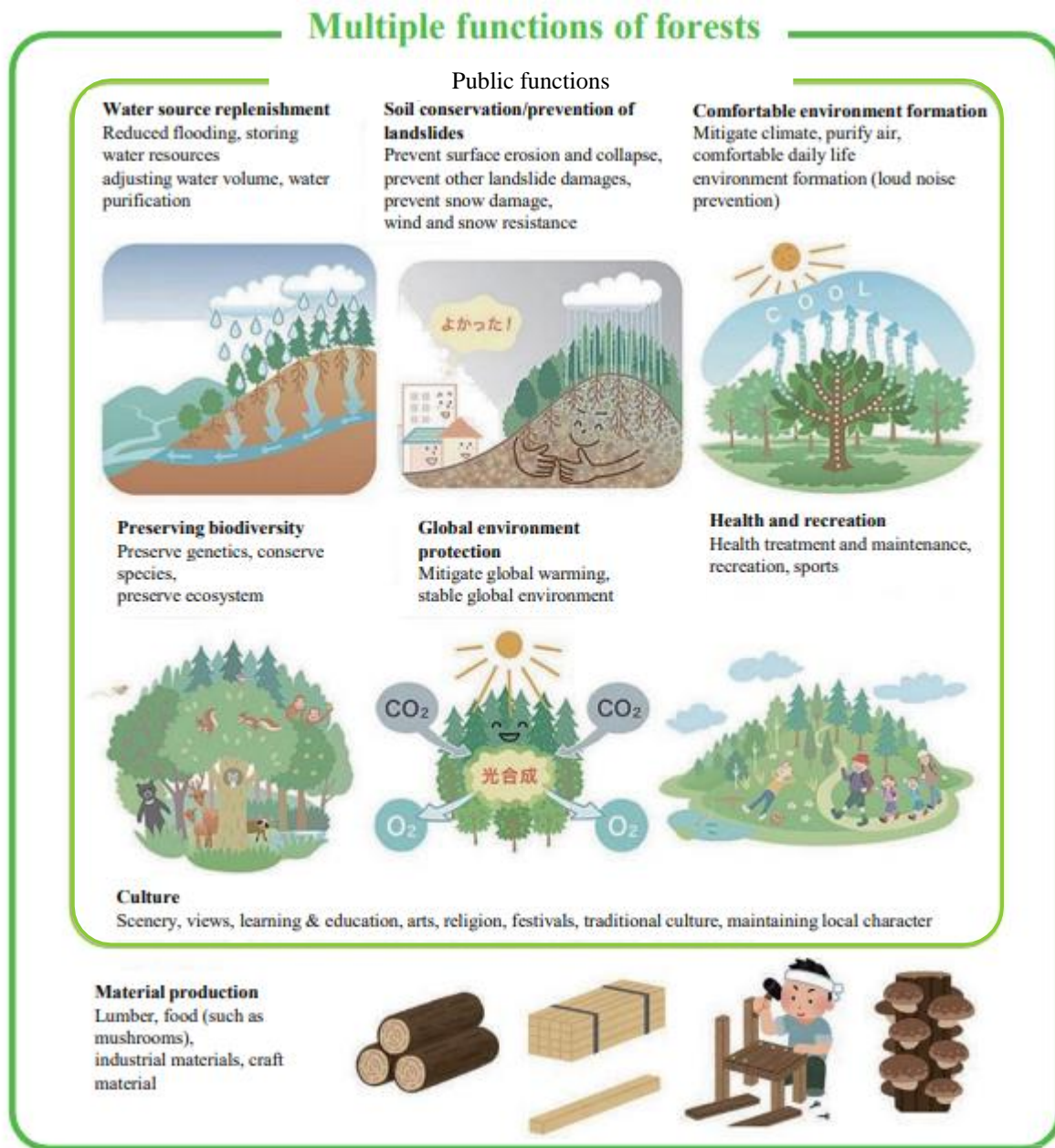
### “Nature Positive”

Urgent behavior to stop and reverse the loss of biodiversity to put nature on a path to recovery.

### Image of the realization of “nature positive”

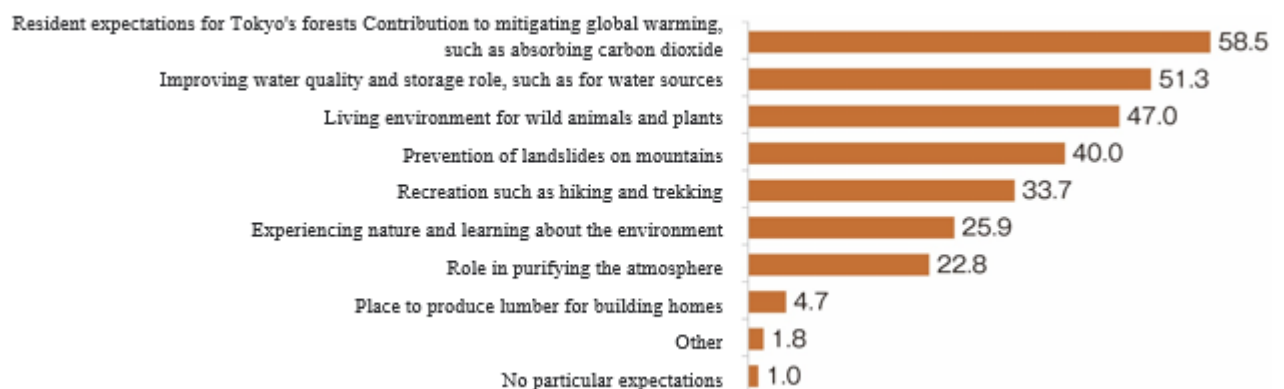


# Multiple functions of forests



(Source) "Evaluation of the Multifaceted Functions of Agriculture and Forestry in Relation to the Global Environment and Human Life," Science Council of Japan

## Expectations of Tokyo residents for Tokyo's forests



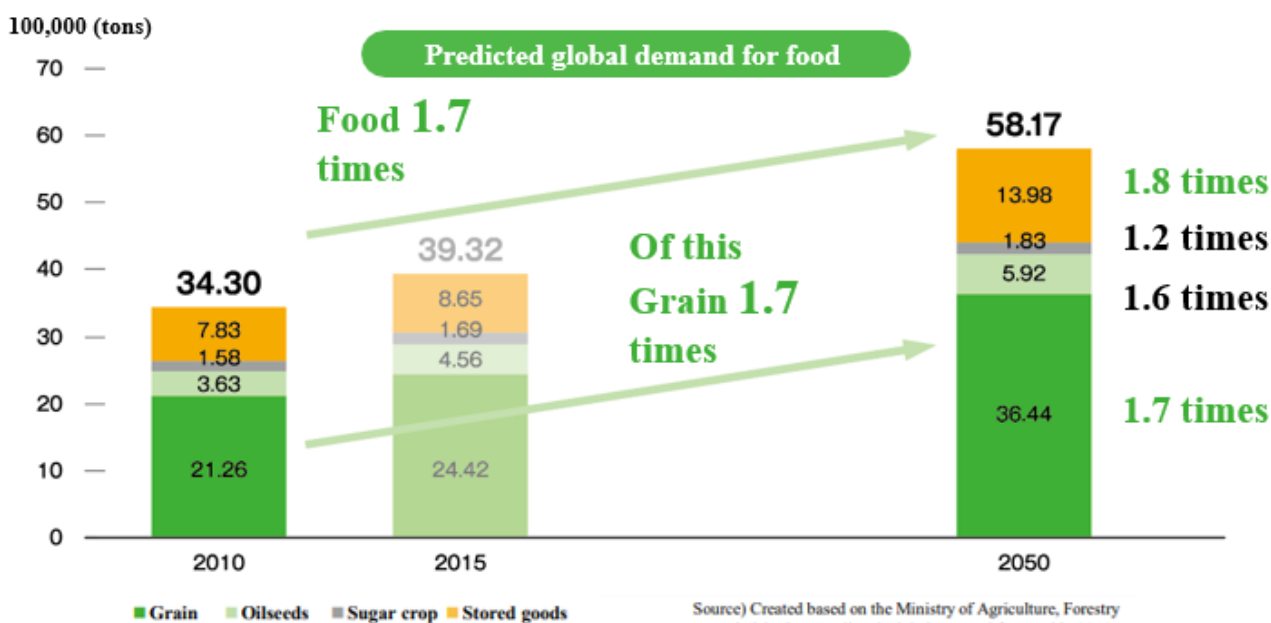
(Source) 2022 internet Survey by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government

# Increasing global demand for food Effective use of resources

With population growth, food production is a global issue.  
We need to make effective use of our limited resources.

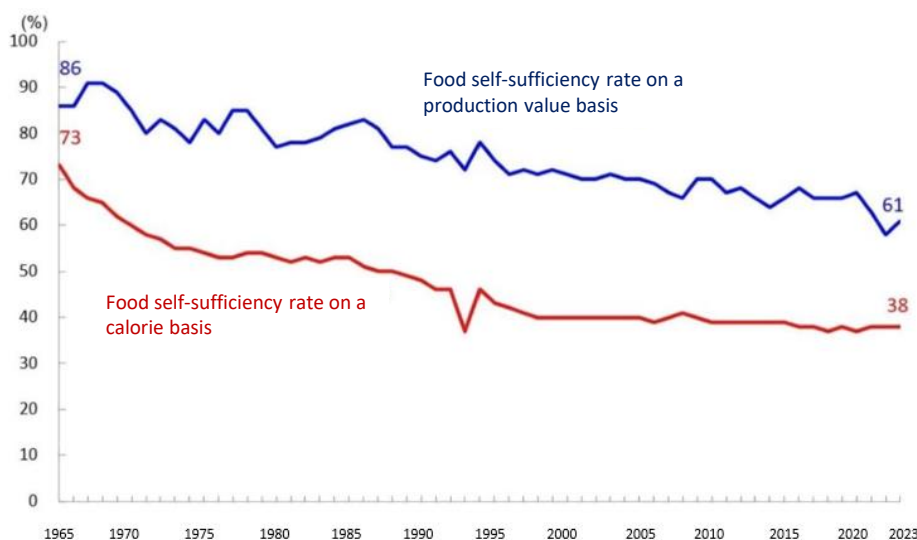
## Predicted global demand for food

Due to population growth and economic development, the global demand for food in 2050 is expected to increase by a factor of around 1.7 compared to 2010.



## Changes in food self-sufficiency rate

Japan's food self-sufficiency rate had been on a prolonged downward trend due to changes in dietary habits such as an increase in consumption of livestock products and fats and oils, amid declining consumption of rice. However, food self-sufficiency rate has remained largely stable since the beginning of the 2000s.





# Sustainable, multi-purpose agriculture

It is vital that we develop sustainable agriculture and protect the key agricultural industries in Tokyo with a variety of functions

## Primary functions of urban agricultural land

### Fresh produce supply



Meet consumer demand for fresh produce, provide information of food and agriculture

### Disaster prevention



Serves as an open space in the city to prevent fire spread, prevent/control flooding, and for vacation during disasters

### Education



Provide opportunities to learn the importance of food and a healthy food lifestyle through accessible urban agriculture

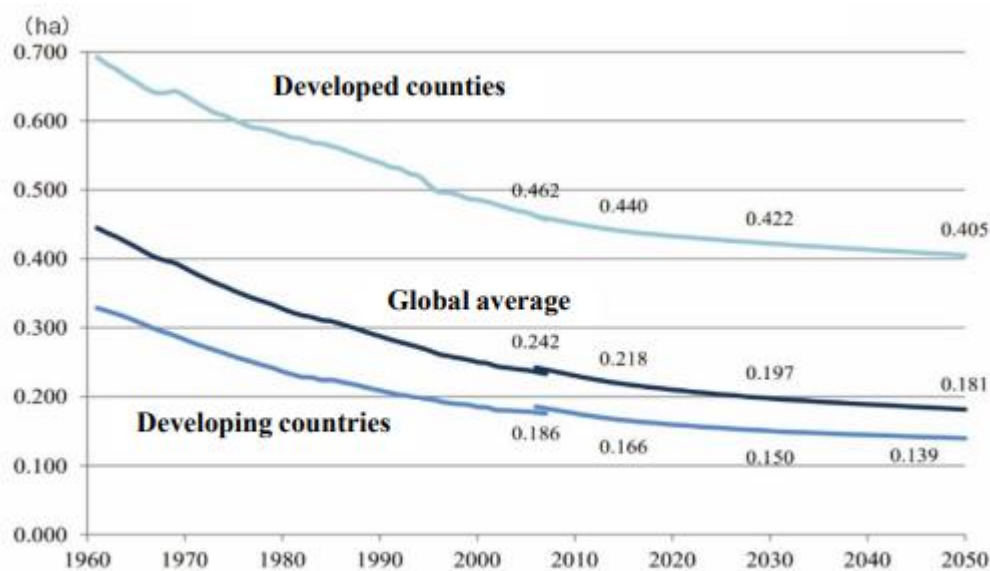
### Accessible farming workshops/exchange



Exchange between producers and consumers through agriculture workshops/exchange for city residents, children, and farmer markets

## Predicted cultivation area per person

It is predicted that the cultivation area per person will decrease in both developing and developed countries



(Source) FAO, World Agriculture Towards 2030/2050

# Glossary of terms

# Glossary

Term	Meaning
Alpha-numeric	
A	
Aging class	Aging forests. Age of forests is expressed as the “aging class” in units of 5 years.
Agricultural experience plantation	A plantation in which people can experience farming with detailed guidance from farmers.
Agricultural promotion areas	Designated by the TMG as an area for the comprehensive promotion of agriculture.
Agricultural Scenic Development Districts	This is an initiative to designate districts where agricultural land and estate woodlands are relatively consolidated in order to combine the distributed farmland into urban planning parks, conserve the farmland in the form of open spaces, and pass on agricultural scenery to future generations.
B	
Blue carbon	Carbon absorbed into marine ecosystems such as seaweed beds and shallow waters. (Source: Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism)
Blue infrastructure	Seaweed beds, tidal flats, and bio-symbiotic port structures. (Source: Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism)
C	
Citizen Green Space Contract program	A program that enables local governments to enter into contracts with private land owners to establish and manage citizen green spaces under the Urban Green Space Law.
Clear-cutting	A method of cutting down a certain number of trees that make up a forest, all at once.
Crown (Canopy)	The spreading leaves and branches of a tree.
Conservation area	An area designated by the TMG based on an ordinance with the aim of protecting and restoring nature. Land designated as conservation areas face certain land use limitations.
F	
Forest cycle	A cycle by which profits from the use of lumber is returned to forestry production activities so that planted forests are harvested, replanted, and cultivated.
Forest floor	The ground surface of a forest.
G	
Green coverage ratio	The proportion of area covered by greenery as seen from above, including woodland, grassland, and greenery on roofs.
Green infrastructure	Hardware/software initiatives for developing social capital and leveraging land for the sustainable and appealing development of the nation, cities, and communities by using the diverse functions of the natural environment.
Green space conservation areas	A suburban region in the city in which a natural environment such as trees or a waterside has formed independently or together; an area that needs to be protected for its favorable natural environment. One type of conservation area designated by the TMG.
H	
Historic environment conservation areas	A region with nature that also has historical heritage; an area of land that that needs to be protected for its favorable natural environment in addition to its historical heritage. One type of conservation area designated by the TMG.
I	
Idle agricultural land	(1) Agricultural land that is not currently being used for crop cultivation and is not expected to continue to be used for crop cultivation. (2) Agricultural land with a degree of agricultural use that is deemed to be significantly inferior compared to the degree of use of agricultural land in the surrounding areas (excluding the agricultural land described in the previous paragraph).
J	
J-Credit Scheme	National certification scheme that gives “credits” for greenhouse gas (e.g. CO2) emission reductions and absorption through initiatives such as introducing energy-saving equipment and forestry management.
K	
KK Expressway	A public space for pedestrians being developed through the regeneration/use of the space above the Tokyo Expressway (KK Expressway), currently used as a road for automobiles.



# Glossary

Term	Meaning
<b>M</b>	
Marine Park	Parks that make the most of the characteristics of coastal areas established on reclaimed land in Tokyo; these parks are developed and managed by the Port Authority in accordance with the Tokyo Metropolitan Marine Park Ordinance. There are three types: seaside parks, wharf parks, and green road parks.
<b>P</b>	
Productive green land	A mechanism for the systematic conservation of agricultural land in the city. An area that has been designated as productive green land is eligible for tax reductions. However, this is accompanied by the requirement to farm the area for 30 years, and the special tax measures will no longer apply 30 years after the designation.
Public open space	Open spaces and land that are open to the general public among sites with buildings. Events can be held here using the urban development organization registration system.
<b>R</b>	
estate woodlands	An area of trees created to surround a residence. These are decreasing due to inheritance reasons, etc. As of 2020, there were around 800 examples of estate woodlands in the city. (TMG Bureau of Urban Development July 2020 "Comprehensive Policy for Securing Greenery" )
Specified productive green land	Mechanism for designated productive green land areas over 30 years old to extend the potential purchase offer period by 10 years.
<b>S</b>	
Satoyama conservation areas	A region in which mixed tree groves, farmland, and springs come together and diverse creatures live, or a hillside region acknowledged to have potential for a favorable natural environment for life and regions consisting of the flat land around this; areas of land whose natural environments must be restored and protected. One type of conservation area designated by the TMG.
Selective cutting	A logging method of partially felling trees that are sufficiently large enough to be used as lumber, with a felling rate of approximately 30% or less.
Special green space conservation area	System based on the Urban Green Space Conservation Act that serves as a mechanism to designate green spaces where favorable natural environments are forming in the city.
Specified productive green land	Mechanism for designated productive green land areas over 30 years old to extend the special tax measures and potential purchase offer period by 10 years.
<b>T</b>	
Tama River upper reaches area	The Tama River watershed upriver of Hamura Intake Weir. The Tama River, the original water source for Tokyo, runs from Yamanashi Prefecture through Tokyo and into Tokyo Bay.
Thinning	The process of harvesting a portion of the trees in a forest according to forest growth, thereby adjusting excessive tree density. Thinning allows light to reach the forest floor, promotes the growth of ground cover, and enhances the multifaceted functions of the forest.
Tokyo Metropolitan park	Parks established and managed by the TMG Bureau of Construction based on the Urban Parks Act and Urban Parks Ordinance.
Tokyo Sky Corridor	A public space for pedestrians being developed through the regeneration/use of the space above the Tokyo Expressway (KK Expressway), currently used as a road for automobiles.
<b>U</b>	
Urban Development Program	A program where regulations under the Building Standards Law such as floor-area ratio or sloping restrictions are relaxed for construction projects which will contribute to the securing of public spaces and the public good in order to attract beneficial urban development that contributes to improving the urban environment.
Urbanization Control Area	Where urbanization should be controlled. The construction of structures other than those for agriculture and fisheries and above a certain size are prohibited within Urbanization Control Areas.
Urbanization Promotion Area	Urbanized areas and areas where urbanization within 10 years is prioritized.
Urban planning park	One type of urban planning facility set out in the City Planning Act. Mainly public spaces that aim to provide recreation such as rest, viewing, walks, games, and sport in a natural environment, and facilitate evacuation, etc. during disasters such as earthquakes and fires.
<b>W</b>	
Water conservation forest	A forest located in the upper reaches of a river where there are particular expectations of functions such as the retention of water resources, mitigation of flooding, and purification of water quality.



TOKYO  
METROPOLITAN  
GOVERNMENT

**Office of the Governor for Planning and Coordination Section, Planning and Coordination Division, Policy Planning, Tokyo Metropolitan Government**

<https://www.seisakukikaku.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/basic-plan/tokyo-greenbiz-advisoryboard/>

