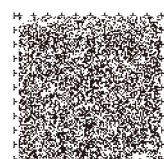


10th

FUKUOKA CITY MASTER PLAN

Summary
Version

FUKUOKA CITY



Introduction

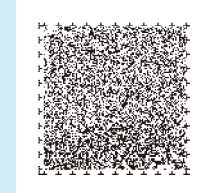
The Comprehensive Plan is a wide-ranging plan formulated to develop the city sustainably for the future. The plan comprises three parts: a Basic Concept, a Master Plan, and an Implementation Plan.
Under the Comprehensive Plan, specific plans are formulated for each administrative area.



Steady Promotion of Plans

Sector-specific plans

When promoting the Master Plan, we outline specific projects in the policy promotion plans and secure their budgets by evaluating each project’s necessity and urgency during each fiscal year’s budgeting formulation. This process allows us to respond appropriately to socioeconomic changes and unforeseen circumstances.
Furthermore, we also: monitor changes in citizens’ awareness of each area’s goal of the Master Plan; evaluate the progress of each project outlined in the policy promotion plans qualitatively and quantitatively; and apply the Plan-Do-Check-Act cycle to manage progress effectively and achieve our goals.



1 Background to the formulation of the plan

History of Fukuoka City

Fukuoka City itself is in close geographical proximity to the Asian mainland. Through **over 2,000 years of active exchanges with the rest of Asia** developed a wide range of assets, including diverse human resources, and ideal urban spaces that are rich in nature and have well-developed urban functions.
When Fukuoka City was formally established in 1889, it had the third-largest population in the Kyushu region. Since then, the city has attracted national government offices, corporate branch offices, and universities. All the while, Fukuoka has enhanced its role as a major transport hub for land, sea, and air, ultimately becoming **the hub city of Kyushu**.

Our initiatives to date

Building on the strengths of the human resources and environment cultivated through the long-standing efforts of our predecessors, Fukuoka City has pursued urban development initiatives to develop an ideal environment for childcare, education, and public safety. At the same time, the city actively promotes tourism and MICE, enhances urban functions, and fosters a startup-friendly ecosystem to boost its vitality. Through these efforts, Fukuoka City strives to become “Asia’s forerunner in striking a balance among people, the environment, and urban vitality”.
These efforts have led to **continued population growth**, which in turn has **attracted companies and startups**, and **increased tax revenue**. As a result, Fukuoka City is praised as both **vibrant and highly livable**.

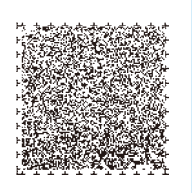
Changes in socioeconomic conditions

Meanwhile, socioeconomic conditions have significantly changed worldwide, including a growing call for decarbonization in response to **worsening climate change** which affect human living environment, an **emerging emphasis on new values** such as well-being, diversity, and inclusion, as well as rapid technological advancements.
In Japan, a **shrinking workforce due to a declining and aging population**, and **soaring oil and commodity prices** resulting from an unstable global situation have become pressing issues.

Situation in Fukuoka City

It is essential for Fukuoka City to pursue **sustainable urban development** in all areas, while preparing for a potential decline in population and an increase in single-person households in the near future. This includes revitalizing local communities, enhancing welfare, and creating a value-added, globally competitive business environment.

In light of these circumstances, Fukuoka City needs to continuously take on challenges to strengthen its presence as a leading city in Asia by appropriately responding to these issues, flexibly accommodating social changes, embracing diverse values, and leading both the Kyushu region and the entire nation.
Based on this recognition, Fukuoka City has **detailed its approach to city management by formulating a new Master Plan that adapts to the coming era.**



2 Basic Strategies for Urban Management

① Creating a sustainable virtuous cycle of improved quality of life and urban growth

Fukuoka City will enhance livability to improve the citizen's quality of life. This improved quality of life will, in turn, attract people and economic activity to the city, driving its growth. Ultimately, this growth will further enhance the quality of life.

② Ensuring an environment that nurtures human resources, where diverse talents mingle and are empowered to take on new challenges

Fukuoka City has long developed as an international hub where people from both home and abroad visit, meet, and interact. The population continues to grow, with many young people and ambitious talents coming from within Japan and beyond. The city is committed to leveraging these assets to create an environment where diverse individuals can grow, connect, actively engage, and feel empowered to take on new challenges for their future.

③ Developing the entire Fukuoka Metropolitan Area and undertaking broad regional roles

Built on collaboration among cities and towns within the Fukuoka Metropolitan Area, where the living environment and economic spheres are integrated, Fukuoka City aims to assume a broad regional role in fostering connections across Kyushu, Japan, and Asia.

- We will promote the growth of the entire Kyushu region and contribute to its safety and security. Furthermore, we will play a role in curbing population outflow from Kyushu.
- We will take on the role of connecting Japan and Asia, and as a city where rich nature and urban functions are compactly arranged, we will play a leading role in creating a vibrant region.
- We will serve as a model city for Asian cities, balancing economic growth with a fulfilling quality of life, while also serving as a hub for continuous economic and cultural development.

3 Area-Specific Objectives

Fukuoka City presents eight area-specific objectives outlining how to achieve the desired urban vision in the Basic Concept. Moreover, 30 sub-goals are indicated as pathways to achieving these objectives.

Sustainable

Virtuous Cycle

Improving Quality of Life

Objective 1 Every citizen should lead an enriched life and be able to be their true selves.

- Sub-goal 1-1 Promoting Fukuoka as a universal city where diverse citizens can flourish as their true selves.
- Sub-goal 1-2 Developing a society where each individual can live a healthy and fulfilling life.
- Sub-goal 1-3 Enhancing welfare to ensure a safe and secure life for all.

Objective 2 Every child and young person should grow up healthy and full of dreams.

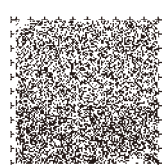
- Sub-goal 2-1 Creating an environment where children are watched over by society as a whole and where those who wish to have children can do so with peace of mind.
- Sub-goal 2-2 Building a society that supports children and young people facing difficulties, allowing everyone to grow up healthily.
- Sub-goal 2-3 Nurturing children who want to continuously learn, respect others and collaborate.
- Sub-goal 2-4 Fostering individuals who dream and hope for the future and challenge themselves with ambition and determination.

Objective 3 Local communities should foster strong bonds, provide mutual support, enabling their residents to live safely and securely.

- Sub-goal 3-1 Revitalizing local communities that serve as a foundation for connection and mutual support.
- Sub-goal 3-2 Creating local communities that ensure convenience in daily life.
- Sub-goal 3-3 Developing a safe and comfortable living environment and creating disaster-resilient communities.
- Sub-goal 3-4 Ensuring safety and security in daily life and promoting community welfare.

Objective 4 People and nature should coexist harmoniously, allowing people to experience a sense of fulfillment and tranquility.

- Sub-goal 4-1 Creating compact and unique towns that harmonize urban and natural environment
- Sub-goal 4-2 Developing towns that provide comfort and tranquility through flowers and greenery.
- Sub-goal 4-3 Achieving a sustainable, carbon-neutral society for the future.
- Sub-goal 4-4 Promoting resource circulation to establish a circular economy.



Urban Growth

Objective 5 Fukuoka should be able to attract people with its refined charms contributing to its vibrancy.

- Sub-goal 5-1 Enhancing tourism resources and promoting strategic marketing.
- Sub-goal 5-2 Promoting tourism that leverages the history and culture of Hakata and Fukuoka.
- Sub-goal 5-3 Creating an environment that fosters business through MICE.
- Sub-goal 5-4 Developing a city that captivates people with its entertainment industry.

Objective 6 Fukuoka should enhance its urban functions, making it the top choice for people and companies.

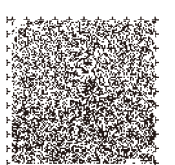
- Sub-goal 6-1 Enhancing the functions and appeal of the city center that drive urban vitality.
- Sub-goal 6-2 Developing hubs of attraction and vitality that are enriched with diverse urban functions.
- Sub-goal 6-3 Developing a sustainable comprehensive transportation system centered on public transportation.
- Sub-goal 6-4 Promoting the establishment of companies in growth sectors and headquarters functions.

Objective 7 Fukuoka should revitalize the local economy through innovation and the creation of new values.

- Sub-goal 7-1 Stimulating the regional economy by enhancing the competitiveness of local small and medium-sized enterprises.
- Sub-goal 7-2 Promoting the agriculture, forestry, and fishery sectors and related businesses.
- Sub-goal 7-3 Creating new values and developing a startup-oriented city.
- Sub-goal 7-4 Promoting knowledge creation industries through partnerships among industries, academia, public and private sectors.

Objective 8 Fukuoka should connect itself with the global community as Asia's model city to achieve an international presence.

- Sub-goal 8-1 Creating gateways for logistics and human flow that drive growth.
- Sub-goal 8-2 Promoting international business networking and developing local communities that welcome and support global talent.
- Sub-goal 8-3 Promoting international contributions and cooperation, and attracting international conferences.

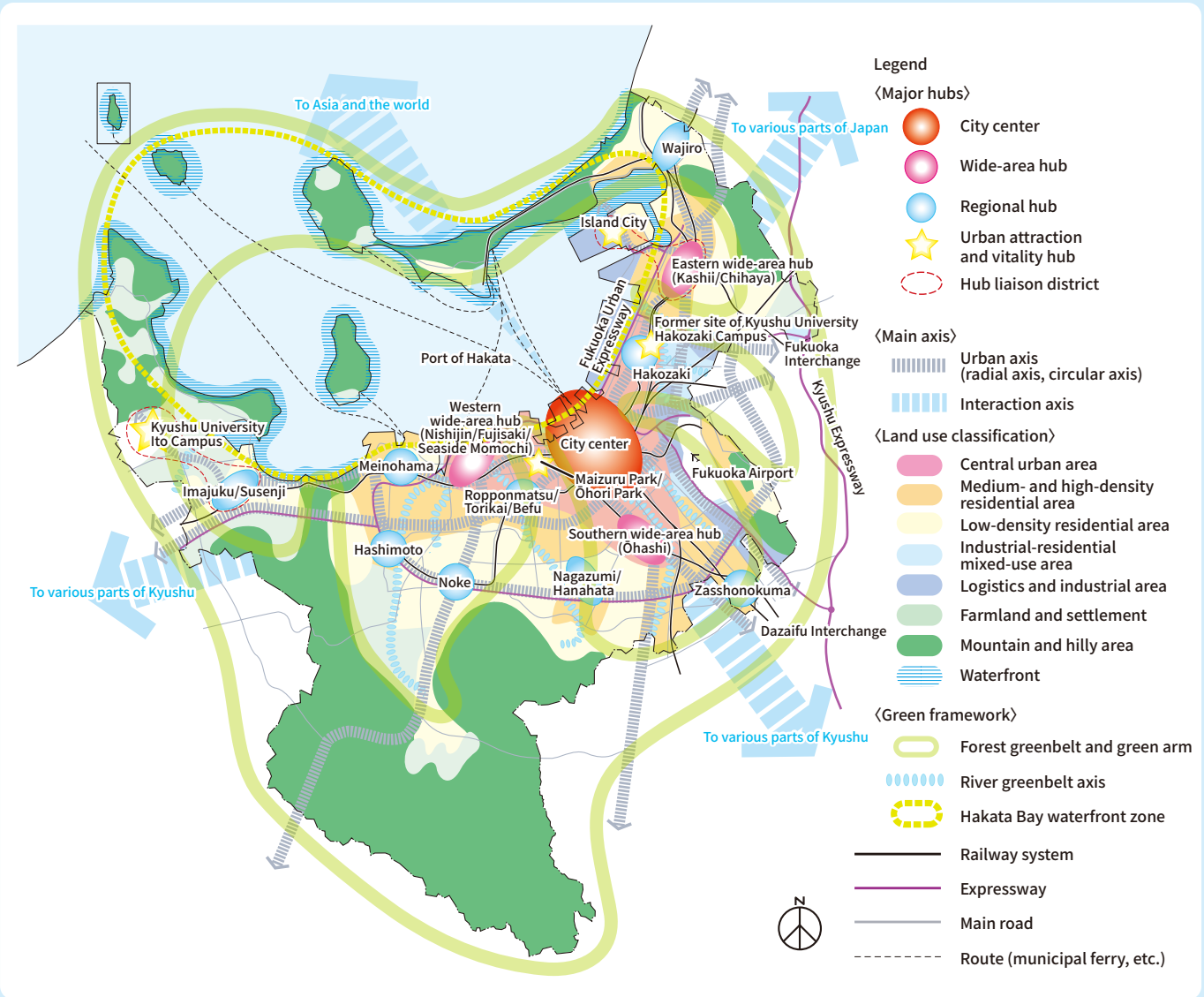


4 Spatial Structure Goals

The goals indicate how to form and use urban spaces for residential and urban activities.

<Goals>

- Surrounded by sea and mountains, Fukuoka aims to leverage its unique topography to create a compact urban center that **harmoniously coexists with a rich natural environment**. This blend of urban and natural appeal allows citizens to enjoy their surroundings daily while feeling safe and secure.
- Fukuoka City has become a **compact city of vibrant contrasts**, leveraging each area's unique characteristics and strengths while ensuring seamless mobility between these areas through a well-developed transportation network. These areas include a city center that drives city vitality, and urban attraction and vitality hubs that promote urban growth. Also included are wide-area hubs, regional hubs, and daily-life spheres, where people naturally interact in open and inclusive urban spaces. Additionally, agricultural and fishing areas preserve the region’s rich natural resources and environment.



5 Goals for Ward Development

The following are policy directions common to all seven administrative wards of Fukuoka City, along with development goals unique to each ward. These serve as a shared foundation for citizens and organizations in developing their communities.

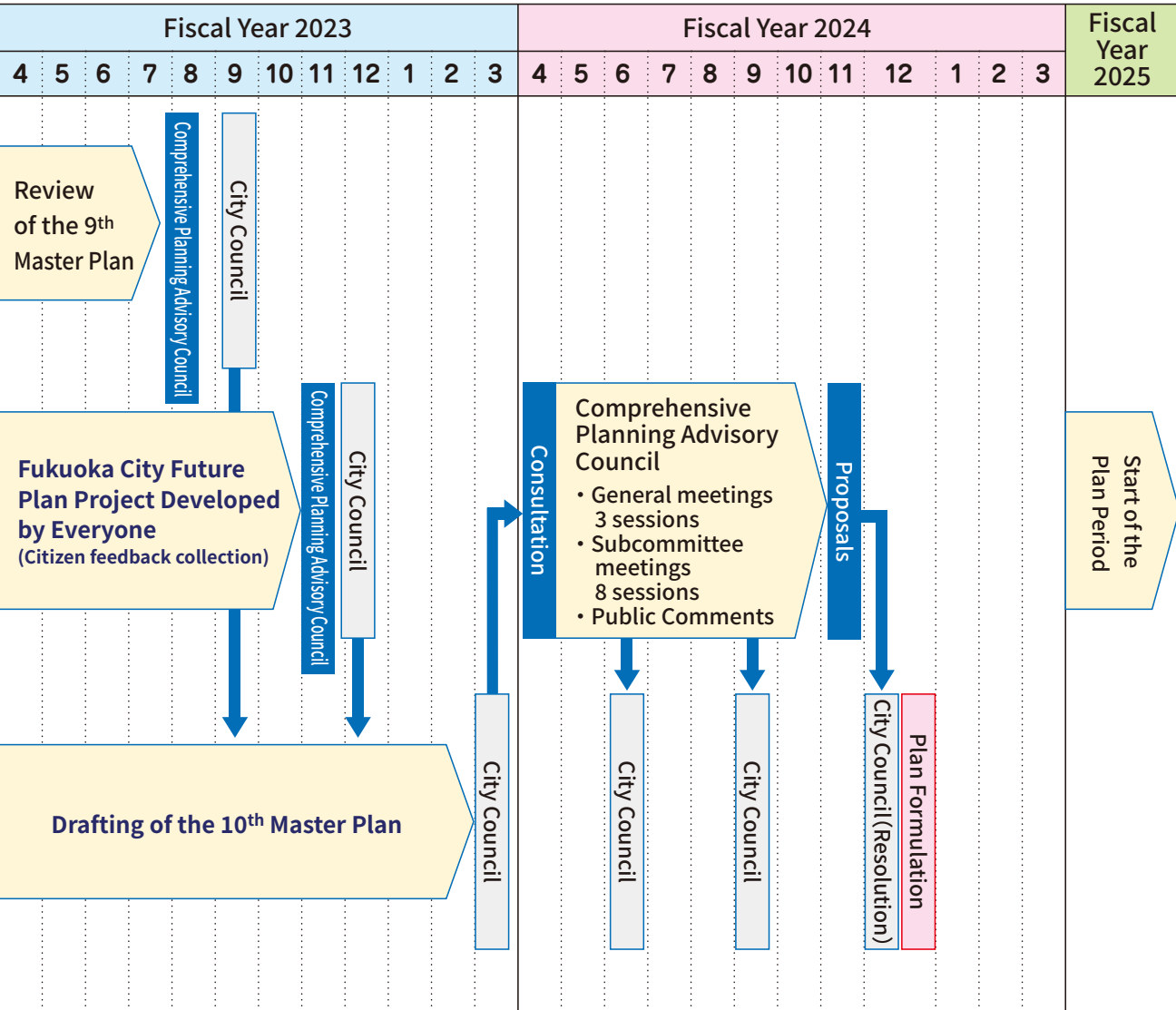
The characteristic challenges and directions for initiatives in each ward as follows:

<div>Higashi Ward</div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">●Higashi Ward has the largest population among the seven wards; however, some areas are experiencing population decline. We will provide tailored support based on the specific needs of each area including securing local transportation services.●We also aim to create an active community where residents feel attached to their community and that visitors enjoy exploring. This will be achieved by enhancing the natural environment, improving the infrastructure of historical assets, and refining cultural and artistic resources.
<div>Hakata Ward</div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">●A large proportion of households in Hakata Ward are single-person households and newcomers. Based on these characteristics, welfare services will be enhanced to ensure no one is left behind, including support measures to prevent the isolation of the elderly and child-rearing households.●We strive to build a community where residents wish to continue living by showcasing the appeal of local shrines and temples, promoting and preserving traditional events, stimulating economic activities, and enhancing urban functions.
<div>Chūō Ward</div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">●With a high proportion of apartment buildings, single-person households, and frequent moves in and out, the weakening of community ties has become a challenge. We will provide tailored support to address community-specific needs.●We aim to achieve a diverse and unique community where many people wish to settle, work, and visit by utilizing the vibrant city center, unique food culture represented by food stalls, and its diverse public and private facilities.
<div>Minami Ward</div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">●Minami Ward is known as a residential district with a large nighttime population; however, aging is advancing, particularly in the western and southern areas. Efforts will be made to support community activities and enhance public transportation services.●We will focus on enhancing its local appeal by leveraging the universities, colleges, junior colleges, and other organizations in the area, as well as utilizing its natural beauty, such as Mt. Aburayama, Mt. Kōnosu, and the Nakagawa River.
<div>Jōnan Ward</div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">●With the highest aging rate among the seven wards, we will promote social participation of the elderly and support efforts to extend their healthy life expectancy, while fostering a community where residents watch over and support one another.●We will collaborate with universities and other organizations in the area to tackle social challenges and revitalize local communities, while supporting the development of future talent.
<div>Sawara Ward</div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">●Sawara Ward will adopt different approaches for its districts: In the northern part, we will enhance the functions of the Nishijin, Fujisaki, and Seaside Momochi areas while fostering a vibrant community through collaboration with universities and businesses.●In the central part, we will prioritize comfort and convenience by leveraging Tomoterasu Sawara and the Nanakuma Subway Line to foster resident interaction and enhance urban living.●In the southern part, we aim to create a peaceful, relaxing, and inviting atmosphere by preserving and utilizing its rich natural surroundings, such as the Sefuri Mountain Range, while enhancing convenience for local residents and visitors by ensuring a reliable public transportation system.
<div>Nishi Ward</div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">●Nishi Ward regards its natural, historical, and cultural assets as treasures to be passed on to the next generation. It also promotes regional revitalization by supporting agriculture and fisheries in remote islands and urbanization control areas.●We also aim to foster interactions between university talent and residents to revitalize the local community. Its goal is to become a town where diversity is respected, allowing individuals to express their true selves.

6 References

(1) Background of Plan Formulation

The 10th Master Plan was formulated by reflecting on the 9th Master Plan and incorporating the results of the *Fukuoka City Future Plan Project Developed by Everyone*, which gathered feedback from citizens. It was also deliberated by the Comprehensive Planning Advisory Council, consisting of 48 experts, as well as the City Council. The main results are as follows:



Fukuoka City Future Plan Project Developed by Everyone

Main Results

Online survey

Fukuoka City conducted an online survey that anyone could answer at any time and from any location using smartphones and other devices.

What is most important for your happy/fulfilling future? (8,242 responses)

- Being able to live a healthy life84.7%
- Having fewer worries about disasters and crime75.0%
- A compassionate society where everyone can be their true selves66.4%

and others

Your comments on the future of Fukuoka City and yourself (3,315 responses)

- Childcare and education652 responses
- Universal design, health, and welfare504 responses
- Transportation445 responses
- Economic growth promotion and city center-related matters...299 responses
- Disaster risk reduction and urban infrastructure161 responses
- Culture, arts and sports160 responses
- The environment and nature158 responses
- Crime prevention, morals, and manners155 responses

and others

Workshops

City staff then conducted 45 workshops at schools and with community groups, where participants reflected on and discussed both their own future and that of the city together. 1,278 people attended these workshops.

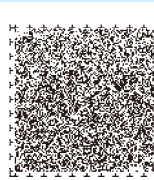
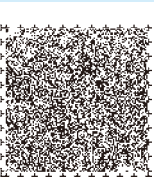
Opinion survey for elementary and junior high school students

Fukuoka City surveyed around 120,000 elementary and junior high school students. The students' steering committee compiled the results and presented four desired urban visions at the Fukuoka Children's Future Summit. Of these visions, "A nature-friendly city full of attractions" received the most votes.

Four urban visions presented by the students

- A nature-friendly city full of attractions
- A convenient and livable city for everyone
- A safe and secure city
- A city where everyone, from children to adults, can live with smiles and vitality.

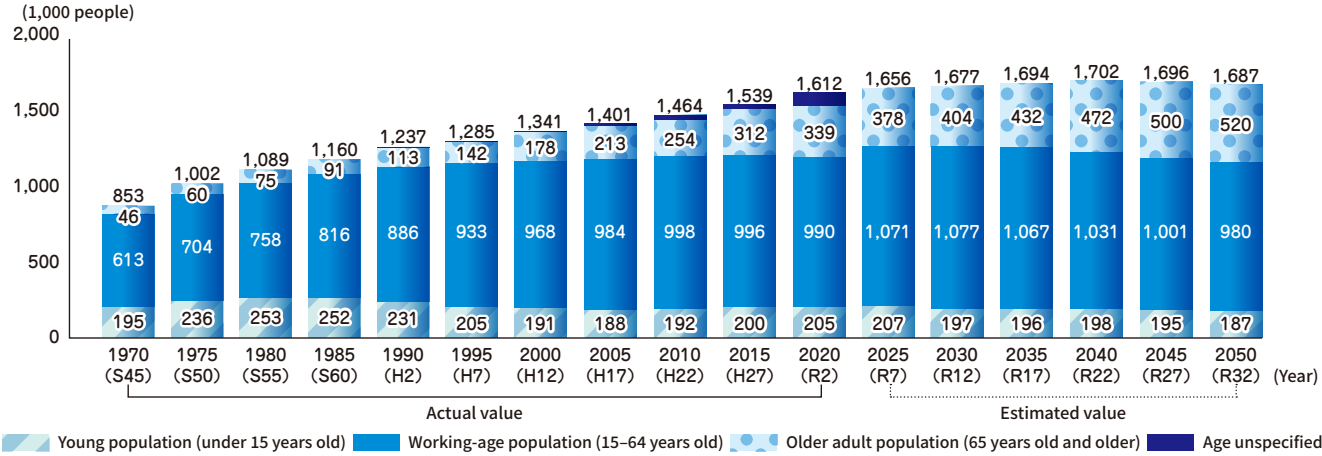
The best received



(2) History of Fukuoka City

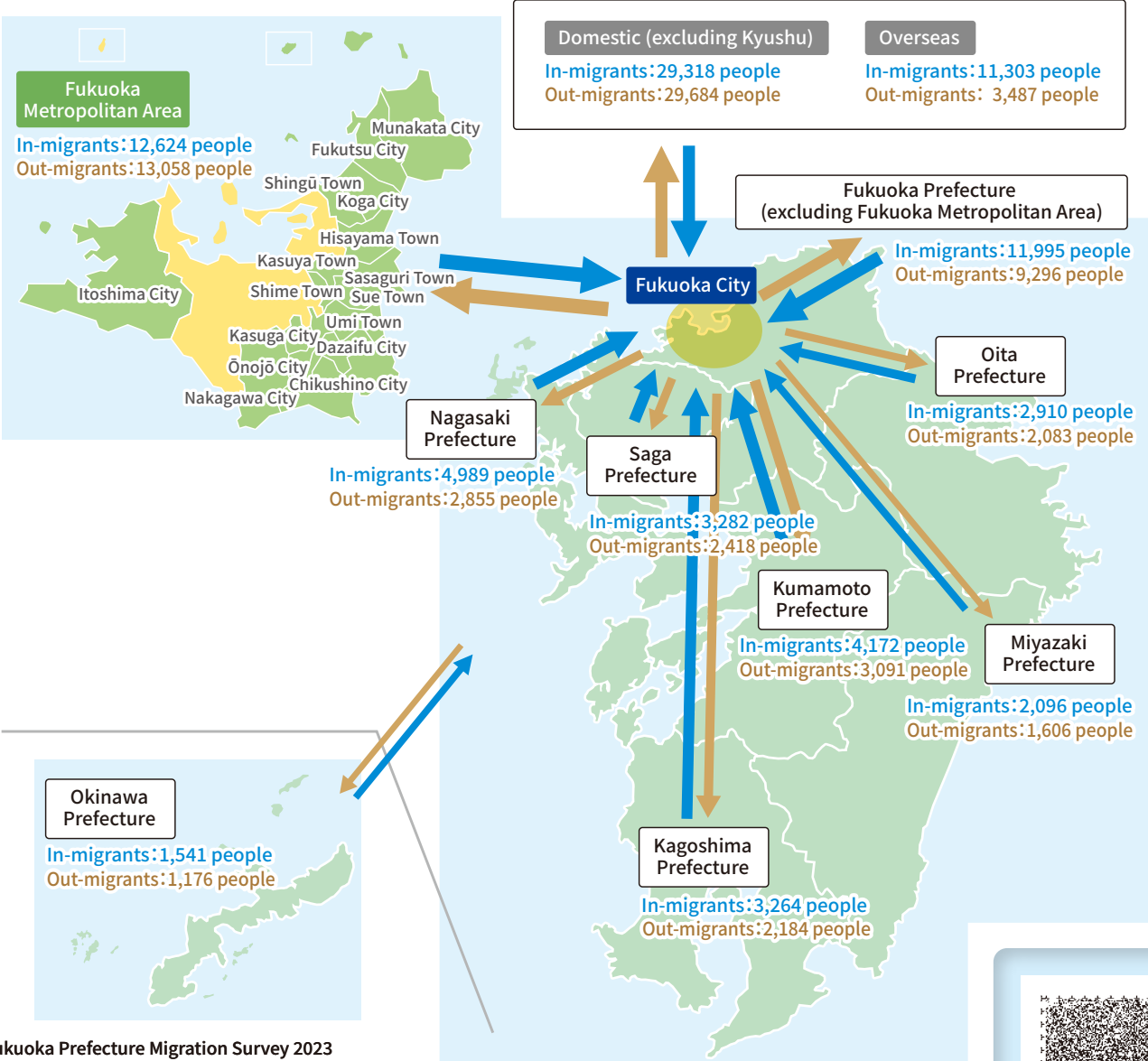
	CE	Main Events
Ancient to early modern period	Circa the 4 th century BCE and beyond	Itazuke Settlement Site
	2 nd –1 st century BCE	Yoshitake-Takagi Excavation Site
	57 CE	King of Na paid tribute to Later Han Dynasty and received the Kin'in Gold Seal inscribed "King of Nakoku".
	536 CE	Yamato Imperial Court established Nanotsu-no-Miyake governmental branch office at the Nanotsuguchi district.
	Late 7 th century onward	Tsukushi-no-Murotsumi (later renamed Kōrokan) was established.
	Late 11 th century–12 th century	Trade hub shifted from Kōrokan to Hakata.
	1274 and 1281	Battles of Bun'ei and Kōan took place (Stone Fortifications built)
	1401	At the recommendation of Hakata merchant Koitomi, Ashikaga Yoshimitsu dispatched envoy ships to Ming Dynasty, China, initiating Japan-Ming trade.
	1587	Toyotomi Hideyoshi ordered division of Hakata town.
	1601–1607	Fukuoka Castle constructed.
Modern period and later	1889 (Meiji 22)	Fukuoka City formally established.
	1899 (Meiji 32)	Port of Hakata opened as international trade port.
	1905 (Meiji 38)	Regular ferry route between Hakata and Busan established.
	1911 (Meiji 44)	Kyushu Imperial University founded.
	1936 (Shōwa 11)	Gannosu International Airport opened.
	1945 (Shōwa 20)	The Fukuoka Air Raid; Hakata Port designated as repatriation support port.
	1951 (Shōwa 26)	Hakata Port designated as Special Major Port; Fukuoka Airport converted to civilian airport.
	1963 (Shōwa 38)	Fukuoka Civic Hall opened.
	1972 (Shōwa 47)	Fukuoka City became government ordinance-designated city and five wards established.
	1975 (Shōwa 50)	City population surpassed one million; the Sanyō Shinkansen extended to Hakata Station.
	1978 (Shōwa 53)	Water supply restrictions imposed due to drought (287 days).
	1979 (Shōwa 54)	Fukuoka Art Museum opened.
	1980 (Shōwa 55)	Fukuoka Urban Expressway opened.
	1981 (Shōwa 56)	Fukuoka City Subway Airport Line began operation.
	1982 (Shōwa 57)	Seven-ward system introduced following the reorganization of the administrative districts.
	1983 (Shōwa 58)	Water intake from Chikugo River started.
	1989 (Heisei 1)	Asian-Pacific Exposition Fukuoka '89 "Yokatopia" held.
	1990 (Heisei 2)	The Asian-Pacific City Declaration adopted; Asian Month began; Fukuoka City Museum opened.
	1993 (Heisei 5)	Hakata Port International Terminal opened.
	1995 (Heisei 7)	Fukuoka 1995 Universiade took place; Marine Messe Fukuoka opened.
	1996 (Heisei 8)	Fukuoka City Public Library opened.
	1999 (Heisei 11)	Fukuoka Urban Expressway connected to Dazaifu Interchange; Fukuoka Asian Art Museum opened.
	2003 (Heisei 15)	Fukuoka International Congress Center opened.
	2004 (Heisei 16)	Town caretaker system abolished; community council system introduced.
	2005 (Heisei 17)	Fukuoka City Subway Nanakuma Line began operation; Fukuoka Prefecture Western Offshore Earthquake occurred; opening of Island City. Relocation of Kyushu University to Ito Campus began.
	2011 (Heisei 23)	Kyushu Shinkansen Kagoshima Route fully opened.
	2012 (Heisei 24)	Fukuoka Urban Expressway circular route completed.
	2013 (Heisei 25)	Population exceeded 1.5 million.
	2014 (Heisei 26)	Fukuoka City designated National Strategic Special Zone; Fukuoka Children's Hospital relocated to Island City.
	2017 (Heisei 29)	Fukuoka City Science Museum opened.
	2018 (Heisei 30)	Kyushu University relocation completed; Fukuoka City Sports Arena opened.
	2019 (Reiwa 1)	Fukuoka Art Museum reopened after renovation; G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting held.
	2020 (Reiwa 2)	COVID-19 pandemic broke out.
	2021 (Reiwa 3)	Fukuoka Urban Expressway Island City route opened; Marine Messe Fukuoka Hall B opened.
	2023 (Reiwa 5)	Extension work on the Fukuoka City Subway Nanakuma Line completed and service began.

(3) City Poulation



Sources: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, "National Census"; Fukuoka City General Planning Bureau, "Future Population Estimates of Fukuoka City (2024)"
Note: As of October 1st of Each Year

(4) Status of social mobility by region



Fukuoka Prefecture Migration Survey 2023