

Current Status and Conservation Policy of Rice paddy in Republic of Korea

Taesung Kim, Jin-Young Park, Ran-Young Im, Gea-Jae Joo*

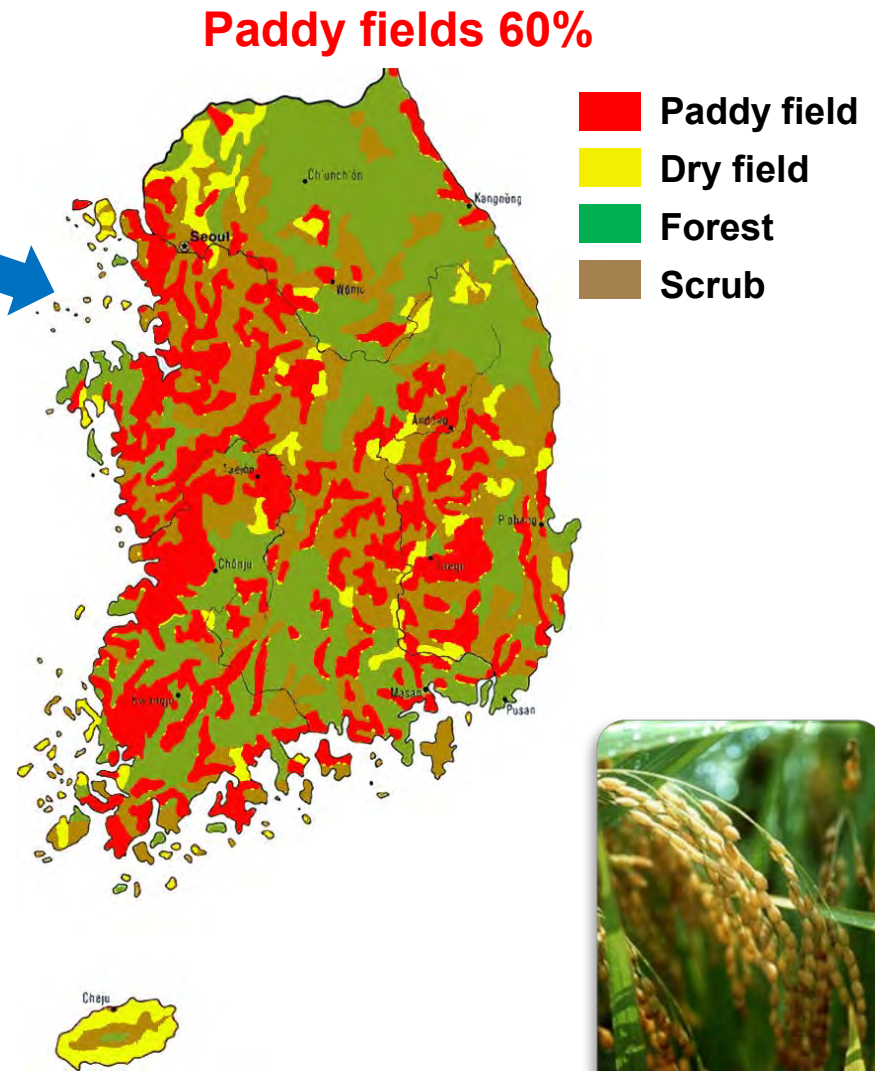
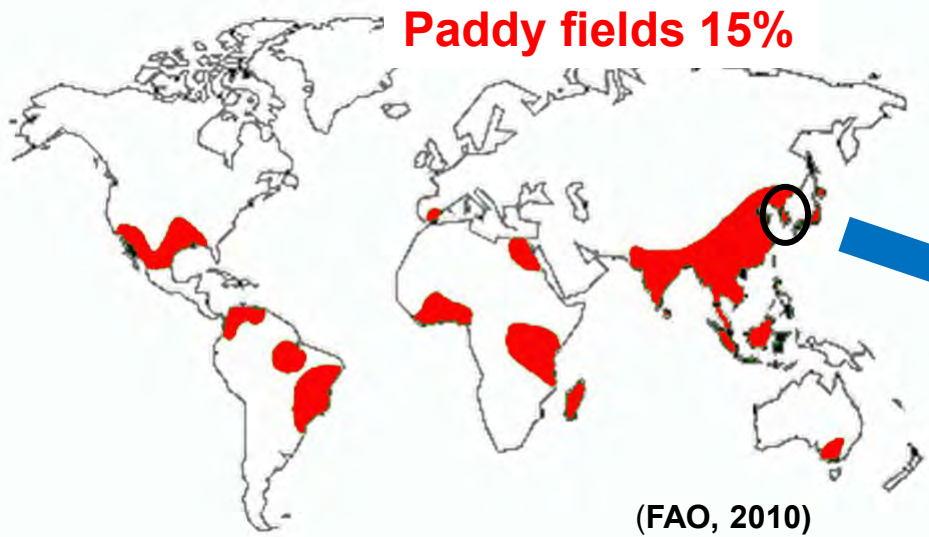
Ministry of Environment, National Wetlands Center

***Pusan National University**

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I . Current status of rice paddies in ROK

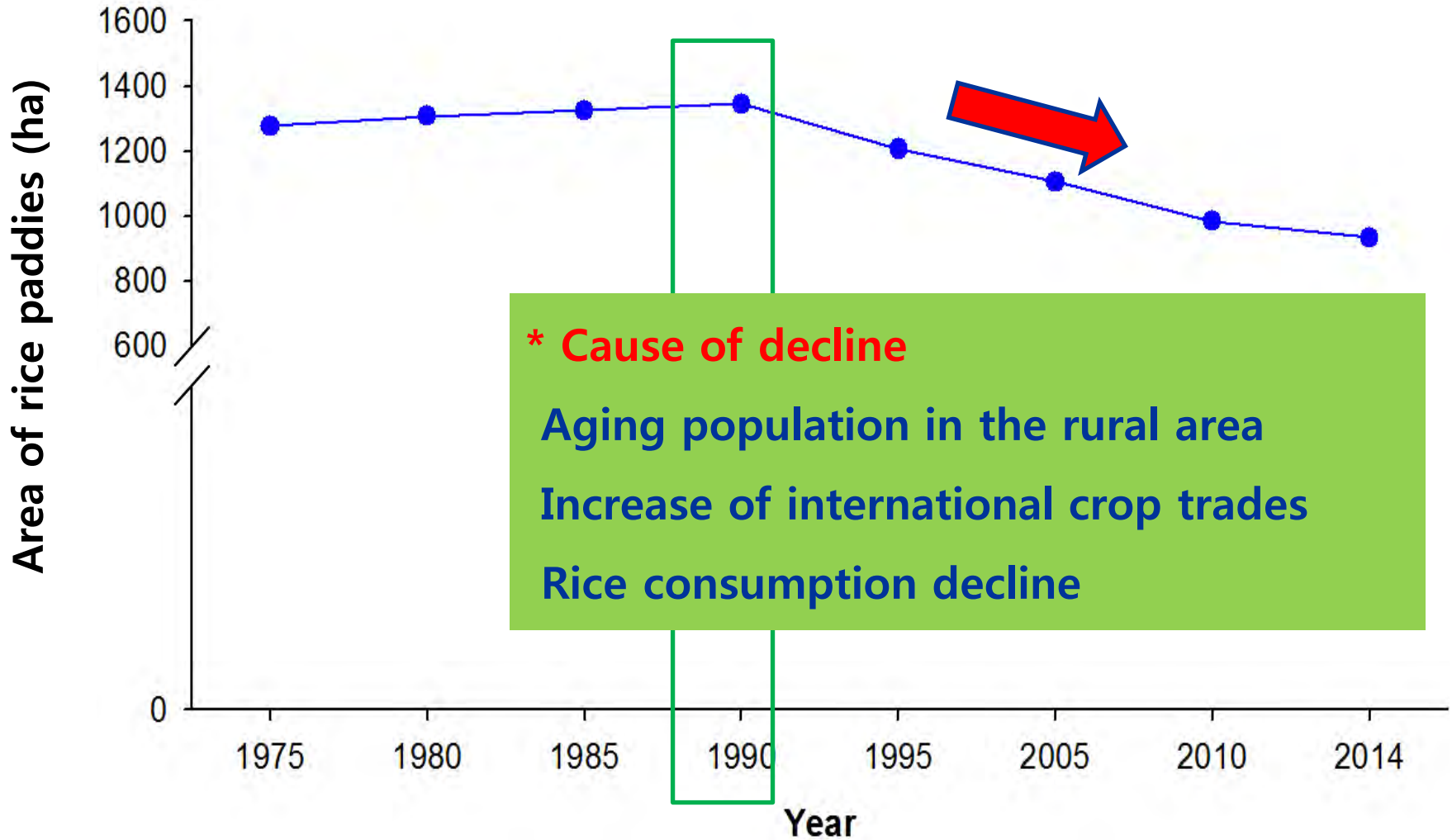


(University of Texas Website, 2010)



I . Current status of rice paddies in ROK

Change of rice paddy area



I . Current status of rice paddies in ROK

* During the Changwon declaration, Ramsar COP10



Recognition rice paddy as wetland



Identify of diverse endangered species

in the rice paddy



To Enhance ecological health

Require priority conservation



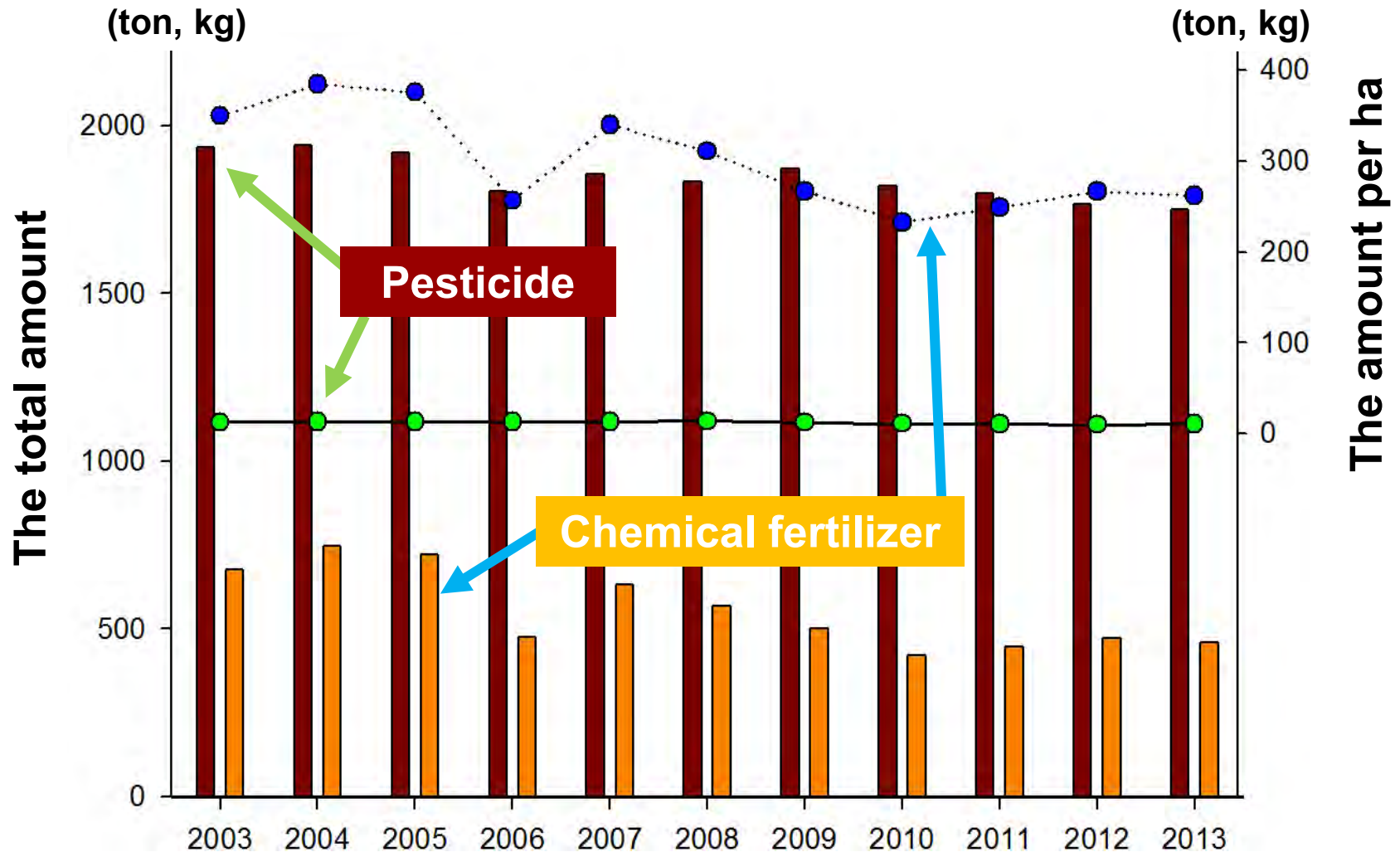
Resolution X.31

Enhancing biodiversity in rice paddies as wetland systems

1. RECOGNIZING that rice is grown in at least 114 countries worldwide and, as the staple diet for over half the world's population, has contributed to about 20% of the total calorie supply in the world;
2. AWARE of recent concern over global food supplies and costs and the need for increasing food production, and ALSO AWARE that Resolution X.23 on *Wetlands and human health and well-being* highlights the interdependencies between human health, food security, poverty reduction and sustainable wetland management and calls for Co-ordinating Parties to "strengthen collaboration and seek new partnerships between the sectors concerned with wetland conservation, water, health, food security and poverty reduction";
3. RECOGNIZING that rice paddies (flooded and irrigated fields in which rice is grown), a typical agricultural landscape for a significant proportion of world rice cultivation, have provided large areas of open water for countries in regions with a variety of rice-growing cultures, and, in addition to producing rice, also provide other animal and/or plant food sources and medicinal plants, thus acting as wetland systems and helping to sustain livelihoods and human well-being in these regions;
4. NOTING that rice paddies in many parts of the world support important wetland biodiversity, such as reptiles, amphibians, fish, crustaceans, insects and molluscs, and play a significant role in watershed dywags and the conservation of watershed populations;
5. FURTHER RECOGNIZING that aquatic biodiversity associated with rice paddies can make an important contribution to the nutrition, health and well-being of rural populations;
6. RECOGNIZING ALSO that in some particular regions, it is important that irrigated rice paddies remain connected to unconsolidated natural/semi-natural habitats, in particular to wetlands, for the sake of biodiversity;
7. RECALLING that "rice fields" are included in the Ramsar Classification System for Wetland Types as a human-made wetland ("Type 3 irrigated land, includes irrigation channels and rice fields") and thus, where appropriate, may be designated as, or included in, Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar sites), and that at least 100 designated Ramsar sites around the world include rice field habitats that play important ecological

I . Current status of rice paddies in ROK

Usage of pesticide and Chemical fertilizer



II . Cases for Conservation & Management

1. Ganghwa Maehwamareum Habitat (Incheon)

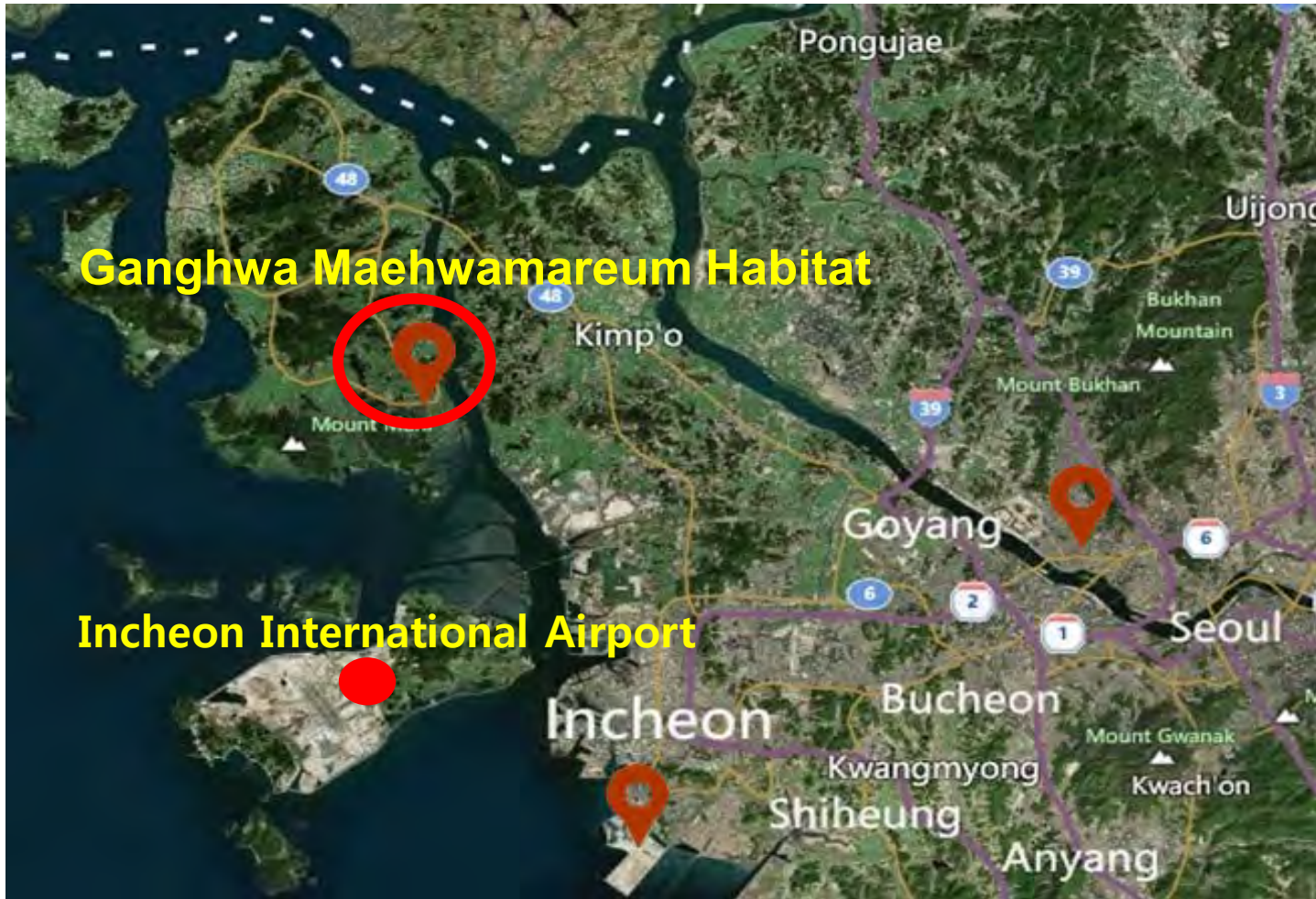
2. Junam Reservoir (Changwon)

3. Guam Village (Daegu)



II. Cases for Conservation & Management

1. Ganghwa Maehwamareum Habitat (*Ranunculus kazusensis*)



II . Cases for Conservation & Management

1. Ganghwa Maehwamareum Habitat (*Ranunculus kazusensis*)

1998

Discovery of Habitat by **Korea National Trust**
→ Selected as a conservation designation



2002

Conservation activity
Through purchases and donations



2008

Registered Ramsar Site

II. Cases for Conservation & Management

1. Ganghwa Maehwamareum Habitat (*Ranunculus kazusensis*)



National red list: VU
Ranunculus kazusensis



River snail



Make brand



IUCN red list: VU
Pelophylax chosonicus

II. Cases for Conservation & Management

2. Junam Reservoir



II. Cases for Conservation & Management

2. Junam Reservoir

- Artificial feeding on Migratory birds
- Biodiversity Management Contract



More focus

- `07-`08 : Eco-guide Training for Resident
- `08 ~ : Land Purchase of Farmland
- `08 ~ : Join the International Migratory bird Network
- `08 ~ present : Festival of Migrants



II. Cases for Conservation & Management

3. Rice paddies of Guam village



III. Conservation Law and Policy

Ministry	Law and Policy
Ministry of Environment (MOE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Wetland Conservation Act, Biodiversity Conservation and Utilization Act○ Search for priority conservation of rice paddy and Designation protected wetland○ Biodiversity Management ContractPurchase of privately-owned rice-paddy and Transfer on protected area
Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MFAFF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Environment-friendly agriculture Promotion Act○ Promotion and Acceleration of Environment-friendly agriculture○ Support materials for Environment-friendly agricultureEnvironment-friendly Direct PaymentsLand Conservation Direct Payments

1. Revision of the Relevant Legislation and policy

1) Wetland Conservation Act

- **Current**, There is no direct regulation for conservation and management of rice-paddy.
But, Some protected areas includes rice-paddies.
(Mostly private land)
- **Budget increases** for the private land purchase is required.

1. Revision of the Relevant Legislation and policy

2) Revision of Biodiversity Management Contract

- **Current**, national environmental policies focus on **migratory bird, safe food production.**
- **For an effective conservation of the rice paddy wetlands,** more broaden multi-scale approaches will be need.
- * **Including Ecosystem & Landscape Level Policy Enforcement**

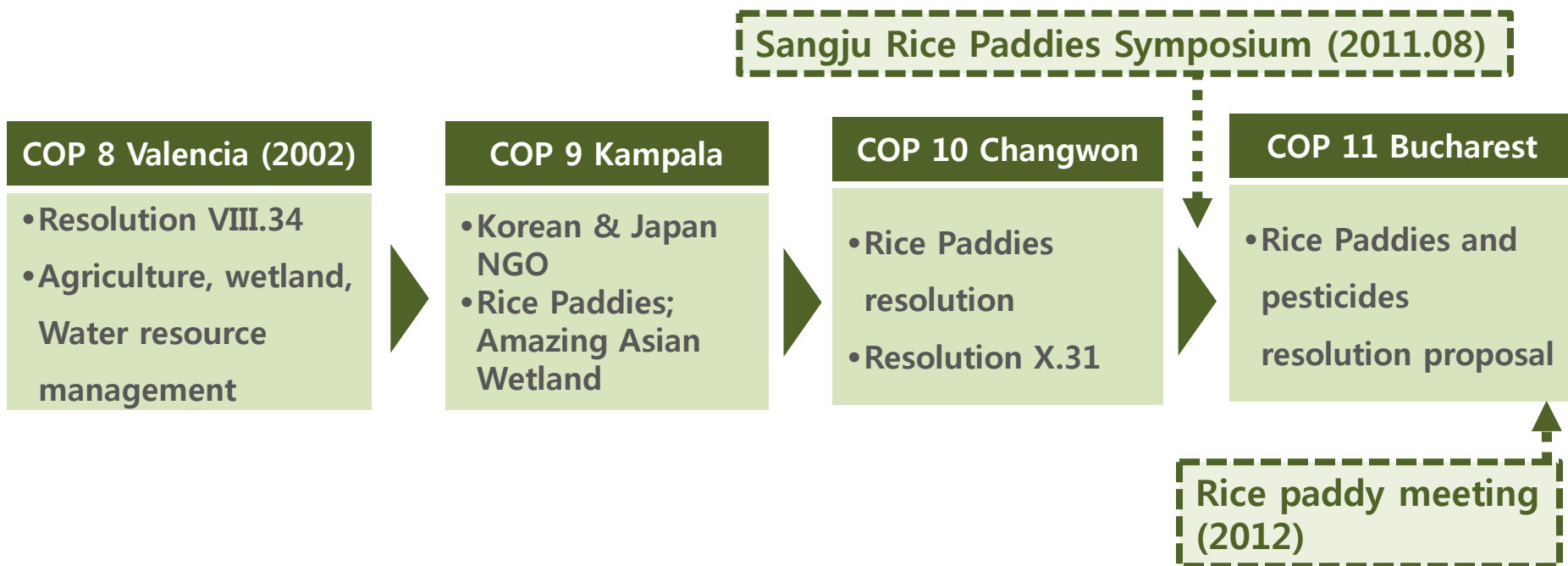
Gonggeomji Rice paddy wetland restoration project

1) History

Agricultural reservoir (built c.a. 1,400 years ago)

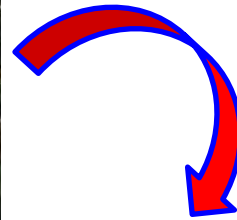
One of 3 important ancient reservoirs in Korea

Gonggeomji designated wetland protected area in 2011 (S. Korea)

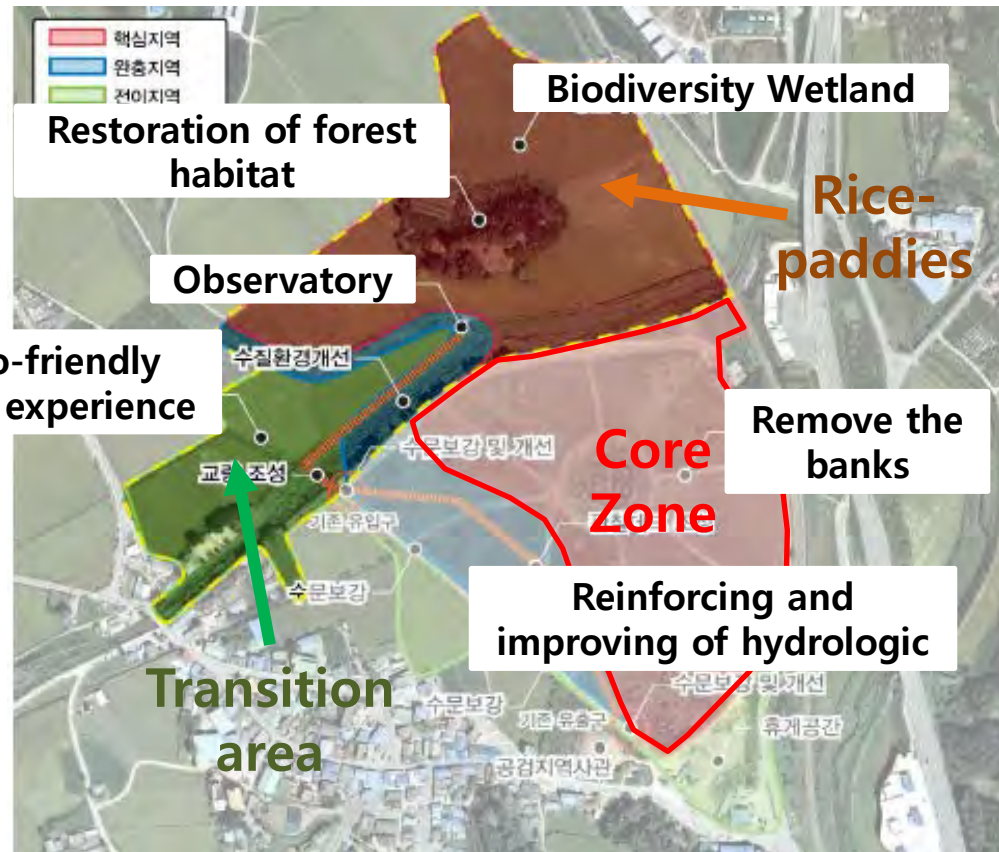


IV. Future Plan

2. Conservation, Restoration and Wise Use



After



3. Wetland City Accreditation



12th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to
the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

Punta del Este, Uruguay, 1-9 June 2015

Ramsar COP12 DR10

Draft Resolution XII.10

Ramsar Wetland City¹ Accreditation (RWCA)

Submitted by Tunisia and the Republic of Korea

1. RECALLING the commitments made by Contracting Parties to achieving the wise use of all wetlands in their territory and to maintaining the ecological character of designated sites for the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance;
2. RECALLING also that Resolution X.27 on *Wetlands and urbanization* underlined the importance of wetlands in urban and peri-urban environments, and of their wise use;
3. FURTHER RECALLING that Resolution XI.11 on *Principles for the planning and management of urban and peri-urban wetlands* requested the Convention to explore establishing a “wetland city accreditation” scheme, which may in turn provide positive branding opportunities for cities that demonstrate strong and positive relationships with wetlands;
4. RECALLING that the Information Document 23 submitted to the 11th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties entitled *Background and context to the development of principles and guidance for the planning and management of urban and peri-urban wetlands* noted that more than 50% of the Earth’s population now resides in cities, towns and urban settlements; that this shift to a predominantly urban population is predicted to continue at rates up to almost 4% per annum, with the rate of increase in urban populations being greatest in the least developed nations; that some estimates suggest that by 2030 80% of the human population will dwell in urban areas; and that whilst cities currently only occupy 2% of the Earth’s surface, they use 75% of the world’s natural resources and generate 70% of all the waste produced globally;
5. NOTING also that with the increasingly rapid urbanization, wetlands are being threatened in two principle ways:
 - i. through direct planned or unplanned conversion of wetlands to urban areas, leading to acute problems associated with polluted drainage, direct habitat loss, overexploitation of wetland plants and animals by urban and peri-urban residents, and the increased prevalence of non-native invasive species, uncontrolled waste disposal etc.; and
 - ii. through the watershed-related impacts of urban development, including increased demands for water, increased diffuse and point source pollution, the need for greater

¹ A city as defined in this draft resolution refers to a town or a village which has its own governing system (i.e. municipal authorities).

“Ramsar Wetland City” :Branding opportunity for local people

- **To promote the conservation and wise use of wetlands**
- **To facilitate regional and international cooperation**
- **To generate sustainable socio-economic benefits for the local population**



Thank you

Reference: <http://qtsister.khan.kr/199>

Reference: <http://www.etoday.co.kr>



for your attention