

Follow-up to the Rice Paddy Resolution (Ramsar Res.X.31)

Implementation Framework and
RiceBED Project Case Studies



RiceBED Project: its Background and Implementation Framework

Background

Modernization of rice paddy agriculture in Japan gave priority to profitability, efficiency and other factors that led to habitat degradation that affected many rice paddy dwelling creatures and caused biodiversity loss.

In 2008, at the 10th Conference of the Parties to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar COP10) in Korea, rice paddies were recognised not only for their role in producing food, but also in supporting important wetland ecosystems that serve as habitat for many living things and contribute to the conservation of waterbird populations. Ramsar COP10 adopted the Resolution X.31 that encourages Parties to actively promote the planning, practices and management in rice paddies needed to enhance rice paddy biodiversity. This is the “Ramsar Rice Paddy Resolution.”

In 2010, the 10th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD/COP10) held in Nagoya City, Aichi Prefecture, Japan, adopted a decision that invites its Contracting Parties to fully implement the Ramsar Rice Paddy Resolution.

This same CBD/COP10 in Nagoya also adopted the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, which all Contracting Parties have a responsibility to pursue in order to address ongoing biodiversity loss. Together with the Ramsar Rice Paddy resolution, these decisions constitute an international obligation for Contracting Parties to take positive action to enhance rice paddy biodiversity.

Associated with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets is a global framework, the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity (UNDB), which reinforces these targets’ implementation. In suggesting the UNDB concept to the UN through the CBD, the intent of Ramsar Network Japan (RNJ) and other NGOs was to reinforce Target implementation by widening the field beyond the scope of the Convention.

RiceBED Project for the Implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Targets

The “Rice-paddy Biodiversity Enhancement Decade” (RiceBED) Project was initiated by RNJ to implement the UNDB and Aichi Biodiversity Targets in relation to rice paddies. The RiceBED Project provides a platform for awareness-raising and participation in a wide variety of activities focused on enhancing rice paddy biodiversity. The project is linked closely with other national frameworks for raising awareness and achieving UNDB and Aichi Biodiversity Target goals on the national and citizen level, for example the “Japan Committee for UNDB” set up by the government and the “Double 20 Campaign” set up by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Japan Committee. [The Flow Chart on pages 7 - 8 explains the project’s past and present links.]

Main Concepts, from "Action Plan for the RiceBED Project" (2013)



1. For the implementation of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and Rice Paddy Resolution, this Plan aims to achieve their goals giving top priority to site-based activities carried out on the local government and citizen levels.
2. As the Aichi Biodiversity Targets encompass the content of the Rice Paddy Resolution, this Plan is designed to conform to the itemized categories of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.
3. Rice paddy targets with the purpose of enhancing rice paddy biodiversity have been drawn up with reference to Aichi Biodiversity Targets. [The table of 18 Rice Paddy Targets on page 11 shows these links.]
4. Implementation of this project is to be effected by local governments, citizens’ organizations and individuals who agree with its purpose and have some connection with actual rice paddies. [Concrete actions proposed by the project for each target are shown on pages 9 and 10.]
5. The final year for achievement of this project is 2020, the same as for UNDB.

Case Studies

About ninety actions have been registered as part of the RiceBED project: We chose eight typical actions reported by various participants including farmers, civil society groups, local government, private sector, etc.

Case Study 1

Oyama City (Tochigi Prefecture)

Registered Participant Name: Oyama City

Type of organization: Local government

Relevant Aichi Targets* (Rice Paddy Targets**) : 7,8,17 (7,8,15)

"Rice paddies as one of 3 supports for Ramsar Convention wetland wise use"

In its planning relevant to Watarase-yusuichi's listing as a Ramsar site, Oyama City gives first priority to securing the flood control capabilities of Watarase's reservoir No. 2 while promoting the Ramsar wise use concept based on three main areas of activity - "Creating an Eco-Museum," "Restoration of Japanese Crested Ibises and Oriental Storks to the wild," and "Local economy support through environment-friendly agriculture, etc."

Specifically, the city is marketing agrichemical-free " Winter-flooded Paddy Rice." The winter-flooding method uses natural biological cycles that create fertile soil and control weeds, resulting in environmentally safe and sound rice agriculture.

To complement winter flooding, we are building channels and fish ladders connected to water sources to provide wildlife pathways and refuges for fish, etc. during summer when paddies are allowed to dry out. The aim is to create a good environment for biodiversity and safe agricultural crops.

A "Winter-flooded Rice Paddy " owners' system was set up starting in FY 2015. Owners are being sought in the Tokyo metropolitan area, and the system includes owner participation in planting, weeding, and harvesting the crop as well as biodiversity surveys and social exchanges among urban and rural owners. Some of this rice is supplied to local schools for school lunches as one way to involve local children.

Note: *, ** See p. 11, List of Rice Paddy & Aichi Biodiversity Targets



Case Study 1 rice planting in winter-flooded paddies

Case Study 2

Kuju Furusato Nature School (Oita Prefecture)

Registered Participant Name: Kuju Furusato Nature School

Type of organization: Nature school

Relevant Aichi Targets (Rice Paddy Targets) : 1,7,8 (1,7,8)

"Creating rice paddies in harmony with nature"

Our group aims to create rice paddies that are not merely rice-producing units but irreplaceable natural environments providing habitat to living things, even to Japanese Crested Ibis. We employ methods that supersede the goal of avoiding agrichemicals that negatively impact nature, aiming to positively contribute to creating a richer natural environment and a healthy ecosystem where abnormal pest outbreaks are unlikely to occur. We nurture rice paddy organisms which in turn nurture the rice crop.

Nature-harmonious rice paddy construction methods:

- No agrichemicals of any kind are used at any stage of building and maintaining the paddy. Weeds are controlled by hand and by deep-flooding.
- The paddy drying-out period is postponed until tadpoles and dragonfly larvae have matured.
- Biotope areas are constructed with unimpeded access to and from paddies to provide refuges for wildlife during the drying-out period.
- Traditional farming methods are practiced and their efficacy verified through surveys. A special method peculiar to Kuju is the use of geothermal heat. Rice seedlings are planted in a corner of the paddy and kept warm with hot spring water. This means the paddy has water in it about a month earlier than usual, providing spawning habitat to the early-breeding Japanese Brown Frog.

Rice planting / harvesting and wildlife surveys in these nature-harmonious rice paddies help participants understand the great importance of rice paddies as an environment for living things.

We hope to further enhance this environment by expanding biotope areas, building fish ladders, etc. to make our paddies a model case for others. Also, by gathering and sharing data on resident biota and searching out better ways to promote greater biodiversity together with greater productivity, we hope to attract more like-minded participants and expand the area of nature-harmonious rice paddies.



Case Study 2 wildlife survey by children

Case Study 3

Yato Satoyama Plan (Chiba Prefecture)

Registered Participant Name:

NPO Balance 21, Yato Satoyama Plan

Type of organization: Citizens group

Relevant Aichi Targets (Rice Paddy Targets) : 1, 7, 8, 14 (1, 7, 8,13)

“Restoration of ‘*Douyatsu*’ in the Wakaba district of Chiba City”

The NPO Balance 21 launched this project in 2012 with the cooperation of Chiba City’s office of nature conservation measures. As the “*Douyatsu*” area in the city’s upper drainage basin had been designated as a protected area by the city in 2011, it had managed to escape large-scale change, but its agricultural fields and forests were in a bad state.

If this area could be restored to its former state, it would be reborn as a valuable asset to the city. About 20,000 Chiba City citizens live in an apartment complex nearby. The NPO Balance 21 and the Yato Satoyama Plan were set up to effect the restoration of the *Douyatsu* area.

Our main activities are rice agriculture, reforestation on reservoir pond slopes, and wildlife surveys, and include related events.

Rice is grown organically using winter-flooding and non-cultivation techniques, essential if the power of living things is to be harnessed to grow rice. Non-cultivation is appropriate for our project in which work is carried out by hand. About 690 kilograms of unpolished rice was produced on 30 ares of rice paddy land, with events for sowing seeds, planting seedlings, harvesting and making “*o-mochi*” rice cakes.

At the top end of the area is “*Douyatsu Pond*,” which has been repaired with simple methods. Formerly the site of a small but constant emerging spring, its surface has expanded and it provides pleasant scenery, with wild lilies growing on the repaired banks. Forestation of this slope and construction of a walking trail are presently under way.

Surveys are being carried out with the participation of the Monitoring Sites 1000 Project and others, and results are reflected in the project and event planning, and have identified the presence of Japanese fireflies, a variety of wildflowers and Japanese Brown Frog spawning.

Activity participants include about 550 members of the NPO, and events attract citizens living nearby totaling 150 persons.

Although restoration of *Douyatsu* has just begun, compared with how it was in 2011, it now looks like a completely different place. However, unless we keep up with our project, it will soon revert to how it was in 2011. We hope to deepen our knowledge of the site and, with the cooperation of local residents, continue restoring *Douyatsu*.

Case Study 4

Ohgata Village (Akita Prefecture)

Registered Participant Name: Ohgata Village Office

Type of organization: Local government

Relevant Aichi Targets (Rice Paddy Targets) : 1, 2, 3, 11, 12, 20 (1,2,4,11,12,18)

Ohgata Village was newly created when Japan’s second largest brackish water body, Hachiro-gata, was reclaimed about 50 years ago. Agricultural fields, mostly rice paddies, occupy 75% of the village’s land. The soil is fertile, and organic farming projects initiated here in the 1980s became part of a subsequent major trend. In 2001, the “21st Century Ohgata Village Ecological Agriculture Declaration” was adopted with the participation of about half the village’s farming households, and ecological agriculture continues to be promoted here.

Sunlight falling on nutrient-rich rice paddies gives rise to phytoplankton, which in turn support zooplankton, fish fry, aquatic insects and other small creatures, which attract wild birds and so on, creating a rich ecosystem. Ohgata, which started out as an artificial environment, has been reborn as a new “wetland-type *satoyama* environment.”

Every year the village holds events for watching living things in rice paddies with the cooperation of village residents. Children join in and observe the aquatic organisms, fish, amphibians, etc. in the organic rice paddies, seeing what kind of creatures live in what kind of paddies. Although most village children come from farming households, they do not often get out in to the paddies and touch the living things there. These events have become extremely popular with families from in and outside the village. Comparisons with past observations clearly reveal changes in rice-paddy species composition. For example, during the last few years there have been fewer Crucian carp fry but more Koi (carp) fry.

Some of the creatures seen as a matter of course in Ohgata village have disappeared from other areas. Endangered species listed in RDB of Ministry of Environment have also been recorded, and yearly observations show that Ohgata’s environmental farming methods are supporting a great many living things.

Our village economy is supported by rice agriculture, and through these biological surveys we are also learning about rice paddies’ importance for the environment and biodiversity. Our duties are to keep hold of our links to future generations by nurturing and maintaining this natural environment, promote co-survival of nature and agriculture (wise use) and attempt to create a sustainable village.





Case Study 5

Kamoike Rice Paddy Club (Ishikawa Prefecture)

Registered Participant Name:

Friends of the Kamoike Observation Centre

Type of organization: Citizens' group

Relevant Aichi Targets (Rice Paddy Targets) : 1, 7 (1,7)

"Wise Use dating from the Edo Period" (Edo Period 1603-1868)"

The particular relationship between local people and Katano-Kamoike, known for its importance as a waterbird wintering site, began in 1678 when the then-deep pond was mostly drained through a tunnel flowing into the Japan Sea, and rice agriculture initiated.

A type of duck hunting (*saka-ami-ryo*, traditional hunting casting a net against flying ducks from on top of a slope) began about 10 years later. After the rice harvest, the pond is filled to a higher level and other hunting methods banned from the area, creating a safe daytime roost for the birds, which are caught in nets as they fly over the pine woods around the pond on their way to feed in nearby fields at night. This stealth/ambush type hunting was endorsed by the local feudal lord as a training discipline for *samurai* warriors during the peaceful Edo Period.

The cycle of rice irrigation in summer and duck hunting in winter was sustained by local people for 340 years, but national rice reduction policy led to gradual attrition of local paddies and harvests in the area ceased in 1999.

Feeling the loss of Kamoike's historical wise use regime, the Friends of Kamoike Observatory Centre and Observatory rangers called on local citizens in 1996 to form the "Kamoike Rice Paddy Club." In 1998 Kaga City constructed a rice paddy in front of the Centre and rice agriculture events have since served the goals of environmental education and waterbird habitat protection.

To enhance the rice paddy feeding sites used by the over wintering ducks, the Friends and Observation Centre rangers requested rice farmers in the area to practice winter-flooding. The rice grown in these paddies is marketed as "Kaga Duck Rice- Tomoe," as the Baikal Teal, called "Tomoe-gamo" in Japanese, is one of the rarer species here. Surveys were carried out to determine where Baikal Teal feed, and further ways to enhance both agriculture and environmental protection are planned.

The role of agriculture here has changed over time, but we hope to continue this Japanese-style wise use regime to maintain a link to whatever the situation will be 300 years from now.



Case Study 3 rice harvesting



Case Study 4 events for watching living things in rice paddies



Case Study 5 rice planting in winter-flooded paddies

Case Study 6

IZUNUMA NOUSAN, Inc. (Miyagi Prefecture)

Registered Participant Name: Conference to Transmit Super-Health from Izunuma to the Nation, IZUNUMA NOUSAN, Inc.

Types of Organization:

Agricultural organization, Local government

Relevant Aichi Targets (Rice Paddy Targets): 1, 8, 14 (1, 8, 13)

Izunuma is one of northern Miyagi prefecture's Ramsar sites. Our project area is on the eastern side of Izunuma, a shallow freshwater lake, where lotus flowers bloom in summer and swans and geese gather in winter.

The "Conference to Transmit Super-Health from Izunuma to the Nation" was launched in 2008 and is composed of local citizens' groups, businesses, government bodies, environmental protection groups, etc. It aims to nurture the area's agriculture and cuisine, and promote co-existence of nature conservation and industrial promotion to make this a place where people and nature can live in harmony.

Plans to realize these aims include 1) educating children about the importance of food, agriculture and environment in order to nurture thoughtfulness, 2) creating situations where experienced elders can put their knowledge to use and live rewarding lives, 3) creating a base for tourism, exchanges and goods production while actively sharing information on the national level with a view to attracting visitors to the area.

Our initial action involved identifying the value of things considered ordinary in the area – a search for what we have on hand – which clarified the Izunuma area's abundant human, material and environmental resources. Based on these, we are developing a food, agriculture and environment program and an exchange program, as well as menus of local cuisine featuring the special farming and livestock-raising products of the region.

As part of the former program, local primary schools are raising rice in winter-flooded rice paddies that utilize the natural power of biological diversity, while exchange programs of rice planting / harvesting and biota surveys are held throughout the year for families living in urban areas. We are also training food, agriculture and environment education interpreters.

We look forward to greater information exchanges and cooperation with other groups pursuing various ways of enhancing biological diversity in hopes of creating a sustainable society that places less of a burden on the environment.

Case Study 7

Green Oil Project (Tochigi Prefecture)

Registered Participant Name:

Civil Rice Research Institute, Green Oil Project

Types of organization:

Citizens' group, Agricultural producers' group

Relevant Aichi Targets (Rice Paddy Targets): 5, 7 (6,7)

"Integrated organic rice paddy / *satoyama* forest ecosystem restoration"

With adoption of the "Act on Promotion of Organic Agriculture" in 2006, the "Organic Agriculture Technical Support Center" was set up in Kaminokawa Town in Tochigi prefecture. The NPO "Civil Rice Research Institute" has been central in hosting study tours in an effort to assist farmers with low-cost, low-energy, non-chemical organic rice farming that utilizes natural cycles and supports biodiversity.

The Green Oil Project was set up to help with the work of cleaning up the extensive area contaminated with radiation from the Fukushima Nuclear Power Reactor accident of 2011. Its oil extraction plant runs on recycled edible oil and produces and markets rapeseed, sunflower and soybean oil in order to help support the disaster zone economy.

A project to link *satoyama* forest adjacent to organic rice paddies was set up in 2010 with support from the "Tochigi Healthy Forest Fund," in which the forest provides precious leaf mold to the fields.

The Japanese Brown Frog overwinters in the forest but breeds in rice paddies; bridges were provided across U-shaped concrete ditches that were preventing their movement between the 2 habitats. In 2015, with Ecotone Project support, Tokyo Daruma Pond Frogs and Japanese Tree Frogs laid eggs in project fields, and further ditches designed to foster restoration of fireflies and White Egret Flowers and assist early frog breeding were dug.

Better habitat for frogs and dragonflies helps control damage to organic paddies by Green Rice Leafhoppers; we hope to confirm the potential for IBM (Integrated Biodiversity Management) by surveying biota and pest damage.

Wildlife abounds in the organic rice paddy / *satoyama* environment. Pretty wildflowers - bird's eye, dandelions, water pepper and many more - bloom in turn, attracting insects and frogs. Swallows hunt midges, and Gray-faced Buzzard Eagles hunt snakes. A 1 kilometer walking trail through the area was built next to an organic produce direct-sales stand, so that people can enjoy observing the flowers and wildlife. Neighborhood children catch crayfish in the organic rice paddy biotope, and in June members of the local food cooperative assist in rice planting and wildlife surveys.

Case Study 8

Aleph, Inc.

Registered Participant Name: Aleph, Inc.

Type of Organization: Private business

Relevant Aichi Targets (Rice Paddy Targets): 1, 4, 7, 8, 12, 15 (1, 5, 7, 8, 12, 14)

Aleph Inc. manages about 300 restaurants all over Japan; its mainstay is the hamburger steak restaurant chain “Bikkuri Donkey”. Aiming to provide customers with traceable, safe and healthy meals, we established restrictions on agrochemicals and cultivation standards for crops, and expanded the number of farmers eligible for our contracts. With regard to rice procurement, we started working with contracted producers to reduce agrochemicals in 1996. Through trial and error, all producers succeeded in growing rice without agrochemicals except one application of herbicide. Since 2006, this rice (Less Agrochemical Rice) is served in all of our restaurants. Many organisms such as frogs, dragonflies, loaches and herons are now seen in the Less Agrochemical rice paddies.

In 2004, during our struggle for Less Agrochemical Rice, we learned of the winter-flooded rice paddies in Miyagi prefecture. In 2005, “Kabukuri-numa and the surrounding rice paddies,” where some local farmers were facing the challenges of winter-flooded paddy rice farming, was designated as a Ramsar site. We were deeply impressed by this designation, and launched winter-flooding project for the demonstration and dissemination of this method. In order to demonstrate winter-flooded type organic rice paddies, we developed a 1000 square meter area of rice paddies in Eniwa City, Hokkaido. We started organic rice farming on our own. Local people and employees can experience farm work and wildlife monitoring in our paddies. In collaboration with some interested farmers, we have also examined whether the winter-flooded type organic rice farming method is really possible to implement widely in Hokkaido.

In 2009, we launched the “Living-Things-Friendly Rice Paddies” project, which was derived from the Less Agrochemical rice and winter-flooded rice paddy projects. The aim of the project is to conserve rice paddy biodiversity through our mainstream business dealings with farmers and customers. There are three requirements for “Living-Things-Friendly” rice paddies: organic farming, wildlife monitoring by farmers, and production methods mindful of environmental concerns involving rice paddies and organisms: such as winter-flooding, biotopes, fishways etc.. In 2011 we attained our midterm target to increase “Living-Things-Friendly” rice paddies up to 100 hectares, accounting for about 10% of our total rice procurement. We served “Living-Things-Friendly” rice in 21 restaurants in 2014. We can find many organisms in “Living-Things-Friendly” rice paddies, and the wildlife monitoring event there in summer is popular among customers of our restaurants.

From now on, we will keep on procuring “Less Agrochemical” and “Living-Things-Friendly” rice for our restaurants. And, we will also develop our projects with farmers to the stage

where we can say all Bikkuri Donkey rice is sustainable and enhances biodiversity. In addition, we are committed to continuing our efforts to raise awareness of the value of biodiversity in rice paddies through inviting customers and employees to wildlife monitoring of farmers’ rice paddies and experiencing agriculture in the Eniwa demonstrated rice paddy, and also by distributing an original song and dance video, “fuyumizu tango,” (the winter-flooding tango).



Case Study 6 wildlife survey with local citizens



Case Study 7 organic rice paddy biotope



Case Study 8 wildlife monitoring in paddies



Events, Organizations & Projects and their Relations to the

Ramsar Convention 10th Conference of the Parties (2008)

Ramsar Resolution X.31 "Enhancing biodiversity in rice paddies as wetland systems" (the Rice Paddy Resolution) adopted

All Parties' agencies responsible for wetland conservation, agriculture, etc. are encouraged to work together to actively promote:

- enhancement of biodiversity, ecosystem services and sustainability of rice paddies,
- improved nutrition, health and well-being of farmers and farming communities, and
- conservation of waterbird populations.

Enhancement of rice-paddy biodiversity attracted attention at this COP, which adopted the "Rice Paddy Resolution." The national governments of Contracting Parties are expected to implement Ramsar Resolutions. Japan has 2.5 million hectares of rice paddies, and so the Japanese government in particular was expected to apply itself to realizing its goals.

The Rice Paddy resolution calls on national governments to promote enhancement of rice paddy biodiversity, ecosystem services and wildlife protection

Convention on Biological Diversity 10th Conference of the Parties (2010)

Aichi Biodiversity Targets adopted

CBD/COP10 adopts Decision X/34 "Agricultural Biodiversity," which invites Parties to fully implement Ramsar Resolution X.31 "Enhancing biodiversity in rice paddies as wetland systems" (Ramsar Rice Paddy resolution)

United Nations (UN)

Adoption of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets encourages major stakeholders - the UN, national governments, local governments, citizens - to take measures.

Government of Japan (GoJ)

Local governments

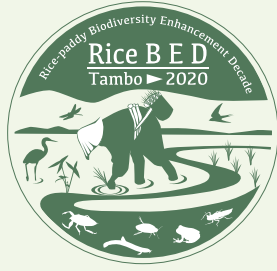
Civil Society

Summary of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Biodiversity awareness | 11. Establishment of more protected area |
| 2. Integration into all levels of planning | 12. Endangered species protection |
| 3. Adjustment of incentives & subsidies | 13. Protection of cultivated species' genetic diversity |
| 4. Sustainable production & consumption | 14. Ecosystem services safeguarded & restored |
| 5. Reduction of habitat destruction | 15. Restoration of degraded ecosystems |
| 6. Sustainable harvest of marine organisms | 16. Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol |
| 7. Sustainable management of agriculture, etc. | 17. Effective, participatory national strategies & plans |
| 8. Pollution control | 18. Respect for traditional knowledge |
| 9. Invasive alien species countermeasures | 19. Improved science & technology on biodiversity |
| 10. Protection of vulnerable ecosystems | 20. Mobilization of financial resources |



Rice-paddy Biodiversity Enhancement Decade (RiceBED)



The Ramsar Rice Paddy Resolution and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets adopted by CBD/COP10 encouraged Ramsar Network Japan to establish the Rice-paddy Biodiversity Enhancement Decade as a means for implementing these decisions.

In response to the adoption of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, the UN adopted a resolution to call upon the entire world to protect biological diversity by establishing the "UN Decade on Biodiversity," from 2011 to 2020.

United Nations Decade on Biodiversity (UNDB, 2010)

To implement the UN's resolution, the GoJ set up the Japan Committee for UNDB, which includes representatives of government, industry, NGOs and others, and endorses relevant activities and projects.

Japan Committee for UNDB (2011)

Authority to endorse projects

GoJ, local governments, industry representatives, project administrators, academics, media, NGOs, etc.



Rice-paddy Biodiversity Enhancement Decade (2011) Action Plan (2013)

National biodiversity strategy revision

Establishment & revision of local biodiversity strategies

Double 20 Campaign (2011)

Ramsar Network Japan

Japan Committee for IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature)

Ramsar Network Japan drew up rice paddy related targets that conform to Aichi Biodiversity Targets and is working with citizens and local governments to implement real activities that enhance biodiversity in rice paddies.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of the Environment, IUCN Regional Councillor, Nature Conservation Society of Japan, Ramsar Network Japan, Biodiversity Network Japan, others

The Japan Committee for IUCN set up the "Double 20 Campaign," which is sending out a wide-ranging call for real projects that will help achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

A variety of other projects.

■ ■ Specific Actions for Achieving the Rice Paddy Targets ■ ■

Rice Paddy Target	Action No.	Content
1	1-1	Raise awareness about the value of “rice paddy biodiversity” (RB)
	1-2	Use experimental rice paddies to communicate the value of RB
	1-3	Publish and distribute educational materials about RB
	1-4	Raise awareness about Rice-paddy Biodiversity Enhancement Decade (RiceBED) activities
	1-5	Other activities designed to achieve Rice Paddy Target 1
2	2-1	List and summarize planning documents at all levels that could include RB values
	2-2	Appeal for the integration of RB values in planning at all levels of government
	2-3	Work towards the integration of RB values into the planning documents at every level of each relevant administrative sector
	2-4	Other activities designed to achieve Rice Paddy Target 2
3	3-1	List and summarize policy measures, subsidy systems, etc. that obstruct RB and reasons for their discontinuation or reform
	3-2	Call for the discontinuation or reform of policy measures, subsidies, etc. that obstruct RB
	3-3	Work towards the discontinuation or reform of policy measures, subsidies, etc. that obstruct RB
	3-4	Other activities designed to achieve Rice Paddy Target 3
4	4-1	Study policy measures, subsidies, etc. that could enhance RB and identify appropriate steps to take
	4-2	Call for the adoption or improvement of policy measures, subsidies, etc. that could enhance RB
	4-3	Work towards the adoption or improvement of policy measures, subsidies, etc. that could enhance RB
	4-4	Other activities designed to achieve Rice Paddy Target 4
5	5-1	Involve stakeholders at all levels in drawing up a model action plan to promote activities supportive of rice agriculture that enhances RB
	5-2	Finalize and implement an action plan for activities supportive of rice agriculture that enhances RB
	5-3	Involve stakeholders at all levels in promoting public awareness of a model action plan to promote activities supportive of rice agriculture that enhances RB
	5-4	Other activities designed to achieve Rice Paddy Target 5
6	6-1	Call for direct support systems for rice paddy maintenance that contributes to RB in non-consolidated farmland to be newly devised
	6-2	Make a study of specific reforms in rice paddy consolidation projects that will result in provisions for RB
	6-3	Call for reforms in rice paddy consolidation projects that will result in provisions for RB
	6-4	Implement rice paddy consolidation that provides for RB
	6-5	Other activities designed to achieve Rice Paddy Target 6
7	7-1	Implement techniques and other measures that result in the maintenance or enhancement of RB
	7-2	Write and publish a guidebook of the various techniques and other measures that can be taken to maintain or enhance RB
	7-3	Raise awareness about techniques and other measures to maintain or enhance RB
	7-4	Other activities designed to achieve Rice Paddy Target 7
8	8-1	Cease application of inappropriate agricultural chemicals
	8-2	Carry out agriculture that does not depend on agricultural chemicals

8	8-3	Prevent runoff of agricultural chemicals, fertilizer, wet tilling waste water and other pollution sources from rice paddies
	8-4	Other activities designed to achieve Rice Paddy Target 8
9	9-1	Determine which alien invasive species inhabit rice paddies
	9-2	Take measures to prevent alien invasive species from inhabiting rice paddies
	9-3	Other measures designed to achieve Rice Paddy Target 9
10	10-1	Investigate cases of genetic hybridization of wildlife that inhabits rice paddies
	10-2	Carry out activities designed to prevent genetic hybridization of wildlife that inhabits rice paddies
	10-3	Other activities designed to achieve Rice Paddy Target 10
11	11-1	Carry out activities to promote designation of sites including rice paddies that contribute to biodiversity to the Ramsar List
	11-2	Other activities designed to achieve Rice Paddy Target 11
12	12-1	Draw up a list of endangered species that inhabit rice paddies
	12-2	Carry out activities aimed at restoring endangered species that inhabit rice paddies
	12-3	Carry out public awareness campaigns for the conservation of endangered species that inhabit rice paddies
	12-4	Other activities designed to achieve Rice Paddy Target 12
13	13-1	Utilize rice paddy ecosystems to contribute to human health, livelihood and welfare
	13-2	Other activities designed to achieve Rice Paddy Target 13
14	14-1	Carry out activities aimed at restoring the ecosystems of degraded consolidated rice paddy land
	14-2	On a national level, call on organizations with jurisdiction over consolidated rice paddy land to restore degraded ecosystems
	14-3	Prepare and publish reference materials that present methods for restoring degraded ecosystems in consolidated rice paddy land
	14-4	Restore to cultivation abandoned rice paddies with a mind to enhancing biodiversity
	14-5	Other activities designed to achieve Rice Paddy Target 14
15	15-1	Establish or revise local biodiversity strategies or basic environmental plans, etc. so that they can be used to realize RB enhancement
	15-2	Call for the establishment or revision of local biodiversity strategies or basic environmental plans, etc. so that they can be used to realize RB enhancement
	15-3	Other activities designed to achieve Rice Paddy Target 15
16	16-1	Call for and take part in annual participatory reviews of the national biodiversity strategy in order to monitor its realization
	16-2	Call for and take part in annual participatory reviews of local biodiversity strategies in order to monitor their realization
	16-3	Draw up and publish annual reports on the progress of the RiceBED Action Plan
	16-4	Draw up progress reports on the achievement of the Rice Paddy Targets leading up to the CBD/COPs in 2014 and 2020
	16-5	Other activities designed to achieve Rice Paddy Target 16
17	17-1	Gather information on techniques for measuring the value of RB
	17-2	Other activities designed to achieve Rice Paddy Target 17
18	18-1	Call for the provision of annual budgetary measures for enhancing RB
	18-2	Make a study of how best to allocate budgetary measures for enhancing RB
	18-3	Other activities designed to achieve Rice Paddy Target 18

■ ■ List of Rice Paddy Targets ■ ■

Rice Paddy Target	Content	Corresponding Aichi Biodiversity Target
1	Promote communication, education and public awareness about rice paddy biodiversity.	1
2	Introduce rice paddy biodiversity values into all levels of national and local government planning.	2
3	Remove or revise policies and subsidies that harm protection of rice paddy biodiversity.	3
4	Increase and broaden policies and subsidies that work to enhance rice paddy biodiversity.	3
5	Promote activities that enhance rice paddy biodiversity by stakeholders at all levels.	4
6	Reduce to nearly zero the speed of destruction of rice paddies that contribute to biodiversity protection, and prevent rice paddy fragmentation and biodiversity degradation.	5
7	Sustainably manage areas where agriculture is being pursued in a manner that enhances rice paddy biodiversity.	7
8	Prevent the loss of rice paddy biodiversity resulting from inappropriate use of agricultural chemicals and artificial fertilizers.	8
9	Prevent impacts of alien invasive species on rice paddy biodiversity.	9
10	Prevent genetic hybridization of wild flora and fauna that utilize rice paddies.	9
11	Integrate rice paddies that contribute to biodiversity conservation into protected areas.	11
12	Prevent the decline or extinction of endangered species inhabiting rice paddies, and restore those that are in decline.	12
13	Utilize rice paddies in such a way that healthy rice paddy ecosystems contribute to human health, livelihood and welfare.	14
14	Restore at least 15% of degraded rice paddy ecosystems.	15
15	On the local government level, draw up or revise existing local biodiversity strategies, or revise local basic environment plans, to include policy that will bring about the implementation of rice paddy biodiversity enhancement measures.	17
16	Monitor the progress of national and local-level biodiversity strategies and action plans that have integrated Aichi Biodiversity Targets in order to ensure their implementation.	17
17	Improve knowledge about and ways of confirming the present status and losses of rice paddy biodiversity and apply these nationally.	19
18	Secure funds and human resources for carrying out policies that enhance rice paddy biodiversity.	20

This project is closely linking with
“Japan Committee for UNDB” and “Double Twenty Campaign”

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RiceBED project has been endorsed and recommended by the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity (UNDB-J).

Double 20 Campaign
The Double20 Campaign is RiceBED project's parent Campaign. Both remain in communication.

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