



Rice-paddy Biocultural-diversity Enhancement Decade 2030 (Rice-paddy 2030 Project)



Rice-paddy Biocultural-diversity Enhancement Decade 2030

Published by Ramsar Network Japan

Aoki bldg, 3FL, 1-12-11 Taito, Taito-ku, Tokyo, Japan

T.F (+81)3 3834 6566

URL <http://www.ramnet-j.org/> <http://www.tambo10.org>

e-mail : info@ramnet-j.org

Rice-paddy Biocultural-diversity Enhancement Decade 2030

This project is the successor to the Rice-paddy Biodiversity Enhancement Decade (RiceBED) Project, which was implemented from 2013-2020.

In 2008, at the 10th Conference of the parties to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Cop10) in Korea, 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.

And in 2010, twenty Aichi Biodiversity Targets for biodiversity restoration by 2020 were adopted at COP10 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) held in Nagoya, Japan.

The RiceBED Project is an effort to put them into practice in rice paddies, and more than three hundred individuals and organizations have participated and worked on this project. Their activities have contributed to the Double 20 Campaign, which aims to achieve the Aichi Targets from a private-sector standpoint by uniting various NGOs and other organizations and have been a driving force behind this project. In addition, this project has been recognized as an authorized cooperative project of the Japan Committee for the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity (UNDB-J) and has attracted attention as a model project for achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and has achieved significant results by the year 2020.

On the other hand, some goals have not been achieved and new challenges emerged. Therefore, we decided to launch a successor project, the Rice-paddy Biocultural-diversity Enhancement Decade 2030 (Rice-paddy 2030 Project for short). The Rice-paddy 2030 Project will succeed the RiceBED Project and, attracting new participants, aim to spread the efforts for an enhanced biocultural diversity in rice paddies.

Through our activities to date, we learned that the landscape and biota of rice paddies are truly diverse from region to region. We also reaffirmed the importance of the longstanding efforts of local people who have made the most of the unique characteristics of each locality to support these diverse aspects of rice paddies. In the new project, we have positioned this as the "culture of rice paddies" and have decided to incorporate the term "culture" into the title of the project.

The biodiversity and culture of rice paddies are the two halves of the whole that support long-lasting agriculture, and neither can function without the other. The awareness of the need to halt the deterioration of biodiversity in rice paddies has been spreading in recent years, albeit insufficiently. On the other hand, the rural community based on rice growing culture that has supported it continues to degrade rapidly, and efforts to halt it have become indispensable.

The Rice-paddy 2030 Project uses rice paddies as a starting point to translate the ideas of the CBD's Post-2020 Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations that can be implemented in rice paddies. And, while deepening cooperation with organizations registered and involved in related activities such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)'s Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS), which supports sustainable agricultural systems, UNESCO's World Cultural Heritage Site, and the International Conference for Enhancing the Biodiversity in Agriculture (ICEBA), we aim to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (mid-term goals) and the mainstreaming of biocultural diversity in rice paddies by 2030, the goal year for the SDGs.

Rice paddies have been an important wetland ecosystem and a place of agriculture with multiple living creatures since ancient times in Asia, southern Europe, and Africa. And they are changing dramatically as modernized large scale agriculture expands. The goals outlined in the Rice-paddy 2030 project can be shared by people in these countries and regions. Let us work with many more people from across the borders to restore healthy rice paddies for both people and living organisms and build and expand a path to pass them on to future generations.

November 2022



Structure of the Rice-paddy 2030 Project

The Tambo 2030 Project consists of a long-term goal, the 2050 Vision, with the target year of 2050, a short-term goal, the 2030 Mission, with the final target year of 2030, and twenty-two rice paddy targets.

2050 Vision: Living in Harmony with Nature

It is an international long-term goal (vision) for the conservation of biodiversity, as expressed at the 10th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP10) held in Nagoya in 2010. "Living in Harmony with Nature" is a vision of a world where "By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored, and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people."

The concept of "Living in Harmony with Nature" refers to the fact that in *Japan's satochi-satoyama* (areas consisting of farmlands, irrigation ponds, secondary forest, plantation forest, and grasslands around human settlements), people's lifestyles and production activities have formed an ecosystem that is in harmony with natural plant and animal life and has maintained rich biodiversity. The 2050 Vision will be carried over to the Post-2020 Biodiversity Targets.

2030 Mission: All actors take urgent action to enhance that agriculture that nurtures biodiversity becomes mainstream

The Aichi Biodiversity Targets were set with the year 2020 as the goal, as a mission to be undertaken to realize the long-term goals. Unfortunately, the Aichi Biodiversity Targets have not been achieved, and biodiversity has been degraded. Therefore, new international targets (Post-2020 Targets) are being considered with 2030 as the next goal and will be decided at COP15 of the Convention on Biological Diversity scheduled to be held in the spring of 2022. The post-2020 goals, as a whole, call for "urgent action by all actors to restore and regenerate biodiversity," and twenty-one targets have been proposed. The Rice-paddy Targets 2030 summarize what should be done in rice paddies to realize this proposed international goal.



Rice-paddy Targets 2030

These targets are implemented in rice-paddies and the wider landscape surrounding them.

Rice-paddy Target	Description
T. 1.	Enhance biodiversity in river basins
T. 2.	Ensure recovery and restoration of ecosystems and pass them on to future generations
T. 3.	Bring rice paddies under the control of an agricultural system that enhances biodiversity
T. 4.	Ensure conservation and recovery of living organisms
T. 5.	Ensure conservation and recovery of genetic diversity of living organisms
T. 6.	Ensure the coexistence of people and living organisms
T. 7.	Manage invasive alien species
T. 8.	Reduce pollution and environmental impact of rice farming
T. 9.	Take measures to minimize the impact of climate change by utilizing the functions of rice paddy and its water way
T. 10.	Reassess the traditional farming methods and water management, and promote the sustainable use of living organisms
T. 11.	Utilize the functions of rice paddies for disaster damage reduction and post-disaster recovery
T. 12.	Contribute to improve the urban environment by connecting rice paddies and surroundings to urban areas
T. 13.	Develop and conserve diversity of rice species adapted to locality and climate
T. 14.	Implement conservation policies for biodiversity
T. 15.	Develop private sector activities to promote biodiversity conservation
T. 16.	Promote a change in people's values and behavior for mainstreaming agriculture that enhances biodiversity.
T. 17.	Take measures to minimize negative impacts of biotechnology
T. 18.	Reduce or reform subsidies that are harmful to agriculture that enhances biodiversity
T. 19.	Secure support for agriculture that enhances biodiversity
T. 20.	Utilize local traditions, knowledge, and experience for agriculture that enhances biodiversity
T. 21.	Ensure the participation of local communities and NGOs, as well as women and youth in decision-making on policies, measures, and projects
T. 22.	Promote collaboration with domestic and international organizations, institutions, and associations

