

## Section 1 Direction for Promotion of Agriculture

### 1

### Vision that Tokyo agriculture should pursue

The city of Tokyo has a population of over 13 million and holds a gigantic market, where various needs can be grasped in a quick and precise manner. As an advantage, the city has businesses, universities, and research institutes of all types showing various potential.

The social and urban environments surrounding agriculture in the Tokyo metropolis have been undergoing great changes, and now is an excellent opportunity to invest in the future of agriculture in Tokyo.

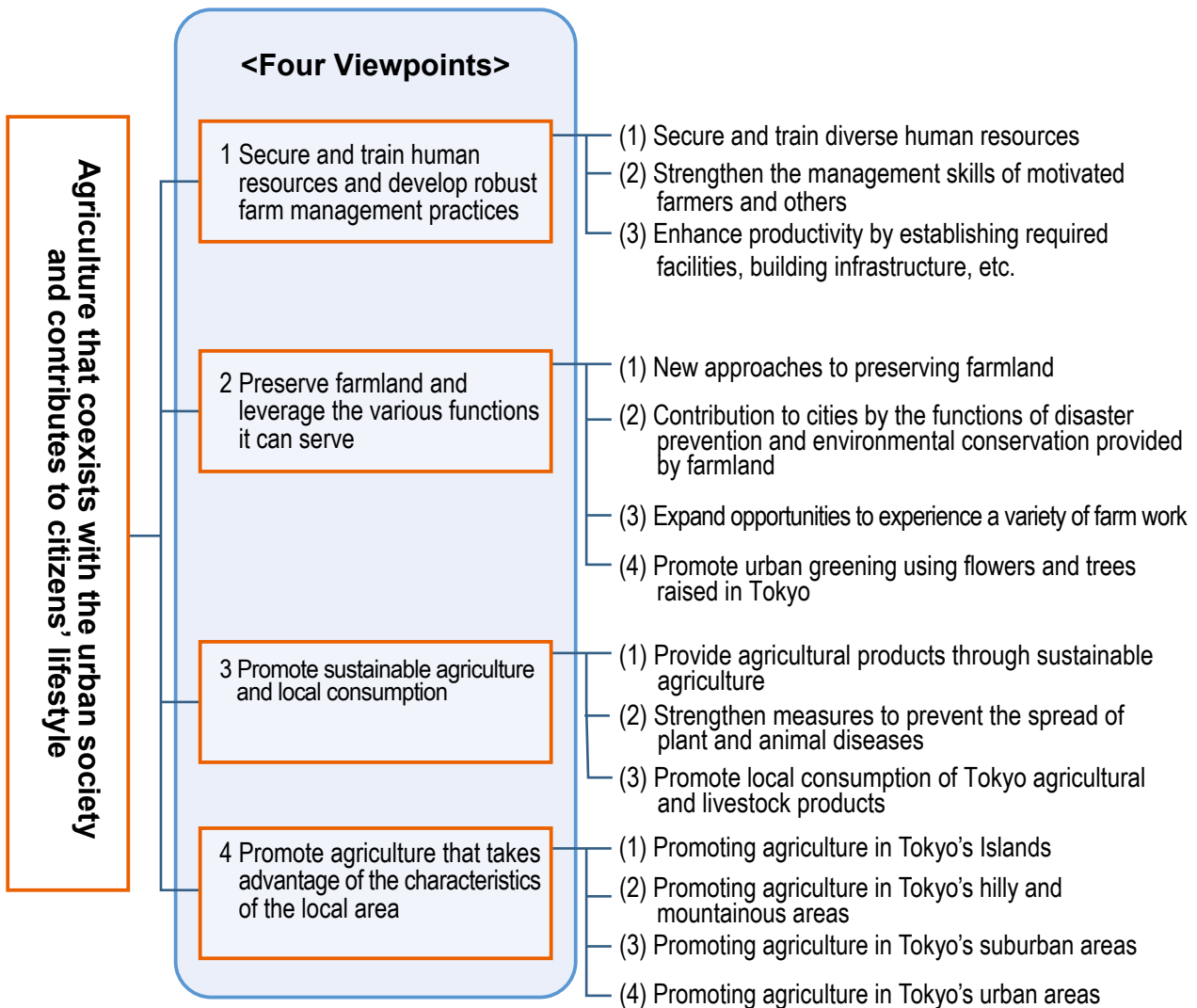
In order to develop agriculture in Tokyo as a fascinating industry, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government will advance the future measures to implement “agriculture that coexists with urban society and contributes to citizens’ lifestyle” while utilizing the potential of the Tokyo metropolis.



## 2

## Direction and System for Agricultural Promotion

In order to address the challenges encountered by agriculture in Tokyo, we will advance measures for new agricultural promotion while focusing on four viewpoints.



## Section 2 Development of Agriculture Promotion Measures

### 1

### Secure and train human resources and develop robust farm management practices

In order for the next-generation farmers to inherit agriculture in Tokyo, it is essential to encourage and train new farmers and improve the profitability of the industry. To this end, the combined efforts of Tokyo Metropolitan Government, the wards and other municipal governments, and the agrarian organizations are essential.

#### (1) Secure and train diverse human resources

Agriculture in Tokyo mainly depends on family-run farms, the successors have come from within the families. However, in order to tackle the problems of aging of existing farmers and match the shortage of next-generation farmers, we will train new farmers from the female workforce and farming businesses instead of from farming families.

##### ① Support successors and new farmers

- We will provide integrated training courses by farming instructors<sup>(Note)</sup>, from cultivation techniques to farm management, in order to train farmers who will work in agriculture in Tokyo in the future.
- We will enrich and enhance our comprehensive support system including: provision of various types of information on how to enter the farming profession, consultations, training courses, support for establishing farming facilities, introduction of financial arrangements, and instruction on cultivation techniques to farmers new to the farming profession.
- In cooperation with the Agricultural Committee, we will support new farmers through introduction of farmlands and establishment in local communities.



Training of shipping adjustments  
by farming instructors

(Note) Farming instructors are those who have excellent credentials in the industry and can train other farmers. In December 2016, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government certificated 43 "Tokyo Metropolitan farming instructors" for 20 ward and municipal governments.

##### ② Arrange an environment in which female farmers can actively work

- Targeting women, including new graduates and those who desire to start farming, from other industries, we will promote building a better working environment for female farmers through measures such as providing detailed training courses regarding agricultural techniques and handling of agricultural machinery.
- To help female farmers become active management partners, we promote the signing of family operation agreements that clarify roles within the family and applications for certified farmers under the joint signatures of married couples. In addition, we will actively support female farmers in creating networks and developing their abilities.

### ③ Encourage and train various types of farmers

- We will provide seminars aiming to develop farming volunteers and agrarian organizations entrusted with farming work.
- We will consider supporting farmers who employ aged workers and provide measures for safety and health.

### (2) Strengthen the management skills of motivated farmers and others

By integrating various industries and research institutes, which is one of the advantages of Tokyo, we will help farmers improve productivity and produce value-added products through their own initiative and inquisitive spirit while also supporting their efforts in strengthening management skills based on the characteristics of diversified small-quantity production mainly focusing on direct sales.

By including efforts for active response to consumer demands such as dairy education farms<sup>(Note)</sup>, we will support livestock farmers who use their contiguity with large markets through processing and sales of dairy products and direct sales of chicken eggs.

(Note) Dairy education farms are Stock and other farms where people can learn about stock and other farming, the natural environment, and coexisting with nature. Here the aim is to support learning about eating and life through the stock farming experience.

### ① Establish high-productivity agricultural industry utilizing advanced technologies

- In order to maximize profits from limited farmland, we will proceed with developing advanced technologies including stable and highly productive environmental control cultivation systems, root area limiting cultivation<sup>(Note)</sup> and ICT<sup>(Note)</sup> for fruit trees to improve the quality of crops, and will quickly introduce these technologies to farmers.

(Note) ICT stands for Information and Communication Technology. Efforts are being made to introduce ICT for controlling cultivation environments and managing production in the agricultural industry.

(Note) Root area limiting cultivation: A cultivation method in which seedlings are set out in the cultivating soil of a banking structure isolated from the ground with the water supply adjusted to match the tree growth. The banking structure of the cultivating soil prevents water damage from standing water. The tree growth can be controlled by adjusting the amount of cultivating soil, water, and fertilizer. In addition, isolating the cultivating soil from the ground prevents damages due to soil borne diseases.

### ② Promote added-value to agricultural and livestock products made in Tokyo

- We will endeavor to establish high-quality brands by such means as developing new varieties based on consumer demand and characteristics of local areas and providing technical training courses to farming groups trying to apply new cultivation techniques.
- We will formalize the techniques for cultivating Edo-Tokyo vegetables<sup>(Note)</sup>, popularize them among farmers and consider solutions such as contract farming for stable production.
- We will endeavor to differentiate between, and add value to, these agricultural products through consideration of unique advertisement and sales methods, development of new products including processed foods, and region branding by utilizing regional collective trademarks<sup>(Note)</sup> and the geographical indication protection system<sup>(Note)</sup>.



Magome Sanzun carrot (Edo-Tokyo Vegetable)

(Note) Edo-Tokyo vegetables are derived from the so-called local varieties, most of the seedlings of which were self-supplied or secured by the neighboring seedling businesses during the Edo period to the middle of the Showa Era (late 1960's), or vegetables derived from regional cultivating methods.

(Note) Regional collective trademarks: Regarding trademarks consisting of names of regions, products, and the like that are known in a certain scope, such as organizations and cooperative business associations may be granted registered trademarks as regional collective trademarks.

(Note) Geographical indication protection system: A system to protect the names of those products that have qualities, social evaluations, and other established characteristics tied to the producing districts as intellectual properties. More than 100 countries across the world hold protection systems.

### ③ Supporting the implementation of farm management using original and inventive ideas

- We will strengthen the support systems using expert knowledge and advice for farmers, who have no knowledge on how to implement their vision of spreading the future of farms, with problems regarding management of farms.
- When developing desirable farm management utilizing the advantages of Tokyo, we will support projects using inventive ideas such as development of processed foods by establishing a sixth industry, participating in markets, and founding farmer-run restaurants<sup>(Note)</sup>.

(Note) Farmer-run restaurants: Businesses in which farm management personnel, who are certified by the prefectural governors under the Food Sanitation Law (Law No. 233, 1947), provide unspecified persons with cuisine consisting of food materials produced by themselves and procured within the region, regardless of the ratio thereof, and obtain payment.

### ④ Strengthening farm management capabilities

- By providing diagnosis and instruction on techniques and farm management, we will comprehensively help farmers create and implement their management improvement plans in an attempt to train certified farmers<sup>(Note)</sup> with an excellent sense of farm management.
- We will support efforts by the certified farmers toward strengthening farm management from the viewpoint of both hardware and software, while enhancing measures to improve farm management by other farmers.
- Along with advanced business-oriented management and incorporation, business bodies with workers from outside their immediate families have increased. We will therefore popularize and spread measures for labor management and accident protection in farming work.

(Note) Certified farmers are those with certification from municipal governments that satisfies criteria pursuant to the Act on Promotion of Improvement of Agricultural Management Foundation. Their management improvement plans are ① appropriate when compared with the basic strategy of the municipality, ② thought to be achievable, and ③ appropriate for efficient and comprehensive use of farmland.

### ⑤ Support management for livestock farmers

- In addition to improving working conditions by the enhancement of dairy farm helpers, measures for improved environment around livestock barns, cost reduction by improved production of self-supplied feedstuff, and support of value-added products, we will strengthen support for advancing the understanding of dairy farming through interaction with Tokyo citizens including experiential learning from neighboring schools.

### (3) Enhance productivity by establishing required facilities, building infrastructure, etc.

In order to develop efficient and highly productive agriculture by utilizing a small labor force and limited farmland, we will proceed with the transfer of farmlands and support building facilities and upgrading



infrastructure.

① Improve productivity through building facilities

- The Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games in 2020 is an opportunity for supporting enthusiastic farmers to build the necessary agricultural facilities so that they can develop highly productive management in the future.



Production of tomatoes  
by "barrel cultivation system"

② Promote utilization of farmlands by upgrading agricultural infrastructure

- On islands and in hilly and mountainous areas, we will upgrade farm roads and watering facilities to allow for flexible response to the scope or environment of agriculture, promote utilization of farmlands, and promote efforts to elongate the lifecycles of facilities through repairing existing agricultural facilities.
- For farmlands within residential areas, we will support construction of facilities including chemical prevention shutters and soil dust prevention nets in consideration of the residential environment, improve landscapes by making parks along water channels, and preparation of water wells for both disaster relief and agricultural purposes that can supply water to domestic areas in case of a disaster.

③ Establish management base through active transfer of farmland

- Outside the areas designated for urbanization, we will ensure more active transfer of farmlands pursuant to the Act on Promotion of Improvement of Agricultural Management Foundation to increase the scope of farmers and encourage and train of new farmers.
- Regarding the areas designated for urbanization, the National Government is currently considering a framework of leasing productive green areas and therefore, we will consider effective use of farmland and new farm management models toward active transfer of farmland in cooperation with individual agricultural committees and agrarian organizations.

## 2

**Preserve farmland and leverage the various functions it can serve**

The farmlands in Tokyo not only supply agricultural products to the Tokyo citizenry, but also give the citizens peace of mind and assurance and help form good residential environments. In order to maintain farmlands with this multi-functionality, measures for farmland conservation that can be adjusted to individual circumstances must be considered.

**(1) New approaches to preserving farmland**

In order to contribute to lives of Tokyo citizenry by further developing the multi-functionality offered by farmland including those for disaster relief, environment, and education, we will develop new measures for farmland conservation from new points of view.

**① Maintain farmland within areas designated for urbanization**

- Considering future system reform to promote leasing of farmland within areas designated for urbanization, we will conserve urban farmland by enhancing programs for preparation of facilities that help further develop multi-functionality including those for recreation, welfare, and education in cooperation with the ward and municipal governments.
- We will arrange a model farm to show how to utilize productive green areas after purchase, communicate the knowledge to the ward and municipal governments, and promote conservation of urban farmlands through purchase and agricultural use of productive green areas by the municipal governments.
- Expecting future system reform regarding urban farmlands, we will consider effective programs to restrict the reduction of productive green areas and promote the designation of new productive green areas.



Children experiencing harvesting  
(Hino City)

**② Conservation of urbanization control areas and agricultural developing areas**

- Within the urbanization control areas, we will encourage and train new farmers as well as promote active transfer of farmland through intermediation by the municipal governments and the agricultural committees in an effort to respond to the shortage of farmers and unused farmland. In addition, we will prepare a flexible infrastructure for revitalizing an area.
- In developing agricultural areas, developing mountain village areas, and on islands, we will promote construction of agricultural facilities aiming to conserve high-quality farmland, improve production of high value-added agricultural products while also implementing programs to maintain and manage farm roads and watering facilities that respond to local conditions.
- Considering depopulation and further aging of farmers, we will help make local communities and conserve agricultural water so that the multi-functionality of farmlands can be maintained including conservation of biological diversity and formation of landscapes.

**③ Support small-scale farmers**

- In order to preserve the small-scale productive green areas additionally specified due to the partial amendment of

the Production Green Land Law, we will provide both hardware and software to support farmers that sell agricultural products on a small-scale to improve their management and further utilize their multi-functionality.

- We will try to make small-scale farmers understand and utilize the system of farmland lease for the purpose of farmland preservation.

#### ④ Restore and upgrade unutilized farmland, etc.

- We will support certified farmers and new farmers to restore farmland by such means as reclamation, stumping, removal of gravel, and mixing soil when they use unutilized and hardly utilized farmland.

### (2) Contribution to cities by the functions of disaster prevention and environmental conservation provided by farmland

Farmland is valuable multi-function open space in a city that provides temporary evacuation sites in case of a disaster and alleviates the heat island effect. We will help further promote such functions as disaster prevention and environmental conservation.

#### ① Strengthen disaster prevention functions through utilization of agriculture and farmland

- We will actively support ward and municipal governments and farmers to implement disaster preventive measures by preparing water wells for both disaster relief and agricultural purposes that can supply domestic water in a disaster and upgrade U-turn farmlands<sup>(Note)</sup>.
- By providing emergency drills at agricultural facilities and promoting specified disaster-prevention support farmland, we will support programs that provide disaster relief in case of a disaster.

(Note) U-turn farmlands: Lands that were once farmland but were changed to parking lots, apartment housing and the like, and were then returned to farmland by removing gravel, mixing soils, etc. We recommend that returned farmland is specified as disaster-prevention support farmland.



Cooking drills in agricultural greenhouses (Nerima Ward)

#### ② Promote efforts for further development of environmental conservation

- We will consider support for programs that feature environmental conservation of farmland in plans for preservation of urban green zones and further develop those features.

#### ③ Form agricultural landscapes through preservation of farmland and homestead woodlands

- In cooperation with the urban plan-related sections, we will promote utilization of the “agricultural landscape development zone system”<sup>(Note)</sup>, which specifies areas where farmlands and homestead woodlands coexist where agricultural scenery is conserved, and will support programs for landscape preservation in which local residents participate.

(Note) Agricultural landscape development zone system was established by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government to conserve the decreasing amount of farmland and give the agricultural landscapes to future citizens. In cooperation with the ward and municipal government, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government specifies areas where farmland and homestead woodland usage is maintained to a certain degree, and actively utilizes urban planning systems for conservation of farmland and the like, in order to conserve and develop agricultural landscapes while complying with regional community development plans.



### (3) Expand opportunities to experience a variety of farm work

We anticipate an increased need for allotment gardens, experience gardens, schoolchildren's gardens, welfare gardens, and the like as places of farm work experience. Therefore, we will upgrade and develop farmland in order to respond to these diverse purposes.

#### ① Upgrade allotment gardens, etc.

- By providing both hardware and software, we will support ward and municipal governments and farmers who plan to open allotment gardens that include facility arrangements, dispatch experts for program creation, public relation activities, and seminars on user safety.

#### ② Cooperate with school education

- For the smooth operation of schoolchildren's gardens as places of agricultural experience for children, we will develop teaching aids and manuals necessary for farm work experience in cooperation with school officials, farmers, and agrarian organizations, and at the same time consider framework to reduce the burden on farmers including garden management.

#### ③ Cooperate with the welfare sector

- By providing both hardware and software, we will support those farmers planning to open their facilities by including preparation of barrier-free farmland facilities and dispatching experts such as garden landscapers.

### (4) Promote urban greening using flowers and trees raised in Tokyo

Since the Edo Era, the citizenry of Tokyo have developed a culture of enjoying flower gardens and garden plants decorating their homes, which forms the basis of modern greening plants. From the viewpoints of farmland conservation and formation of a good living environment for the citizens of Tokyo, we will endeavor to maintain and improve beautiful scenes of flowers and garden plants while promoting effective use of the Tokyo-produced greening plants.

#### ① Expand the use of Tokyo-produced greening plants

- When procuring greening plants, including street trees, in public works by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, we will promote Tokyo-produced greening plants and endeavor to create rich green areas through production and utilization.

#### ② Develop and popularize new greening techniques

- The Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games in 2020 is a great opportunity to promote the development of techniques for greening various urban spaces and for alleviating summer heat. We will endeavor to stimulate demand for, and expand consumption of Tokyo-produced greening plants by introducing and demonstrating new methods to utilize diverse greening plants including Tokyo-produced flowers, garden plants, cut leaves, and foliage plants.



Demonstration of experiments for a portable greening system

### ③ Promote community greening activities

- In order to expand understanding and use of community-produced flowers and garden plants, we will support community greening activities to decorate areas around railway stations and local shopping streets.

## 3

## Promote sustainable agriculture and local consumption

Under the global demand for food safety, environmental conservation, and labor safety in agriculture, we will support the acquisition of GAP<sup>(Note)</sup> certification. We will also popularize sustainable agricultural production in order to secure safe and reliable agricultural products and promote environment-conscious agriculture.

Since farmers are close to consumers, agriculture in Tokyo has an advantage that farmers can offer fresh, safe and reliable agricultural and livestock products that meet consumers' needs. In addition, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and transportation costs are reduced. We will fully utilize these advantages to promote consumption of local agricultural and livestock products.

(Note) GAP (Good Agricultural Practice) is a series of production process management procedures in which, based on agricultural products and regional and other conditions, farmers ① plan farmwork and determine inspection items, ② execute and record farmwork in accordance with the inspection items, ③ inspect and evaluate the records and make improvements, and ④ utilize them in the next cropping. This allows various objectives to be met, including ensuring safe agricultural products and environmental conservation.

### (1) Provide agricultural products through sustainable agriculture

By promoting sustainable agriculture that considers food safety and the environment, we will further promote safe and reliable agricultural products to the citizenry of Tokyo.

#### ① Popularize and promote GAP and environment-conservation agriculture

- We will actively encourage farmers to introduce GAP while promoting it to consumers and distribution companies.
- In order to enhance safety and reliability of Tokyo-produced agricultural products, we will establish the Tokyo Metropolitan GAP<sup>(Note)</sup> system that will enable sustainable agricultural production by utilizing the features and advantages of the city of Tokyo as well as supporting certification applications including JGAP<sup>(Note)</sup>.
- We will develop and popularize techniques for environment-conservation agriculture including comprehensive pest control independent of chemical pesticides and reducing chemical fertilizers. In addition, we will actively promote the Tokyo Metropolitan Ecological Agricultural Product Certification System<sup>(Note)</sup> to markets and distribution companies for more active transactions.

(Note) JGAP (Japan Good Agricultural Practice) is Japan's unique, international-level GAP certification to be given to farms implementing food safety and environmental conservation.

(Note) Tokyo Metropolitan GAP is Tokyo's own GAP that indicates production control content and control methods related to "food safety," "environmental conservation," and "labor safety" based on the agriculture-related laws and regulations, and conforms to the "Guideline Regarding Common Foundation for Agricultural Production Process Control (GAP)" by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

(Note) Tokyo Metropolitan Ecological Agricultural Product Certification System certifies Tokyo-produced agricultural products made with less chemically synthesized pesticides and fertilizers than specified in industry standards. The agricultural products are certified by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government and classified based on the percentage reduction: 25% or more (Tokyo Eco 25), 50% or more (Tokyo Eco 50), and none used (Tokyo Eco 100).

## ② Investigate the safety of agricultural and livestock products and disclose that information

- We will implement monitoring systems such as residual chemical investigations and radioactive material inspections on the Tokyo-produced agricultural and livestock products, and disclose the information on safety in an easy-to-understand manner through the Tokyo Metropolitan Government website and the like, in order to relieve anxiety among consumers.

## (2) Strengthen measures to prevent the spread of plant and animal diseases

We will upgrade the risk management system against plant diseases pests and animal diseases caused by factors such as global warming and unrestricted international movement of persons and goods, the risk of disease is increasing. We will prepare a stress-free environment where farmers can produce excellent agricultural and livestock products.

### ① Prepare a stress-free environment where farmers can produce agricultural products

- In an effort to respond to intrusion and diffusion of new pests such as kiwifruit canker and plum pox viruses, we will strengthen cooperation with pest control organizations and provide farmers with information in order to prevent intrusion and take appropriate and effective control measures.

### ② Upgrade system for animal epidemic prevention

- Due to an increased risk of serious livestock epidemics, including highly pathogenic avian influenza and foot-and-mouth disease, being introduced to Japan, we will constantly provide farmers with information and raise awareness, while improving support and instructions to retain good feeding sanitation control conditions within farms and promoting preventative measures.
- We will strengthen systems related to animal epidemic prevention by deepening cooperation with the organizations concerned, including the National Government, the ward and municipal governments, and JA.



Epidemic prevention drills based on possible outbreaks

### ③ Strengthen measures for prevention of damage by animals

- In order to mitigate damage caused by wild animals in a community, which is a factor in reducing a farmer's motivation and increasing unutilized farmland, we will organize farmers, and hold seminars on habits of harmful birds and animals. In addition, we will prepare facilities for prevention including wild animal deterrents, intrusion prevention fences and supporting the capture of harmful birds and animals, in order to take comprehensive and effective measures.
- On islands, we will continue to take measures for extermination of non-native wild animals, and consider measures for damage prevention including intrusion prevention fences.

### (3) Promote local consumption of Tokyo agricultural and livestock products

We will further promote the production and consumption of agricultural and livestock products in Tokyo. This will aid both the citizens of Tokyo and the farmers: The former can obtain fresh, safe, and reliable agricultural and livestock products and the latter can efficiently produce products that meet the needs of the citizens.

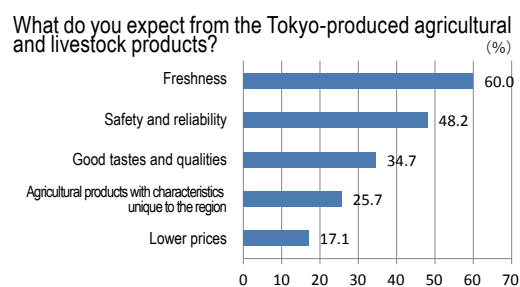
#### ① Promote diverse efforts for the production and consumption in Tokyo

- By using the antenna shop founded in cooperation with agrarian organizations in order to expand the production and consumption of Tokyo-produced agricultural and livestock products to the citizens living in the civic center section, we will display and sell Tokyo-produced agricultural and livestock products, communicate information, through PR and other events.
- By matching the producers of the Edo- Tokyo vegetables with restaurants and other businesses, and strengthening cooperation with agrarian organizations, we will support promotional activities for the citizens of Tokyo.
- We will consider supporting programs to open farmer-run restaurants and other facilities that utilize local agricultural and livestock products.

#### What do you expect from the Tokyo-produced agricultural and livestock products?

In an “Internet Metropolitan Government Monitors Questionnaire” held in FY 2015, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government asked a question: “What do you expect from the Tokyo-produced agricultural and livestock products?” The top-ranked answers included quality-related items: “Freshness” (60%), “Safety and reliability” (48%), and “Good tastes and qualities” (35%).

These answers seem to indicate that the agricultural products from neighboring areas more important than “lower prices.”



#### ② Increase supply for use in school lunches

- By strengthening cooperation between the local farmers and officials responsible for school lunches, we will increase supply of Tokyo-produced agricultural products for use in school lunches. In particular, in order to increase supplies for use in school lunches in areas with little farmland, we will establish a new system for supplying school lunches that involve agrarian organizations, officials responsible for school lunches, distribution companies, and the like.

#### ③ Strengthen communication of information

- By effectively utilizing various methods including communication of information through the web, SNS, and IoT, and holding PR events, we will further increase information available on the Tokyo-produced agricultural and livestock products and the multi-functionality of agriculture in Tokyo.

## 4

## Promote agriculture that takes advantage of the characteristics of the local area

In Tokyo, farms are operated in diverse environments including islands, hilly and mountainous areas, and suburban and urban areas, making it is necessary to promote farm operation by utilizing the individual characteristics and resources of the region.

## (1) Promoting agriculture in Tokyo's Islands

On islands, production of cut leaves, cut flowers and tropical fruits utilizing the warm climate is popular. The severe environment of remote islands, however, have problems such as many youths leaving their islands higher education and employment and shipping being affected by the weather. Therefore, we will endeavor to introduce and train farmers and to stabilize shipping lanes.

- In order to reduce the shortage in farmers, we will train new farmers, such as U-, J-, and I-turns<sup>(Note)</sup>, through recruitment drives and provide them with technical training and farmland, while supporting efforts by local municipalities in securing a basic livelihood, including housing.
- We will support the introduction of cooling containers for stable shipment of agricultural products to outside islands and promote research into techniques to keep cut leaves and cut flowers fresh.
- We will support the establishment of a sixth industry to utilize unique agricultural products, including development of processed products in cooperation with traders and manufacturers on the islands.
- On islands, we will continue to implement measures for exterminating non-native wild animals, and consider measures for damage prevention including intrusion prevention fences. (Described again)



Training in techniques to adjust shipment of cut leaves (Hachijo-machi)

(Note) U-, J- and I-turns are collective terms referring to movement by residents from metropolitan areas to the provinces. U-turn stands for moving back to the person's hometown; J-turn, moving to a provincial city near the person's hometown; and I-turn, moving to a province other than the person's hometown.

## (2) Promoting agriculture in Tokyo's hilly and mountainous areas

In hilly and mountainous areas, mainly the eastern Tama region, some agricultural products including wasabi (Japanese horseradish) and yuzu (citron) are produced as local specialties by utilizing the natural environment. We will promote initiatives like this that utilize regional resources for agriculture and fertile areas.

- We will support gardens with lodging facilities where urban citizens can stay and experience farming and Nature.
- In order to mitigate damage caused by wild animals in a community, which is a factor in reducing a farmer's motivation and increasing unutilized farmland, we will organize farmers, and hold seminars on habits of harmful birds and animals. In addition, we will prepare facilities for prevention including wild animal deterrents, intrusion prevention fences and supporting the capture of harmful birds and animals, in order to take comprehensive and effective measures. (Described again)



### (3) Promoting agriculture in Tokyo's suburban areas

Suburban areas, mainly the southern and western Tama region, are urbanization control areas including agricultural promotion areas considered as leading areas for agricultural production in Tokyo.

- We will support improving cultivation structures etc. and help upgrade agricultural and livestock production facilities, while supplying the products to urban areas without farmland for use in school lunches to develop new sales channels.
- In the agricultural promotion areas, we will expand businesses by consolidating farmland leases and other methods, and upgrade the infrastructure including farm roads and watering facilities.

### (4) Promoting agriculture in Tokyo's urban areas

In the 23-ward area and urban areas in the Tama region, the productive green areas in the urbanized areas are mainly used for farming. We will supply agricultural products to the citizens of Tokyo and implement initiatives to feature the multi-functionality of agriculture and farmland.

- We will support initiatives by municipalities that feature multi-functionality such as disaster prevention, education, recreation, and community forming.
- In order to secure urban farmland, we will support farmland preparation by removing gravel and mixing soils. This will hasten the restoration of farmland from residential land.
- To prepare for future reform of urban farmland systems by the National Government, we will implement programs to respond to the new systems including introducing new techniques to secure profitability from small-scale productive green areas and conservation of farmland through leasing.