

3rd Conference of East Asia Research Association for Agricultural Heritage Systems (ERAHS)
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Comparative Study on Conservation of Agricultural Heritage Systems among China, Japan and Korea

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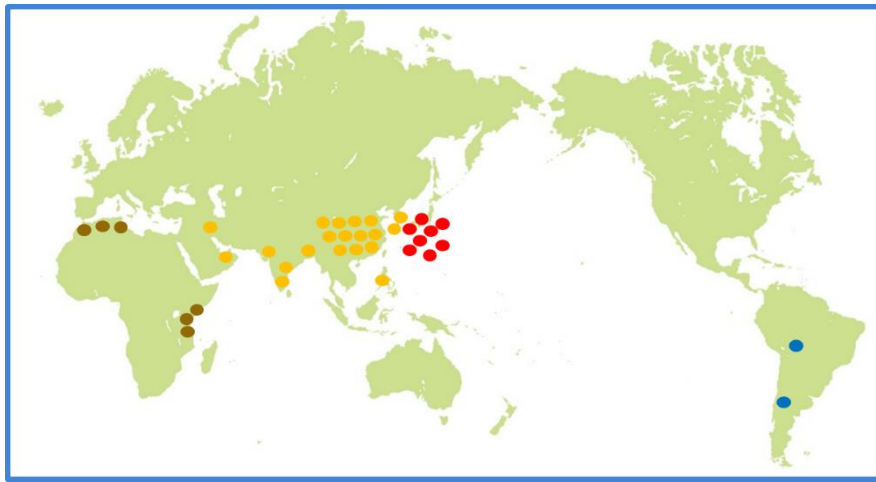
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GIAHS Sites in Asia

- **36** sites in **15** countries are designated as GIAHS
- Asia accounts for **72%**, while Africa 8%, East & North Africa 14%, Latin America 6%
- **China, Japan and Korea** account for **58%**
(China 11, Japan 8, Korea 2)



Comparison of Conservation Policies for Agricultural Heritage Systems among China, Japan and Korea

Background of Developments

China



- **June 2005:** “Inaugural Meeting of the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems Project: Rice-Fish Culture System”
- GIAHS designation for China

2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
1	2	1	2	2	3	11

- **March 2012:** Announced commencement of discovering and exploiting China Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (China-NIAHS)
- **May 2013:** The first batch of 19 China-NIAHS was selected
- **January 2014:** Expert Committee for GIAHS was established
- **March 2014:** Expert Committee for China-NIAHS was established
- **May 2014:** The second batch of 20 China-NIAHS was selected
- **November 2015:** The third batch of 23 China-NIAHS was selected (62 in total)

1st China-NIAHS

第一批中国重要农业文化遗产



河北宣化传统葡萄园



内蒙古敖汉旱作农业系统



辽宁鞍山南果梨栽培系统



辽宁宽甸柱参传统栽培体系



江苏兴化垛田传统农业系统



浙江青田稻鱼共生系统



浙江绍兴会稽山古香榧群



福建福州茉莉花种植与茶文化系统



福建尤溪联合梯田



江西万年稻作文化系统



湖南新化紫鹊界梯田



云南红河哈尼稻作梯田系统



云南普洱古茶园与茶文化系统



云南漾濞核桃-作物复合系统



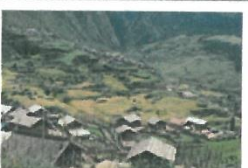
贵州从江侗乡稻鱼鸭复合系统



陕西佳县古枣园



甘肃皋兰什川古梨园



甘肃迭部扎尕那农林牧复合系统



新疆吐鲁番坎儿井农业系统

● GIAHS Sites

2nd China-NIAHS

第二批中国重要农业文化遗产



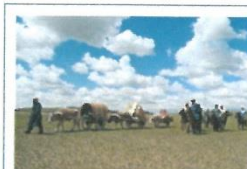
天津滨海崔庄古枣园



河北宽城传统板栗栽培系统



河北涉县旱作梯田系统



内蒙古阿鲁科尔沁草原游牧系统



浙江杭州西湖龙井茶文化系统



浙江湖州桑基鱼塘系统



浙江庆元香菇文化系统



福建安溪铁观音茶文化系统



江西崇义客家梯田系统



山东夏津黄河故道古桑树群



湖北赤壁羊楼洞砖茶文化系统



湖南新晃侗藏红米种植系统



广东潮安凤凰单丛茶文化系统



广西龙胜龙脊梯田系统



四川江油辛夷花传统栽培体系



云南广南八宝稻作生态系统



云南剑川稻麦复种系统



甘肃岷县当归种植系统



宁夏灵武长枣种植系统



新疆哈密市哈密瓜栽培与黄瓜文化系统



北京平谷四座楼核桃生产系统



北京京西稻作文化系统



辽宁桓仁京稻稻作系统



吉林延边苹果梨栽培系统



黑龙江托逊镇稻鱼文化系统



黑龙江宁安响水稻作文化系统



江苏泰兴稻作栽培系统



浙江仙居杨梅栽培系统



浙江云和梯田农业系统



安徽寿县芍药(安丰塘)及湖区农业系统



安徽休宁山泉流水养鱼系统



山东枣庄古枣林



山东乐陵枣林复合系统



河南灵宝川陕古枣林



湖北恩施玉露茶文化系统



广西隆安壮族"那文化"稻作文化系统



四川苍溪雪梨栽培系统



四川美姑普荞栽培系统



贵州花溪古茶树与茶文化系统



云南西双版纳傣族古茶园与茶文化系统



甘肃永登普水玫瑰农业系统



宁夏中卫枸杞种植系统



新疆奇台旱作农业系统

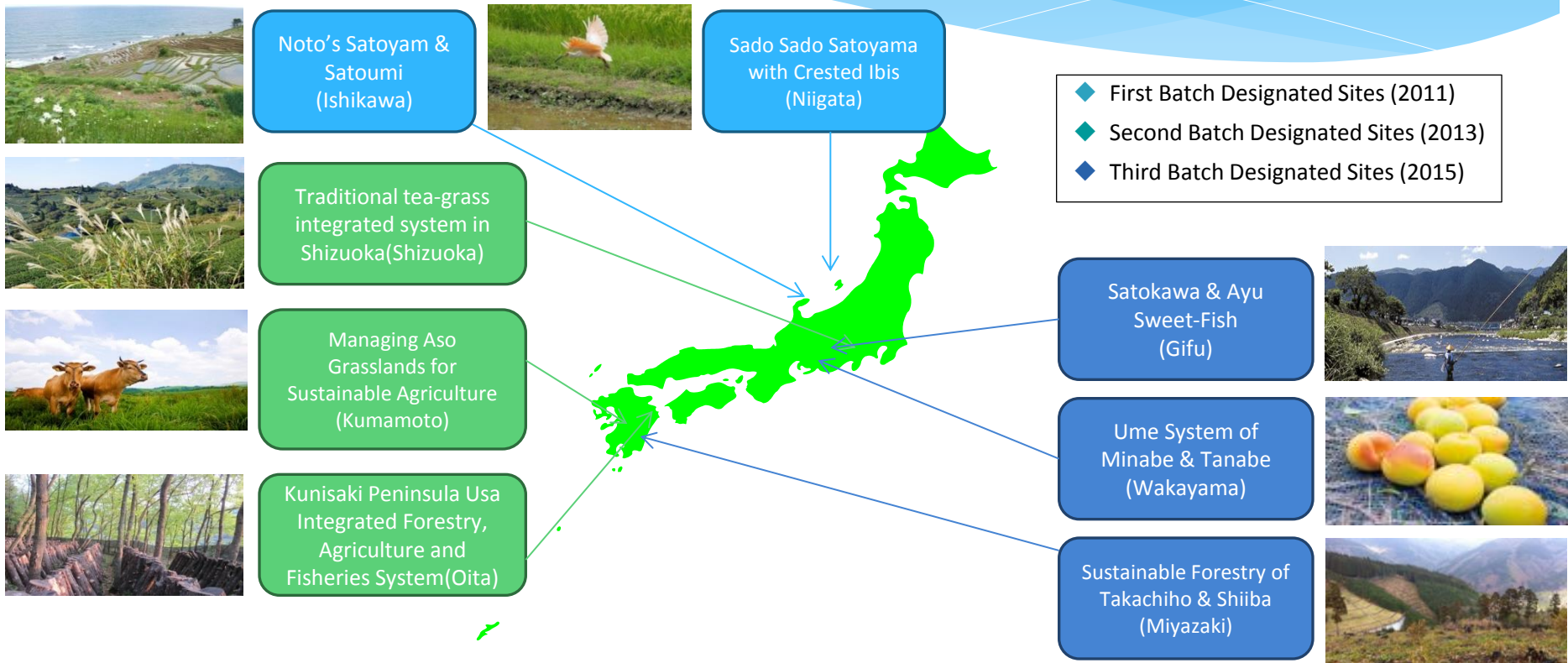
Background of Developments

Japan



- **2009-2010:** the United Nations University (UNU) proposed the application for GIAHS designation of Japan's *Satoyama* to FAO GIAHS Secretariat and the Japan Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries(MAFF)
- **June 2011:** *Satoyama* of Sado (Niigata) and Noto (Ishikawa) were designated as GIAHS for the first designations in Japan
- **May 2013:** Kakegawa (Shizuoka), Aso (Kumamoto) and Kunisaki (Oita) were designated as GIAHS
- **March 2014:** GIAHS Experts Meeting was established in MAFF
- **December 2015:** Nagarakawa (Gifu), Minabe (Wakayama) and Takachiho (Miyazaki) were designated as GIAHS
- **April 2016:** Japan-NIAHS was established by MAFF

GIAHS Designation in Japan



Background of Developments

Korea



- **March 2012:** Korea Nationally Important Agricultural and Fishery Heritage Systems (Korea-NIAHS) was implemented by Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MFAFF)
- **January 2013:** Cheongsando (South Jeolla) and Jeju (Jeju) were identified as Korea-NIAHS by MFAFF (**April 2014:** designated as Korea's first GIAHS)
- **June 2014:** Gurye and Damyang (South Jeolla) were identified as Korea-NIAHS by Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (MAFRA)
- **March 2015:** Geumsan (South Chungcheong) and Hadong (South Gyeongsang) were identified as Korea-NIAHS by MAFRA
- **February 2015:** Additional article in Act on Better Life of Rural Residents and Rural Development in support of NIAHS & NIFHA was established
- **December 2015:** Jeju, Boseong (South Jeolla) and Namhae (South Gyeongsang) were officially designated as Korea's first batch of NIFHS by Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF)

Korea-NIAHS (GIAHS Sites)

〈 청산도 구들장 논 구조 및 전경 〉



Cheongsando
Traditional Gudeuljang Irrigated Rice Terraces

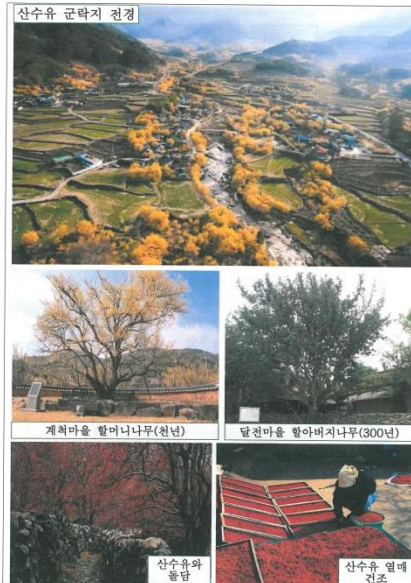
〈 흑룡만리 제주 돌담 밭 구조 및 전경 〉



Jeju
Batdam Agricultural System

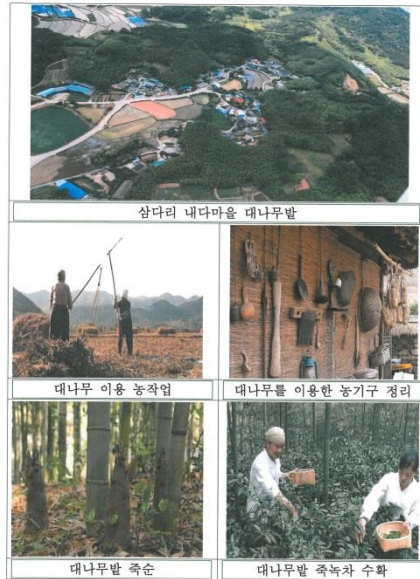
Korea-NIAHS (non-GIAHS Sites)

< 구례군 산수유 >



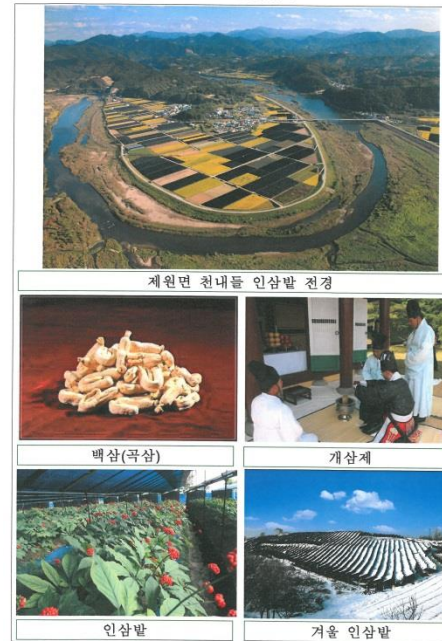
Gurye
Cornelian Cherry
Farming

< 담양군 대나무 밭 >



Damyang
Bamboo Field Landscape

< 금산 인삼농업 >



Geumsan
Ginseng Farming

< 하동 전통 차농업 >



Hadong
Traditional Tea Farming

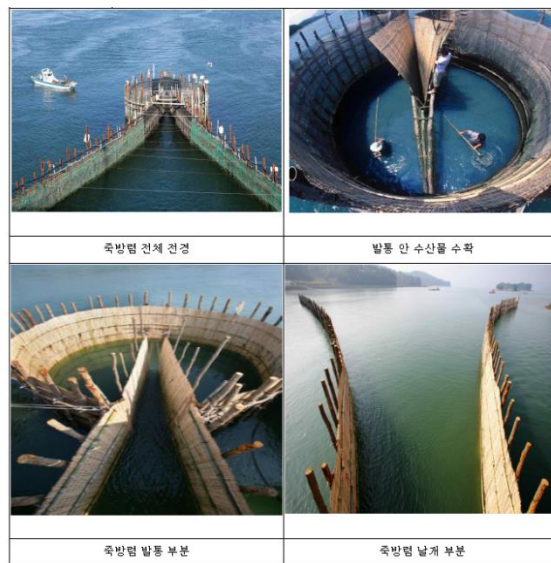
Korean NIFHS (non-GIAHS)



Jeju
Haenyeo Women Divers



Boseong
Mudboat Fishing



Namhae
Jukbangnyeom Fishing

Systems Designation Criteria

China



Category	Criteria	Features
Basic criteria	Historical criterion	Historical origin, History length:
	System criterion	Substances and products, Ecosystem services, Technical knowledge and system maintenance, Landscape and aesthetics, Spirit and culture
	Persistent criterion	Natural adaptation, Human Development
	Endangered criterion	Trends, Stress factors
Secondary criteria	Demonstration criterion	Participation, Accessibility, Reliability
	Supportability criterion	Organization construction, System Construction, Preparation of Planning

Source: "Criteria for China Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems"

Designation Criteria

Japan



- FAO GIAHS Designation Criteria was broken down into several key aspects for more comprehensive assessment

Designation Criteria	Evaluation Perspectives	Evaluation
Characteristic of the proposed GIAHS should include global (or national) importance. Global (or national) importance is a composite criterion, under which the overall value is established of a traditional/historic agricultural system.....	<input type="checkbox"/> Unique in the world and represent Japan.....	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Traditional and characteristic agriculture and farming method.....	
	<input type="checkbox"/> FAO 5 key criteria are closely related each other and well balanced.....	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Appropriate boundary and describe.....	

- In addition, optional criteria which take into consideration perspectives from Japan's agriculture include:
 - (i) environmental aspects concerning "Resilience against changes",
 - (ii) social aspects concerning "participation of multiple stakeholders"
 - (iii) economic aspects of "New business models (or sometimes referred to in Japan as "sixth industries")"

Designation Criteria

Korea



Classification	Criteria	Features
Value of Heritage	Historical Value	Formed more than 100 years ago for the agricultural-fishery activities of farmers or fishermen Extent and worth of sustainability into the future
	Representativeness	Representative of the region and field- International, national and regional level of representation Possess remarkable landscape and has tourism, recreation and merchandizing potential
	Characteristics	Possess unique and striking feature in the fields of land use and water resources management etc. - Communal agro-fishery knowledge system and technology - Food or other products from agro-fishery activity - Use of land and water resources and conservation of biodiversity, etc.
Partnership	Cooperation	Existence of maintenance management plan from municipalities and residents indicating their commitment to cost sharing, etc.
	Participation	Active participation and activity by community (including NGO) for the preservation, maintenance and transmission of the heritage
Effectiveness	Branding	Ability to contribute to the improvement of brand value and regional image
	Revitalization & Biodiversity	Ability to contribute to the local economy through urban and rural exchanges and increase in tourists
		Biodiversity was improved in relation to other areas and producing of unique agricultural products

Source: "Management standards for Agricultural and Fishery Heritage Systems"(MIFAFF)

Application Procedure China



- NIAHS
 - People's Governments of candidate sites→Agricultural management departments at the provincial level→Leisure Agriculture Division of Agricultural Products Processing Bureau, MOA
- GIAHS
 - People's Governments at the county level→Agricultural management departments at the provincial level→International Organization Division of Department of International Cooperation, MOA
 - Selected from existing NIAHS sites
- China's GIAHS and China-NIAHS Experts Committee
 - Chairmen: Ecology
 - Vice-Chairmen : Grassland Science, Biodiversity, Plant Protection, Agricultural Ecology, Agricultural History, Agricultural Heritage, Tea Science
 - Experts: Agricultural History & Culture Field, Agricultural Ecology & Environment Field, Agricultural Economy Field

Application Procedure

Japan



- MAFF directly receives applications from sites which want to apply for GIAHS/Japan-NIAHS
- MAFF GIAHS Experts Committee holds 3 meetings and 1 field assessment to select the candidate sites to recommend for GIAHS application to FAO to be endorsed by MAFF
- Fields of 7 MAFF GIAHS Experts Committee members
 - Agri-tourism, LOHAS (Private Sector), Environmental Economy, UNESCO-MAB, Sustainability Science, Rural Planning, Fisheries Science

Application Procedure

Korea



- Mayor of the city or county submits the explanatory documents, field survey report and application proposal through the provincial governor to Minister of MAFRA or Minister of MOF
- Agricultural Heritage Council for NIAHS and Fishery Heritage Council for NIFHS selects NIAHS and NIFAS respectively after deliberation
- Agricultural Heritage Council comprises core council members of Rural Policy Bureau of MAFRA, National Institute of Agricultural Sciences of Korea Rural Development Administration, Rural Research Institute of Korea Rural Community Corporation, and not exceeding 20 commissioned council members who come from various specialized fields such as traditional culture, landscape, ecological environment, rural development and tourism

Implementation Structure

China



- GIAHS
 - CAS-IGSNRR took the lead in the development of GIAHS in China
 - At the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), GIAHS is under the supervision of the International Organization Division of Department of International Cooperation
 - Officers of Department of International Cooperation and CAS-IGSNRR represent China at international conference for GIAHS
- China-NIAHS
 - Leisure Agriculture Division of Agricultural Products Processing Bureau, MOA is responsible for China-NIAHS
- Characteristic of China's agricultural heritage management system
 - The clear separation of administrative responsibility for the promotion of global and domestic agricultural heritage systems

Implementation Structure

Japan



- GIAHS/Japan-NIAHS is under the supervision of Biodiversity Conservation Office of Rural Environment Division of Rural Development Bureau of MAFF.
 - GIAHS is positioned as part of its rural revitalization policy that effectively utilizes biodiversity.
- Biodiversity Conservation Office also works closely with International Cooperation Division of International Affairs Department as the FAO liaison
 - GIAHS is a FAO initiative.
- International meetings related to GIAHS are customarily attended by both officers from Rural Development Bureau and International Affairs Department.

Implementation Structure

Korea



- Rural Development Division of Rural Policy Bureau of MAFRA is in charge of the agricultural heritages
- Fishing Community and Port Development Division of Fisheries Infrastructure and Aquaculture Policy Bureau of MOF is responsible for fishery heritages.
- It is unclear about the positioning of the roles of their respective international relations departments
- GIAHS related international meetings are represented by rural development division officers but not officers in charge of FAO matters

Information Accessibility

China



- Bimonthly “Newsletter of Agri-Cultural Heritage Systems” which contains plenty of information (in Chinese) is published by CAS-IGSNRR
- Websites <http://www.moa.gov.cn/> (in Chinese, searched on 3 June 2016)
 - GIAHS: 250 articles were searched for “全球中国重要农业文化遗产” (GIAHS)
 - China-NIAHS: 275 articles were searched for “中国重要农业文化遗产” (China-NIAHS)

Information Accessibility

Japan



- Website (in Japanese, searched on 3 June 2016)
 - MAFF: http://www.maff.go.jp/j/nousin/kantai/giahs_1.html
 - GIAHS Sites
 - 【Sado】 <http://www.city.sado.niigata.jp/topics/gihas/index/index.shtml>
 - 【Noto】 <http://www.pref.ishikawa.jp/satoyama/noto-giahs/index.html> (English, Korean, Chinese and Italian)
 - 【Kakegawa】 <http://www.city.kakegawa.shizuoka.jp/kakegawatya/chagusaba/chagusaba.html> (by google translation)
 - 【Aso】 <http://www.giahs-aso.jp/> (English, Chinese and Korean)
 - 【Kunisaki】 <http://www.kunisaki-usa-giahs.com/> (English)
 - 【Nagara】 http://www.pref.gifu.lg.jp/kensei/ken-gaiyo/soshiki-annai/nosei/satokawa-shinko/giahs/giahs_index.html
 - 【Minabe】 <http://www.pref.wakayama.lg.jp/prefg/070100/>
 - 【Takachiho】 http://www.pref.miyazaki.lg.jp/contents/org/chiiki/shityoson/nishiusuki_shityo/sekaino_uogyoisan/index.html

Information Accessibility

Korea



- Websites (in Korean, searched on 3 June 2016)
 - MAFRA: <http://www.mafra.go.kr/main.jsp>
 - 40 articles were searched for “농업 유산”(Agricultural heritage)
 - MOF: <http://www.mof.go.kr/index.do>
 - 9 articles were searched for “어업유산”(Fisheries heritage)

Monitoring China



- In August 2015, MOA issued and implemented the “Procedures on the administration of Important Agricultural Heritage Systems”, which demonstrated that activities related to GIAHS/NIAHS in China be conducted according to the law from then on, including dynamic monitoring and annual report as well as supervision and inspection
- Annual Report
 - Ecological conservation, Economic development, Social maintenance, Cultural Inheritance, Capacity Building, Publicity, demonstration and diffusion
- Regular Investigation
- The result has not been publicized on the website yet

Monitoring Japan



- Monitoring and Evaluation of GIAHS designated sites
 - 18-19 Aug 2015: 1st GIAHS Experts Committee (in Oita Prefecture) for Kunisaki GIAHS
 - Submission of Self Evaluation Sheet (20-40 pages including Outline of activities in 2013-2014, Action Plan, Major index for conservation and utilization, Comprehensive self evaluation of activities after designation, Direction and plan for modifying current Action Plan, Table (Action Plan item, Achievement, Self evaluation))
 - Presentation on the progress of GIAHS Action Plan by GIAHS Promotion Association of Kunisaki Peninsula Usa Area (applicant) and field survey by the Committee members
 - Evaluation and advice by the Committee
 - Comprehensive advice for further conservation and utilization of GIAHS site
 - Result of monitoring according to GIAHS criteria
 - The result of the Committee meeting is published on the MAFF website <http://www.maff.go.jp/j/nousin/kantai/giahs007.html>
 - 4 Feb 2016: 2nd GIAHS Experts Meeting (at MAFF, Tokyo) for Sado and Noto

Monitoring Korea



- Monitoring systems and the active involvement of residents are essential for the sustainable management of Korea-NIAHS
- Research project about the monitoring system for Korea-NIAHS is ongoing by Rural Research Institute, KRC funded by MAFRA and Monitoring and evaluation system should be adopted in near future for the sound and sustainable conservation of Korea-NIAHS

Others

- Budget support to the GIAHS/NIAHS designated sites
- National network among GIAHS/NIAHS designated sites
- International cooperation such as GIAHS twining
- Research cooperation

Future Cooperation



- It is important to propose improvement of GIAHS designation criteria, monitoring system, etc. under the collaboration among China, Japan and Korea for further development of GIAHS
- For this purpose, the cooperation through East Asia Research Association for Agricultural Heritage Systems (ERAHS) will be very useful
- It is also useful to exchange information on conservation policy of agricultural heritage systems such as NIAHS in each country for further development

Thank you!



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