



Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) In Japan

Kentaro MORITA

July. 2016

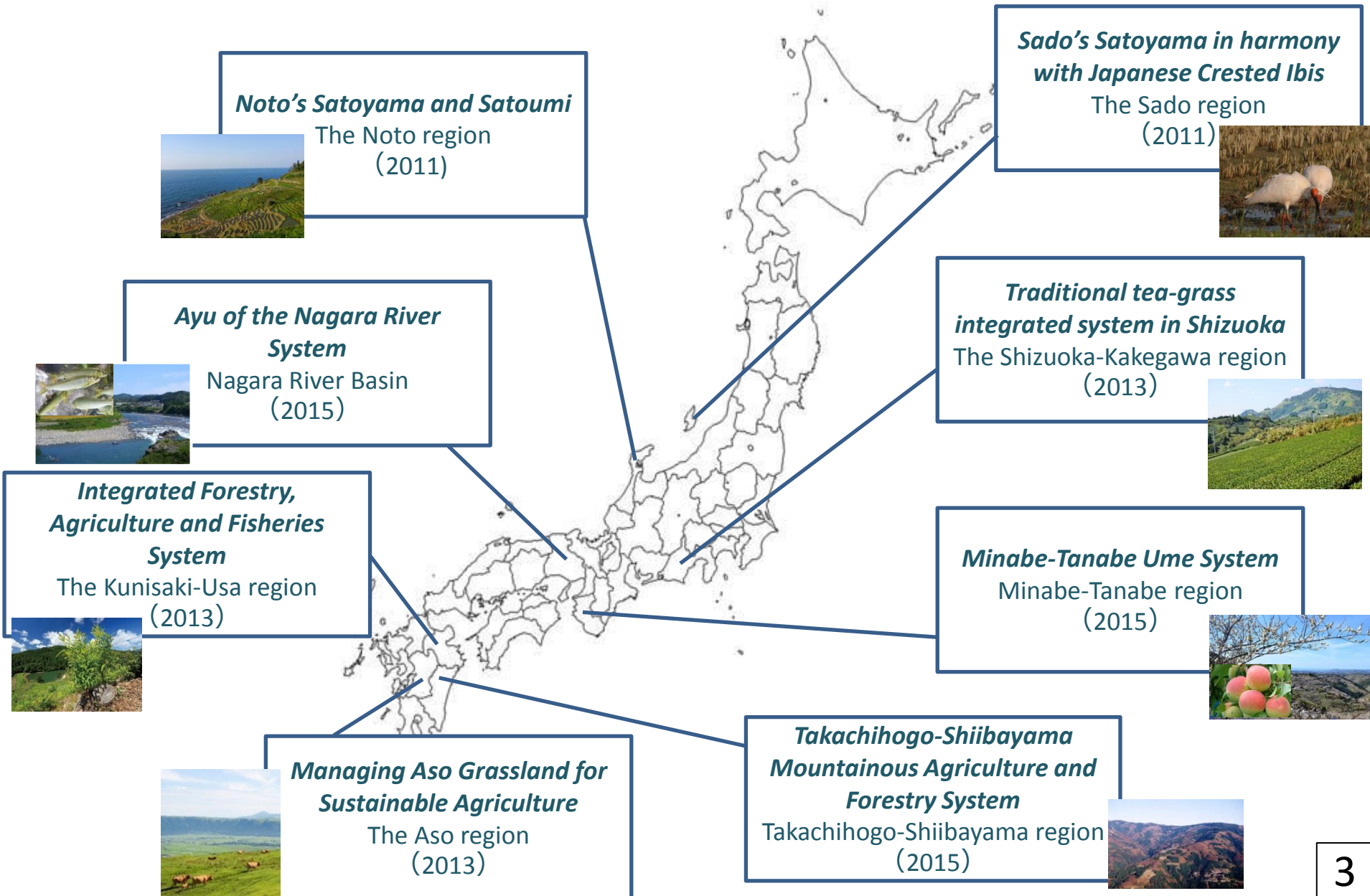
MAFF

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Topics

1. The policy on GIAHS in Japan
2. Creation of NIAHS in Japan
3. GIAHS monitoring in Japan

GIAHS in Japan



Objectives of Policy on GIAHS in Japan

The Basic Plan on Food, Agriculture and Rural Areas (Mar 2015)

- Promoting designations of GIAHS site in Japan to conserve and promote sustainable use of biodiversity through agricultural production.

The Action program for Tourism vision (May 2016)

- Enforcing public relations about GIAHS designated sites to enhance value and recognition of traditional agricultural system in the rural area.

The Law on re-creation of town, people and business (Nov 2014)

<Objective of the law>

Systematic implementation of various measures for breaking the depopulation in Japan and correction of overpopulation in Tokyo area.

<Basic idea>

- Development of highly individual and attractive regional society
- Creation of opportunity of attractive employment which utilizes the characteristic of the region

Bio-diversity in Japanese GIAHS sites



Endemic species of agricultural product



Rare species in the secondary nature

Policy for attracting foreign tourists in Japan

Tourism vision (Mar 2016)

<Goal of the vision>

- The number of the tourist from foreign country
20million people(2015) → 40million people(2020)
- The number of the guest in the countryside hotel.
25million people(2015) → 70million people(2020)

<Action program 2016>

- Utilization of GIAHS for attracting tourists



Scenery
(Minabe-Tanabe)



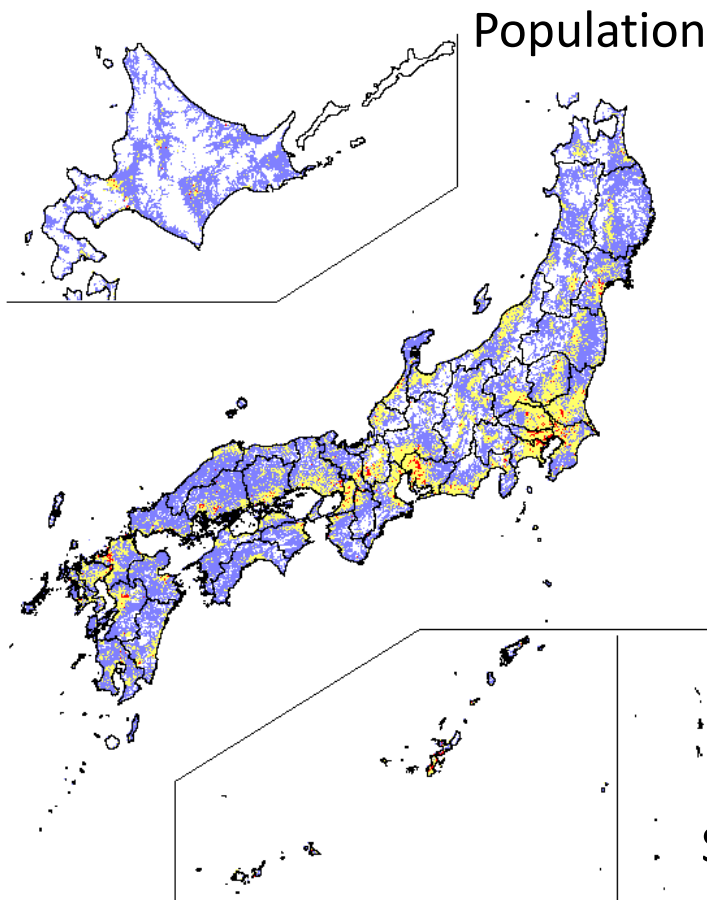
Culture
(Noto)



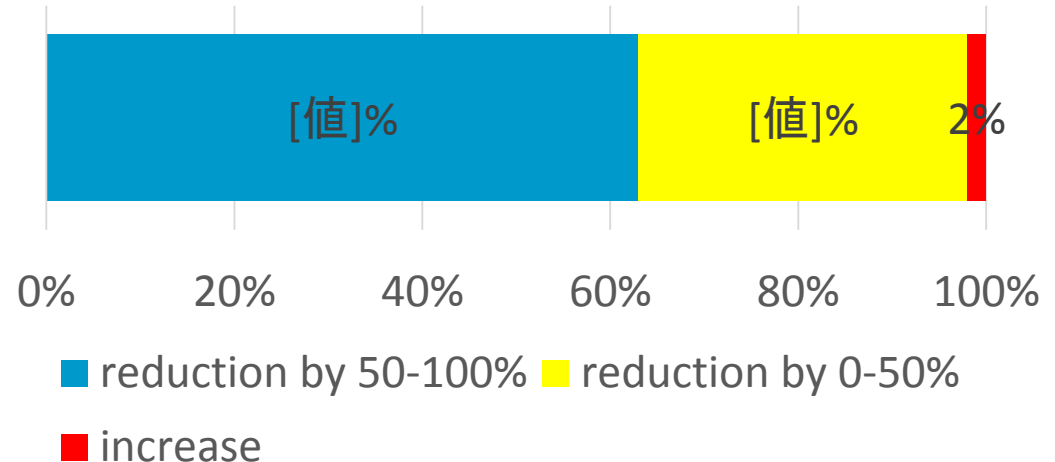
Food
(Nagara River)

Reduction and uneven distribution of population in Japan

- The population will decrease over 50% by 2050 in 63% of the residential area in Japan compared with 2010.
- 20% of the area will become no residential area.
- Population of urban area, only 2% of residential area, will increase.



Proportion of points by population change rate

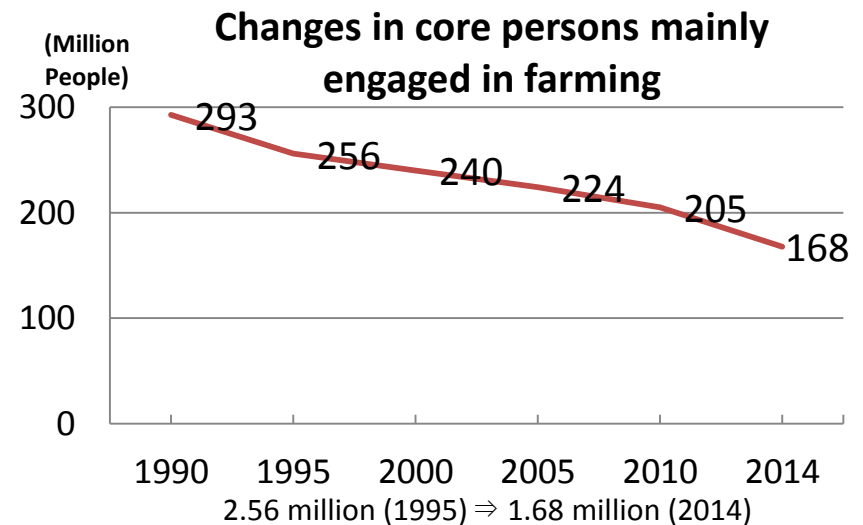
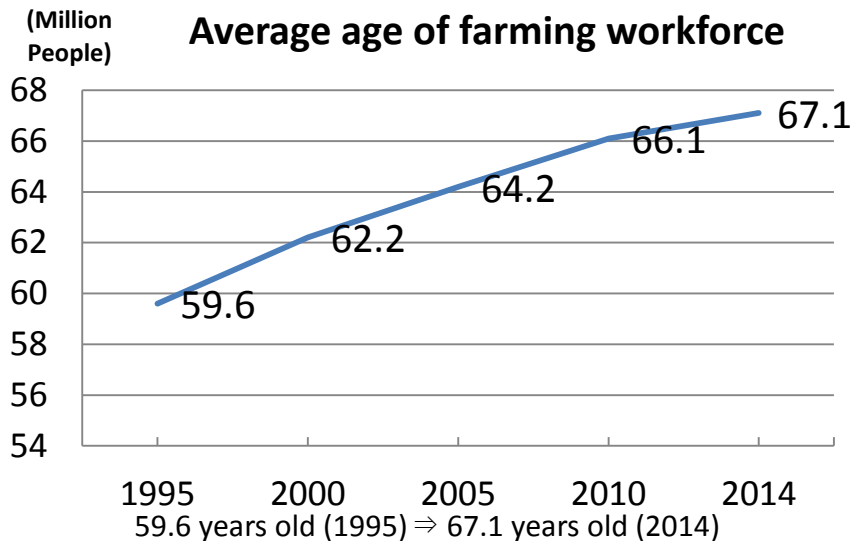


Source: "Land Grand Design 2050" by MLIT

Situation of farming workforce in Japan

Serious situation of agriculture in Japan

- Declining workforce due to depopulation and aging in rural regions
- Increasing abandoned fields and paddies



Source: "Agricultural Census" and "Agricultural Structure and Dynamism Survey" by MAFF

Political target

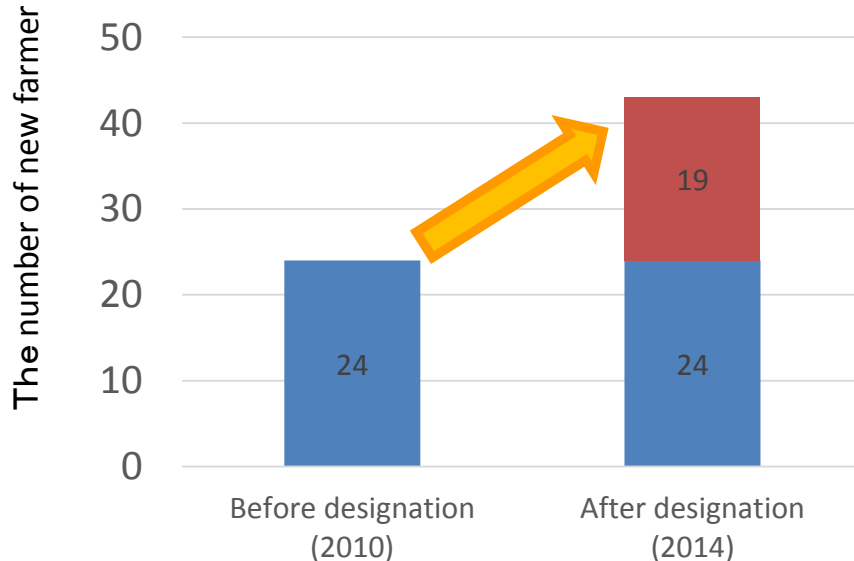
- Increasing of new young farmers from inside and outside of rural area.

Effect of the designation for GIAHS

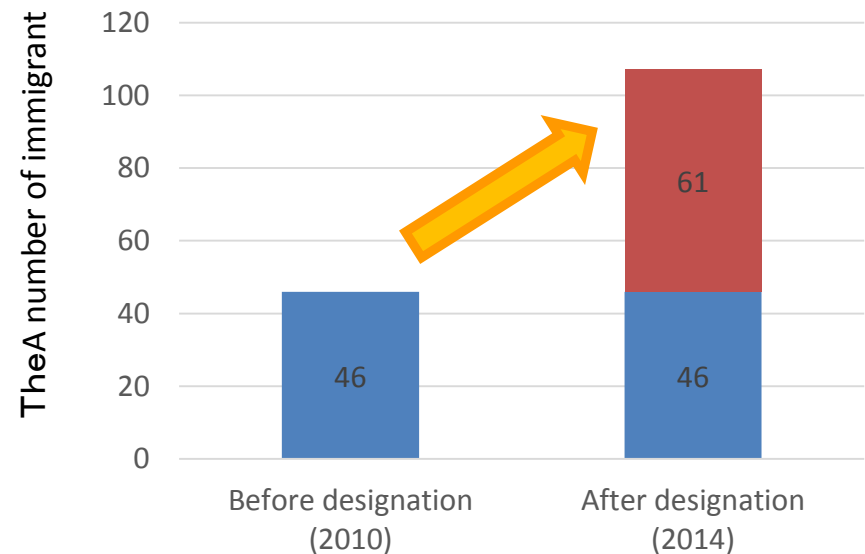
Case: Noto region (Ishikawa-Pref.)

- The number of new farmer increased by 71% after designation.
- The number of immigrant from other prefecture increased 133% after designation.

Variation of a number of new farmer



Variation of a number of immigrant from other prefecture



Other effect of the designation for GIAHS

Branding of Agricultural Products



Fund and CSR

- Many local banks make funds for conservation and revitalization of GIAHS site.
- Some companies donate some part of benefit to GIAHS conservation.



Creation of NIAHS in Japan

Creation of NIAHS in Japan

Situation of GIAHS in Japan

Designated sites

In Japan, 8 GIAHS sites use designation for regional development, such as product branding, tourism and cooperation with companies.



Product Branding



Tourism



Cooperation with Companies

Other sites

Increasing the number of the sites which intend to apply for GIAHS.

Problem of GIAHS

Uneven distribution of GIAHS

GIAHS sites are concentrated in JAPAN and China.

Designation body in FAO

The GIAHS steering committee was abolished last year. But next designation body has not been established.

Creation of NIAHS in Japan

<Objectives of NIAHS>

- Enhance value and recognition of traditional agricultural systems.
- Liven up the activities of GIAHS candidate sites.

Outline of NIAHS in Japan

	NIAHS in Japan
Criteria	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Global Importance<ol style="list-style-type: none">(1) Food and livelihood security, (2) Biodiversity, (3) Knowledge system and adapted technologies, (4) Culture, (5) Landscapes2. Historic relevance3. Contemporary relevance4. Original criteria<ol style="list-style-type: none">(1) Resilience against disaster and ecosystem change(2) Participation of various entities(3) Industrialization
Designator	Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Evaluator	National Steering committee

National steering committee

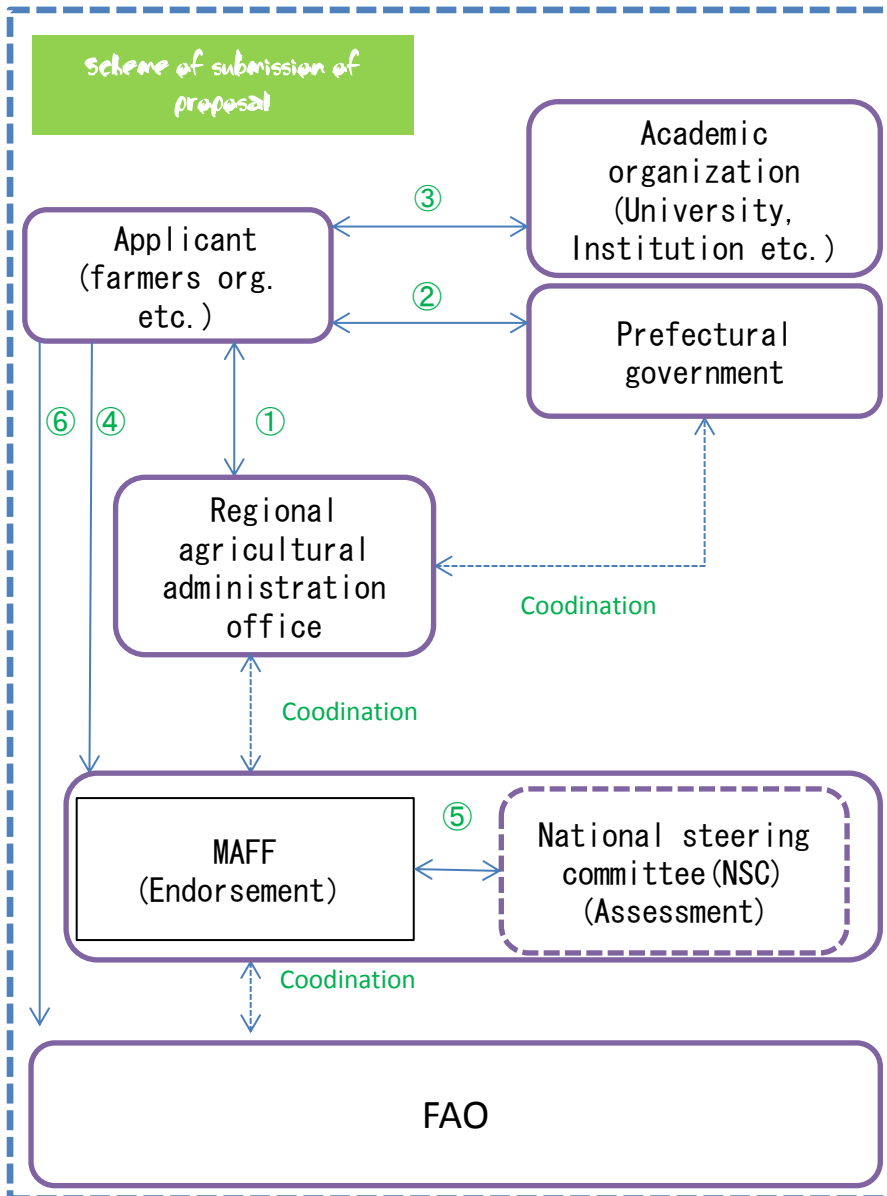
Member of the committee

<chair> Kazuhiko Takeuchi	Prof. of Tokyo Univ. (Ecology, Landscape etc) Vice-President of United Nations Univ.
Shinji Aoki	Prof. of Toyo Univ. (Rural Sociology, Culture)
Junko Owada	Lohas Business Alliance (Consultant for Rural Sociology)
Koichi Kuriyama	Prof. of Kyoto Univ. (Forest Economy)
Akiko Sakai	Prof. of Yokohama National Univ. (Environmental Ecology)
Junichi Hirota	Prof. of Iwate Univ. (Agriculture, Rural Planning)
Nobuyuki Yagi	Prof. of Tokyo Univ. (Fishery Economy)

Activities of the committee

- Assessment of GIAHS proposal sites for endorsement of the Ministry of Agriculture.
- Monitoring of designated GIAHS sites

GIAHS domestic endorsement procedure



- ① Applicant exchanges information with Regional office of MAFF
- ② Applicant requests recommendation about the proposal to prefectural government.
- ③ Applicant requests scientific comments about the proposal to Academic organization
- ④ Applicant submits the proposal to MAFF
- ⑤ NSC assesses proposal
 - Presentation by applicant
 - Checking compatibility with the criteria for GIAHS selection
 - Site visit
- ⑥ Endorsed applicant submits proposal to FAO



Monitoring of designated GIAHS sites in Japan

Outline of Monitoring

1st monitoring (trial)

Site: Kunisaki-Usa region (designated in 2013)

Date: 18-19 August 2015 (after 2 years from the designation)

Assessor: National Steering Committee (NSC) and Secretariat (MAFF)

Method:

- (1) Self-assessment of GIAHS conservation based on the action plan by the site
- (2) Review of the self-assessment by NSC
- (3) Site visit by NSC and MAFF
- (4) Meeting including representative of the site, NSC, MAFF etc.

2nd monitoring

Site: Sado region, Noto region (designated in 2011)

Date: 2 Feb 2016 (after 4 years from the designation)

Assessor: NSC and MAFF

Method:

- (1) Self-assessment of GIAHS conservation based on the action plan by the site
- (2) Review of the self-assessment by NSC
- (3) Site visit by only MAFF
- (4) Meeting including representative of the site, NSC, MAFF etc.

Template of the self-assessment by the site

Document of the self-assessment

1. Name of the site
2. Summary of the activities of the site based on the action plan
3. Principal indicators of conservation and utilization of the GIAHS
4. Conclusive evaluation
5. Annex1: Action plan Annex2: Detailed report

Principal indicators for self-assessment

Criteria of GIAHS	Indicator(outcome)
Food and livelihood security	Amount of agricultural production, Number of tourists
Biodiversity	Condition of rare species
Knowledge system and adapted technologies	Number of farmers and new farmers, Average age of farmers, Rate of young farmers, Cultivated area
Cultures	The number of people or groups which succeed to traditional rituals or artistic skill
Landscapes	Abandoned farming area, photo

Annex2 Detailed Report by the site

Action plan	Output	Self-assessment
2. Promotion of training leaders and build system of stable production		
(1) Gain and training of new farmers and activities for improvement of agricultural technologies		
a) Seminar for new farmer and farming company	a) The number of the seminar 2013: 4 times 2014: 6 times	Oita prefecture held seminars for new farmer and offered vocational training. <Indicator(outcome)> The number of the new farmer 2013: 55 2014: 67

Report of the monitoring by NSC

- NSC make the monitoring report based on self-assessment document, site visit report and the meeting with the site.
- The monitoring report is sent to the site and up-loaded on the MAFF's website.

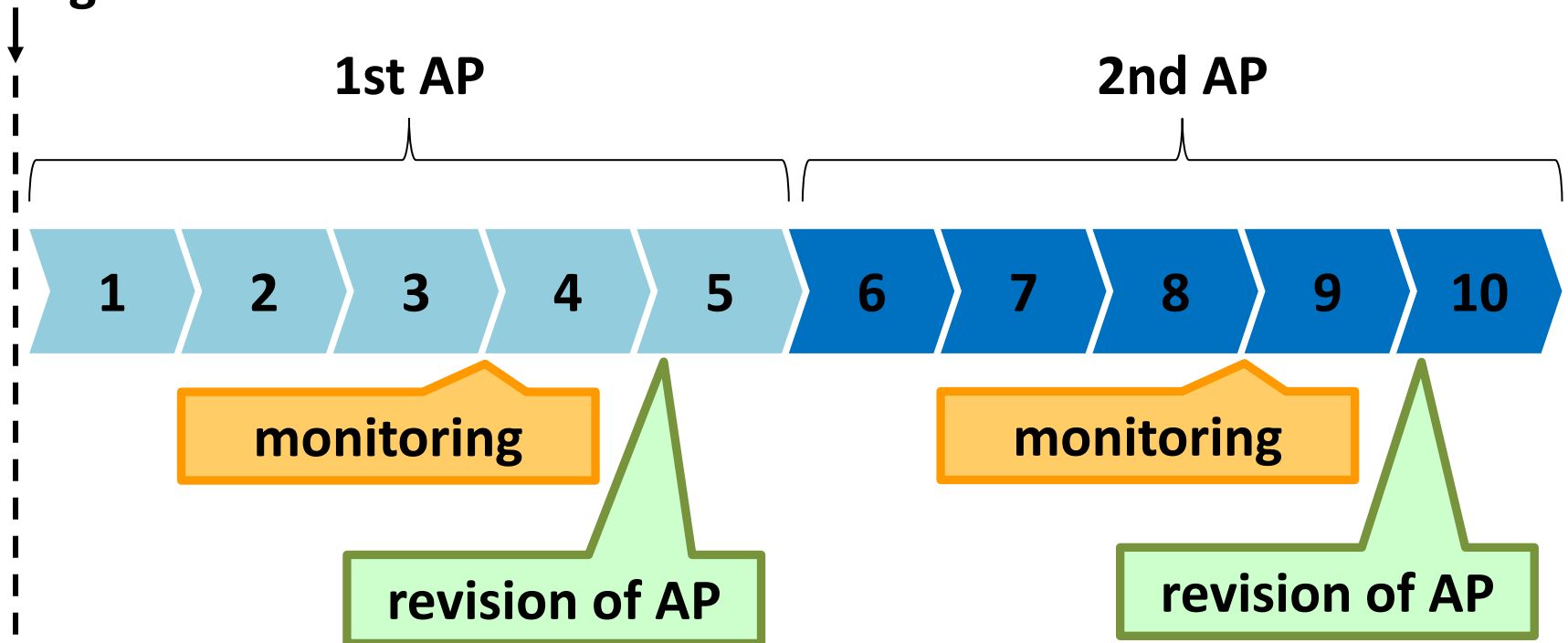
Chapters of the monitoring report

1. Results of the assessment based on the Criteria for GIAHS selection
 - (1) Food and livelihood security
 - (2) Biodiversity
 - (3) Knowledge system and adapted technologies
 - (4) Culture
 - (5) Landscapes
2. Comprehensive advice
 - ex) - Investigate objective data to enhance value of the site
 - Promote twinning and international cooperation
 - Take a necessary measure for various threats of the region

Monitoring cycle

- A term of action plan is 5 years in Japan.
- The monitoring is implemented 3rd or 4th years in the action plan's term.
- Each regions revise their action plans based on the result of the monitoring.

designation





Thank you very much
for your attention!