



GLOBALLY IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL HERITAGE SYSTEMS (GIAHS)

Working Group on Sustainable Agriculture
and Rural Development
Carpathian Convention
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FAO



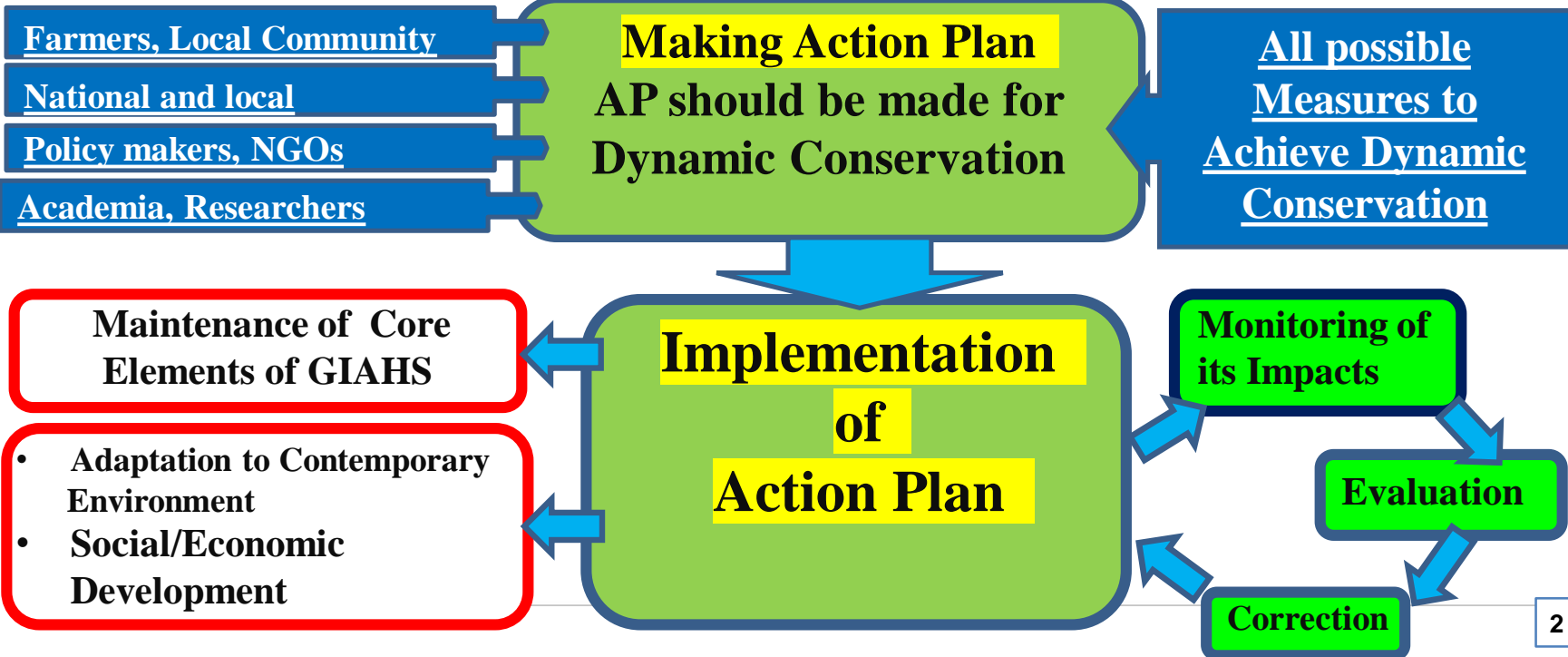
I. GIAHS Concept and Operation



GIAHS Programme

1. GIAHS have been formed in **harsh geographic/environmental conditions and transferred by farmers for many generations;**
2. FAO GIAHS programme is to **identify and designate the remarkable agricultural systems of global importance.**
3. Purpose of the GIAHS programme:
 - 1) **Dynamic Conservation** of the sites, namely:
 - (i) Conservation, (ii) Adaptation to contemporary conditions and
 - (iii) Sustainable development of the site:
 - 2) Showcases for successful experiences for sustainable agriculture

Dynamic Conservation





Possible Measures for Dynamic Conservation

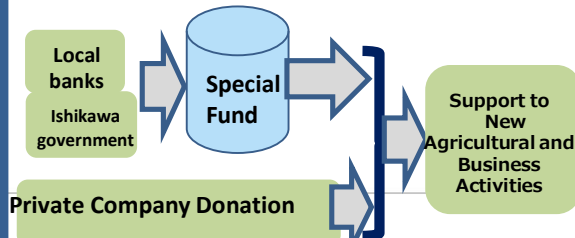
- 1. Awareness Enhancement/Information Dissemination of GIAHS**
- 2. Strengthening the Systems and Capacity Building for Action Plan Implementation**
- 3. Improved Management of Agricultural Resources**
- 4. Conservation and Sustainable use of Agrobiodiversity**
- 5. Improvement of agricultural production methods**
- 6. Sales Promotion of the Agricultural Products**
- 7. Promotion of tourism/cultural activities/local cuisine**
- 8. Establishment of Finance Supply Mechanisms**

Actual Measure taken for Dynamic Conservation -The Cases in Ishikawa (GIAHS sites in Noto)-

Establishment of the Executive Organization --“Noto Regional GIAHS Executive Committee”

Collaboration with Private Sector Establishment of Satoyama Fund

Ishikawa Provincial Government and local banks established a special fund for GIAHS promotion. With the operational profit from the fund and voluntary donation from private companies are jointly used to support business activities.



Branding agricultural products

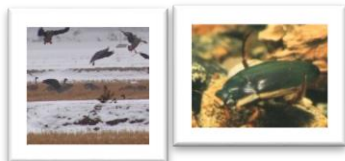
- Specific local brand was established to certify that the agricultural products are produced in the site in a way to contribute to sustainable development.



Sales Promotion in large cities



Activities for Biodiversity Promotion



Workshop, Seminars and Conference



Human Resource Development

In collaboration with local universities, education on agriculture and ecology, Sasayama are carried out to nurture those who will support the local agriculture in the GIAHS site.



Promotion of Exchanges with Urban residents and local agro-tourism

Promotion of Agro-Tourisms/ Participatory agricultural tour/Educational tour



Local Cuisine Promotion



Rice Field Ownershi

Five Criteria for GIAHS Designation

1. Food and livelihood security

The proposed agricultural system contributes to food and/or livelihood security of local communities.

2. Agro-biodiversity

Agricultural biodiversity, as defined by FAO as the variety of animals, plants and micro-organisms that are used directly or indirectly for food and agriculture, including crops, livestock, forestry and fisheries.

3. Local and Traditional Knowledge systems

Maintain local and invaluable traditional knowledge, ingenious adaptive technology and management systems of natural resources, including biota, land, water which have supported agricultural

4. Cultures, value systems and social organisations

Cultural identity and sense of place/Social organizations, value systems and cultural practices associated with resource management and food production

5. Landscapes and Seascapes Features

GIAHS sites represent landscapes or seascapes that have been developed over time through the interaction between humans and the environment, and appear to have stabilized or to evolve very slowly

GIAHS Proposal Documents → PLS See the Proposal Template

1. Explanation on the Significance of the Proposed GIAHS Site

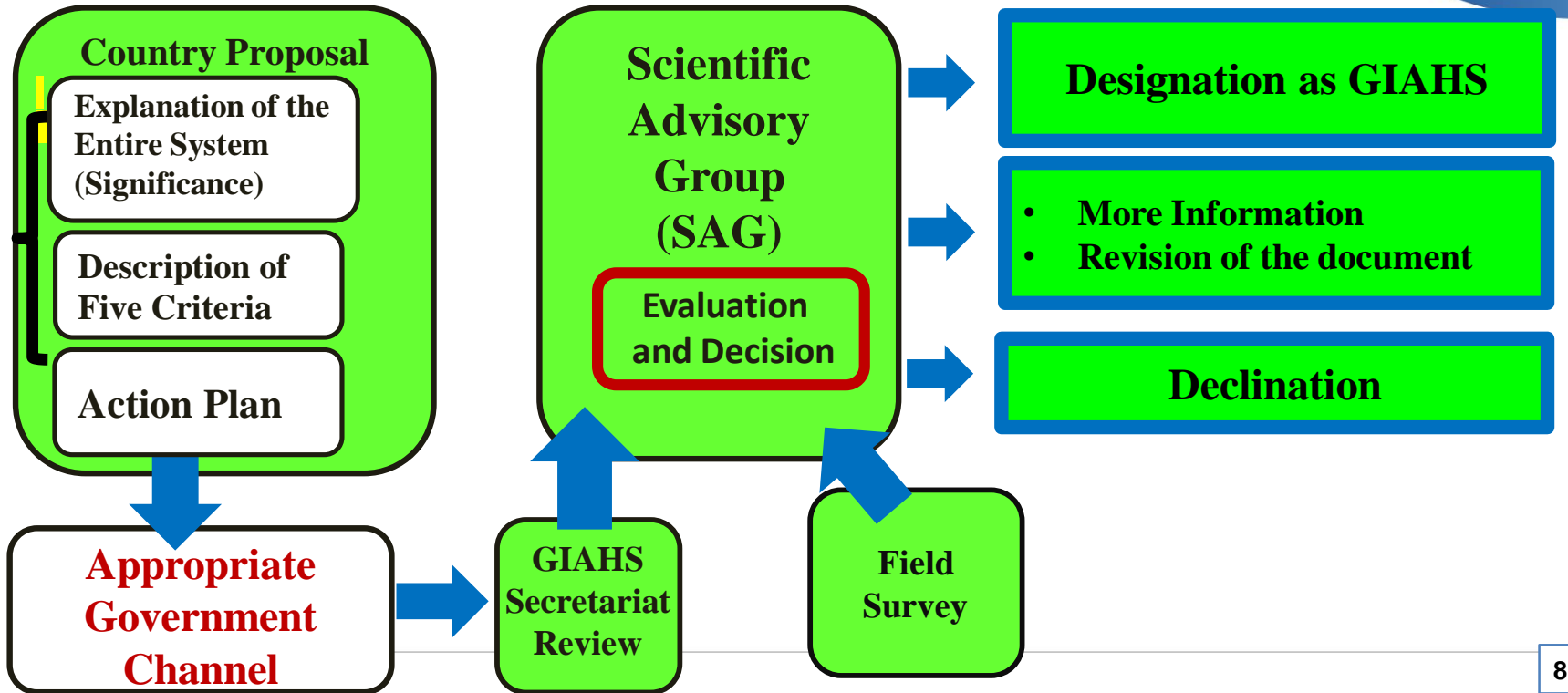
- Explain the global importance;
- The Historical Background and Contemporary Relevance of the site.
- Summarize the Features and Characteristics of the system

2. Explanation on the Characteristics of the Proposed Site

Explanation on the
5 Criteria

3. Action Plan for the Proposed GIAHS Site

GIAHS Designation Process



The Impacts of GIAHS Designation

The followings are general expected impacts whose degrees may change depending on the sites.

- Mind set changes of the farmers and other stakeholders;
- Enhanced public attention to the site and enhanced awareness of general public to sustainable agriculture traditional practices, agrobiodiversity;
- Many measures and actions (public and private) can be taken for good management of the GIAHS site;
- Promotion of product sales and agro-tourism;
- Conservation of endemic varieties and species;

II. GIAHS Sites in the World





52 sites
in
21 countries

Countries	Name of sites/systems	Year
Algeria	1. Ghout System (Oases of the Maghreb)	2011
Bangladesh	2. Floating Garden Agricultural Practices	2015
Chile	3. Chiloé Agriculture	2011
	4. Rice Fish Culture	2005
	5. Wannian Traditional Rice Culture	2010
	6. Hani Rice Terraces	2010
	7. Dong's Rice Fish Duck System	2011
	8. Pu'er Traditional Tea Agrosystem	2012
	9. Aohan Dryland Farming System	2012
	10. Kuajishan Ancient Chinese Torreya	2013
China	11. Urban Agricultural Heritage – Xuanhua Grape Garden	2013
	12. Jiaxian Traditional Chinese Date Gardens	2014
	13. Xinghua Duotian Agrosystem	2014
	14. Fuzhou Jasmine and Tea Culture System	2014
	15. Diebu Zhagana Agriculture-Forestry-Animal Husbandry Composite System	2017
	16. Zhejiang Huzhou Mulberry-dyke & Fish-pond System	2017
	17. Traditional Mulberry System in Xiajin's Ancient Yellow River Course	2018
	18. Rice Terraces in Southern Mountainous and Hilly Areas, China	2018
Egypt	19. Dates production System in Siwa Oasis	2016
	20. Saffron Heritage of Kashmir	2011
India	21. Koraput Traditional Agriculture	2012
	22. Kuttanad Below Sea Level Farming System	2013
Iran	23. Qanat Irrigated Agricultural Heritage Systems, Kashan	2014
Italy	24. Olive groves of the slopes between Assisi and Spoleto	2018
	25. Noto's Satoyama and Satoumi	2011
	26. Sado's Satoyama in Harmony with Japanese Crested Ibis	2011
	27. Managing Aso Grasslands for Sustainable Agriculture	2013
	28. Traditional Tea-grass Integrated System in Shizuoka	2013
	29. Kunisaki Peninsula Usa Integrated Forestry, Agriculture and Fisheries System	2013
Japan	30. Ayu of the Nagara River System	2015
	31. Minabe-Tanabe Ume System	2015
	32. Takachihogo-Shiibayama Mountainous Agriculture and Forestry System	2015
	33. Osaki Kodo's traditional water management system for sustainable paddy agriculture	2017
	34. Nishi-Awa Steep Slope Land Agriculture System	2018
	35. Traditional WASABI Cultivation in Shizuoka	2018
Kenya	36. Oldonyonokie/Olkeri Maasai Pastoralist Heritage	2011
Mexico	37. Chinampas Agricultural System in Mexico City	2017
Morocco	38. Oases System in Atlas Mountains (Oases of the Maghreb)	2011
Peru	39. Andean Agriculture	2011
Philippines	40. Ifugao Rice Terraces	2011
Portugal	41. Barroso Agro-Sylvo-Pastral System	2018
	42. Traditional Gudeuljang Irrigated Rice Terraces in Cheongsando	2014
	43. Jeju Batdam Agricultural System	2014
Republic of Korea	44. Traditional Hadong Tea Agrosystem in Hwagae-myeon	2017
	45. Geumsan Traditional Ginseng Agricultural System	2018
	46. Malaga Raisin Production System in Axarquia	2017
Spain	47. Salt production system of Añana	2017
Sri Lanka	48. The Cascaded Tank-Village System in the Dry Zone of Sri Lanka	2017
	49. Engaresero Maasai Pastoralist Heritage Area	2011
Tanzania	50. Shimbue Juu Kihamba Agroforestry Heritage Site	2011
Tunisia	51. Gafsa Oases (Oases of the Maghreb)	2011
UAE	52. Al Ain and Liwa Historical Date Palm Oases	2015

Case 1: Floating Garden in Bangladesh

- Use ~~invasive plants and other organic material~~ to produce the floating bed-garden
- Multi-crop production and use of the degraded floating bed as fertilizer
- Require low energy input



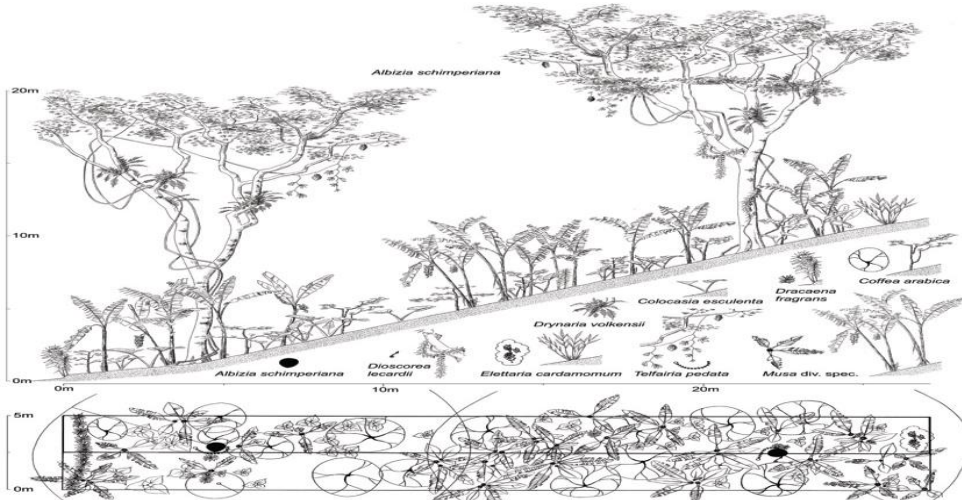
Result of adaptation by the farmers to the floods and arable land pressure



Case 2: Agroforestry on the slope of Mt. Kilimanjaro

- Mix cropping system featured with several layers of vegetation
 - Endemic timbers, banana, coffee/fruit trees as well as staple crops

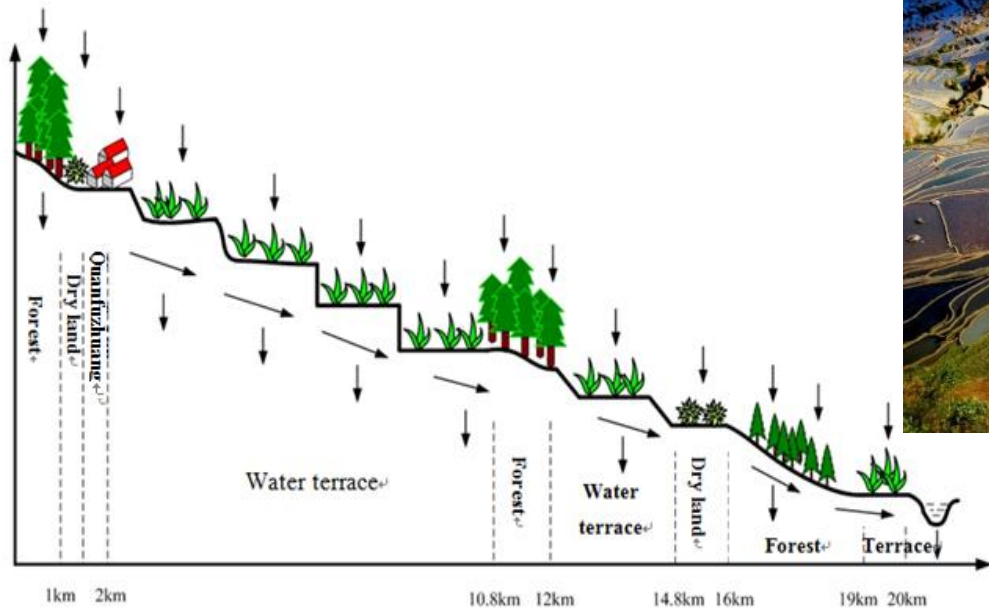
Provide sun shades and micro-climate for favourable conditions to all crop production and soil management



Case 3: Hani Rice Terrace (China)

- Magnificent landscape
- Land management with integration of forests, habitations and rice paddy fields = highly adapted water management in dry season threatened area
- Maintenance of locally adapted rice varieties

Adaptation to harsh dry season and mountainous areas into highly productive and sustainable production system

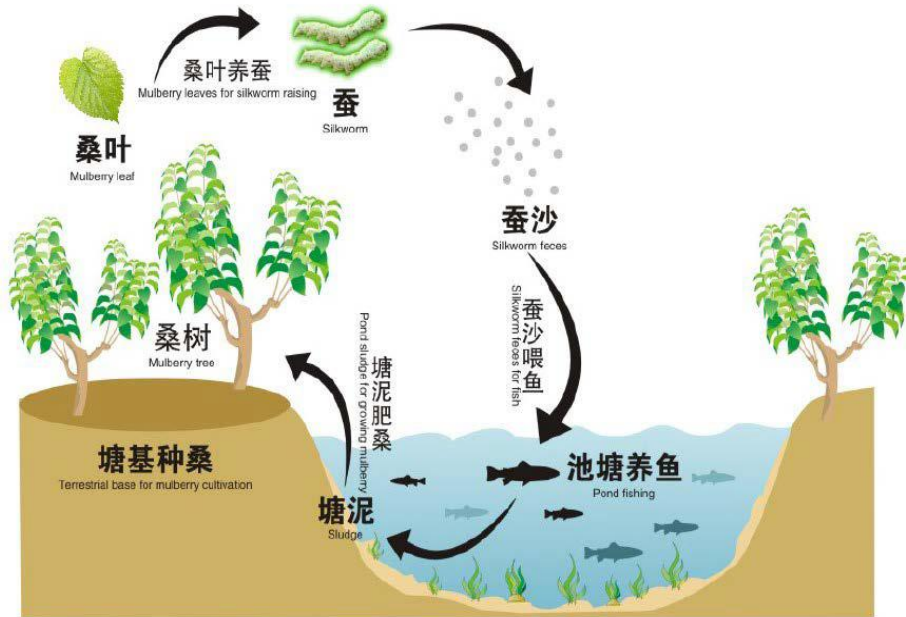


The summit of East Guanyin Mountain

Honghe River valley

Case 4: Agro-Ecological production System

Zhejiang Huzhou Mulberry-dyke & Fish-pond system

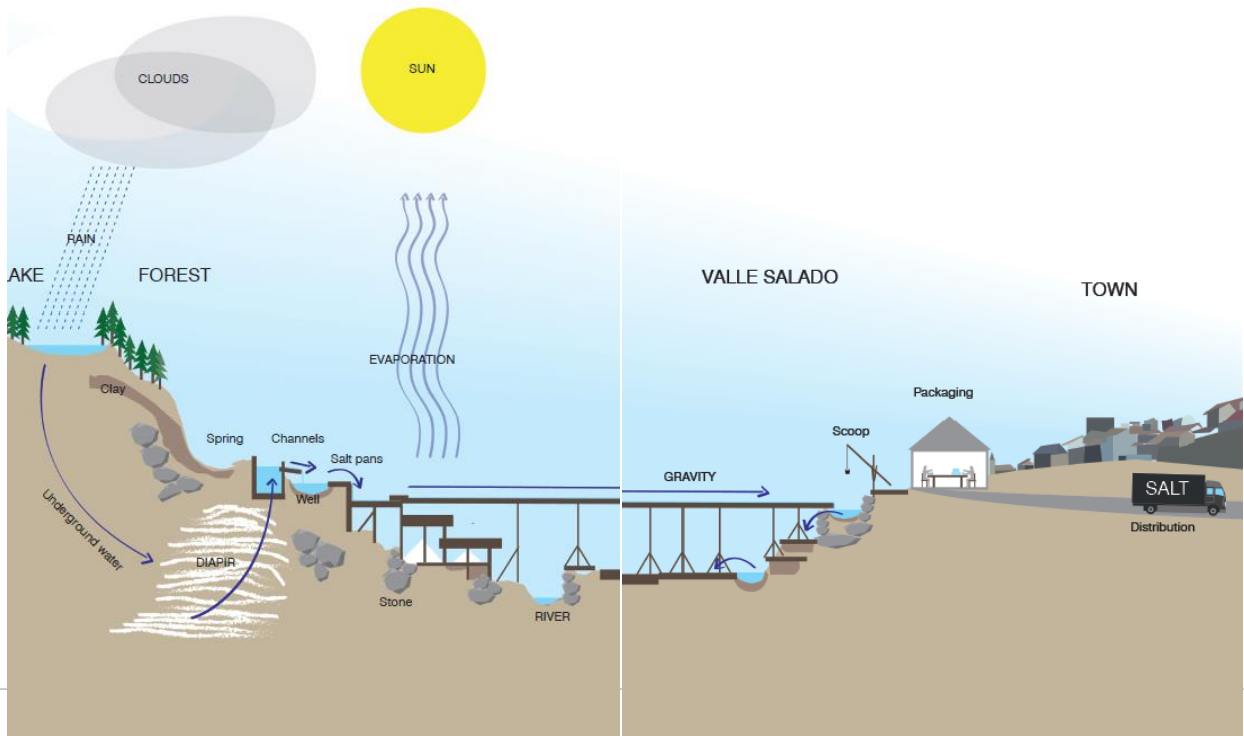


Case 5: Salt Production System of Añana, Basque Country, Spain

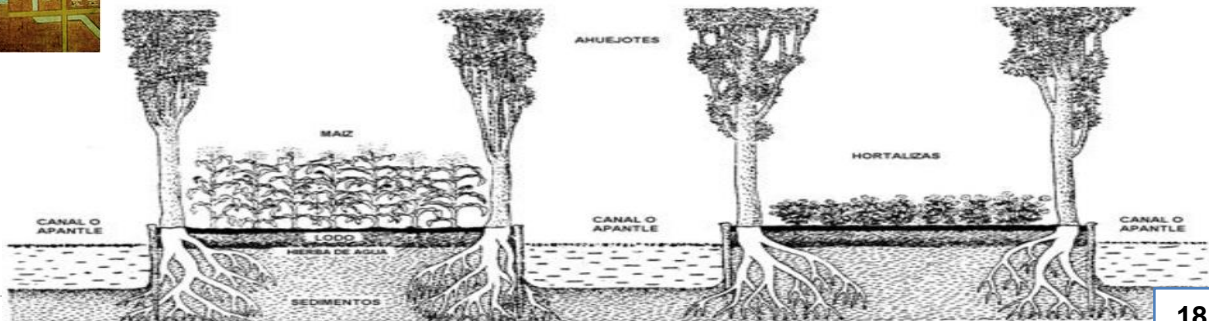
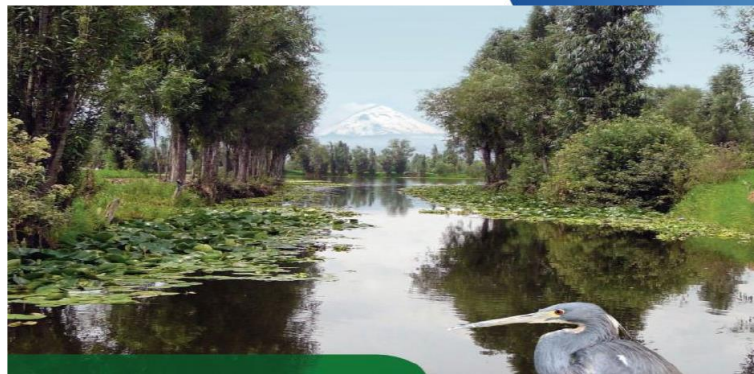




The salt production cycle



Case 6: Chinampas in Mexico



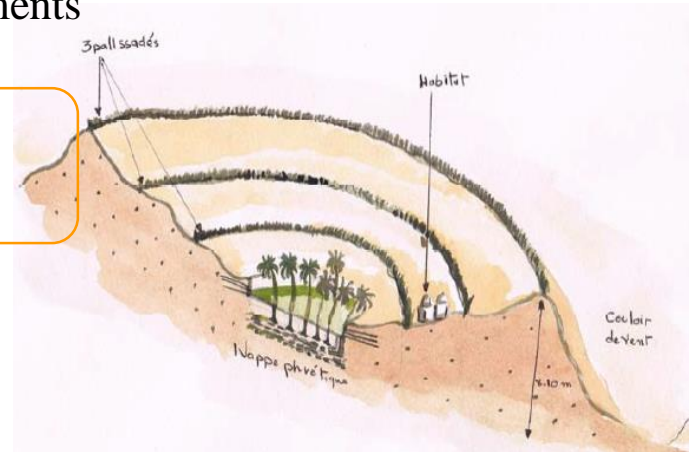
Case 7: Gout Oases systems in Algeria

- No irrigation system in the desert
- No need to use machineries: Use of wind to create cavities
- Multi-cropped system complying all organic requirements
- Adapted way of life to the Saharian desert

- **High adaption to arid areas with water and sand management**
- **Combatting desertification**



(Cliché F. Lakhdari et al, 2000)



Thank you!

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