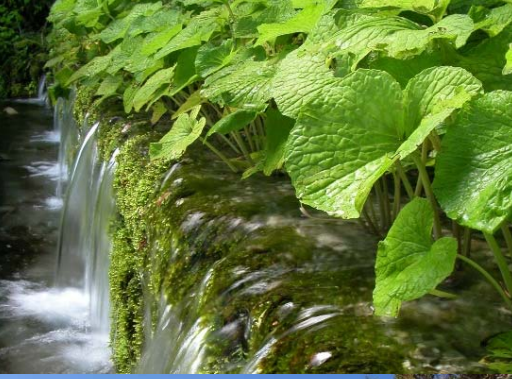
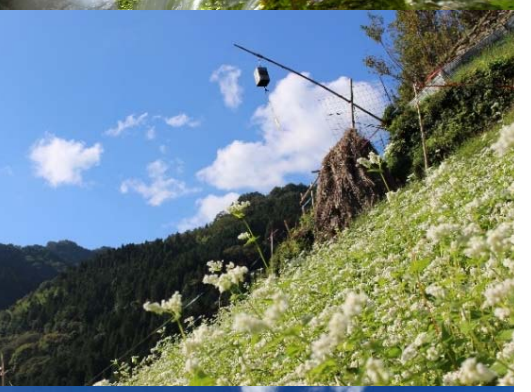





世界農業遺産

Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems





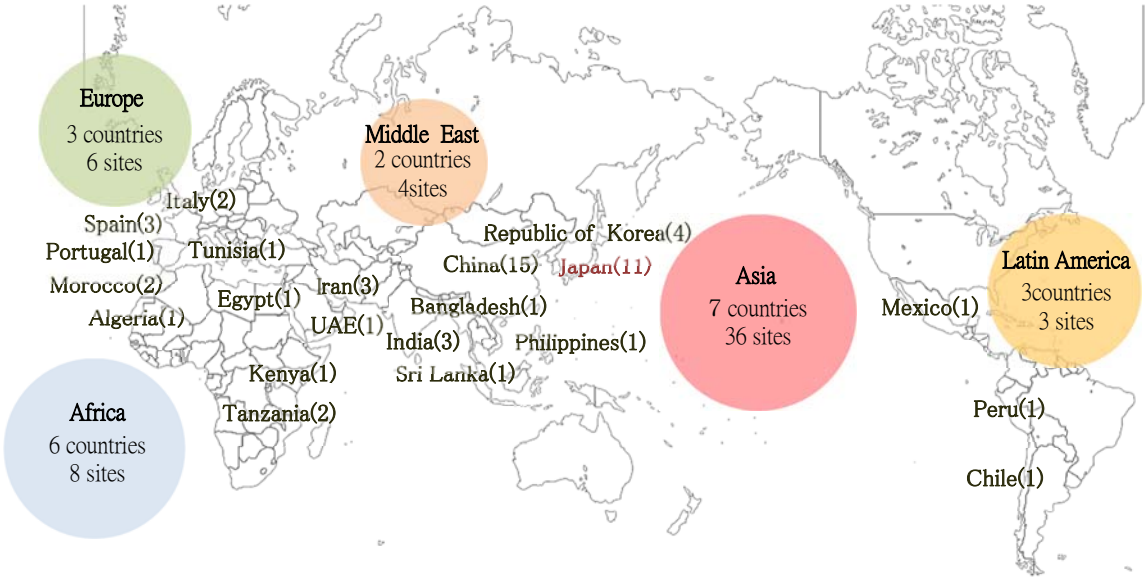


English version


What is GlAHS?

Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) is defined by Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) as "Remarkable land use systems and landscapes which are rich in globally significant biological diversity evolving from the co-adaptation of a community with its environment and its needs and aspirations for sustainable development".

57 regions in 21 countries have been designated on a global scale, and 11 regions have been designated in Japan thus far (as of December 2018)

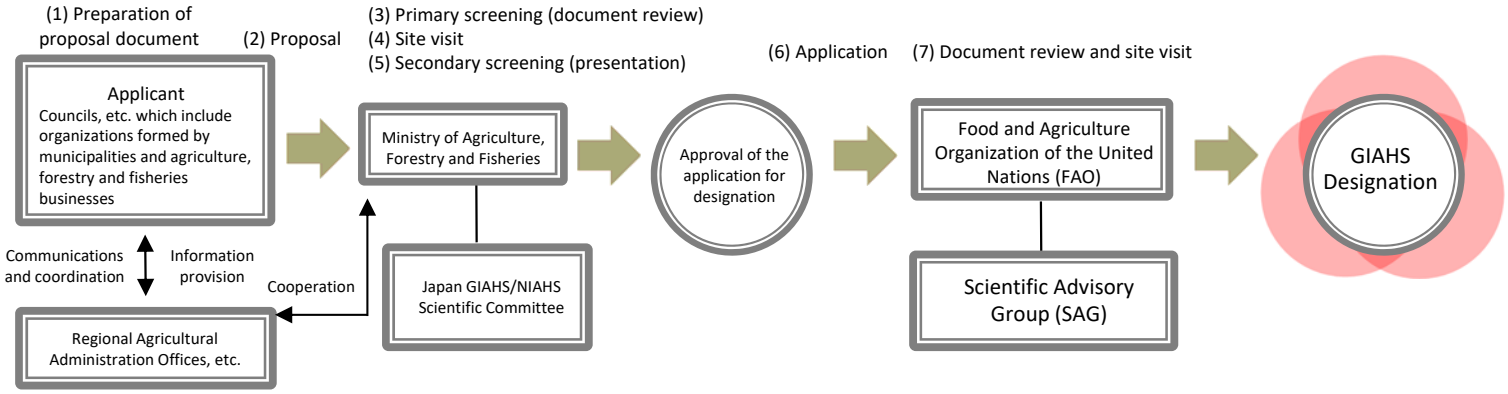


Criteria of GIAHS designation

The proposed GIAHS site will be assessed based on the following five criteria and an Action Plan.

1. Food and livelihood security	2. Agro-biodiversity	3. Local and Traditional Knowledge System	4. Cultures, Value systems and Social Organisations	5. Landscapes and Seascapes Features

Procedure of GIAHS designation in Japan

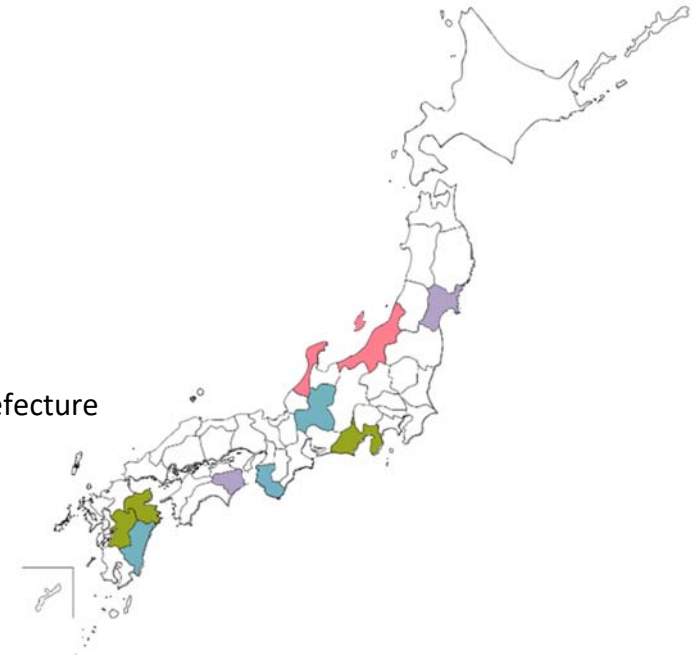


Countries		Name of sites/systems	Year
Japan	1	Noto's Satoyama and Satoumi	2011
	2	Sado's Satoyama in Harmony with Japanese Crested Ibis	2011
	3	Managing Aso Grasslands for Sustainable Agriculture	2013
	4	Traditional Tea-grass Integrated System in Shizuoka	2013
	5	Kunisaki Peninsula Usa Integrated Forestry, Agriculture and Fisheries System	2013
	6	Ayu of the Nagara River System	2015
	7	Minabe-Tanabe Ume System	2015
	8	Takachihogo-Shiibayama Mountainous Agriculture and Forestry System	2015
	9	Osaki Kodo's Traditional Water Management System for Sustainable Paddy Agriculture	2017
	10	Nishi-Awa Steep Slope Land Agriculture System	2018
	11	Traditional WASABI Cultivation in Shizuoka	2018
Algeria	12	Ghout System (Oases of the Maghreb)	2011
Bangladesh	13	Floating Garden Agricultural Practices	2015
Chile	14	Chiloé Agriculture	2011
China	15	Rice Fish Culture	2005
	16	Wannian Traditional Rice Culture	2010
	17	Hani Rice Terraces	2010
	18	Dong's Rice Fish Duck System	2011
	19	Pu'er Traditional Tea Agrosystem	2012
	20	Aohan Dryland Farming System	2012
	21	Kuajishan Ancient Chinese Torreya	2013
	22	Urban Agricultural Heritage - Xuanhua Grape Garden	2013
	23	Jiaxian Traditional Chinese Date Gardens	2014
	24	Xinghua Duotian Agrosystem	2014
	25	Fuzhou Jasmine and Tea Culture System	2014
	26	Diebu Zhagana Agriculture-Forestry-Animal Husbandry Composite System	2017
	27	Zhejiang Huzhou Mulberry-dyke & Fish-pond System	2017
	28	Traditional Mulberry System in Xiajin's Ancient Yellow River Course	2018
	29	Rice Terraces System in Southern Mountainous and Hilly Areas, China	2018

Countries		Name of sites/systems	Year
Egypt	30	Dates Production System in Siwa Oasis	2016
India	31	Saffron Heritage of Kashmir	2011
	32	Koraput Traditional Agriculture	2012
	33	Kuttanad Below Sea Level Farming System	2013
Iran	34	Qanat Irrigated Agricultural Heritage Systems, Kashan	2014
	35	Grape Production System in Jowzan Valley	2018
	36	Qanat-based Saffron Farming System in Gonabad	2018
Kenya	37	Oldonyonokie/Olkeri Maasai Pastoralist Heritage	2011
Mexico	38	Chinampa Agricultural System in Mexico City	2017
Morocco	39	Oases System in Atlas Mountains (Oases of the Maghreb)	2011
	40	Argan-based agro-sylvo-pastoral system within the area of Ait Souab-Ait and Mansour	2018
Peru	41	Andean Agriculture	2011
Philippines	42	Ifugao Rice Terraces	2011
Portugal	43	Barroso Agro-Sylvo-Pastral System	2018
Republic of Korea	44	Traditional Gudeuljang Irrigated Rice Terraces in Cheongsando	2014
	45	Jeju Batdam Agricultural System	2014
	46	Traditional Hadong Tea Agrosystem in Hwagae-myeon	2017
	47	Geumsan Traditional Ginseng Agricultural System	2018
Italy	48	Olive groves of the slopes between Assisi and Spoleto	2018
	49	Soave Traditional Vineyards	2018
Spain	50	Malaga Raisin Production System in La Axarquia	2017
	51	Salt production system of Añana	2017
	52	The Agricultural System Ancient Olive Trees Territorio Sénia	2018
Sri Lanka	53	The Cascaded Tank-Village System in the Dry Zone of Sri Lanka	2017
Tanzania	54	Engaresero Maasai Pastoralist Heritage Area	2011
	55	Shimbue Juu Kihamba Agroforestry Heritage Site	2011
Tunisia	56	Gafsa Oases (Oases of the Maghreb)	2011
UAE	57	Al Ain and Liwa Historical Date Palm Oases	2015

GIAHS designated sites in Japan

In Japan, there are 11 sites designated as GIAHS (as of December 2018). The value of Japan's agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and their variety and regional characteristics, have been recognized internationally.



Designated in June 2011
Sado City in Niigata Prefecture
Noto Peninsula in Ishikawa Prefecture
Designated in May 2013
Kakegawa and surrounding region in Shizuoka Prefecture
Aso region in Kumamoto Prefecture
Kunisaki Peninsula Usa area in Oita Prefecture
Designated in December 2015
The upper and middle basin of the Nagara River in Gifu Prefecture
Minabe-Tanabe region in Wakayama Prefecture
Takachihogo-Shiibayama in Miyazaki Prefecture
Designated in November 2017 and March 2018
Osaki region in Miyagi prefecture
Shizuoka Wasabi Cultivating region in Shizuoka Prefecture
Nishi-Awa Area in Tokushima Prefecture

The return of the Japanese Crested Ibis to Sado's Satoyama

Designated in 2011

Sado City
in Niigata Prefecture

Sado's Satoyama in Harmony with Japanese Crested Ibis

On Sado Island, efforts have been made to take in the whole island in the "Agricultural practices that nurture lives" in paddy fields which provide a habitat for loaches, the principal food for wild Japanese crested ibis, in order to create an environment that can harbor a variety of species, particularly ibis.
Creating so called "e", deep ditches, in paddy fields, during dry periods in which the water is drained, provides the species shelters, ensuring an environment that species can live in and raise their young throughout the year.
Sustainable agricultural practices have been expanded in harmony with the species which provides food and supports wildlife.

"Kurumadaue" designated as an Important Intangible Folk Cultural Properties in Japan

“Shiroyone Senmaida” designated as one of Japan’s top 100 terraced rice paddies (Shiroyone-machi, Wajima City)

Designated in 2011

Noto Peninsula

in Ishikawa Prefecture

Noto's Satoyama and Satoumi

Noto Peninsula is characterized by terraced rice-fields including “Shiroyone Senmaida” in the steep slopes facing the Sea of Japan, and Magaki, fence made of bamboo, to protect houses against harsh salt wind. They represent the farming, fishing and mountain villages indigenous to Japan.

“Agehama”: the traditional salt making method remained in practice only on Noto Peninsula in Japan. “Ama fishing”: free diving fishing by women for turban shells and abalones, and “Charcoal making”: closely related to the conservation and maintenance of Satoyama, are still being practiced as traditional technology.

The festivals related to agriculture, forestry and fisheries have been held all over Noto Peninsula.

“Aenokoto” registered as a UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage

The “tea” character on Mt. Awagatake and tea fields (Kakegawa City)

Designated in 2013

Kakegawa and surrounding region

in Shizuoka Prefecture

Traditional Tea-Grass Integrated System in Shizuoka

In Kakegawa and surrounding region, Shizuoka’s specialty tea has been produced using a unique traditional tea cultivating method called the “Chagusaba method”. Grass, such as pampas grass in the semi-natural grasslands (Chagusaba) dotted around the tea gardens, is reaped, and laid out in the tea gardens during autumn and winter. The active use of the grass is indispensable to local tea production, as it enriches the soil of tea gardens, and prevents soil erosion. At the same time, grass has been used in offerings for prosperity and for a good harvest in rituals in the traditional culture of the region. The active use of the grass has enabled Chagusaba to be maintained and, as a result, its many types of rare species still exist today.

The Kakegawa Melanoplinae grasshopper, unique to the site, which cannot fly because of its degenerate wings

“Akaushi” cattle grazing

Designated in 2013

Aso region
in Kumamoto Prefecture

Managing Aso Grasslands for Sustainable Agriculture

Typical grasslands will transform naturally into forests as time passes in Japan, but the grasslands in the Aso region have been maintained by human activities that result in the largest grasslands in Japan. Throughout the four seasons, people have been maintaining the grasslands mainly by burning grasslands, a method called “Noyaki (burning dead grass off a field)”, and by grazing horses and cattle, as well as “Cutting grasses”. Noyaki in the Aso region has been practiced as the burning of the surface of the land, resulting in no impact on the plant seeds and insects under the ground, while protecting a number of rare plants and species.

Burning necessary for maintaining grasslands

The Sawtooth Oak sprouting from the stump and a reservoir (Musashi-machi, Kunisaki City)

Designated in 2013

Kunisaki Peninsula Usa area
in Oita Prefecture

Kunisaki Peninsula Usa Integrated Forestry, Agriculture and Fisheries System

With a small amount of precipitation, the Kunisaki Peninsula Usa area has been interlinking the small scale irrigation ponds to ensure a stable water supply for farming to utilize the land and water efficiently. Maintenance and management of the water supply systems have been carried out cooperatively by the people of the region.

In this region, shiitake mushroom cultivation using the Sawtooth Oak has been actively produced. It stimulates the metabolism of the forest, as well as recharging the water resources and preserving the good environment and landscape of Satoyama.

Restarted “Hamaboshi”, which is the drying of Shichitoi (perennial grass) on the beach on sunny summer days

“Ukai”, a traditional fishing method practiced for over 1,300 years

Designated in 2015

The upper and middle basin of the Nagara River

in Gifu Prefecture

Ayu of the Nagara River System

The Nagara River flowing through Gifu Prefecture is the “Satokawa” which has conserved the resources of its basin and has protected the good environment through proper management and activities to nurture forests and the regular cleaning by fishermen and citizen groups. Such efforts lead to the development of fisheries, agriculture, and forestry along the basin. Particularly, inland fisheries which revolve around Japanese Sweetfish called Ayu thrives, and many traditional fishing methods such as cormorant fishing have been succeeded and a culinary culture incorporating ayu prevails. Also, traditional crafts such as Mino washi paper and Gujo honzome dyeing have been carried on through sustainable use of the cyclical system.

“Honminoshi” paper registered as a UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage

Ishigami Bairin Ume Orchard (Tanabe City)

Designated in 2015

Minabe-Tanabe region

in Wakayama Prefecture

Minabe-Tanabe Ume System

Most of the Minabe-Tanabe region is occupied by steeply inclined mountains with rudaceous soils, which are poor in nutrients. Trees of Ume (*Prunus mume*) were planted while preserving the forests for fuel of *Quercus phillyraeoides*on, and high-quality ume has been produced. Maintaining of the forests provides watershed conservation, nutrient replenishment, and slope collapse prevention. The *Quercus phillyraeoides* is used to produce hard and high-quality charcoal called “Kishubinchotan”.

Besides the ume aid honeybee playing an important role of pollinator to propagate in the early spring in February when few flowers are blooming, by providing them with valuable nectar in perfect mutualism.

Successful symbiotic relationship between honeybees and Ume trees that are not self-pollinating

Sennin's rice terrace (Shiiba-village)

Designated in 2015

Takachihogo-Shiibayama region

in Miyazaki Prefecture

Takachihogo-Shiibayama Mountainous Agriculture and Forestry System

Under the environment which provides few flat lands enclosed by the peaks, people have been making a living through the establishment of a composite management system of agriculture and forestry which combines timber production in planted forests, shiitake mushroom cultivation utilizing broad-leaved trees, high-quality beef cattle raising, tea cultivation and terraced rice growing, etc.. Hillside irrigation which extend to 500km on the high altitude slopes have supplied water to ensure agricultural practices, and have protected villages from disaster by draining the rainwater flowing down the slopes of the mountains.

"Kagura" is the local traditional culture of the ritual Shinto dance to thank the gods for their blessings and to pray for a bountiful harvest.

Even today, Kagura is dedicated to deities in over 90 region

Landscape of Osaki Kodo embraced with rice paddies, water channels and homestead woodlands called "Igune"

Designated in 2017

Osaki region

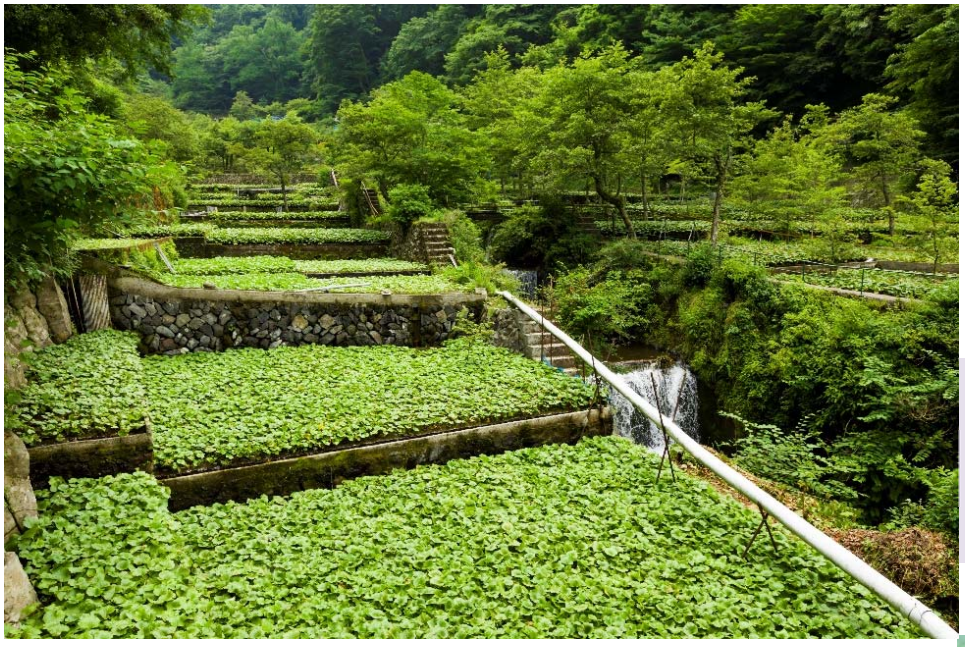
in Miyagi Prefecture

Osaki Kôdo's Traditional Water Management System for Sustainable Paddy Agriculture

The Osaki region where traditional rice farming still prevails has been suffering cold temperature damage, flooding and drought for many years. For this reason, an ingenious water management mechanism was created by the organizations founded upon the "Keiyakuko" which is a long-established local reciprocity-based organization. The knowledge and skills to survive disasters have also been handed down to the present.

In the Osaki region, there still remains a rich wetland ecosystem blessed with diversity of flora and fauna in rice paddies, water channels and "Igune" (homestead woodlands) scattered in the rice paddies like forests, creating a unique landscape.

Agrobiodiversity supported by rice paddies



A series of Wasabi terraces extending into mountainous areas

Designated in 2018

Shizuoka Wasabi Cultivating Region

in Shizuoka Prefecture

Traditional Wasabi Cultivation in Shizuoka

Wasabi is an endemic species of the Japanese islands that evolved uniquely. Worldwide wasabi cultivation began in this region approximately 400 years ago and a large number of varieties of wasabi and cultivation techniques that are suitable to the region have been developed.

The ridges along the slope of the mountain were cleared to make terraces for wasabi fields and fertilizers were used as little as possible, using nutrients contained in abundance in the spring water instead. These efforts led to the development of techniques for high-quality wasabi production.

Together with the East Asian Alder (Alnus hirsuta) trees that are planted in and around the wasabi fields to protect them from the strong sun, the wasabi fields provide a unique landscape to the region and a habitat for endangered species.

The Japanese clawed salamander inhabiting around the Wasabi fields

Performing “Tsuchiage”, moving the soil washed down during heavy rain back to the field with traditional farming tools (Sadamitsu, Tsurugi-cho)

Designated in 2018

Nisi-Awa Area

In Tokushima prefecture

Nishi-Awa Steep Slope Land Agriculture System

In places, the steepness of slopes is as much as 40 degrees and agriculture is carried out leaving the mountain slopes intact, without creating flat areas such as rice terraces. Kaya (grass used for thatching) gathered from grasslands are plowed into the fields to prevent the soil from eroding as much as possible. The use of a multiple cropping technique where various types of grains such as soba and vegetables unique to the region are cultivated in small quantities also allowed the residents to adapt to the mountainous environment.

Thanks to this agriculture system which has continued for over 400 years, the diversity of flora and fauna and rural mountain villages that represent the original and nostalgic landscape of Japan continue to be protected and handed down by the residents.

Sobagome Zosui (buckwheat porridge): A local dish originating from the site

GIAHS sites in the world



Chiloé Agriculture
Chile

The Archipelago of Chiloé is considered one of the original homes of potatoes and 200 or more varieties of native potatoes have been produced, following ancestral practices transmitted orally by generations of farmers, mostly women.



Qanat Irrigated Agricultural Heritage Systems
Iran

Qanat Irrigated Systems have developed since about 800 BC. Underground tunnels minimize evaporation loss and ensure stable water resources, which enables the agricultural production in dry areas. Farmers select diverse crops that complement each other in terms of water requirements for best water use efficiency.



Rice-fish Culture
China

Fish farming in wet rice fields has a long history in this region. The record dating back 2000 years shows a fish swimming from its pond into a rice field. Rice provides shade and food for fish, and fish provide fertilizer for the rice, and eat larvae and weeds in the flooded fields. The swimming action of a fish causes oxygen to be added to the water, and softens the soil.



Shimbwe Juu Kihamba Agro-forestry Heritage Site
Tanzania

In this region, rich agriculture and forests have been coexisting. A typical home garden is composed of four vegetation layers. The uppermost layer is formed by sparsely spaced trees which provide shade. Bananas are grown under this layer. Coffee and vegetables follow under these layers. This multilayer system maximizes the use of limited land.

GIAHS Q & A

Q1 What is the difference from UNESCO World Heritage?

The UNESCO World Heritage System focuses on protection and preservation of the tangible cultural heritages and natural heritages of the world. FAO's GIAHS intends not only for the conservation of the site but also balancing between conservation and agricultural/social economic development of the site.

Q2 What responsibilities are indicated by the designation?

The site designated as a GIAHS must be given a specific action plan for the conservation of the site. On the basis of this, traditional agriculture and farming methods, and rich biodiversity, etc., are needed to inherit to the future.

Q3 What are the benefits from the designation?

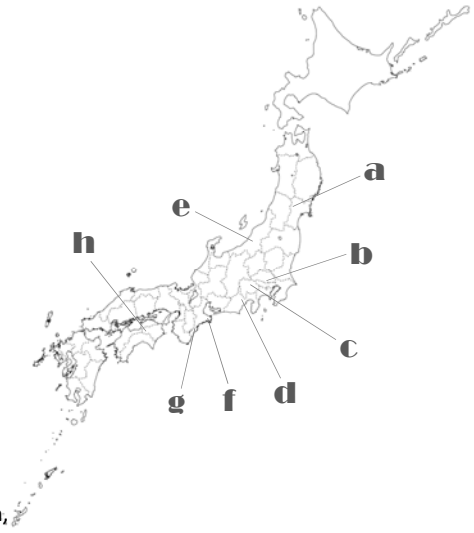
If the value of the agricultural practice indigenous to the designated site is approved globally, people will pride themselves and gain self-confidence. It is also expected that the economy of the region would be stimulated through branding of the local agricultural products and through the attraction of tourists.

Japanese Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (J-NIAHS)

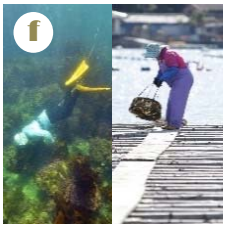
Japanese Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (J-NIAHS) is an initiative in which important and traditional agriculture, forestry and fisheries sites (agricultural systems) in Japan are designated by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries based on the designation criteria of J-NIAHS. In March 2017, eight sites were designated as J-NIAHS for the first time.

Osaki region,
Miyagi Prefecture

Musashino region,
Saitama Prefecture



Chuetsu region,
Niigata Prefecture

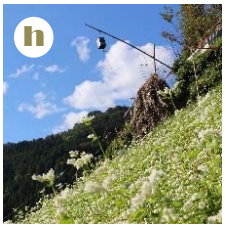


Toba/Shima region,
Mie Prefecture

Kyoto region,
Yamanashi Prefecture

Wasabi cultivating region,
Shizuoka Prefecture

Kihoku-cho, Owase-shi,
Mie Prefecture



Nishiawa region,
Tokushima Prefecture

Criteria of J-NIAHS designation

The proposed sites will be assessed based on their importance in Japan, specific features (eight criteria: five criteria of GIAHS and three original criteria of J-NIAHS) and an action plan.

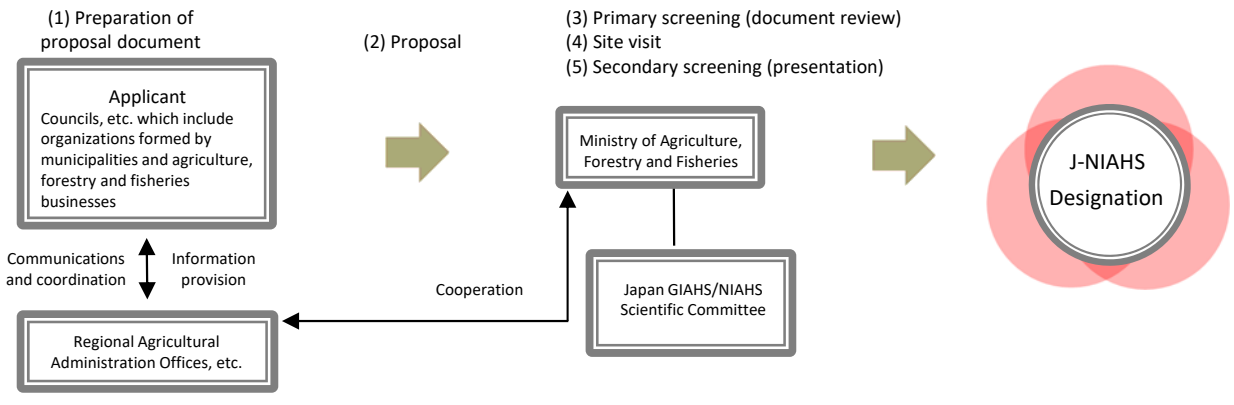
Eight Criteria for the Assessment of Specific Features of the Proposed Sites
(1 to 5 are the five GIAHS criteria and 6 to 8 are the three original criteria of the J-NIAHS)

1. Food and livelihood security	2. Agro-biodiversity	3. Local and traditional knowledge systems	4. Cultures, value systems and social organizations	5. Landscape and seascape features

6. Resilience to change	To ensure that the agricultural system is reliably conserved and inherited, a high resilience to disasters must be present.
7. Participation of various entities	Agricultural systems are inherited not only by local residents but also new mechanisms involving the participation of various entities.
8. Promotion of the sixth* industrialization	Regional revitalization and conservation of agricultural systems are pursued by the community-wide promotion of the sixth industrialization.

(*Sixth industrialization : An initiative to create new added value by integrating primary, secondary and tertiary industries)

Procedure of J-NIAHS designation



GIAHS

Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems

Information about GIAHS is found on the website of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan.

【Japanese】http://www.maff.go.jp/j/nousin/kantai/giahs_1.html

【English】http://www.maff.go.jp/e/policies/rural_dev/giahs/index.html

Published by Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries,
Rural Policy Department, Rural Development Bureau
(January 2019)