

平成30年8月27日
第5回 ERAHS@和歌山
基調発表

EXPERIENCES of GIAHS/J-NIAHS in JAPAN

日本における農業遺産の取組

**Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
of Japan**

Japanese GIAHS sites

(日本国内の世界農業遺産認定地域)

1

【Niigata Pref.】
Sado's Satoyama in
Harmony with
Japanese Crested Ibis
(2011)

【Ishikawa Pref.】
Noto's Satoyama
and Satoumi
(2011)

【Gifu Pref.】
Ayu of the Nagara
River System
(2015)

【Tokushima Pref.】
Nishi-Awa Steep
Slope Land
Agriculture System
(2018)

【Kumamoto Pref.】
Managing Aso
Grasslands for
Sustainable Agriculture
(2013)

【Miyagi Pref.】
Osaki Kôdo's Traditional Water
Management System for
Sustainable Paddy Agriculture
(2017)

【Shizuoka Pref.】
Traditional Tea-Grass
Integrated System in
Shizuoka
(2013)

【Shizuoka Pref.】
Traditional Wasabi
Cultivation in
Shizuoka
(2018)

【Wakayama Pref.】
Minabe-Tanabe Ume
System
(2015)

【Oita Pref.】
Kunisaki Peninsula Usa
Integrated Forestry, Agriculture
and Fisheries System
(2013)

【Miyazaki Pref.】
Takachihogo-Shiibayama
Mountainous Agriculture and
Forestry System
(2015)



J-NIAHS Selection Criteria

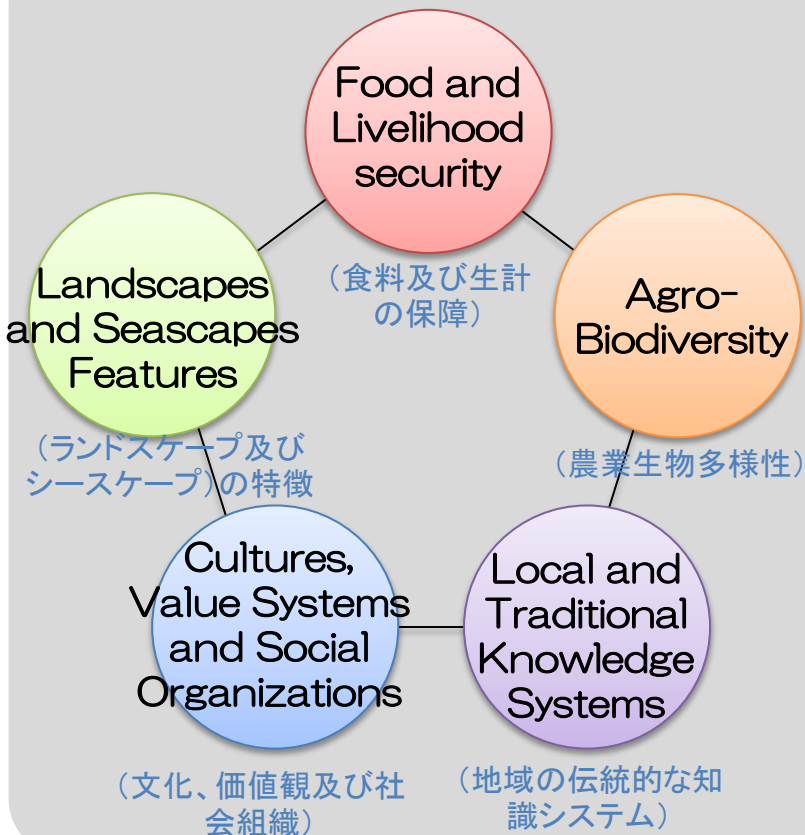
(日本農業遺産の認定基準)

2

Japanese **N**ationally **I**mportant **A**gricultural **H**eritage **S**ystems

(世界農業遺産 認定基準)

GIAHS Selection Criteria



(日本農業遺産 独自基準)

J-NIAHS Original Selection Criteria

Resilience to Change

(変化に対するレジリエンス)



Participation of Multi-Stakeholder

(多様な主体の参画)



Collaboration with other sectors

(6次産業化)



Established in April, 2016 (2016年4月 創設)

J-NIAHS designated sites

(日本農業遺産 認定地域)

3



【Niigata Pref.】
Paddy-Carp
Culture System
Using Blessing of
Snow



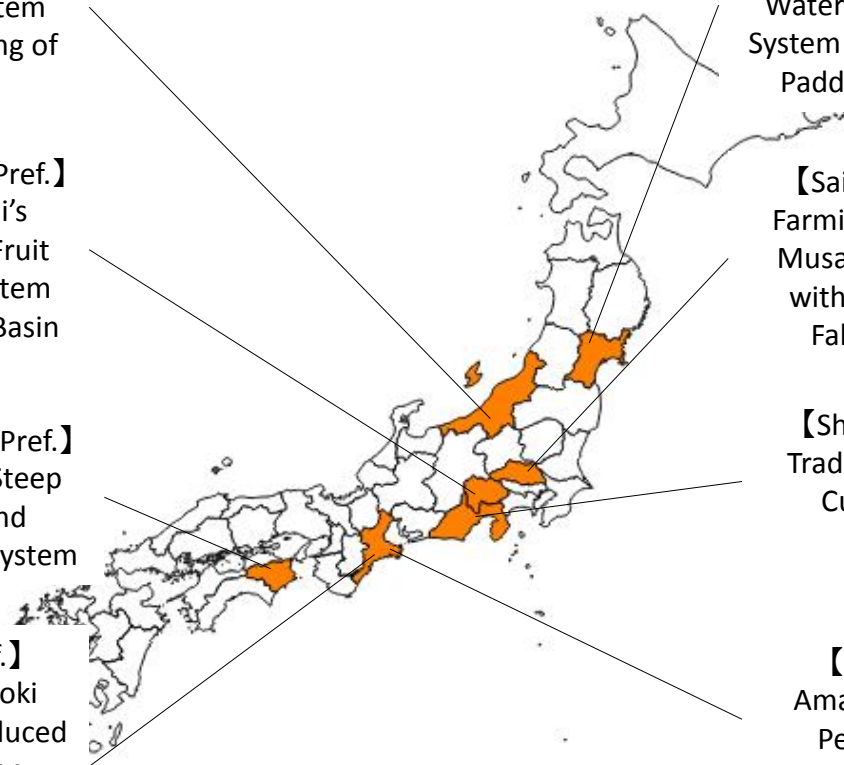
【Yamanashi Pref.】
Yamanashi's
Integrated Fruit
Farming System
Adapted to Basin



【Tokushima Pref.】
Nishi-Awa Steep
Slope Land
Agriculture System



【Mie Pref.】
Owase Hinoki
Forestry produced
from Steep
Terrain and Heavy
Rain



【Miyagi Pref.】
Osaki Kôdo's Traditional
Water Management
System for Sustainable
Paddy Agriculture



【Saitama Pref.】
Farming Method in
Musashino Region
with Composted
Fallen Leaves



【Shizuoka Pref.】
Traditional Wasabi
Cultivation in
Shizuoka



【Mie Pref.】
Ama-Fishery and
Pearl-Culture
of Toba-Shima



8 Sites Designated in March, 2017 (2017年3月 8地域を認定)

Schedule Until the Next Designation

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(次回認定までのスケジュール)

January 16 – June 20, 2018: Application period
(2018年1月16日～6月20日) (応募受付)

August : Notification of primary screening (document review) result
(8月頃) (一次審査(書類審査)の結果通知)

September – November : Site visit
(9月～11月頃) (現地調査)

January 2019 : Secondary screening
(2019年1月頃) (二次審査)
(presentation by applicant sites)
(申請地域からのプレゼンテーション)



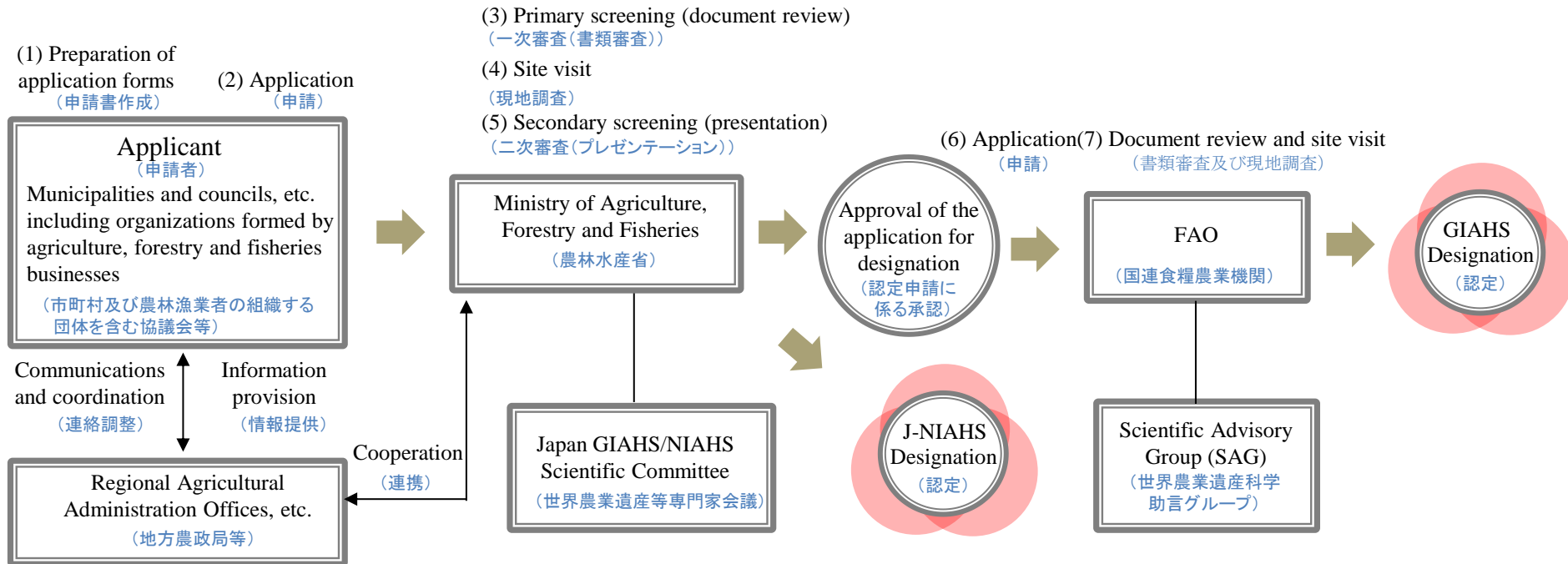
February 2019 : Notification of secondary screening result
(2019年2月頃) (二次審査結果の通知)

(Approval for application to GIAHS, designation of J-NIAHS)
(世界農業遺産への申請の承認、日本農業遺産の認定)

Procedure of designation in Japan

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(申請から認定まで)



1. Creation and Development of a Sense of Pride among Community Residents

(地域住民の誇りの創出・醸成)

2. Increase the Added Value of Agricultural Products

(農産物の付加価値の向上)

3. Community Revitalization

(地域の活性化)

➤ Increase in the Number of Migrants and Permanent Settlers

(移住・定住の増加)

➤ Rise in the Number of Tourists

(観光客の増加)

1. Creation and Development of a Sense of Pride among Community Residents

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(地域住民の誇りの創出・醸成)

Example Measures (事例)

- [Elementary schools]: Teach classes on GIAHS.
(【小学校】世界農業遺産を題材にした授業を実施)
- [High Schools]: Promote projects in which students interview the farmers who sustain community life, and document their findings.
(【高等学校】地域を支えてきた農業者等への「聞き書き」を実施)



Textbook used at elementary schools.
It contains clear explanations of agricultural heritage systems.

Outcomes (効果)

- ✓ Students will be able to develop an understanding and sense of pride about the community they grew up in.
(生まれ育った地域への理解と誇りを醸成)
- ✓ To foster the next generation of community residents who will be able to successfully inherit agricultural heritage systems.
(農業の継承を担う次世代の育成)



High school students are given the opportunity to hear valuable stories from farmers.

2. Increase the Added Value of Agricultural Products

(農産物の付加価値の向上)

Example Measures

(事例)

- Certifying products that contribute to the conservation and inheritance of GIAHS.

(世界農業遺産の保全・継承に資する商品を認定)

- Placing logos on certificated products to promote them.

(認定商品にロゴマークをつけてPR)



Outcomes

(効果)

- ✓ Product sales increased by roughly 20% after designation(2017).

(認定前に比べて、商品販売額が約20%増加(平成29年度実績))



Logo placed on certificated products



Certificated products
(Salt made using traditional technique)

3. Community Revitalization (Increase in the Number of Migrants and Permanent Settlers)

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(地域の活性化(移住・定住の増加))

Example Measures

(事例)

- Used GIAHS designation as an opportunity to start accepting urban residents for the purpose of promoting migration.

(世界農業遺産認定を契機に、地域おこし協力隊の受け入れを開始。)



Outcomes

(効果)

- ✓ Accepted 27 people who came from urban areas over a six year period.

(6年間で27人を地域おこし協力隊として採用(うち7人が現在活動中))

- ✓ 74 % of the people settled permanently in the site as a result (National average 48%).

(任期終了後の定住率は74%(全国平均48%))



People who have come from urban areas.

3. Community Revitalization (Rise in the Number of Tourists)

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(地域の活性化(観光客の増加))

Example Measures (事例)

- Used GIAHS designation as an opportunity to conduct tours in which residents living near rice terraces served as tour guides, conveying the attraction of the rice terraces to visitors.
(世界農業遺産認定を契機に、棚田周辺に住む住民が自らガイドとなり、棚田の魅力を発信するためのツアーを開催)
- Used GIAHS designation as an opportunity to strengthen efforts for disseminating information to other areas.
(認定を契機に、地域の魅力の情報発信を強化)

Outcomes (効果)

- ✓ After GIAHS designation, the annual number of visitors to existing community facilities rose from just a few to over 1,000.
(認定を契機に、既存の交流施設等への来訪者が、年間数人から1000人以上に増加)
- ✓ Increase in the number of tourists from both Japan and overseas.
(国内外から地域を訪れる観光客の増加)



The beautiful landscapes are some of the attractive local resources that designated areas offer.

Significance of Being Designated as GIAHS and J-NIAHS

(日本における農業遺産の意義)

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Being designated as GIAHS and/or J-NIAHS:

農業遺産に認定されると、

- ◎ Foster pride among local residents for agriculture
(地域の農業に対する誇りの醸成)
- ◎ Deepen the understanding toward agriculture, forestry and fisheries
(日本の農林水産業に対する理解の醸成)
- ◎ Promote autonomous and sustainable efforts in the sites
(地域における自立的、持続的な取組の促進)



Revitalization of agriculture, forestry and fisheries regions

(農山漁村地域の活性化)

Partnership Among Designated Sites

(認定地域間の連携・交流)

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Establishment of partnership composed of 11 GIAHS sites

(世界農業遺産の11地域から構成される会議(世界農業遺産広域連携推進会議)を結成)

Designated sites collaboratively:

(認定地域が共同して以下の取組を実施)

- disseminate information on GIAHS at symposiums, etc.;
(シンポジウム等での世界農業遺産に係る情報の発信)
- sell agricultural products and processed goods of the designated sites; and
(認定地域の農産物や加工品の販売)
- share/roll out knowledge of each designated site.
(各認定地域の知見を共有・横展開)



○ Increase the awareness of general public toward GIAHS.

(一般国民の農業遺産に対する認知度の向上)

○ Improve the quality of efforts of the designated sites for conservation and utilization.

(認定地域における保全や活用の取組の質的向上)

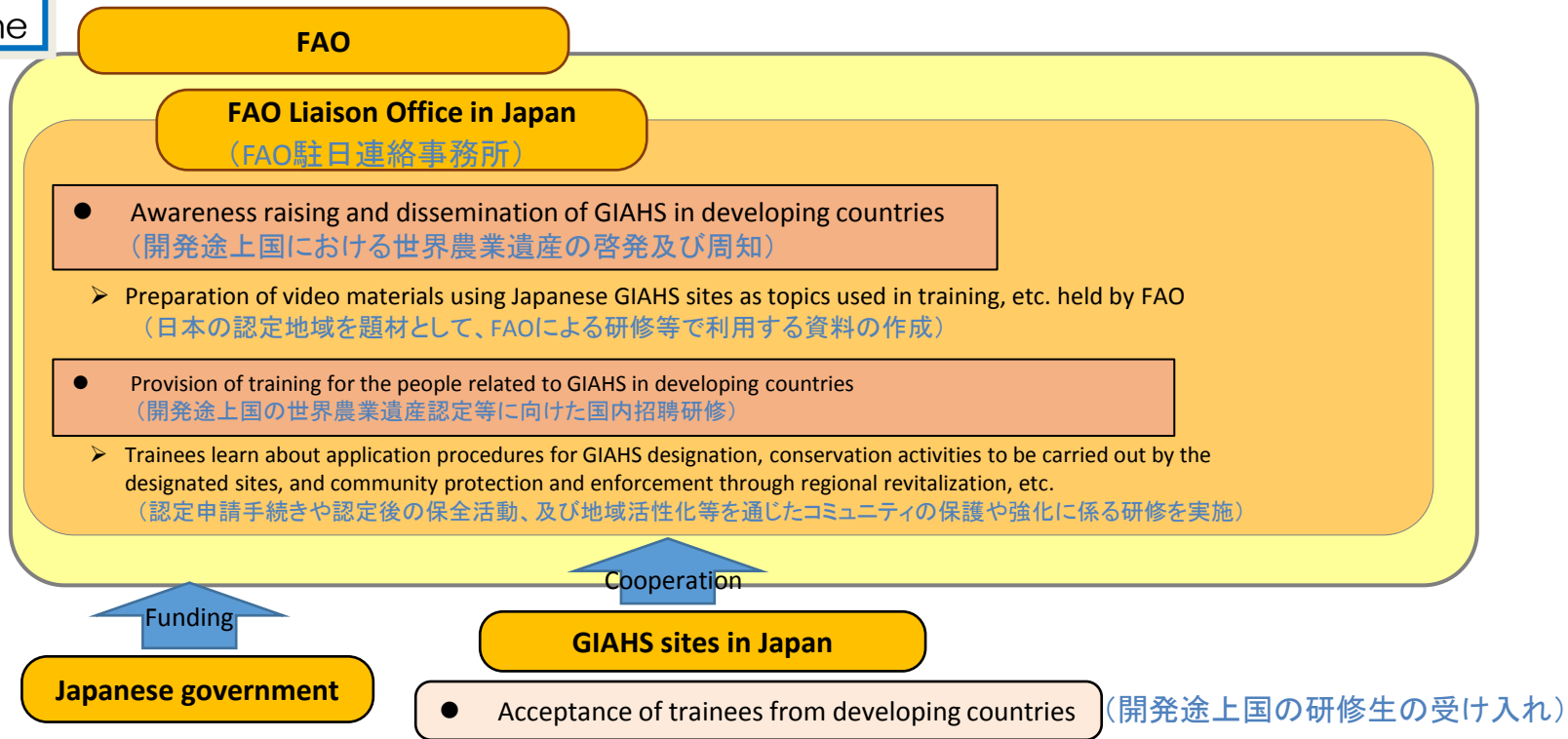
Training for GIAHS in Developing Countries

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(開発途上国における世界農業遺産に係る人材育成)

Training Outline

(事業の概要)



Implementation Status

(実施状況)

In FY 2017, trainees were invited from Brazil.

(平成29年度は、ブラジルから研修生を招聘)

Training was conducted in the upper and middle basin of the Nagara River in Gifu Prefecture and Noto Peninsula in Ishikawa Prefecture.

(岐阜県長良川上中流域、石川県能登地域において研修を実施)

Expected Effects

(期待される効果)

1. Increasing the number of GIAHS applicants from Central and South America and Africa
(中南米やアフリカからの世界農業遺産申請の増加)
2. Elimination of regional concentration of GIAHS designated sites
(世界農業遺産認定地域の地域的な偏りの解消)
3. Promotion of GIAHS within Japan by improving global recognition of GIAHS
(世界農業遺産の国際的な認知度向上によるインバウンド促進)



MAFF

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries