RECENT DEVELOPMENT OF GIAHS PROGRAMME

ERAS Conference, 27 August 2018
Minabe-Tanabe, Wakayama, Japan

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I. Recent Development
1. Expansion of the GIAHS Sites in terms of the designated number and geographical coverage

- Followed by Italy and Portugal in 2018
- Total GIAHS sites is 52 sites in 21 countries. (New 9 sites from ERAS countries)
- One proposed site from Italy and Spain under evaluation
- First proposal in Brazil is almost ready for submission
Salt Production System of Añana, Basque, Spain
Malaga Raisin Production System in Axarquia
Barroso Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral System: Portugal
Olive groves of the slopes between Assisi and Spoleto
## New sites from ERAS counties

### China
- Diebu Zhagana Agriculture-Forestry-Animal Husbandry Composite System
- Zhejiang Huzhou Mulberry-dyke & Fish-pond System
- Traditional Mulberry System in Xiajin’s Ancient Yellow River Course
- Rice Terraces in Southern Mountainous and Hilly Areas, China

### Japan
- Osaki Kodo’s traditional water management system for sustainable paddy agriculture
- Nishi-Awa Steep Slope Land Agriculture System
- Traditional WASABI Cultivation in Shizuoka

### Korea
- Traditional Hadong Tea Agrosystem in Hwagae-myeon
- Geumsan Traditional Ginseng Agricultural System
2. GIAHS International Forum: 19 April 2018

1. Experience Sharing Session with GIAHS Countries (China, Italy, Japan, Spain, Tanzania)

2. Award Ceremony Session to New GIAHS sites since 2016

3. Technical Sessions

Side Event: GIAHS Products Exhibition/GIAHS sites meeting

Announcement of New GIAHS Logo
GIAHS Products Exhibition
3. Other Main Events

- The 4th Training projects in China: September 2017
- Joint Meeting with UNESCO WHC: Establishment of Collaborative framework (January 2018)
- National Workshop in Spain (February 2018)
- The 5th Training Project in China: September 2018
- Participation in the Slow Food Salon de Gust: September 2018
- The SAG meeting in November 2018
- Other national Workshops (Columbia, Austria, Mexico, etc.)
Future Tasks which require inputs from Academia

Scientific, Economic and Social Analysis of GIAHS sites

To demonstrate, objectively, the benefits, advantageous points of traditional knowledge and agricultural practices in GIAHS sites (sustainability, harmonization with environment, conservation of endemic species, land and water management, animal husbandry, etc.)

To demonstrate also how GIAHS can contribute to addressing global issues such as biodiversity, climate change, etc.

To disseminate agricultural practices to other agricultural areas.

To check the current situations of the GIAHS sites and to evaluate the impacts of the measures taken for dynamic conservation.
Example: Shimbwe Juu Kihamba Agro-Forestry Heritage Site

Q1: How are the ecological interrelation among trees and crops functioning?

Q2: What are the yields and quality of the major crops produced in this system (coffee, banana, fruits and other crops)?

Q3: How and to which degree the traditional knowledge and agricultural practices in this site can contributing to creating the benefits of this system?

Documentation of traditional knowledge is required.

Q4: What are the economic and social situation of the farmer’s community, and what are the impacts of action plan implementation?
Example: Chiloe Island: Chile

Fundamental Question:
• How the endemic spices of local crops (e.g., potatoes) can be well conserved and sustainably used?
• Which measures should be taken to make a good environment to motivate farmers to maintain production of such valuable species

This could provide suggestions to one of the global issues such as how to promote conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in agriculture.
Thank you
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