

An Analysis on Collaborative Relationships of Stakeholders of KIAHS(Korea' s Important Agricultural Heritage System)

한국 국가중요농업유산 이해관계자의 협력적 관계 분석

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01 Introduction

1.1 Background and Purpose of Study

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1.4 Review of Precedential Studies

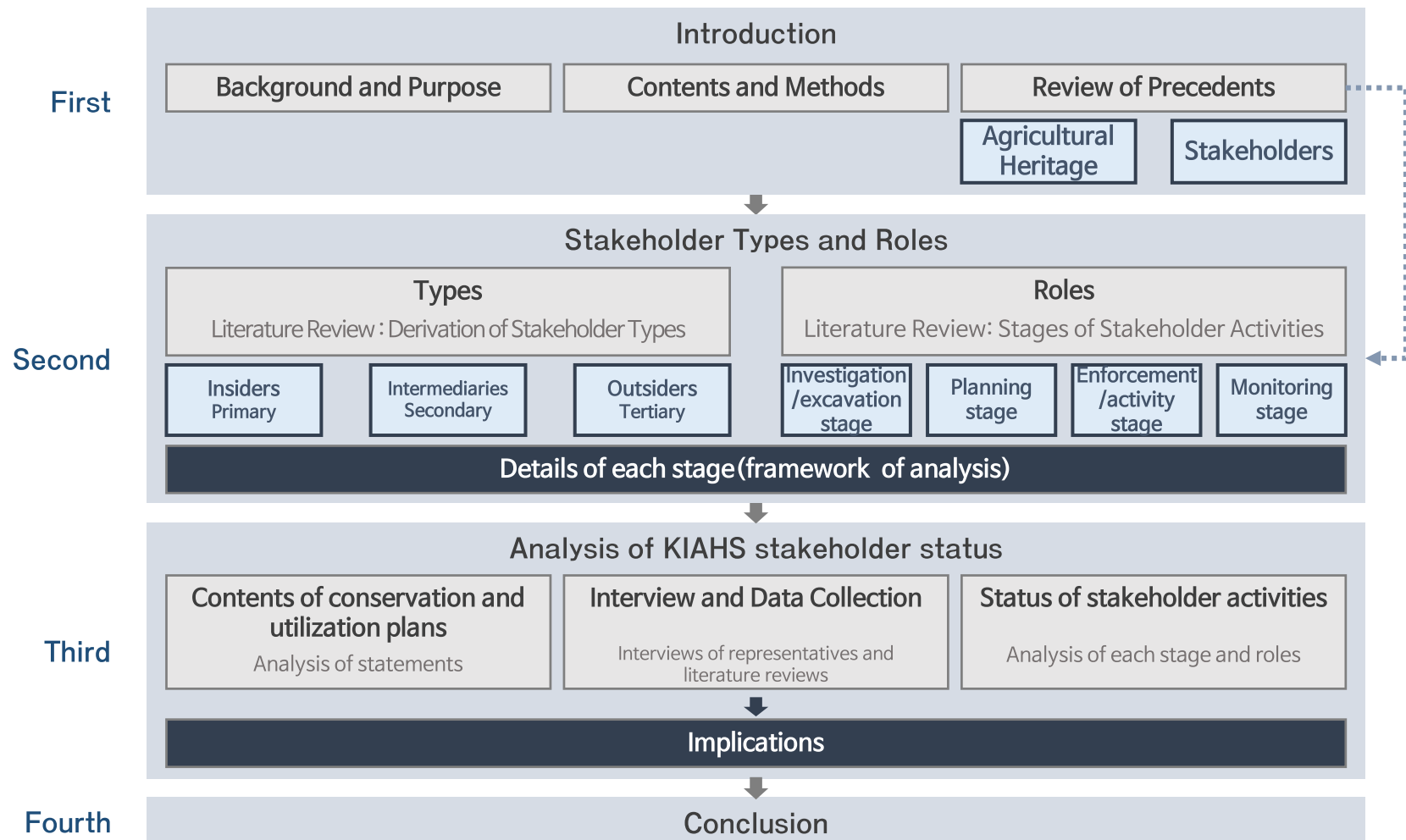
1) Background

- ▶ Establishment of KIAHS and the designation of domestic agricultural heritage as Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS)
 - The Ministry of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Affairs established the KIAHS in 2012, and have designated 9 sites up to date
 - Four of these sites– Cheongsando Gudueljangnon System(No.1) and Jeju Batdam Agricultural System(No.2), Hadong Traditional Tea Plantation System(No.6), Geumsan Insam(Ginseng) Agricultural System(No.5) – are listed as GIAHS
- ▶ Revitalization of tourism in agricultural heritage and lack of conceptual and value awareness of the locals among issues regarding pre-assigned KIAHS
 - Agricultural heritage is forcibly promoted solely by being connected to regional revitalization, and the fail probability of the effects reverberating to its local citizens is severely high in the case of agricultural heritage utilized as a source of tourism (M. S. Bae, 2014)
 - Conservation, maintenance, and utilization efforts towards the pre-assigned agricultural heritage are insufficient due to a shift in focus towards newly designated sites as well as a lack of a widespread of conceptual and value awareness (Hankyung Magazine, 2017.09.29 article)
- ▶ The solution to the conservation and maintenance issues and the role of the stakeholders that variously affect sustenance are vital
 - Historical and cultural heritage are comprised of public and private entities; in regard to private properties, the maintenance responsibility lies with the proprietor, and a complex inheritance-related relations arise
 - Discrete levels of awareness and understanding of individual stakeholders create a heterogeneous and conflicting set of values which has an effect on the conservation and maintenance system to various degrees (M. Y. Jang. 2015)

2) Purpose of study

- The purpose of the study was to identify the implications through the analysis of the status of KIAHS stakeholder activities, and to suggest improvement plans for sustained conservation

3) Contents of study



1) Methods of study

(1) Types and roles of agricultural heritage stakeholders

① Derivation of the types and roles of agricultural heritage stakeholders

- Categorize the stakeholders as primary “insider”, secondary “intermediary”, and tertiary “outsider” based on their association to the agricultural heritage through literary review
- Determine the roles and the objectives of these stakeholders based on the categories

② Establishment of comprehensive description of the stakeholder roles by stages

- Derive the stakeholder activities into four discrete “investigation and excavation”, “planning”, “enforcement and activity”, and “monitoring” stages for agricultural heritage conservation through literary review
- Define comprehensive roles of stakeholders in each stage, and apply these as a framework to assess stakeholder activities status for KIAHS conservation

(2) Analysis of KIAHS stakeholders status

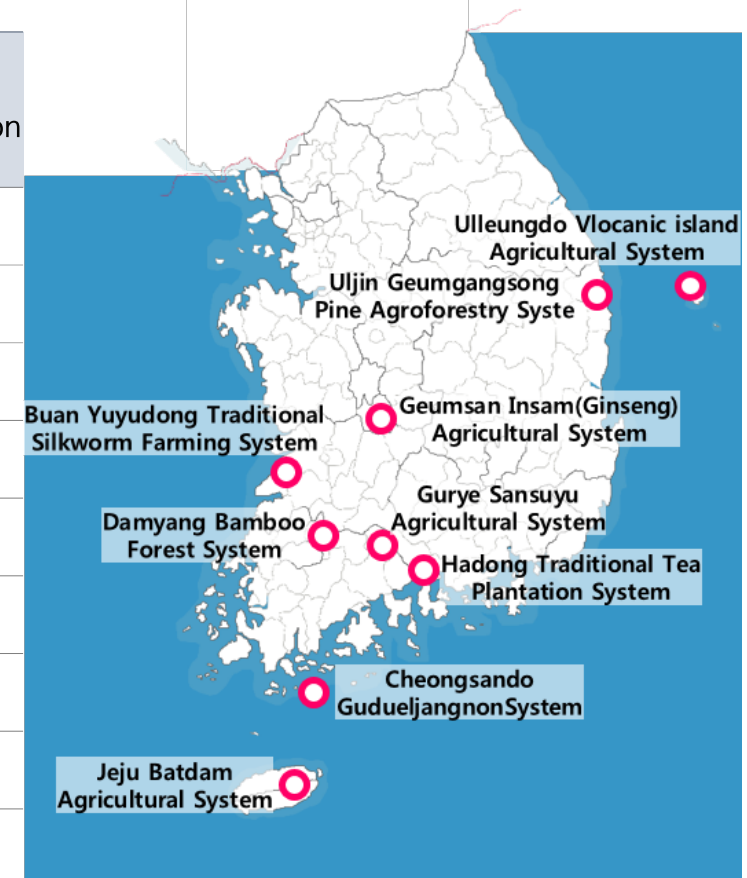
- Literary review and interviews of the administrative deputies of the 9 sites designated as KIAHS
 - Assessment of the contents of the plans for the 6 sites where conservation and utilization plans have been established based on the 「Special Law for Life Quality」 and ‘Utilizations of Rural Plural Resources’
 - Literary review that includes precedential study, municipal website and news article reviews
 - Phone interviews of the administrative deputies associated with agricultural heritage
- Assessment of KIAHS stakeholders activities
 - Analysis of the stakeholders activities based on the role expectations of the “investigation and excavation”, “planning”, “enforcement and activity”, and “monitoring” stages

2) Subjects of study

▪ 9 sites designated as KIAHS

- Cheongsando Gudueljangnon System, Jeju Batdam Agricultural System, Gurye Sansuyu Agricultural System, Damyang Bamboo Forest System, Geumsan Insam(Ginseng) Agricultural System, Hadong Traditional Tea Plantation System, Uljin Geumgangsong Pine Agroforestry System, Buan Yuyudong Traditional Silkworm Farming System, Ulleungdo Vlocanic island Agricultural System

No.	KIAHS designation	Site	Establishment of conservation and utilization plans	Completion of pluralistic rural support and utilization business	GIAHS designation
1	2013	Cheongsando Gudueljangnon System	O	O	O
2	2013	Jeju Batdam Agricultural System	O	O	O
3	2014	Gurye Sansuyu Agricultural System	O	O	
4	2014	Damyang Bamboo Forest System	O	O	
5	2015	Geumsan Insam(Ginseng) Agricultural System	O	O	O
6	2015	Hadong Traditional Tea Plantation System	O	O	O
7	2016	Uljin Geumgangsong Pine Agroforestry System	△	X	
8	2017	Buan Yuyudong Traditional Silkworm Farming System	△	X	
9	2017	Ulleungdo Vlocanic island Agricultural System	△	X	



1) Agricultural heritage studies

- Approach studies through the significance of establishing policies and installing agricultural heritage standards and process
 - Focus on suggesting effective measures for designating KIAHS from a central administrative level
 - Suggesting the need for designation standards and deriving systematic standardization and procedures through GIAHS and case studies (Rural Research Institute(2012), H. G. Son. and others(2012), W. K. Yoon. and others(2012), J. J. Park. and others(2013))
 - Identify the lack of an objective standard, and constructing an assessment model for agricultural heritage valuation(S. S. Baek. and others(2013), U. Y. Choe(2016), J. H. Ku(2017))
- Formulation of a standard and model for an objective agricultural heritage valuation
 - Studied of stakeholders such as experts, locals, and visitors performed based on the current policy status analysis and literary review
 - Reviewed agricultural heritage sites in a touristic scope, and developed basic data for tourism development business (S. H. Jeong(2014), G. W. Lim.2015), H. G. Son. and others(2016))
 - Investigated the heritage value awareness of the visitors and locals, and derived a suggestive conservation plan (D. C. Kim. and others(2014), S. H. Jeong(2014), J. W. Choe. and others(2017))
 - Aimed to suggest policy initiation and current support measures for the administration
- Intention of identifying the deficient objective standards and constructing an assessment model
 - Monitoring and assessment studies performed by recognizing the lack of a systematic conservation assessments and standards of agricultural heritage
 - Construct a monitoring system on the foundation of the results from literature reviews and interviews of related experts(E. J. Kim. and others(2014), Rural Research Institute(2016))
 - Foreign studies of monitoring and assessment processes performed in a similar style
 - Toyoda(2017)engaged in monitoring local-led action plan formulation and processes in specifically designated case subjects
 - Hayashi(2016)monitored the Action Plan review based on expert discussions
 - Evonne Yiu(2016)considered the stakeholders in various facets to derive monitoring operation system and assessment elements

2) Stakeholder studies

- Identify the types and roles of the stakeholders from a regional touristic development perspective, and suggest analysis and significance of cooperation
 - Studies of the stakeholder significance from a tourism lens for sustained development, and the related conceptual research was performed in the early 2000's
 - S. K. Kang(1999) focused on the concepts and the cooperative relationships of stakeholders from a tourism angle, and defined the stakeholders as any organizations or individuals directly or indirectly associated with regional tourism development as stakeholders, and classified the types based on the direct and indirect relations as “primary” and “secondary” stakeholders
 - The study aimed to recognize the significance of stakeholders and derive their roles and characteristics
 - J. Y. Lee(2005) investigated the perspectives and conflicts of the stakeholders related to rural tourism and its local festival elements by performing social network analysis through local surveys and interviews
 - Especially J. H. Lee. and others(2010) analyzed the UNESCO World Heritage Shirakawa Ogimachi Village site and suggested the implications through the investigations the roles and activities of all inheritance conservation-related subjects such as the locals, conservation bodies, and stakeholders
- Investigate the stakeholder cooperation process and develop a conclusion of the positive effects of the stakeholder activities
 - S. K. Kang(1999) developed a four-step cooperation process of problem identification (expression of understanding), planning (collection and arrangement), development and operation (realization), and monitoring (assessment and feedback)
 - Concluded that individual activities have a positive effect on cooperation, and such development produces policy performance and other significant results
 - B. H. Cho. and others(2000)suggested the importance of cooperation in tourism development, and the need for an enhanced local participation and I. H. Yoo. and others(2009) concluded from local surveys that the internal environmental factors have a direct effect on the cooperation and participation between stakeholders
 - J. S. Lee. and others(2010), based on the case study of 'Slow City Jungdo', will play a role of stakeholder in the community tourism development as a manager, mentor as a mentor, local people as a subject, supervisor and adviser, and research center as a connection point between public and private suggest

3) Conclusion

- Existing heritage-related studies have focused on early agricultural heritage designations, and recent conservation, maintenance and monitoring studies are ongoing actively
 - Studies of conservation and utilization plans centered around local and visitor perspectives were performed at an administrative level, but were limited to applying suggestions to administrative support measures
 - In the case of monitoring and assessment studies, the foreign indicators of the significance of the stakeholders were reflected, but further studies regarding measures that actually apply the stakeholder activities were deficient
- Stakeholder studies have mainly been regional tourism development-centric, and the awareness of heritage-related stakeholder significance is at an adolescent stage
 - Studies in the perspective of tourism development began in the late 1990's and focused on the roles, functions, and the relationships between stakeholders, but the studies that relate to historical and cultural heritage is at a beginning stage

》》 Study that focuses on understanding the various stakeholders of agricultural heritage and developing improvement measures that concentrate on their roles and activities are necessary

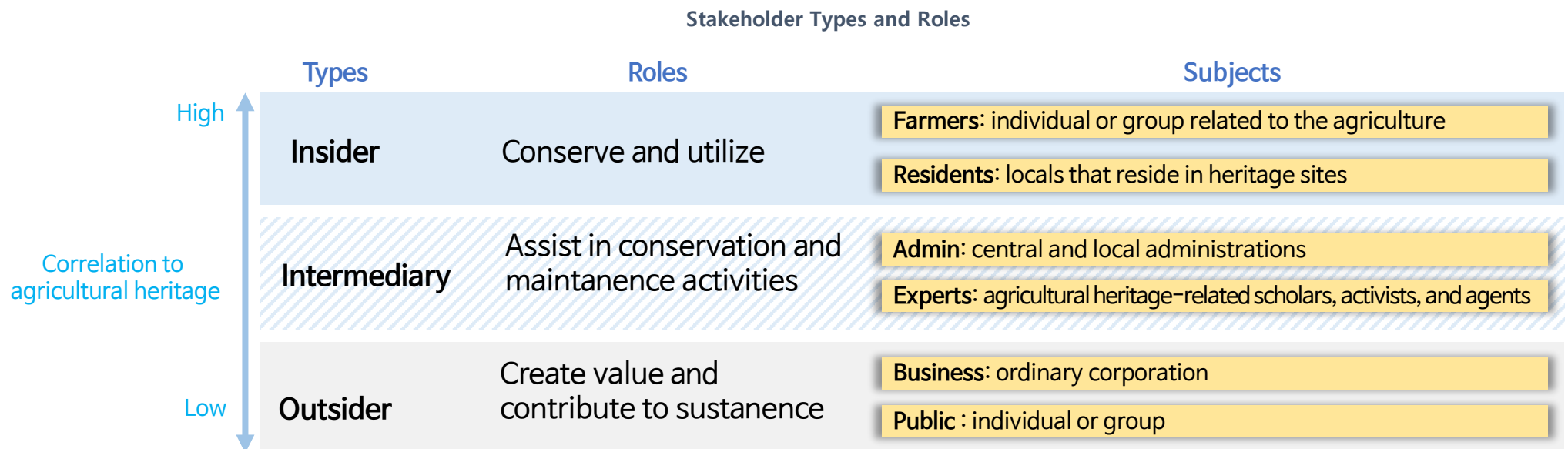
02 Types and Roles of Agricultural Heritage Stakeholders

2.1 Types of agricultural heritage stakeholders

2.2 Comprehensive roles according to stages

1) Types

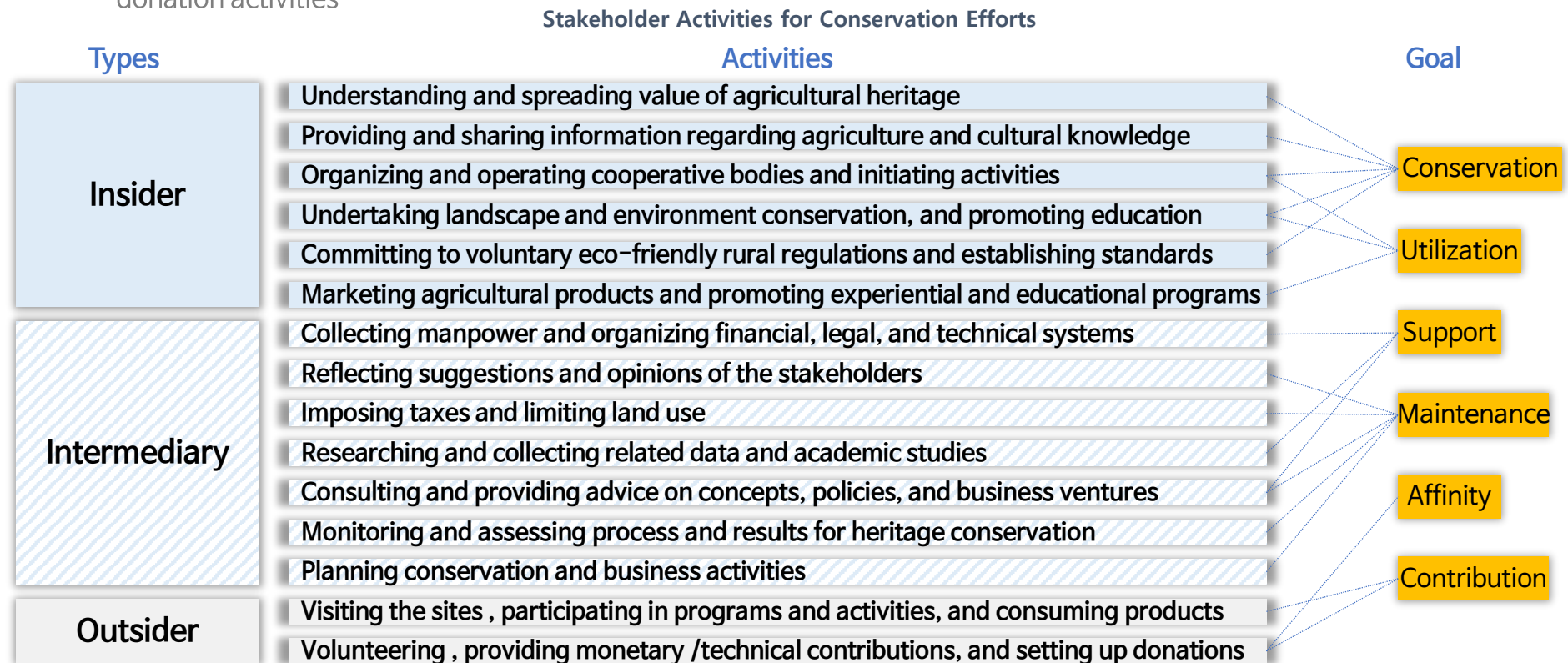
- Stakeholders are categorized as insiders (farmers and residents), intermediaries (administrators and experts), and outsiders (enterprise and public)
 - The three types of agricultural heritage stakeholders are defined as **primary (insiders)**, **secondary (intermediaries)**, and **tertiary (outsiders) stakeholders**
 - Insider stakeholders participate in conserving and utilizing the heritage sites, intermediaries assist in conservation and maintenance activities, and outsiders contribute in value creation and sustenance**
 - Insiders are those that have direct relations such as farmers and residents; intermediaries are administrators, scholars, and other experts; outsiders include enterprise and businesses and the public



2) Roles

▪ Various activities required to execute and perform all roles of stakeholders

- Stakeholders need to partake in various activities to satisfy all requirements of roles in heritage conservation
- Insiders need to understand and spread value, organize and operate activities and take on voluntary regulations to achieve conservation and utilization
- Intermediaries need to assist administratively and undertake research and studies to oversee regulations and assessments
- Outsiders need to enhance value and contribute to conservation efforts through promoting tourism, assistance and donation activities

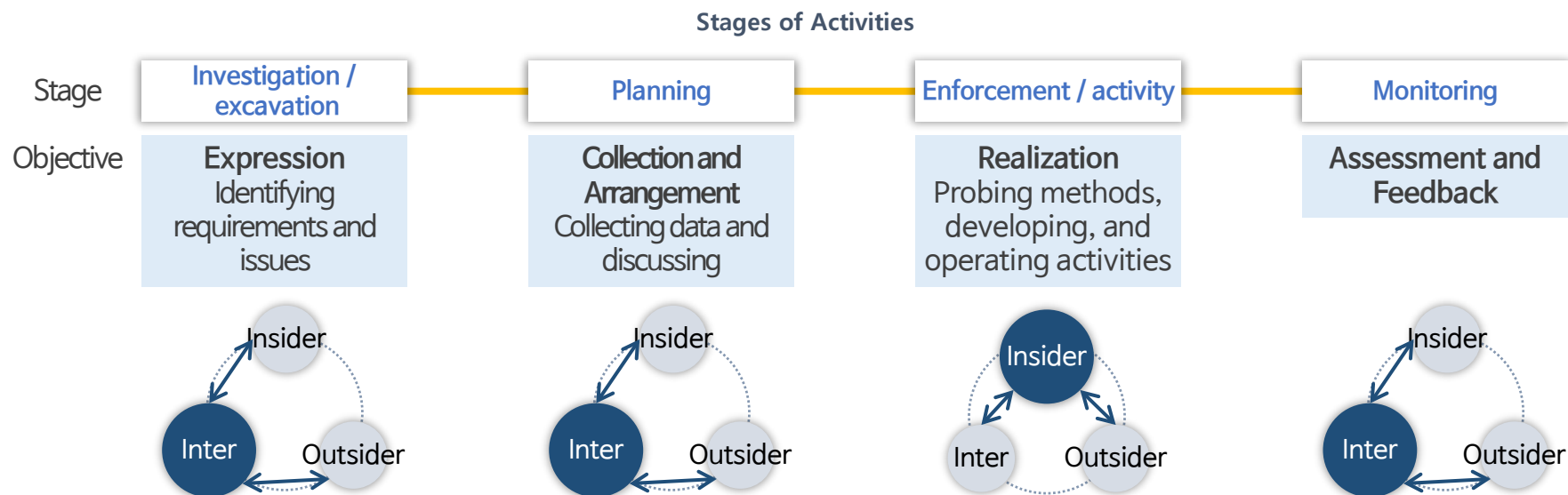


1) Stages of heritage conservation

Stakeholder activities are classified into four distinct stages:

1) investigation and excavation, 2) planning, 3) enforcement and activity, and 4) monitoring stages

- Depending on the type, stakeholders either lead or assist in activities through a series of process
 - S. K. Kang (1999) outlined the series of stakeholder cooperation as a process of expression, collection and arrangement, realization, and assessment and feedback
- Investigation and excavation stage** entails experts and administrators leading to **outline and explicitly state the issues and required actions**
- Planning stage** entails **collecting data and opening discussions in order to culminate a course of action under the lead of experts** and planning the conservation activities
- Enforcement and activity stage** entails **probing methods to apply and realize the plans into action, led by insiders**
- Assessment and feedback are performed through the monitoring stage**



2) Details of roles

- Roles and activities of stakeholders vary depending on the stage
 - Investigations and excavation, planning, enforcement and activity, and monitoring stage create different roles and activities accordingly for all types of stakeholders
 - K. S. Kang(1999)outlined the series of stakeholder cooperation as a process of expression, collection and arrangement, realization, and assessment and feedback

Stakeholder Activities for Heritage Conservation (Action Inventory)

	1. Investigation/excavation	2. Planning	3. Enforcement/activity	4. Monitoring
Insider(A)	A-1-① : understand value A-1-② : provide and share information A-1-③ : organize and participate	A-2-① : provide knowledge and opinion	A-3-① : operate A-3-② : participate in conservation activities A-3-③ : commit to voluntary regulations A-3-④ : market and promote	
Admin(B)	B-1-① : support	B-2-① : reflect and share opinion B-2-② : support	B-3-① : support B-3-② : regulate	B-4-① : support
Expert(C)	C-1-① : investigate and research C-1-② : educate and consult	C-2-① : investigate and plan C-2-② : provide advice and consulting	C-3-① : investigate and research C-3-② : provide advice and consulting	C-4-① : assess
Outsider(D)		D-2-① : suggest	D-3-① : visit D-3-② : support, contribute, donate	

2) Details of roles

(1) Investigation and excavation stage



A-1-① : understand value

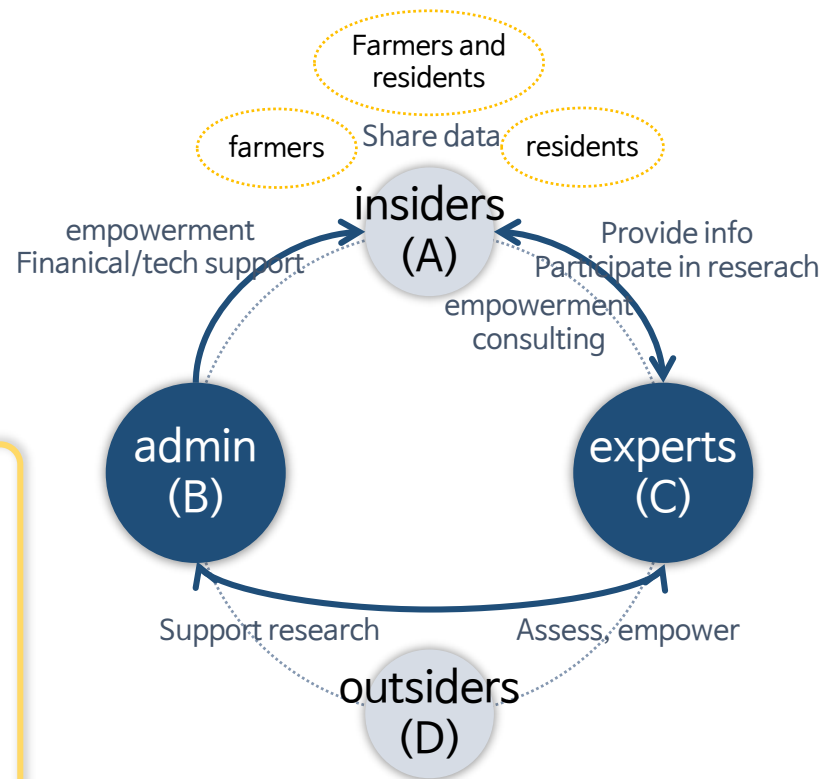
- Workshops, seminars, and tours
- Spread knowledge to other insiders

A-1-② : provide and share

- Investigate and provide/share basic data
- Cooperate in surveys and interviews

A-1-③ : organize/participate

- Rural regulations, agriculture cooperation organization
- environmental and landscape conservation organization
- farmer/resident cooperation committees and organizations



B-1-① : support

- Budgeting and policy establishment
- Legal
- Expert manpower
- Local empowerment
- Research and investigation participation

C-1-① : Investigate/research

- Study concepts and valuation
- Land survey and excavate heritage

C-1-② : consultation

- System and policy advice
- Heritage designation evaluation
- Empowerment and organization consulting

2) Details of roles

(2) Planning stage



A-2-① : provide knowledge and opinion

- Participate in resource investigation
- Attend discussions and forums
- Present ideas pertinent to plan

B-2-① : reflect and share ideas

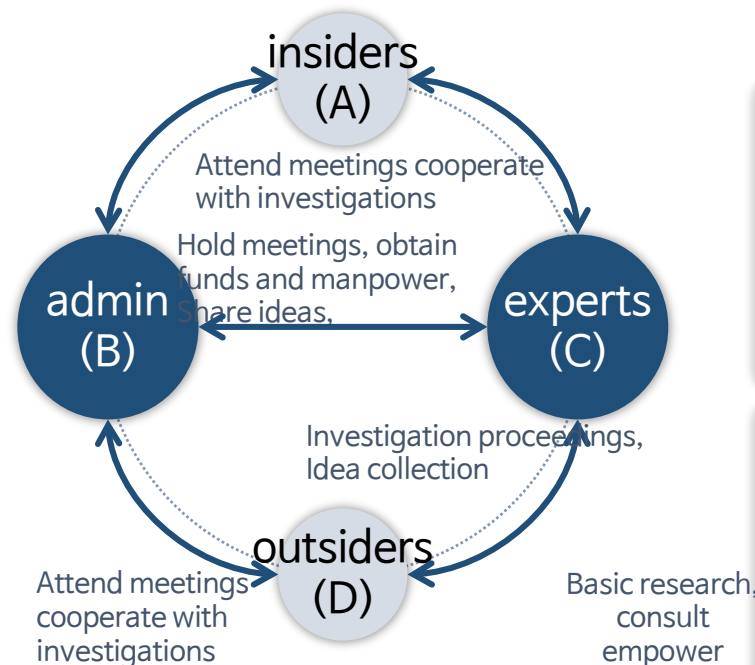
- Hold conferences to reflect and share ideas

B-2-② : support

- Attract business, obtain funds
- Manpower and technical support

D-2-① : suggest

- Participate in surveys and research
- Suggest ideas through discussions



C-2-① : investigation and planning

- Perform interviews and surveys for resource studies
- Collect data and ideas and adjust plan accordingly

C-2-② : consultation

- Plowland structural plans
- Experiential/educational/tour program development
- Brand consulting

2) Details of roles

(3) Enforcement and activity stage



A-3-① : conduct operation

- Maintenance of plowland
- Product development
- Cooperation with domestic/foreign bodies

A-3-② : conservation efforts

- Maintenance of plowland and restoration
- supply
- Breed artisans
- Operate experiential programs

A-3-③ : voluntary regulation

- Eco-friendly, traditional agriculture regulations
- Landscape agreements

A-3-④ : marketing

- Product development and sales
- Experiential, educational, tourism products
- Manage website and PR

B-3-① : support

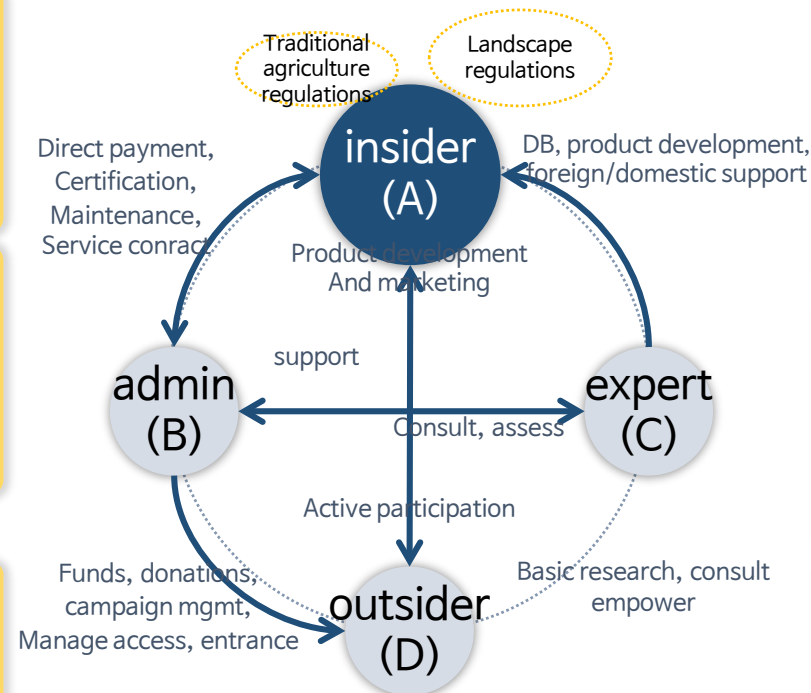
- Manage operation
- Subsidies and quality control
- Funds and social restoration

B-3-② : regulations

- Assessment and review
- Land regulation implementation
- Land purchase, assess restriction

D-3-① : visit

- Participate various programs and activities
- Consume and purchase goods



C-3-① : research

- Agricultural technology and production
- Crop product development
- International experts coordination

C-3-② : consultation

- Advisory board
- Technical support
- System evaluation

D-3-② : support and contribute

- Contribution system
- Socially beneficial activities

2) Details of roles

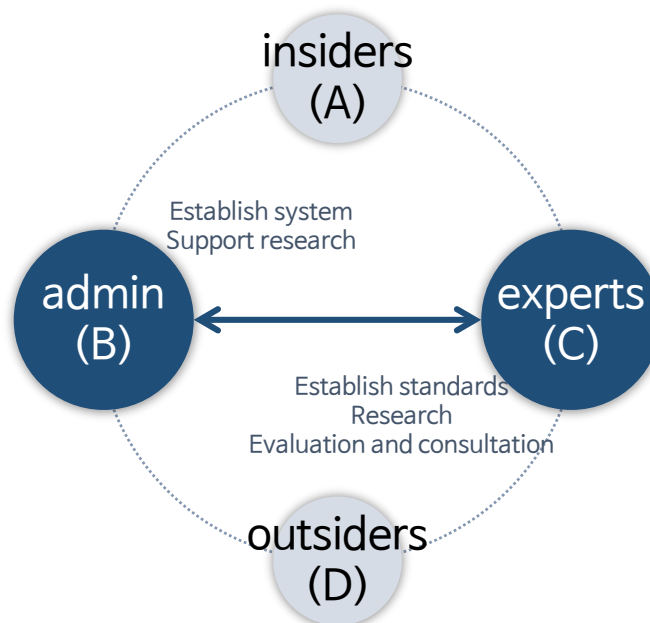
(4) Monitoring stage

B-4-① : support

- Monitoring related ordinance enactment
- Establish experts committee and manage
- Financial research support

C-4-① : assessment

- Accumulate data through routine assessment
- Assessment and evaluation of conservation progress
- Seek advice and consultation based on evaluation findings



03 Status Analysis of KIAHS

Stakeholders

3.1 Investigation and Excavation Stage

3.2 Planning Stage

3.3 Enforcement and Activity Stage

3.4 Monitoring Stage

3.1 Investigation and Excavation Stage

03 Status Analysis of KIAHS Stakeholders



				Cheongsando Gudueljang non	Jeju Batdam	Gurye Sansuyu	Damyang Bamboo	Geumsan Insam	Hadong Tea	Uljin Geumgang song	Buan Silkworm Farming	Ulleungdo Farming
A-1-①	Valuation	Education	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		Attend seminars	9	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
A-1-②	Share info	Participate in research	9	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
A-1-③	Organization & participation	Organization configuration ^①	4	O	X	O	X	X	X	O	O	X
		MOU agreed	1	O ^②	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
B-1-①	Support	Hold conferences	1	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		Support research	6	O	O	X	O	O	O	X	O	X
		Enact ordinances ^③	7	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X
		Expert manpower	4	X	O	X	O	O	O	X	X	X
		Manage committee	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X
		MOU agreed	1	O ^②	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
C-1-①	Investigation	Basic research	2	O	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X
C-1-②	Education and advice	empowerment	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		Assessment & evaluation	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

- ① In Cheongsan-do, the 'Cheongsan-do Gudueljangnon Residents' Association' and In Gurye, 'Gurye Sansuyu Farming Association' are consisted
- ② On July 17, 2012, The farmers who cultivated the paddy fields concluded a business agreement with Wando County on the creation of an organic eco-village centered on villages in which volcanic paddy fields are concentrated.
- ③ In the case of Jeju batdam, After designated as a KIAHS, the "Jeju Agriculture and Fishery Heritage Preservation and Management Ordinance" was enacted in 2015
- In Gurye, the Sansuyu Protection and Support Ordinance was established, which includes the contents of the support project including the subsidy payment for the farmers who cultivate Sansuyu. Since 2007, ordinances have been enacted in Damyang to promote bamboo craftsmen and successors, and support for bamboo-related organizations.
 - Since 2006, the establishment and operation of the Ginseng Industry Promotion Fund and the regulation on joint trademark management of ginseng and herbal products have been enacted in Geumsan. In Hadong, the 'Hadong Green Tea Research Institute Operation Support Ordinance' was enacted in 2005 to establish the basis for establishing and operating a research center.



			Cheongsando Gudueljang non	Jeju Batdam	Gurye Sansuyu	Damyang Bamboo	Geumsan Insam	Hadong Tea	Uljin Geumgang song	Buan Silkworm Farming	Ulleungdo Farming
A-2-①	Share ideas and knowledge	Investigations	9	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
		Attend meetings	5	O	X	O	X	X	O	O	X
B-2-①	Reflect upon ideas	Hold meetings	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
B-2-②	Support	Enact ordinance	1	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	X
		Auxiliary funds ①	4	O	O	X	O	X	O	X	X
		Link planning	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
C-2-①	Investigation plans	Resource research	9	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
		Establish plans	9	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
C-2-②	Advice and consultation	Promotional events	8	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X
		Organization ②	9	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
		Empowerment	5	O	X	X	X	O	O	O	X
D-2-①	Suggest ideas	Surveys	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		Attend meetings	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

① The budget is secured through the projects of various ministries such as the MAFRA (Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs) and the Regional Development Committee.

- In case of Cheongsando and Jeju, the MAFRA in 2018 secured 100 million KRW for the maintenance and management of GIAHS.
- Jeju attracted the 'GIAHS Jeju Jeotdam (Rural Village 6th industrialization project)' from the Regional Development Committee.
- Damyang is applying for the restoration project of rural farming village

② Organization in the form of councils, cooperatives and committees

- In Cheongsando, Gurye and Geumsan, the conservation council, in Damyang and Hadong, was organized as a farmers-oriented cooperative association, and in Jeju as an agricultural heritage committee based on ordinances.

3.3 Enforcement and Activity Stage

03 Status Analysis of KIAHS Stakeholders



				Cheongsando Gudueljang non	Jeju Batdam	Gurye Sansuyu	Damyang Bamboo	Geumsan Insam	Hadong Tea	Uljin Geumgang song	Buan Silkworm Farming	Ulleungdo Farming
A-2-①	Organization	Operation	9	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
A-2-②	Conservation Activities	Manage recreational activities ^①	6	O	X	O	X	O	O	O	O	X
		Cultivate artisans ^①	5	X	X	O	O	X	O	O	O	X
		Farmland maintenance & restoration	2	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		Sponsorship system ^②	3	O	X	O	X	X	O	X	X	X
		Product development & supply	1	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	X
A-2-③	Voluntary Regulation	Agreement signed	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
A-2-④	Marketing	Product development & sales	6	O	X	O	X	O	O	O	O	X
		Brand development	6	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	X
B-3-①	Support	Facility maintenance ^③	7	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	O	X
		Equipment support	2	O	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	X
		Operational support	8	O	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	O
		Designation ^④	3	X	O	X	X	X	O	O	X	X
		Direct payment oversee	1	X	X	X	X	X	O ^⑤	X	X	X
		Authentication management	1	X	O ^⑤	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
B-3-②	Regulation	Development restriction	1	X	X	X	X	X	X	O ^⑥	X	X
		Tax collection	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

- ① Experiential and educational programs were conducted in such a way that individuals participated in the experiential and educational programs operated by experts and assisted in their operation.
- ② The sponsoring system is funded by the owner of the farming fund, which is sponsored by outsiders and sends out agricultural products.
 - Cheongsando Agricultural Owner System, Gurye Sansuyu Farming Fund, Hadong Traditional Tea Farm Owner System
- ③ The main facilities that have been constructed include experimental sites and trails using farmland within the agricultural heritage area, as well as exhibition halls, museums and convenience facilities.
- ④ Cheongsando, Jeju, Gurye, and Hadong in order to designate conservation districts and link them with pilot projects and grants
- ⑤ Hadong 's landscape direct payment system and Jeju' s stone field facility certification system were operated on the basis of the rural resource utilization project. So after a temporary event.
- ⑥ Uljin Geumgangsong area is designated as forest genetic protection forest area and development activities are restricted.



				Cheongsando Gudueljang non	Jeju Batdam	Gurye Sansuyu	Damyang Bamboo	Geumsan Insam	Hadong Tea	Uljin Geumgang song	Buan Silkworm Farming	Ulleungdo Farming
C-3-①	Investigation	DB	7	O	X	O	X	O	O	O	O	O
		Product development ^①	3	X	X	O	X	X	X	O	O	X
		Foreign research pursuit	8	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
C-3-②	Advice and Consulting	Program management ^②	8	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X
		Facility design	8	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X
		Expert cultivation	6	O	O	O	X	X	O	O	O	X
D-3-①	Visit	Program participation	7	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	X
		Corporate relationship ^③	2	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	O	X
D-3-②	Contribution	Volunteer service	1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X
		sponsorship	3	O	X	O	X	X	O	X	X	X

① Geographical indication registration business, selection and dissemination of good varieties, and utilization and utilization of agricultural heritage resources has been achieved

- In case of Gurye, we will promote the registration of geographical indication with cooperative of sansuyu. Activities to select and distribute good varieties along with the Forest Resources Research Institute were promoted
- Uljin developed food using Kumkang resources and spreads silkworms in Buan

② The experience / education program was centered on the business executives or commissioned to other organizations and companies

- Jeju Batdam was entrusted to the co-operative corporation, which was formed by the stone mine, to operate the stone culture academy program
- Cheongsando has been running a school and an exploratory program together with the conservation council and the region-based travel agency, but has not operated since the project

③ Through One-company one-village movement or sisterhood relationship, program-sponsored and production-purchasing exchanged

- In Gurye, the villagers provided experience, education, and tourism programs to enterprises and the companies provided support and volunteer activities through the one-company one-village movement
- Buan pioneered product sales through sisterhood ties between farming and business

3.4 Monitoring Stage

03 Status Analysis of KIAHS Stakeholders



				Cheongsando Gudueljang non	Jeju Batdam	Gurye Sansuyu	Damyang Bamboo	Geumsan Insam	Hadong Tea	Uljin Geumgang song	Buan Silkworm Farming	Ulleungdo Farming
B-4-①	support	Research support	1	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		Establish system	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		Enact ordinance	1	X	O ^①	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
C-4-①	assessment	Establish standards ^②	2	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		Investigate ^③	3	O	X	O	X	X	O	X	X	X
		Evaluation/advice	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

- ① Jeju stated that it was **obligatory to implement monitoring through the establishment of data management for the management and preservation of agricultural and fisheries heritage (Article 13)** in the Agriculture and Heritage Conservation and Management Ordinance
- ② Establishing indicators for monitoring and establishing basic principles of conservation and management and utilization standards
 - In the case of Jeju, the activities of experts who set indicators for monitoring at the time of planning were carried out, but there was no survey, evaluation and advisory activity of the set indicators.
 - In the case of Cheongsan-do, the basic principles of conservation management and the utilization criteria were established.
- ③ Cheongsando and Gurye's 'Jikim Dure' and Hadong's 'Investigation Team' carried out **monitoring research activities including farmers, villagers and students under the leadership of experts**

04 Conclusion

4.1 Study Results

4.2 Implications

First, insiders prioritize financial support and participate/assist in plan execution and activities

- No sites indicate successful empowerment of insider participation in investigation and excavation stage
- Administrative conferences for KIAHS designation occurring in all sites
- Farmer participation was limited to provision of information (6 sites) and recreational program assistance (4 places)
- Voluntary regulation and marketing/promotional activities were deficient in all sites

Second, rural utilization and traditional agricultural succession activities and support are deficient

- Recreational program operations for heritage visitors, such as walkways and convenience facilities and exhibitions were present in majority of sites
- However, farmland maintenance and restoration (2 sites) and product development and supply (1 site) occurred partially, and overall direct support for agricultural foundation considered insufficient

Third, administrators (intermediary) focuses primarily on KIAHS designation; ordinance enactment, manpower recruitment and other structural considerations are lacking

- Additional and auxiliary financial and operational support on municipal level (5 sites) are absent upon the conclusion of multifaceted rural utilization projects
- Deficient administrative attention and adjustment after KIAHS designation

Fourth, the role of administrators (intermediary) is limited to operational funding and facility management support at the enforcement and activity stage

- In most sites, administrators supported facility maintenance and funded operational costs
- There was no one other than the Uljin Geumgangsong Pine Agroforestry System Area that was regulated for the preservation of agricultural heritage resources, such as restriction of development activity through zone designation and penalty for damage activity.

Fifth, outsiders besides visitors, such as the public or business enterprises, lacked participation methods

- Surveys and interviews, as well as conferences for outsiders did not occur in any of the sites
- Recreational and educational participation for visitors existed in 5 sites (excluding Damyang Bamboo Forest System), and corporate participation occurred in only 1 site (Gurye Sansuyu Agricultural System)
- Cheongsando Gudueljangnon System, Gurye Sansuyu Agricultural System, and Hadong Traditional Tea Plantation System were the only three sites that operated a sponsorship program such as owner system and fund

First, municipality must perceive agricultural heritage as a resource and recognize the importance, and treat it accordingly

- Though recognized as a regional vitalization opportunity, reality is that the focus is primarily on economic aspects
- **There is a ceiling for using agricultural heritage from a short-term perspective, and thus the heritage must be considered as a national and regional resource**
- For long-term conservation, maintenance, and utilization, efforts for the enactment of ordinances and recruitment of expert manpower must be materialized



Second, the establishment of local-led conservation activities and movements must be considered in an enhanced investigation and excavation stage

- Currently, organizations are formed upon agreeing to a mandatory consent form at the KIAHS application process
- Though this is to promote insider participation, the procedure is done only for the sake of formality
- Furthermore, the focus is on the components instead of activities, and insider organizations are manually handled by expert intermediaries
- In order to sustain an independent organization among residents and insiders instead of being subordinately dependent of enterprises, increased expertise and operational support is required



Jeju Batdam Academy



Gurye Sansuyu Agriculture Succession Academy Workshop

Third, complementary policies that ensure continual support from experts from the first investigation and excavation stage to the final monitoring stage are necessary

- Currently, experts mainly contribute to the KIAHS request, designation, and the subsequent planning stages
- Through the installation and support from intermediary committees comprised of experts, administrative link between central and municipalities, response to GIAHS, and a sustainable monitoring system all must be established



Geumsan Ginseng KOR-JPN Expert Seminar



Hadong Traditional Tea Agriculture Investigative Activity

Fourth, standards and regulations are necessary to achieve parity between conservation and maintenance of agricultural heritage, and its utilization

- Agricultural heritage has the traditional agriculture and landscape values that must be protected on a national level
- Therefore, the idea of agricultural support as an individual gain of a farmer must be disposed, and realize that the gains are transmitted to the outsiders when establishing conservation policies
- Regulations that set the standards of conservation boundaries and activities must be enacted
- This must resonate not only on the administrative level, but also among farmers, residents, and all other insiders



Fifth, dependency of business enterprises as a means to receive support must be abandoned

- In domestic cases, operations are funded upon KIAHS and GIAHS designation (Ministry of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Affairs' multifaceted utility operation, and GIAHS conservation/maintenance operation)
- **some municipalities rely entirely on business and administrative conservation and maintenance operations from it**
- Support through businesses may be provisional and thus is only a temporary method
- Unconditional support, rather than a performance-based compensation for heritage conservation and sustenance, may impede from encouraging stakeholders to proactively engage in conservation activities



Thank You

An Analysis on Collaborative Relationships of Stakeholders of KIAHS(Korea's Important Agricultural Heritage System)