Monitoring and Evaluation of KIAHS & GIAHS in Korea

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Park, Yoon ho

KRHA (Korea Rural Heritage Association) / KRC (Korea Rural Community Corporation)
1. Overview of KIAHS
2. Conservation of KIAHS
3. M & E of KIAHS
4. Future directions
KOREA’s
IMPORTANT
AGRICULTURAL
HERITAGE
SYSTEM

Overview of KIAHS
Designation of KIAHS & GIAHS
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013 1</td>
<td>Wando County</td>
<td>Cheonsando Gudeuljangnon (flat stone floor paddy field) System</td>
<td>First Batch</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014 2</td>
<td>Jeju Province</td>
<td>Jeju Batdam Agricultural System</td>
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<td>2014 3</td>
<td>Gurye County</td>
<td>Gurye Sansuyu (Cornus officinalis) Agricultural System</td>
<td>Second Batch</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015 4</td>
<td>Damyang County</td>
<td>Damyang Bamboo Forest System</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015 5</td>
<td>Geunsam County</td>
<td>Guemsan Ginseng Agricultural System</td>
<td>Third Batch</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015 6</td>
<td>Hadong County</td>
<td>Hadong Traditional Wild Tea Agricultural System</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016 7</td>
<td>Uljin County</td>
<td>Uljin Geumgang Pine Tree Forest Agricultural System</td>
<td>Fourth Batch</td>
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<tr>
<td>2017 8</td>
<td>Puan County</td>
<td>Puan Sericulture System</td>
<td>Fifth Batch</td>
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<tr>
<td>2017 9</td>
<td>Ulleung County</td>
<td>Ulleung Volcanic Island Mountainous Agricultural System</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Designation of KIFHS

- Jeju Haenyeo (women divers)
- Boseong Ppeolbae (mud flat boat)
- Namhae Bamboo Weirs
- Wando Sea weed Fishery Heritage System
- Sinan Sea Salt Fishery Heritage System
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>NO</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>Remark</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jeju Province</td>
<td>Women Diver(Haenyeo) Fisheries System in Jeju Island</td>
<td>First Batch</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bosung County</td>
<td>Mud Flatbout(Ppeolbae) Fisheries System in Bosung-gun</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Namhae County</td>
<td>Traditional Bamboo Weirs (Jukbangryum) in Namhae-gun</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Shinan County</td>
<td>Salt Farm in Shinan-gun</td>
<td>Second Batch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Wando County</td>
<td>Sea-weeds in Wando-gun</td>
<td>Third Batch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
KOREA’s IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL HERITAGE SYSTEM

Conservation of KIAHS
For the sustainable conservation of KIAHS, the Korean government established the legal foundation for KIAHS designation and management by setting the criteria and standard through amendment of the related law.

- The special law on enhancing the quality of life for rural residents

Budgetary support for utilizing the heritage systems is also provided by the government (MAFRA & MOF)
Conservation of KIAHS are focused on the Multi-functional resource utilization projects by MAFRA(’13~)

- **Budget support for the conservation and management of KIAHS sites by MAFRA and MOF**
  - KRW 1.5bn per KIAHS site for 3 years
    (70% by MAFRA, 30% by the local government)
  - Multifunctional resource utilization project by MAFRA
  - KRW 0.7bn per KIFHS site for 3 years
    (70% by MOF, 30% by the local government)
  - Multifunctional resource utilization project of the fishery settlement by MOF
Every KIAHS site have to make conservation action plan within 1 year after designated as a KIAHS.

Monitoring of KIAHS sites are based on the Conservation Action plan and Comprehensive projects plan for each site.
## Contents of the Conservation Action Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Detail (example)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Planning</strong></td>
<td>Plan/Design</td>
<td>Basic investigation, Establish a basic plan, Project drawing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Resource investigation</td>
<td>Resource investigation (heritage, biology, landscape, culture)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Land purchase</td>
<td>For resource maintenance (less than 30% of budget)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Improving Environment</strong></td>
<td>Resource protection</td>
<td>Establish Resource DB, Area cleaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Resource maintenance</td>
<td>Restore the traditional resource, maintenance, remodeling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Value improvement</td>
<td>Farm Park, Visiting deck, KIAHS museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Environmental maintenance</td>
<td>Design farming, landscaping, maintenance of deserted houses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Value Enhancement</strong></td>
<td>Education/promotion</td>
<td>Form Community Organization, Educate means of inheriting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Value creation</td>
<td>Story Telling, Development of brand and program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Related income</td>
<td>Exhibit local specialty, Theme festival</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Establishment of Conservation Action Plan

- Conservation master plan
- Comprehensive resource survey and investigation on the surface

Environment Improvement

- Development of experience center
- Trail maintenance and Restoration
- Conservation and management system

Value Enhancing

- Brand Development
- Rice paddy ownership system
- Organize conservation committee
## Establishment of Conservation Action Plan
- Conservation master plan
- Field survey and ecological monitoring

## Environment Improvement
- Restoration of Batdam and trail course
- Development of experience theme park
- Install the observatory for Batdam

## Value Enhancing
- Education and capacity building
- Promotion and Brand design
- Jeju Batdam festival
Management & utilizing of KIAHS

- Fair travel and promote tourism development
- Transmission of traditional farming practices
Management & utilizing of KIAHS

- Fair trade and agricultural owner system
- Brand development of agricultural products
Management & utilizing of KIAHS

- Education for residents and community
- Enhancing the self-confidence of the residents
Monitoring and Evaluation of KIAHS
Annual field inspection for the Multifunctional resource utilization projects implemented by MAFRA & KRC - Once or twice in a year

The first monitoring for 2 KIAHS sites (Cheongsando, Jejudo) was implemented in Nov. 2014

Final evaluation was conducted after the project was completed

- At the 4th year after designated as a KIAHS
Current Monitoring indicators

- The number of visitors
- Budget execution of the project
- Community Participation
- Establishment of data-base (ecological survey, cultural inheritance, land use and landowner using GIS...)
- Training of heritage commentator
- Publicity, Promotion, ETC.
Monitoring & Evaluation of KIAHS

- Designation as a KIAHS
- Multifunctional resource utilization project

1-3 Years

Monitoring

4th Year

Evaluation
Monitoring & Evaluation of KIAHS

- (KIAHS) 1st to 3rd year: Multi-functional resource utilization project (KRW 1.5bn) – Annual field inspection
- Establish Conservation Action plan in the first year
- 4th year: Final Evaluation
- (GIAHS) After the 4th year: Restoration project (KRW 200m) along with Monitoring for GIAHS site
- (KIAHS & GIAHS & candidate sites) Anytime: Rurality restoration project (KRW 2-3bn) for the rural region including AHS since 2019
The second Phase of Monitoring for KIAHS & GIAHS began by MAFRA in 2018.

Stage 2 monitoring is carried out along with the Restoration project that started in 2018.

Restoration project newly launched by MAFRA for the conservation of GIAHS sites in Korea.

This project could start after the Multi-functional resource utilization project is completed (KRW 200m)
Monitoring of two pilot sites (Wando & Jeju) began in July of this year.

MAFRA & KRC oversees monitoring and two consulting companies are in charge of the practice.

From next year, The Stage 2 monitoring will be expanded to all four GIAHS sites in Korea by MAFRA.

Another new project, Rurality restorative project, is also being considered.
Framework of GIAHS monitoring indicators

- **Common indicators**
  - Operating system (6)
  - Conservation (5)
  - Utilization (6)

- **Autonomous indicators**
  - Each specific measures
## Monitoring indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating System (6)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formulation of management authority</td>
<td>Dedicated Personnel of local government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Organization and activities of the Agricultural Heritage Operation Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management system</td>
<td>Expansion of institutional framework</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DB construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishment of management planning</td>
<td>Feedback of monitoring results</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Establish mid &amp; long-term management plan and secure budget</td>
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</table>
## Monitoring indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Conservation(5)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional agriculture</td>
<td>Number of farmhouse &amp; output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Traditional agricultural system(Technology)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecology</td>
<td>Biodiversity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscape</td>
<td>Change in landscape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional culture</td>
<td>Finding &amp; fostering (recommended) traditional culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Utilization(6)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic effect</td>
<td>Related product development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Improvement of farm income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tourist growth rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socio-cultural effect</td>
<td>Promote local image by public relations activities</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Activities of resident organization related to agricultural heritage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environ-mental effect</td>
<td>Facility maintenance related to agricultural heritage</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Conservation-Management System

The roles of participants

- **Central Government**
  - Provide overall policy work related to KIAHS and guidelines

- **Local Government**
  - Responsible for managing and administrative support of KIAHS site in cooperation with community

- **KIAHS operation committee (local level)**
  - Committee (consists of resident group, local government, expert) perform a conservation-management activity
  - KIAHS operation committee is a key actor

- **Farmers and community**
  - Actively cooperate in a conservation-management of KIAHS site
KOREA's IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL HERITAGE SYSTEM

Future Directions
Monitoring of KIAHS & GIAHS sites should focus on a balance of various aspects of AHS in Korea

- Need to expand the current general indicators

- Biodiversity, Sustainability, Economic development, Ecological environment, Cultural inheritances are should be considered as key indicators for the monitoring system of KIAHS & GIAHS.

- The current monitoring and evaluation system of rural development projects in Korea are biased toward physical indicators and restricted to a few indicators.
Monitoring indicators for GIAHS in Korea will be revised through the monitoring of two pilot GIAHS sites this year.

In addition, Monitoring system and connection with the GIAHS restoration project will be improved through pilot monitoring this year.

For the management of agricultural heritage system sites, a holistic approach is necessary.

The active participation of communities and continuous monitoring system after the projects are essential for the sustainable management of KIAHS.
Recently utilization of AHS is more and more important for the rural development and revitalization of a local community in Korea thru GIAHS and KIAHS dynamic conservation.

A mid to long-term approach is necessary to conserve the GIAHS & KIAHS in Korea.

- Continuous maintenance and monitoring are required even after the projects is completed.
- Participation of residents is essential in order to conserve the GIAHS & KIAHS sites.
Thank you for your attention!

감사합니다

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