

The 8th ERAHS Conference in Gifu

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GIAHS for Sustainable Development

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GIAHS for Sustainable Development

- ◆ GIAHS started as an initiative proposed by FAO on the occasion of the 2002 **World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD)** in Johannesburg, South Africa
- ◆ Designation framework for traditional agricultural land-use systems in developing countries that **contribute to sustainable development**
- ◆ The GIAHS definition by FAO in 2002, was conceptualized by the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), whose mission is to forge global partnerships to tackle the world's biggest **environmental issues for a more sustainable planet**



The WSSD or “Earth Summit”(2002)

GIAHS are “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**” (FAO,2002)

- ◆ The GIAHS initiative was then followed by a Full Scale Project Implementation funded from various extrabudgetary funds mainly granted by the GEF, IFAD, and the governments of Germany, China and Japan, with the first pilot sites identified in 2005 in China



Objectives of GIAHS



Conservation of **traditional agriculture**



Inheritance of **traditional knowledge**, history and agricultural culture



Model case for **sustainable agriculture**



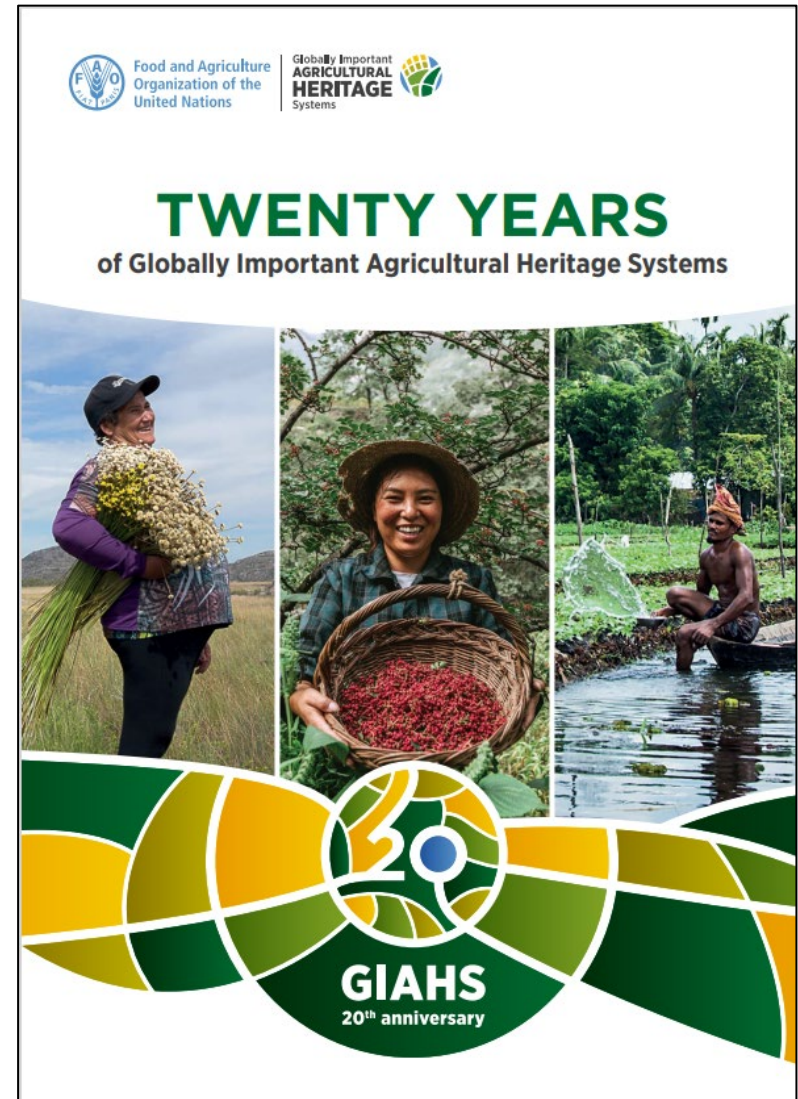
Support for **family farmers** and small-scale farmers



Rural development



Restoring self-confidence, fostering pride



Merits of Agricultural Heritage Designation

◆ **Pride** of local residents



◆ **Added value** of agricultural products



◆ **Regional revitalization**



- Immigrants
- Permanent Residents
- Tourists

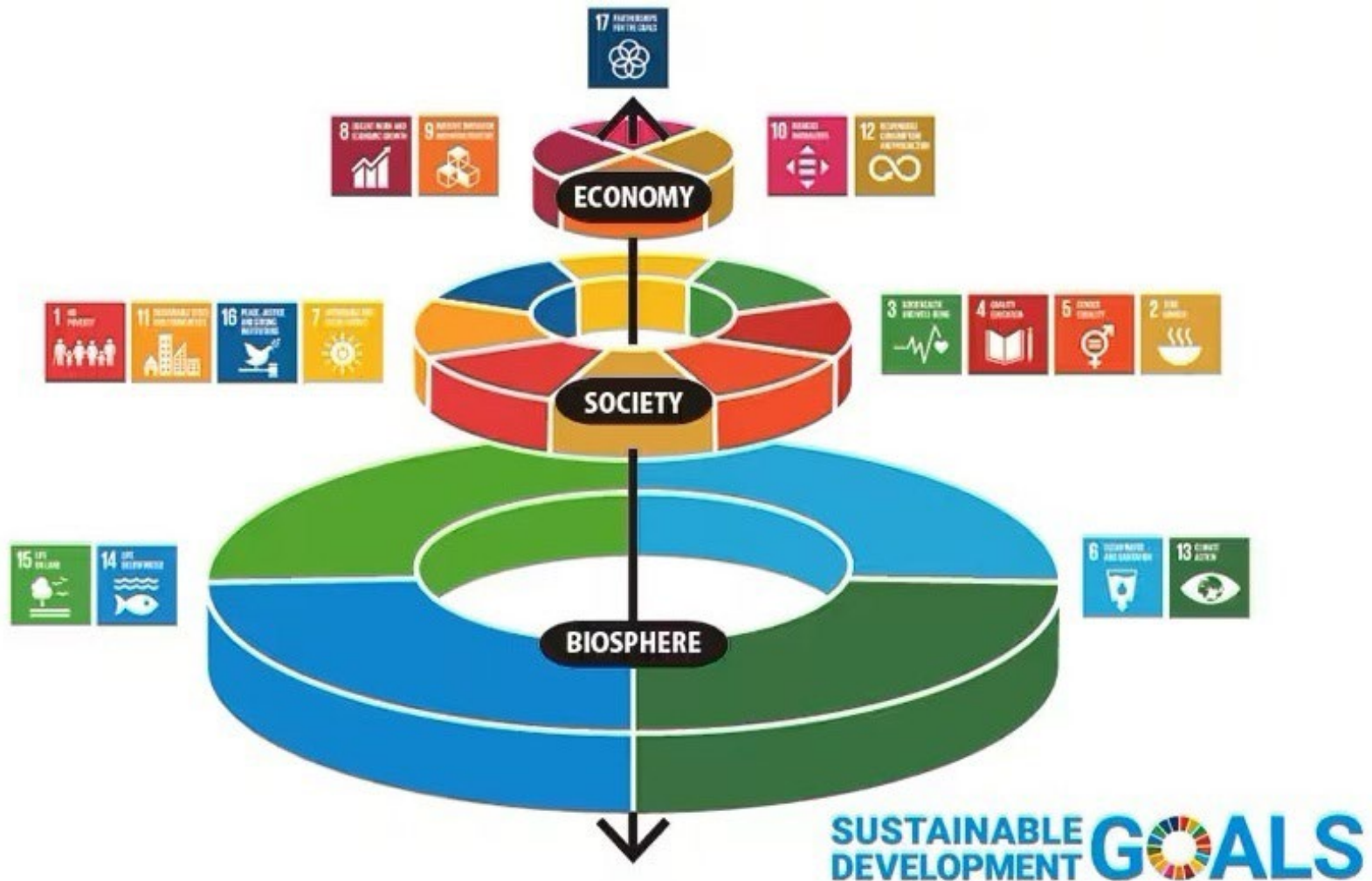
Photo: Sado Rice Paddy Art © Toki to Kurasu Sato

Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs)

- ◆ **Global goals** unanimously adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015
- ◆ Global goals for aiming for **resilient, comprehensive and sustainable "quality growth"** through achieving balanced economic, social and environmental "sustainable development" with a focus on each and every human being (**Target year: 2030**)

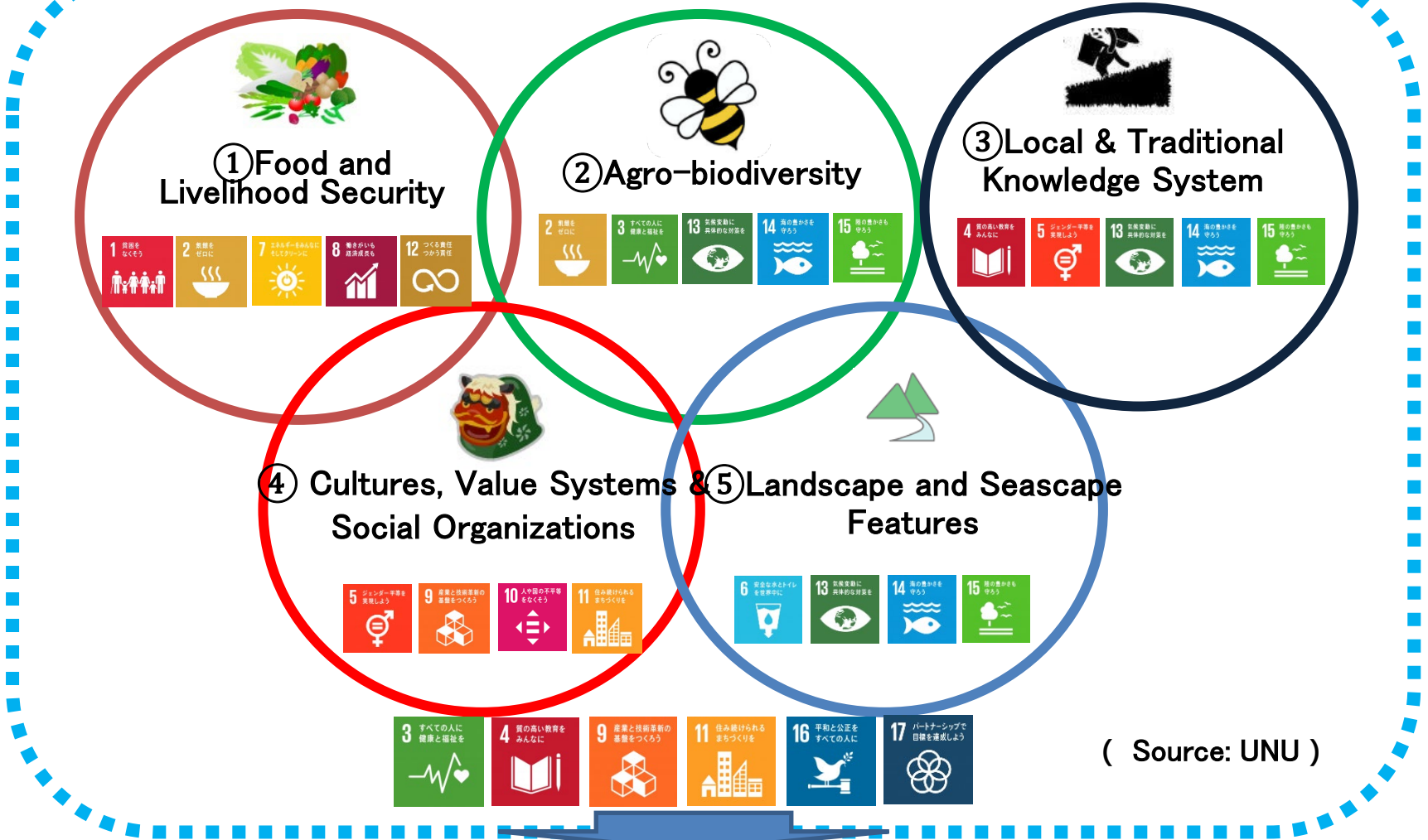


Achievement of SDGs by Integrating Environment, Society and Economy



GIAHS and SDGs

GIAHS Selection Criteria and SDGs




17 SDG s

Recent Developments of the UN Agendas

◆ UN Decade of **Family Farming** 2019~2028
 Led by FAO、IFAD



◆ UN Decade of **Ecosystem Restoration** 2021~2030
 Led by UNEP、FAO



◆ UN Decade of **Ocean Science for Sustainable Development** 2021~2030
 Led by UNESCO-IOC



The health of natural capital is the basis for achieving the SDGS

GIAHS and Sustainable Development

GIAHS's contributions associated to the issues that FAO emphasizes and cooperation with UN organizations are attracting attention



- ◆ SDGs
- ◆ AGROECOLOGY
- ◆ CLIMATE CHANGE
- ◆ AGROBIODIVERSITY
- ◆ Other UN Initiatives (World Heritage, Satoyama Initiative etc)
- ◆ HEALTH & PANDEMIC



Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)

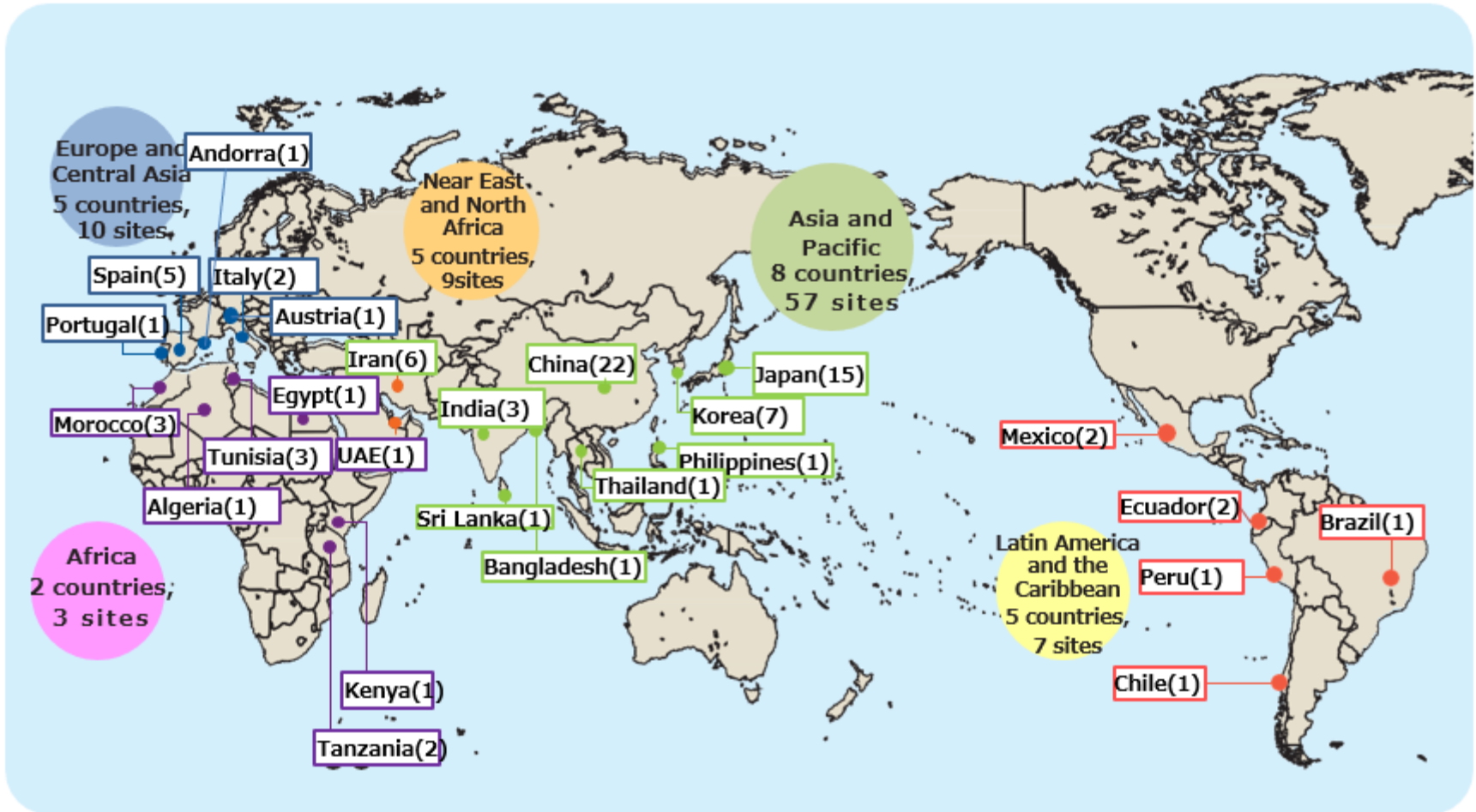
- ◆ In December 2022, CBD COP15 adopted the “**Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)**” as a global target for biodiversity by 2030 to succeed the Aichi Biodiversity Targets adopted in 2010
- ◆ It has 4 goals and 23 targets, including Target 10 specific to agriculture, forestry and fisheries

【Target 10】Ensure that **areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry** are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through a **substantial increase of the application of biodiversity friendly practices**, such as sustainable intensification, agroecological and other innovative approaches, **contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity** of these production systems, and to food security, **conserving and restoring biodiversity** and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

- ◆ **GIAHS** may also contribute to major targets
 - (T2) **Restore** at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, coastal and marine ecosystems
 - (T3) **Conserve** at least 30% of land and sea areas by 2030 (30by30 target)
 - (T9) **Sustainably manage** natural resources and ensure the bounty of nature, especially for vulnerable people



GIAHS Designations



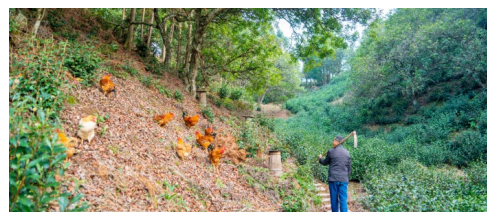
26 countries, 86 sites(as at April 2024)

(in addition 10 sites from 6 countries submitted proposals to FAO)

Latest GIAHS in East Asia (in 2023)

China

- Kuancheng Traditional **Chestnut** Eco-Planting System in Hebei Province
- Xianju Ancient **Chinese Waxberry** Composite System in Zhejiang Province
- Tongling **White Ginger** Plantation System in Anhui Province



Japan

- Fallen Leaves Compost** Agroforestry System in Musashino Upland, in the peri-urban area of Tokyo
- Integrated Farming System for Harmonizing **People and Cattle** in the Mikata District



Korea

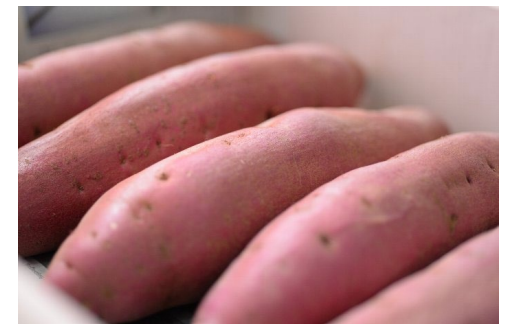
- Jeju **Haenyeo Fisheries** System
- Sonteul (hand net) Fishery System for gathering **Marsh Clam** in Seomjingang River



Fallen Leaves Compost Agroforestry System in Musashino Upland, in the peri-urban area of Tokyo

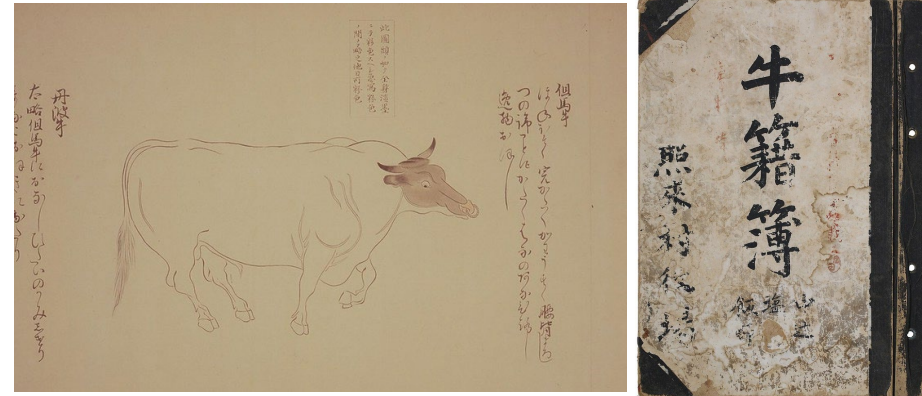


- ◆ This area was originally settled by the Kawagoe clan in 1654 against the backdrop of food shortages caused by the rapid population growth in Edo (Tokyo).
- ◆ In order to overcome the extremely harsh natural conditions for agriculture, the area was developed based on an excellent rural plan that included **planting trees on grasslands** as far as they could be seen, creating forests on the plains, **utilizing fallen leaves as compost**, and preventing soil dispersal.
- ◆ The development of the area was based on an excellent **rural plan**.
- ◆ This land use, including upland forests with historical value, has been **passed down to the present**, and sustainable agriculture using composted fallen leaves continues to be carried out.
- ◆ The managed upland forests provide a breeding ground for **goshawks**, and also provide a good growing environment for **rare plants** such as the orchid and the goldenrod.



Integrated Farming System for Harmonizing People and Cattle in the Mikata District

◆ This area has long been known for its production of high-quality **Tajima cattle**, oldest records dating since Edo period in 1849. Tajima Beef, known as Kobe beef in the market, is a type of wagyu beef which is one of the lineages in the breed of Japanese Black.



◆ Local people established cattle lineages called “tsuru-ushi (“cattle family tree)” and continually improved them. In 1898, Japan’s first **cattle lineage register**, which became the foundation of cattle lineage registration, was established.

◆ **Small-scale cattle farmers** keep about ten cattle in cattle barns just next to their residence and treat each of them like family.

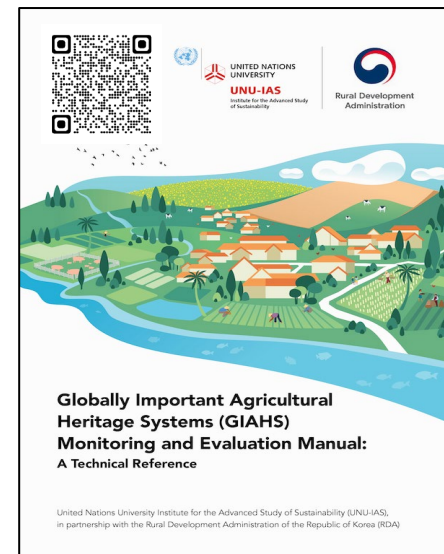
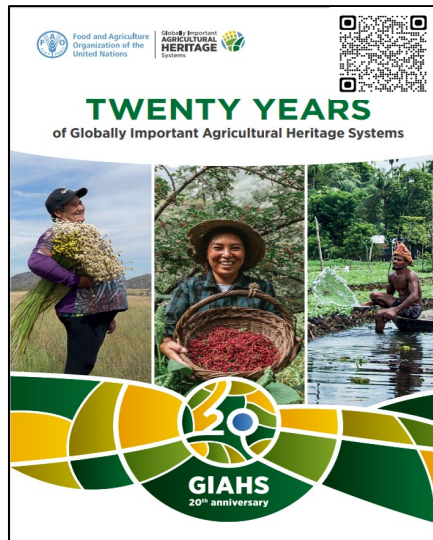
◆ The diversity of topography, environment, rice farming and the use of local grass resources created an **integrated farming system** that supports Tajima cattle, which in turn also supports the livelihoods and environment of Mikata District.



Photo: Tajima Cattle from Mikata County GIAHS/NIAS Association

Enhancing Knowledge Resources on GIAHS

- ◆ **Enhancing scientific knowledge and technical information** on GIAHS is pivotal for effective conservation and sustainable development of GIAHS.
- ◆ Keyword search **“GIAHS” on journal search engines are increasing but not quite enough** (on 7 April 2024): 3240 hits on Google Scholar, 250 hits on ScienceDirect, 370 hits on BASE, 651 hits on CORE, 888 hits on Baidu.
- ◆ Need to further **scientific research** and knowledge creation to establish GIAHS as a mainstream academic field
- ◆ ERAHS members can cooperate and continue to enhance research in English and respective native languages and establish **East Asia as leading region in GIAHS research**



East Asia Research Association for Agricultural Heritage Systems (ERAHS)

- ◆ First global partnership established for GIAHS since 2014
- ◆ **Unique partnership of both the academia and practitioners**
- ◆ Stimulates research studies related to GIAHS conservation
- ◆ Provides platform to deepen exchange and collaboration
- ◆ Promotes **policy-oriented research** and integration of traditional knowledge with modern sciences
- ◆ With increasing global interests in GIAHS, ERAHS (led by China, Japan and Korea) can play **significant role in leading and set the future trend of GIAHS** studies and conservation



1st ERAHS Conference, Xinghua, China, 2014



2nd ERAHS Conference, Sado, Japan, 2015



3rd ERAHS Conference, Geumsan, Korea, 2016



7th ERAHS Conference, Qingyuan, China, 2023



4th ERAHS Conference, Huzhou, China, 2017



5th ERAHS Conference, Minabe-Tanabe, Japan, 2018



6th ERAHS Conference, Hadong, Korea, 2019



8th ERAHS Conference, Gifu, Japan, 2024