

The 8th Conference of ERAHS 2024

3 Policies for the Conservation and Management of NIAHS in Korea

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Background and Purpose

01.

Background of Growth through Conservation & Management

☰ The introduction of the GIAHS concept has led to new rural development policies.

- The concept of 'conservation' has emerged as a new value, different from existing policies.
- It differs from the existing policy, promoting regional growth through conservation.



The Existing Policies



Agricultural
Heritage Policies

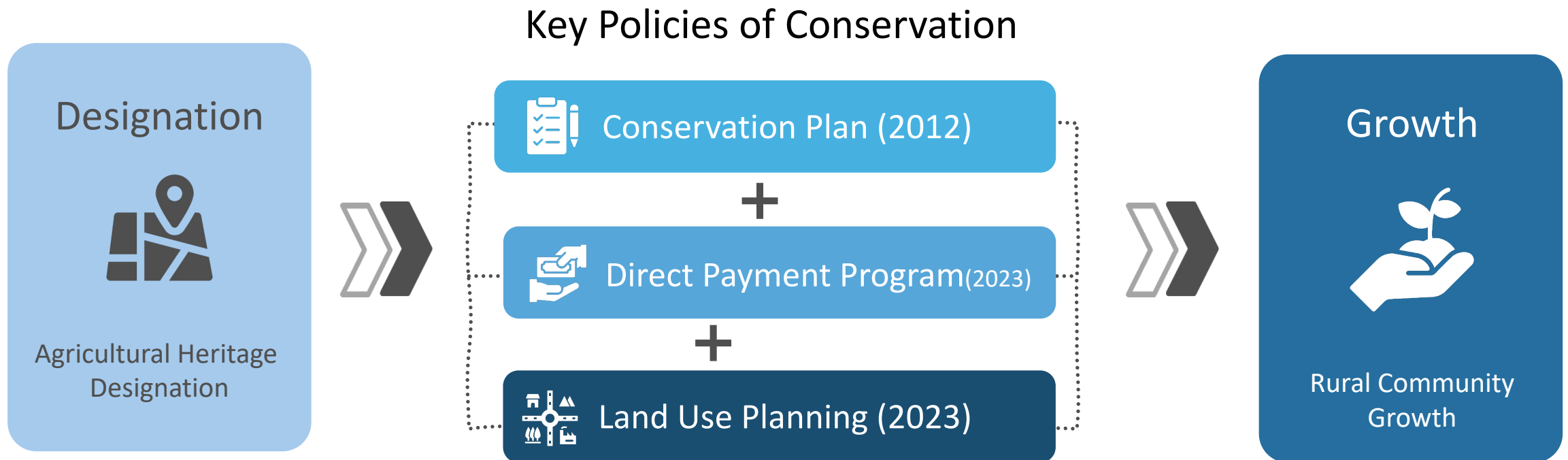


- The key policies for the improvement of living conditions & increasing agricultural production.
- Development-oriented policies focused on 'Productivity' & 'Efficiency'

- Introduction of the GIAHS concept (2012) >> Growth through conservation
- Conservation-oriented policies focused on 'Conservation & Utilization of NIAHS/GIAHS'

3 Policies for the Conservation of GIAHS

- ≡ Select and introduce the 3 key policies for conserving NIAHS/GIAHS in Korea
- ≡ These policies aim to develop and implement to conserve and inherit NIAHS/GIAHS to seek sustainable development in the community.



02.

Agricultural Heritage
Conservation & Management Plan

Establishing An Agricultural Heritage Conservation Plan



The Concept of the Policy

- ≡ The introduction of the GIAHS concept has led to new rural development policies.
 - MAFRA/MOF designates NIAHS/NIFHS and subsidizes the local government.
- ≡ The Local government of NIAHS/NIFHS must set up a 3-year plan of conservation and utilization.
 - Budget is supported for the conserving and managing NIAHS/NIFHS sites.
- ≡ The Local government perform small conservation projects according to the 3-year plan. (About 1.5 million for 3 years)
- ≡ The following policy model has been the primary model since 2012.

Establishing An Agricultural Heritage Conservation Plan



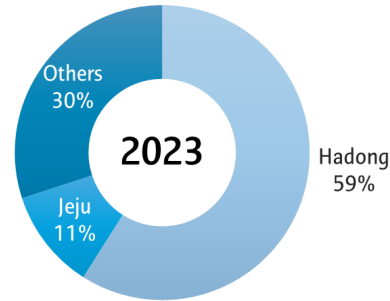
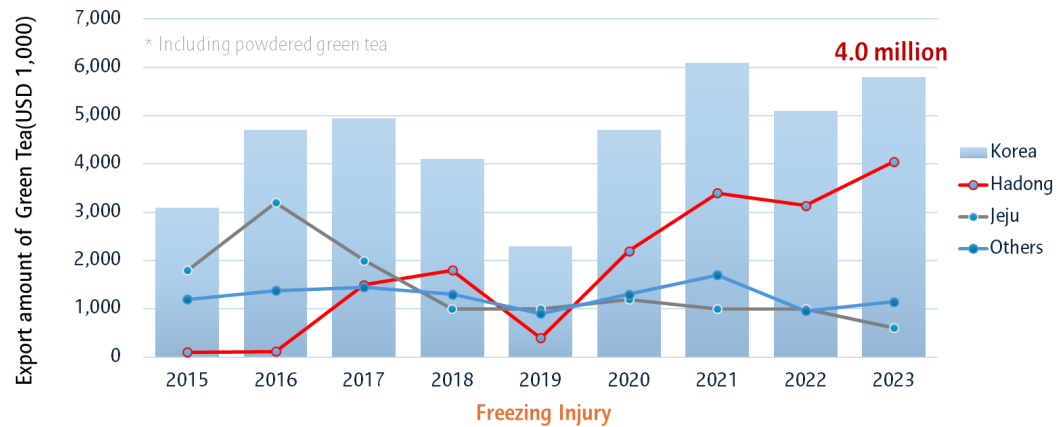
Evaluation of the Policy 1: Conservation Plan

- ⌵ Although ten years have passed since the introduction of GIAHS concept, there's no significant growth area through the conservation and utilization of NIAHS/NIFHS, in general.
 - Local governments tend to pay attention to designation rather than conservation of NIAHS/GIAHS.
 - The budget is limited to carry out conservation activities and plans.
- ⌵ However, Hadong* can be considered a good example of growth through conservation.
- ⌵ The purchase price and export amount of green tea in Hadong have increased compared to 2016, just before the designation of GIAHS.
 - The red line indicates the export amount of green tea in Hadong. It has gradually increased since 2017, except for 2019, when freezing injuries occurred all over Korea.

Establishing An Agricultural Heritage Conservation Plan



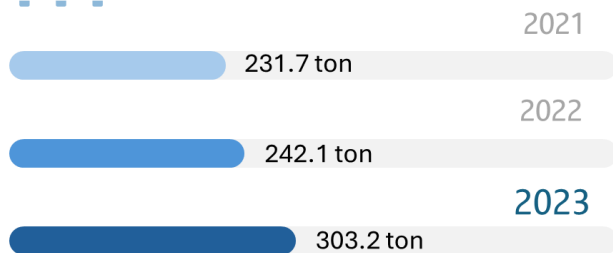
Evaluation of the Policy 1: Conservation Plan



STARBUCKS®



Purchase Quantity of Powdered Green Tea



The number of farms: 54 (2023)



*Data Resource: Internal data from Hadong Green Tea Institute (reconstructed)

<https://www.gnews.co.kr/news/articleView.html?idxno=552518>

Establishing An Agricultural Heritage Conservation Plan



Evaluation of the Policy 1: Conservation Plan

Over the past decade, an important outcome has been establishing resident organizations.

- All NIAHS regions have been encouraged to form resident organizations. 31 resident organizations have been created, and about 600 residents participate.
- Resident organizations establish conservation plans for heritage areas and participate in conservation activities.

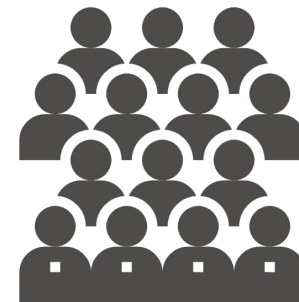
The leading actors involved in conserving agricultural heritage.



The number of NIAHS and GIAHS
31 regions (31 Residents Group)



The number of residents
About 20 people in each region



The number of residents
: About 600 people



Conservation Activities

Establishing An Agricultural Heritage Conservation Plan



Evaluation of the Policy 1: Conservation Plan

- It has established the foundation for conserving agricultural heritage led by residents. Each local government enacts ordinances to support its conservation.
- As a result, it will significantly contribute to residents' participation and the establishment of local autonomy.



Expansion of the direct
payment program

03.

Expansion of Agricultural direct payment program



Progress of Agricultural Direct Payment Program

- ≡ Basis law and regulation enacted, called *'Act on operation of direct payment program for promoting the public functions of agriculture and rural communities. (2005)*
 - A pilot project focused on cultivating landscape crops was implemented in 2008.
 - MAFRA announced that it will extend the subjects of landscape direct payment system to agricultural heritage in 2023 and gradually increase the budget.
 - In 2024, the scope of the direct payment program was discussed to expand to include communal crop cultivation, landscape and physical form maintenance, traditional skills and cultural inheritance.



Expansion of Agricultural direct payment program



Expectation of Agricultural Direct Payment Program

- ⌵ The landscape conservation direct payment program is expected to contribute to the continuity of the conservation and management of agricultural heritage and improve farmers' incomes.
- ⌵ This, in turn, will revitalize the local economy by linking them with local festivals, rural tourism, and urban-rural exchanges.
- ⌵ This is a meaningful effort to link the direct payment program and agricultural heritage policy.



04.

Introduction of Land Use
Planning in Rural Area

Designation of Agricultural Heritage Zone



Background of Rural Land Use

- ≡ Demands of rural land use have been gradually diversified in industrialization.
- ≡ The existing rural land use system has led to reckless development and destroyed rural areas' identities.
- ≡ We have continued to discuss ways to conserve and utilize rural areas' resources to enhance their identity and differentiate them from other regions.
- ≡ In addition, it became essential to contribute to highlighting the region's characteristics by spatially conserving 31 national agricultural and fishery heritage sites.

Rural Land Use Planning



Direction of Rural Land Use

- ≡ The government makes a law on rural space restructuring and regeneration to prevent reckless development and recover rurality. (2023. 3. 28)
- ≡ Local government can designate 7 rural zones to emphasize the characteristics of rural areas, including landscape zone and agriculture heritage zone. It is the first time to designate an agriculture heritage zone by law.
- ≡ The agriculture heritage zone expects to play a role in effectively conserving agricultural/fisheries heritage sites.

[Type of Special purpose zone in Rural area]

1 Rural Community Zone 

2 Industrial Zone 

3 Livestock Zone 

4 Rural Convergence Industrial Zone 

5 Renewable Energy Zone 

6 Agricultural Heritage Zone 

7 Landscape Farming Zone 

Rural Land Use Planning



An Example of reckless development

☰ The rice-terraced paddy fields in the South Sea are gradually being damaged.



Rice Terraced Paddy Village, Namhae

* Resource: <https://www.ktsketch.co.kr/news/articleView.html?idxno=1766>

HOME > 오피니언 > 박상대칼럼

다랭이논들은 어디로 갔을까요?

Where has the rice-terraced paddy field gone?



다랭이논은 사라지고, 숙박용 집과 음식점이 다랭이 마을에 들어서 있다. 사진 / 박상대 기자

[여행스케치=남해] 전국을 몇 바퀴 돌았는지 모르겠습니다. 갔던 데를 또 갑니다. 갈수록 그리움이 더 쌓이기도 하고, 안부가 궁금하여 직접 찾아가기도 합니다. 혼자 갔다가 친구들이나 가족에게 보여주고 싶어 데리고 갑니다.

서해 안면도 소나무숲이나 강릉 초당 소나무숲, 진도 점도의 해안누리길, 서천 갈대숲 등등 수많은 길에 사람들을 보냈습니다.

Implication of 3 Policies
for NIAHS

05.

Implication of NIAHS Conservation Policies

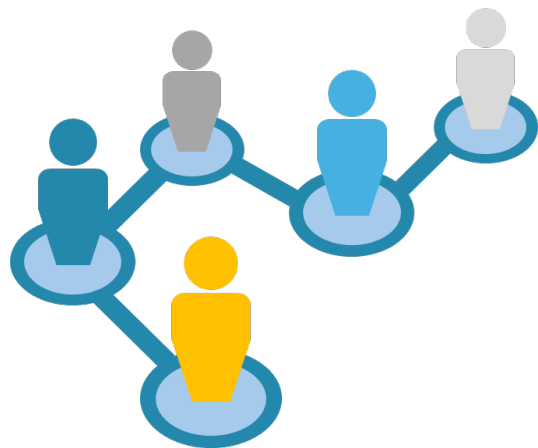
≡ Conserving agricultural heritage is a complex task that cannot be achieved with just one policy. It requires a comprehensive and complementary approach involving three policies.

≡ It is important to make a growth model through the conservation of GIAHS/NIAHS.




		Activity	Main Body	Period	Features
Agricultural Heritage Conservation Policy	Conservation and Management Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing the plan Forming Resident Organization 	Local Government	3 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic Policy
	Direct Payment Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communal Crop Cultivation Landscape and Physical Form Maintenance Traditional Skills and Cultural Inheritance 	Resident Organization (LAGs)	annual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase Sustainable management Encourage farmers to conserve NIAHS
	Land Use Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement of designating Agricultural Heritage 	Local Government LAGs	5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Realize the values of NIAHS spatially Emphasize the identity of NIAHS site.

Implication of NIAHS Conservation Policies

- ≡ For the conservation of NIAHS, the role of resident organizations (LAGs) is commonly emphasized in the three policies.
- ≡ Strengthening the capacity of resident organizations (LAGs) is necessary to realize three policies for conserving and managing agricultural heritage.



Residents' Organizations
(Local Action Groups)

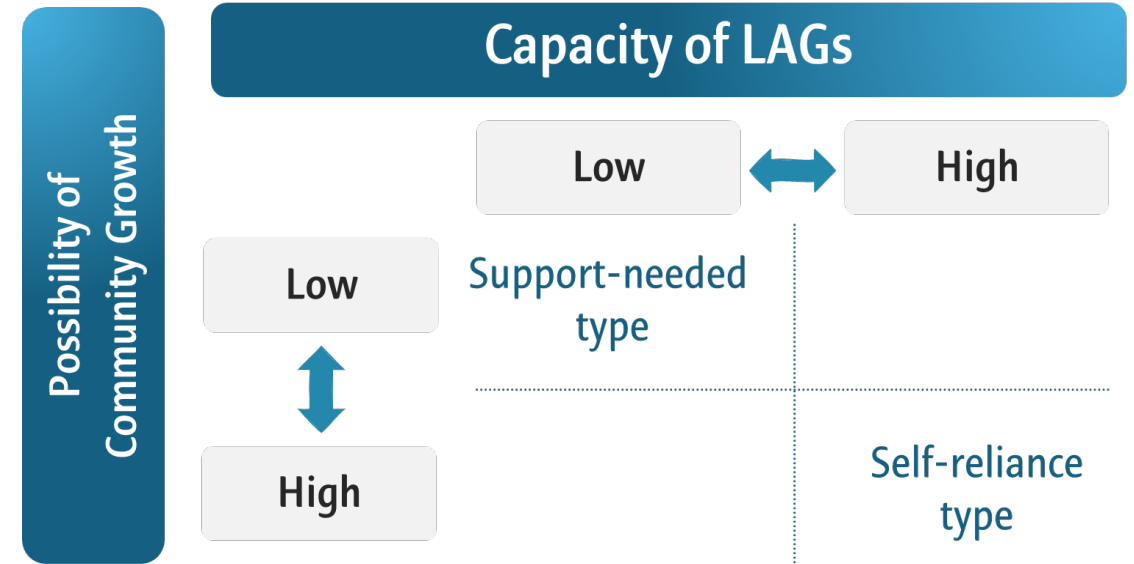
- 
 - Make a conservation and management Plan
 - Carry out the plan
- 
 - Receivers of direct payment by the government
- 
 - Resident agreement in rural land using planning



* Photo Resource: https://www.newsis.com/view/NISX20231115_0002522199
<https://www.enewstoday.co.kr/news/articleView.html?idxno=2003438>

Implication of NIAHS Conservation Policies

- ≡ GIAHS/NIAHS can be examined in terms of residents' capacity and local growth possibilities.
 - Agriculture heritage can be divided into 2 types: a self-reliance type & a support needed type.
- ≡ The capacity of residents is deeply related to regional growth.
 - The direct payment system brings income security to the support-needed type and helps to increase the sustainability of the agricultural heritage system.
- ≡ The policy should be implemented considering the conditions and characteristics of the heritage region.



CAPACITY BUILDING



06.

Conclusion

Conclusion

- ⌵ Although heritage designation has been successful, it has yet to reach the growth stage through conservation and management.
- ⌵ It is necessary to move the focus of agriculture heritage policy from designation to conservation and management.
- ⌵ It requires a comprehensive and complementary approach involving the three policies.
- ⌵ It is vital to strengthen residents' capabilities to conserve GIAHS/NIAHS.
- ⌵ It is recommended to establish an exchange program to strengthen residents' capabilities.



Thank you very much for Listening

- Yoon, Wonkeun -