

Policy Framework of the GIAHS and its Implementation in Japan



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1 GIAHS in Japan

Designation of two sites for GIAHS in 2011

The Noto region
“Satoyama and Satoumi”



The Sado region
“Satoyama in harmony with Japanese crested ibis”



Designation of three sites for GIAHS in 2013

- ➔ Managing grasslands for sustainable agriculture of Aso, Kumamoto
- ➔ Traditional Tea-grass Integrated System (Chagusaba) of Kakegawa, Shizuoka
- ➔ Integrated Forestry, Agriculture and Fisheries System of Kunisaki Usa, Oita



2 GIAHS Target (1)

Preserving Sustainability and Diversity of Agriculture

Feature of Japanese Agriculture

- Mild climate and sufficient rainfall. But mountainous and many natural disasters
- Rice paddy developed for more than two thousand (2000) years
- Conserving biodiversity
- Forming traditional “Satoyama” landscape



“Satoyama Initiative” advocated in COP10 of CBD, Aichi 2010



Japan’s advocate in international fora

“Co-existence of various agricultures” in each country or region

GIAHS Concept

- Support to family farming and local communities
- Sustainable use of natural resources and rural development

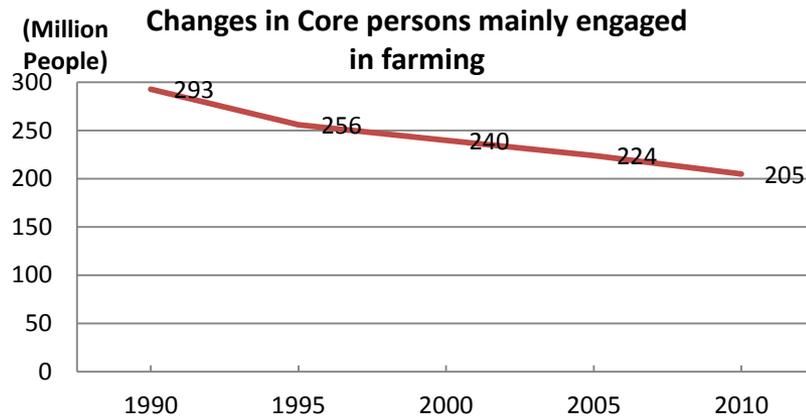
consistent

3 GIAHS Target (2)

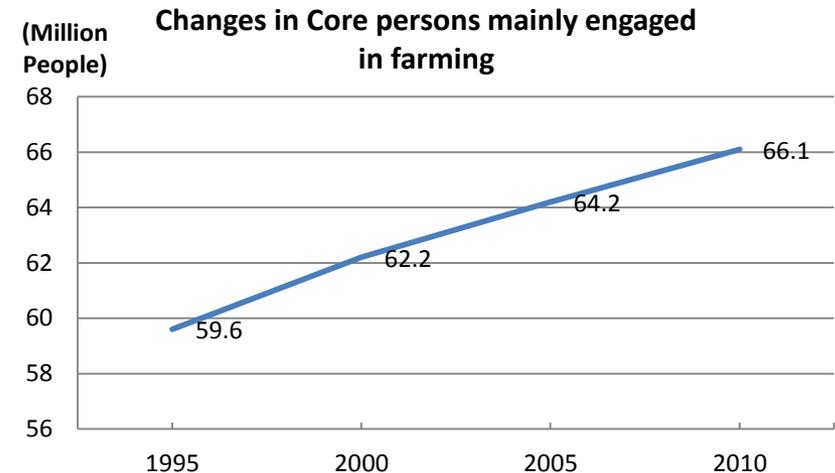
Activating Rural Community and Economy

Serious situation of agriculture in Japan

- Declining workforce due to depopulation and aging in rural regions
- Appearance of marginal villages
- Increasing abandoned fields and paddies



The number of core farmers
2.56 million (1995) ⇒ 2.05 million (2010) ↓20%



The average age of farming workforce
59.6 years old (1995) ⇒ 66.1 years old (2010)



Japan's position for GIAHS

Promoting agriculture and rural development are urgent issue in Japan

- ➔ Japan has positioned the GIAHS as a policy to promote rural development and revitalize agriculture

4 Effects of GIAHS

Pride and confidence in local agriculture and community

- Regaining pride and confidence in their way of farming and production methods
- GIAHS has brought change to the youth's minds
 - ➡ 80% of 500 students: Proud of GIAHS site
 - ➡ 77% of them: GIAHS promotes revitalization of the local community
 - ※From a survey conducted by UNU in Noto site

Effects of GIAHS activities

1. Branding of agricultural products



rice produced with
coexistence of the
Japanese Crested Ibis in
Sado

2. "Sixth-Industrialization"

- Agriculture combined with
producing, processing and distributing
products -

3. "Green Tourism"

六次産業化事例写真を挿入
する

5 Perspective of GIAHS

Future challenges of GIAHS

1. Continuous efforts for keeping up the quality and value of the GIAHS

→ Periodic monitoring and support for GIAHS activities

2. Information dissemination of the designated region

→ Promoting twinning of GIAHS sites

(Noted in the Noto Communique)

Expansion of GIAHS

- Raising worldwide awareness of GIAHS
- Disseminating rules and Procedures of GIAHS formulation
- Enhancing budget and institutional aspect of GIAHS

Japan's contribution for promoting GIAHS Initiative

- Providing trust fund to FAO starting FY 2013, including a dispatch of expert to FAO for excavation and development of the potential sites
- Share experiences and knowledge with member countries
- Close cooperation with other fora such as INWEPF activities