



# SECOND REGIONAL ORIENTATION WORKSHOP ON GLOBALLY IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL HERITAGE SYSTEMS (GIAHS) FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

5-7 May 2015

Bangkok, Thailand



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## Summary of Conclusions and Recommendations

The Asia-Pacific GIAHS workshop was the second in a series. The first Regional Workshop was conducted in November 2013. FAO acts as the GIAHS Secretariat, which based at FAO's headquarters in Rome, Italy.

This Second Regional Workshop was conducted to further promote awareness of GIAHS and its basic concept, approaches, impacts and benefits, share experiences, lessons and knowledge on dynamics of the implementation of GIAHS, and build up the capacity of countries in the region in identifying potential GIAHS and formulating quality GIAHS proposals for recognition.

The workshop was attended by 45 delegates and participants from 20 Asia and the Pacific Countries including ADG-RAP and officer from FAO HQ and regional office. The workshop promoted knowledge sharing on GIAHS and capacity building in countries in the region in identifying potential GIAHS sites and in the formulation of GIAHS proposals. Key factors leading to the success of the GIAHS implementation were also discussed and identified.

There are a total of 31 designated GIAHS sites in 13 countries, including China, India, Japan, the Philippines and Republic of Korea. Meantime, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Indonesia, Iran, Mongolia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam are in the process of formulating GIAHS proposals.

Keynote speakers and representatives from the existing GIAHS countries in Asia and the Pacific shared their experiences and lessons on Agricultural Heritage Systems and strategies for their dynamic conservation.

The meeting was very successful in obtaining its objectives and discussed GIAHS conceptual frame work, organizational structure, policies and procedures for inventory, identification, assessment and designation procedures as well as the key factors leading to the success of the GIAHS implementation. The Lessons learned from GIAHS implementing countries through sharing experiences and lessons learnt are listed below.

### **Key factors leading to success and lessons learned from GIAHS**

- Political and administrative will and commitment at all levels are crucial for the successful implementation of GIAHS. It also needs consistent lobbying towards this goal from the part of those who work for promotion of GIAHS in respective countries. That is a progressive effort, which takes time.
- National polices, legal and institutional frameworks at country level are necessary to institutionalize GIAHS as a national mechanism. It contributes in achieving the some of the key targets of CBD and of other relevant global initiatives like Zero Hunger Challenge (ZHC).

- Promotion of global GIAHS and establishment of a national GIAHS system and relevant governance mechanism with specific and timely allocation of national budget and mobilizing external resources are important for GIAHS successful implementation.
- It is important to connect GIAHS with research institutions to bring new evidences and applications for the functions of GIAHS and to keep strong relations with these institutions to intensify scientific and technology researches and keep GIAHS evolving.
- Baselines should be established at the beginning, and monitoring frameworks with clear targets and indicators both tangible and intangible should be created for monitoring purposes, to make sure the GIAHS is soundly implemented and expected outputs are achieved.
- It is important involving the media and developing information materials and communication strategies to maximize the dissemination of information on the importance and benefits of GIAHS (e.g. GIAHS as traditional agriculture provides diversified products of better quality while promoting environment preservation).
- Adding value to GIAHS products with branding, labelling and disseminating the value of GIAHS products to consumers and other stakeholders are relevant factors for success.
- Stakeholders' involvement, participation and community ownership in identification, consultation, designing, monitoring and evaluation, all stages of GIAHS cycle are crucial elements for success implementation.
- Combining GIAHS with eco-tourism development (green tourism) brings socio-economic benefit not only to the GIAHS sites but also to its surrounding areas; that can be helpful to create employment and income opportunities, mitigating migration from rural to urban areas and attracting the youth back to the countryside.
- GIAHS provides a basket of goods and services to reduce poverty and marginalisation; support family farming and indigenous people.
- Recent studies have indicated that rural people regained confidence thanks to GIAHS; high school students feel proud of their original areas and that is an element that can contribute to future development in rural areas.
- Capacity building activities and knowledge exchange platforms at country and regional level are relevant to improve practices and raise the value and public recognition of GIAHS and GIAHS products.
- Further promotion of South-South Cooperation and Twinning approaches should be pursued toward successful achievement of GIAHS in the region.
- Supporting capacity of GIAHS Secretariat and FAO regional and country Office should be enhanced with an aim to provide stronger support to member countries in identifying potential GIAHS and formulating quality GIAHS proposals for recognition.

Some common challenges and possible solutions were also identified as below.

### **Challenges**

- Generally, economic viability of GIAHS is low (Raising awareness of social, ecological, and economical, environmental value of GIAHS products)
- Young people migrate from rural to urban areas looking for better opportunities (Create employment opportunities through promotion of value chains, eco-tourism, etc.; promote the education to school children on the value of GIAHS)
- Global markets pay for goods; not for culture, biodiversity, sustainability, etc. but products with unique geographical indication can accrue very attractive price in international market. Very high level consumers of the World market don't hesitate to pay high price for the products that they really feel pleasure to have that product (Identification and promotion of marketing strategies)
- Preserving social and cultural characteristics of agricultural system versus over exploitation of GIAHS sites (Responsible management of GIAHS sites manage, regulate and not over exploitation of GIAHS sties)
- Climate change (mainstream CSA, climate/risk resilient options (varieties, species, GAPs, etc.))
- Degradation of natural resources and erosion of genetic resources that are critical for food and nutrition security of local communities who engage in sustainable production of food and agriculture in GIAHS sites (Sustainable management of natural resources)
- Land use and land-cover changes that affect the GIAHS in their fundamental sustainability and conflicts and competition between different land use groups including the wild animals – (supporting land use plan and policy)

### **Recommendations**

- Continued focus should be directed to the quality implementation and the achievement of the GIAHS programme through sharing experiences gained and lessons learned by member countries
- Continued enhancement of national and regional capacity in identifying potential GIAHS sites and formulating GIAHS proposals for recognition and promoting a network of stakeholders towards creating strong public interest and support and mobilizing resources to achieve GIAHS objectives

### Introduction

Today, a major challenge facing humanity is how to achieve a sustainable agriculture that provides enough food and ecosystem services for present and future generations in an era of climate change and accelerated environmental degradation. In continuously looking to survive and coping through centuries with extreme weather events and climatic variability, farmers living in the world have developed and/or inherited their own farming practices managed in ingenious ways, allowing smallholders to meet their subsistence needs in the midst of environmental variability without depending much on modern agricultural technologies. The stubborn persistence of millions of hectares under traditional farming is living proof of a successful indigenous agricultural strategy and constitutes a tribute to the “creativity” of small farmers throughout the developing world. Today, well into the first decade of the 21st century, there are in the world millions of smallholders, family farmers and indigenous peoples practicing resource-conserving farming which is testament to the remarkable resiliency of these agroecosystems in the face of continuous environmental and economic change, while contributing substantially to conservation of biodiversity, household food security and traditional cultural heritage. Many of these agro-ecosystems are unique in their attributes and maintain a specific landscape in rural areas.

Since 2002 FAO implements a global initiative on dynamic conservation and adaptive management of Globally Important Agricultural Heritage systems (GIAHS)<sup>1</sup> aiming to identify and ensure global recognition of the importance of these unique traditional agricultural systems for food security and sustainable development. The GIAHS initiative explicitly recognises that change in "traditional" political, social and economic processes is inevitable; they cannot be frozen or re-created.

Over the past decade, the GIAHS initiative has been piloting an innovative model of engaging communities, local and national governments in the adaptive management of agricultural heritage and conservation of system's goods and services. It has served as a learning laboratory for identifying new ways to sustain nature's bounty, the health of ecosystems, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and genetic resources for food and agriculture, protection of traditional knowledge systems, culture, and more importantly, building a bridge for the sustainable future. The GIAHS initiative promotes activities aimed at: (i) assisting in formulation and implementation of national policies aimed at preserving these agricultural heritages systems and the biodiversity, traditional knowledge and natural resources management systems; (ii) empowering local communities and indigenous peoples to sustain their livelihood that is based on these systems and explore options for improvement of these systems without jeopardizing their ecosystem resiliency, goods and services; and (iii) recognizing the links between “agri-cultural” diversity and cultural diversity and the achievements of local community members and indigenous peoples. In parallel to the in situ activities, the GIAHS initiative is looking for a stronger recognition, at the highest level of the policy making agenda, of the contribution made by

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<sup>1</sup> For more information, [www.fao.org/giahs/giahs-home/en/](http://www.fao.org/giahs/giahs-home/en/)

traditional agricultural systems to the conservation of the biological and cultural diversity of the planet.

Ultimately, it will help the small farmers, indigenous communities and rural peoples living in and around GIAHS to establish strengthened socio-political systems (governance) and economic processes (markets and employment opportunities) that help them address the challenges of today's world (with all its modern pressures) and let them to take advantage of the opportunities of modern living, while at the same time maintaining the traditional agro-ecosystems and interlinked cultures they have.

There are a total number of 31 designated GIAHS sites in 13 countries, as of 29 August 2014, supported by the GIAHS Secretariat, including those in Africa, Latin America and Asia. In the Asia-Pacific region, the participating countries are limited to China India, Japan, the Philippines and recently Republic of Korea while Bangladesh, Bhutan, Indonesia, Iran, Mongolia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand Vietnam are in the process of formulating GIAHS proposals.

In May 2013, an international forum on GIAHS was held in Noto, Ishikawa, Japan where participants from around the world shared their knowledge on the fundamental values of agricultural patrimony as well as their experiences on managing and revitalizing local economies through GIAHS dynamic conservation. The GIAHS forum featured, among others, the adoption of the Noto Communique that recommends: (i) the progressive designation of further GIAHS sites to promote the conservation of agricultural heritage and its contributions towards global food security and economic development; (ii) promotion of on-the-ground projects and activities, particularly in developing countries; (iii) the existing GIAHS support the recognition of candidatures of GIAHS areas in less developed countries; and (iv) promote the twinning of GIAHS sites between developed and developing countries.

For Asia and the Pacific region, the first Regional Workshop was conducted on 12-13 November 2013 to enhance understanding of GIAHS concept and programme, share the experiences and lessons among the countries which have implemented GIAHS and those seeking to join the programme. Pioneering GIAHS countries (China, India, Philippines) and participating countries (total of 18), shared their knowledge and experience regarding the agricultural heritage concept and possible application and engagement in GIAHS programme. The workshop was attended by 55 delegates and participants from 18 Asia Pacific Countries. It was a timely opportunity to raise awareness of the importance of traditional farming systems in the face of climate change and revitalization of rural economies based on lessons learned and best practices gained from the GIAHS existing sites.

In September 2014, the GIAHS High-level Training was held in Beijing, China under South-South Cooperation (SSC) and supported prospective GIAHS partners in Asia. The training offered a number of lectures covering the multi-dimensional aspects of GIAHS, shared with the participants lessons learned and experiences in formulating programmes on GIAHS. The training, participated by representatives 12 new GIAHS formulating countries in Asia and the

Pacific, concluded with a follow-up action, or Action Plan, proposed by each of the participating countries.

However, the programme is still new and its focus should also be directed to the quality implementation and the achievement of the GIAHS programme through sharing experiences gained and lessons learned by Members Countries to-date are essential, the Second Regional Orientation Workshop on GIAHS for Asia and the Pacific will be organized to promote the quality implementation and achievement of GIAHS programme for its successful implementation and contribution to the food security and rural development. It also aims to enhance national and regional capacity on identifying potential GIAHS sites and formulating GIAHS proposals for recognition and promoting a network of stakeholders towards creating strong public interest and support and mobilizing resources to achieve GIAHS objectives.

### **Objectives**

The objectives of organizing a GIAHS orientation workshop are:

- 1) to promote awareness of GIAHS, and its basic concept, approaches, impacts and benefits
- 2) to share experiences, lessons and knowledge on dynamics of the implementation of GIAHS
- 3) to build up the capacity of countries in the region in identifying potential GIAHS and formulating quality GIAHS proposals for recognition

### **Expected Outputs**

- 1) Enhanced understanding and awareness on GIAHS Initiative
- 2) GIAHS knowledge, experiences and lessons are shared with the member countries and partners in the region
- 3) Key factors leading to the success of the GIAHS implementation discussed and identified
- 4) Capacity of countries in identifying and formulating GIAHS proposal is enhanced

## Summary of Sessions

### Opening Session

Mr Hiroyuki Konuma, Assistant Director General, FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (FAO RAP) delivered his welcome and opening remarks in highlighting millions of smallholders, family farmers and indigenous peoples are practicing resource-conserving farming, which is testament to the remarkable resiliency of these agroecosystems in the face of continuous environmental and economic change, while contributing substantially to conservation of biodiversity, household food security and traditional cultural heritage. These indigenous and traditional agricultural systems have resulted not only in outstanding landscapes, but, more importantly, in the preservation of globally significant agricultural biodiversity, maintenance of resilient ecosystems, and preservation of valuable traditional knowledge and cultural heritage, as well as for the promotion of sustainable rural development with a revitalization of rural economy and agriculture. He underlined that the GIAHS programme is still new and its focus should also be directed to the quality implementation and the achievement of the GIAHS programme through sharing experiences gained and lessons learned by Members Countries.

Mr Naoki Minamiguchi, RAP introduced the overview and purpose of the workshop with the workshop programme (Appendix 1). Mr Yuji Niino, RAP presented and introduced the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS): origin, nature, criteria and conceptual framework. Ms Mary Jane Ramos de la Cruz, NRL, FAO HQs introduced and discussed on the Implementation Framework of GIAHS and GIAHS Noto Communique, synergies and inter-linkages of GIAHS within various development strategies and agenda.

### **Session 1: Lessons learned from GIAHS implementing countries and sharing experiences and lessons**

This session was to provide the opportunity to learn more about GIAHS and lessons learned in Asia from the existing GIAHS countries (China, Philippines, Japan, India and Korea) through sharing their experiences and lessons on Agricultural Heritage Systems and strategies for their dynamic conservation.

The representatives of China, Philippines, Japan, India and Korea presented the current status of GIAHS programme in each country with their experiences and recommendations.

Mrs. Wang Kaiyuan, Deputy Director-General and Mr. Xiong Zhe, Deputy Division Chief, Center of International Cooperation Service (CICOS), Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), China presented that GIAHS programme was conceptualized and launched in 2002 and

China is one of the first GIAHS pioneering countries. Eleven GIAHS sites have been recognized and 39 NIAHS (Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage System) sites also established. They reported that recognition to maintain traditional agricultural systems have been strengthened and sustained, particularly among the youth. Increasing number of urban population also realized the importance of these systems in safeguarding the environment and providing safe organic food. The rural community was empowered by agro-tourism and GIAHS labelled products while Indigenous community recognized the value of traditional practices and preserving them for protecting local biological resources. The lessons learned include 1) importance of political commitment by governments, 2) management policies and regulations and their management mechanism in place, 3) seed money/funding from government programme, 4) media publicity and flexible communication strategies, 5) scientific and technical support through R&D, 6) monitoring and evaluation, and 7) international Cooperation (e.g. South-South Cooperation, Twinning).

Threats and Challenges identified are 1) urbanization and modern mono-cropping practices, 2) young generation reluctant to inherit traditional knowledge and cultures. They recommended that to mainstream GIAHS in all levels enhancing regional cooperation and overall capacity buildings are the key elements.

Mr. Edwin G. Domingo, Director, Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Philippines introduced and share the experiences of implementing dynamic conservation of the Philippines' Ifugao rice terraces system. He highlighted the significance of the system in awareness of the people on the values and importance of floral resources that influences the biodiversity richness of the community, not only the economic and commercial values of the biodiversity resources but more importantly consider its ecological value, and important uses of plants in the community for food, construction materials, fuel, medicine, and wood carving material.

Mr. Kentaro Morita, Deputy Director, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) presented the GIAHS programme in Japan, with specific features of Japanese agriculture environment, culture and economic benefits. The five existing GIAHS sites were introduced with their targets, impacts, policy on GIAHS promotion and the national mechanisms of endorsement. He highlighted the partnership of the existing 5 GIAHS sites in Japan through the inter-prefectural committee for the partnership and the political commitments. For promoting GIAHS through cooperative activities, some examples including trust fund contribution to FAO, JICA training course and Twinning programmes for capacity building and development of global dynamic conservation programmes.

Mr. Hiroaki Hayashi, Chairman, Council for the Promotion of Globally Important Agricultural Heritage System in Kunisaki Peninsula Usa Area of Japan presented the Integrated Forestry, Agriculture and Fisheries System in Oita, Japan in highlighting the

potential importance of elucidating rural agricultural heritages and development for identification of biodiversity benefits and opportunities for education, branding and discussions. He also introduced the additional social and ecological benefits that GIAHS can enhance interaction between urban and rural communities, such as green tourism, and contribute in population migrating to rural areas.

Dr. N. Anil Kumar, M S Swaminathan Research Foundation, India presented the current 3 GIAHS sites and 10 potential sites in India. He introduced the C4 continuum approach for planning action which is namely Cultivation, Consumption, Commerce and Conservation. For further development of GIAHS programme, he recommended 1) necessary funding support, 2) network between responsible institutions of GIAHS sites, 3) national focal point (secretary level) for GIAHS sites within the Ministry of Agriculture, GOI, 4) knowledge exchange platforms with in the country in the same line with Asia pacific regional network, and 5) attract and retain Youth in Agriculture.

Dr. Min Dong-myung, Deputy Director, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, Republic of Korea presented the 2 existing sites and 4 potential sites in Korea. He reported that agricultural heritage system designation and management guidelines were established and each heritage system is supported for \$1.5 million for 3 years for conservation measurement of agricultural heritage. Agricultural heritage system brand has been registered for production and food processing.

## **Session 2: Formulating GIAHS proposals**

The session was to explore and discuss the criteria for enlisting systems as GIAHS and application processes and guidelines for preparing a GIAHS proposal for recognitions. It also aimed to discuss the potential financing mechanisms for assisting in formulation of GIAHS programme.

Ms. Mary Jane Ramos dela Cruz, Land and Water Division, Natural Resources and Environment Management, FAO presented and introduced the Payment of Environmental Services (PES) harboured in GIAHS with examples and experiences. She then provided detailed discussion on the criteria for enlisting systems as GIAHS and application processes and guidelines for preparing a GIAHS proposal for recognitions.

For financing mechanism, Mr. Aaron Becker and Mr. Kenya Konno, FAO-RAP introduced the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP), respectively for supporting in formulation of national GIAHS proposals.

The session was followed by country presentation of potential GIAHS ideas/proposals. The presentations were made by the participated countries namely Bangladesh,

Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga and Vietnam.

### **Session 3: Concluding session**

The session was moderated by Mr Konuma to identify key factors leading to success and lessons learned from GIAHS and challenges with possible options. The results are listed in the Summary of Conclusions and Recommendations section. All participants expressed their appreciation for the opportunity to learn GIAHS in depth and sharing ideas and experiences and also regional level collaboration and networking.

## PROGRAMME

**Second Regional Orientation Workshop on Globally Important Agricultural  
Heritage Systems (GIAHS) for Asia and the Pacific**

5-7 May 2015

Bangkok, Thailand

5 May 2015	
08:00 – 09:00	Registration
09:00 – 09:15	Welcome and Opening Remarks  <i>Mr Hiroyuki Konuma, Assistant Director General and Regional Representative, FAO Asia and the Pacific (RAP)</i>
09:15 – 09:30	Overview and Purpose of the Workshop – <i>Naoki Minamiguchi, FAO-RAP</i>
09:30 – 10:00	Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS): origin, nature, criteria and conceptual framework – <i>Yuji Niino, FAO-RAP</i>
10:00 – 10:30	The Implementation Framework of GIAHS and GIAHS Noto Communiqué, synergies and inter-linkages of GIAHS within various development strategies and agenda – <i>Mary Jane Ramos de la Cruz, NRL, FAO HQs</i>
<b>10:30 – 11:00</b>	<b>Photo / Coffee-Break</b>
11:00 – 12:30	<b>Session 1. Lessons learned from GIAHS implementing countries and sharing experiences and lessons</b> (30 minutes each) chaired by Mr Yuji Niino  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• China</li> <li>• Philippines</li> </ul> Question and Answer
<b>12:30 – 13:30</b>	<b>Lunch</b>
13:30 – 15:00	<i>Continue:</i> Lessons learned from GIAHS implementing countries and sharing experiences and lessons (30 minutes each)  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Japan</li> <li>• India</li> </ul> Question and Answer
<b>15:00 – 15:30</b>	<b>Coffee-Break</b>

15:30 – 16:00	<p><i>Continue:</i> Lessons learned from GIAHS implementing countries and sharing experiences and lessons (30 minutes each)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rep. of Korea</li> </ul> <p>Question and Answer</p>
16:00 – 17:30	Discussion and Wrap-up (Key factors leading to the success and failure of implementation)
<b>19:00</b>	<b>Dinner</b>
<b>6 May 2015</b>	
09:00 – 09:30	<p><b>Session 2. Formulating GIAHS proposals chaired by Mr Hiroyuki Konuma</b></p> <p>Payments for environmental services harboured in GIAHS: examples and experiences – <i>Mary Jane Ramos de la Cruz, NRL, FAO HQs</i></p>
09:30 – 10:00	Tapping GEF resources – <i>Aaron Becker, FAO-RAP</i>
10:00 – 10:30	TCP and other resources – <i>Kenya Konno, FAO-RAP</i>
<b>10:30 – 11:00</b>	<b>Coffee-Break</b>
11:00 – 11:30	Discussion and Wrap-up
11:30 – 12:30	Criteria for enlisting systems as GIAHS and application processes and guidelines for preparing a GIAHS proposal for recognitions – <i>Mary Jane Ramos de la Cruz, NRL, FAO HQs</i>
<b>12:30 – 14:00</b>	<b>Lunch</b>
14:00 – 15:30	<p><b>Country presentation on GIAHS ideas and proposals chaired by Mr Naoki Minamiguchi (15 minutes each)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Afghanistan</li> <li>- Bhutan</li> <li>- Indonesia</li> <li>- Bangladesh</li> <li>- Cambodia</li> <li>- Laos</li> </ul>
<b>15:30 – 16:00</b>	<b>Coffee-Break</b>
16:00 – 17:30	<p><i>Continue:</i> <b>Session 2. Country presentation on GIAHS ideas and proposals chaired by Mr Naoki Minamiguchi (15 minutes each)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mongolia</li> <li>- Nepal</li> <li>- Sri Lanka</li> <li>- Myanmar</li> <li>- Pakistan</li> <li>- Thailand</li> </ul>

7 May 2015	
09:00 – 10:30	<p><b>Continue: Session 2. Country presentation on GIAHS ideas and proposals chaired by Mr Naoki Minamiguchi</b> (15 minutes each)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">- Timor-Leste</li> <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">- Vietnam</li> <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">- Cook Island</li> <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">- Fiji</li> <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">- Kiribati</li> <li style="display: inline-block; width: 45%;">- Tonga</li> </ul>
<b>10:30 – 11:00</b>	<b>Coffee-Break</b>
11:00 – 12:30	<p><b>Continue: Session 2. Country presentation on GIAHS ideas and proposals chaired by Mr Naoki Minamiguchi</b> (15 minutes each)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• China, Philippines, Japan, India, Korea and others</li> </ul>
<b>12:30 – 13.30</b>	<b>Lunch</b>
13:30 – 15:00	<p><b>Session 3. Concluding session chaired by Mr Hiroyuki Konuma</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General comments, views and suggestions</li> </ul>
15:00 – 15:30	Discussion and Wrap-up
15:30 – 16:00	<b>Coffee-Break</b>
16:00 – 17:30	<p><b>Continue: Concluding session</b></p> <p>Summary of conclusions and recommendations</p> <p>Closing</p>

## LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

**The Second Regional Orientation Workshop on Globally Important Agricultural Heritage System (GIAHS) for Asia and the Pacific Region  
5-7 May 2015, Bangkok, Thailand**

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