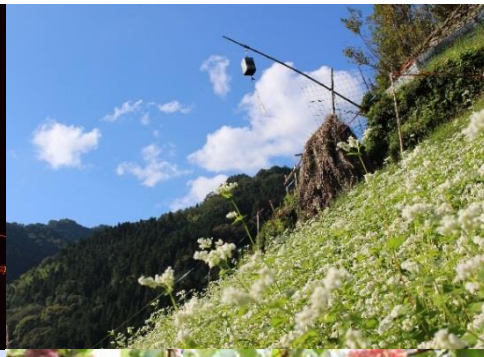





Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems

Designated sites in JAPAN



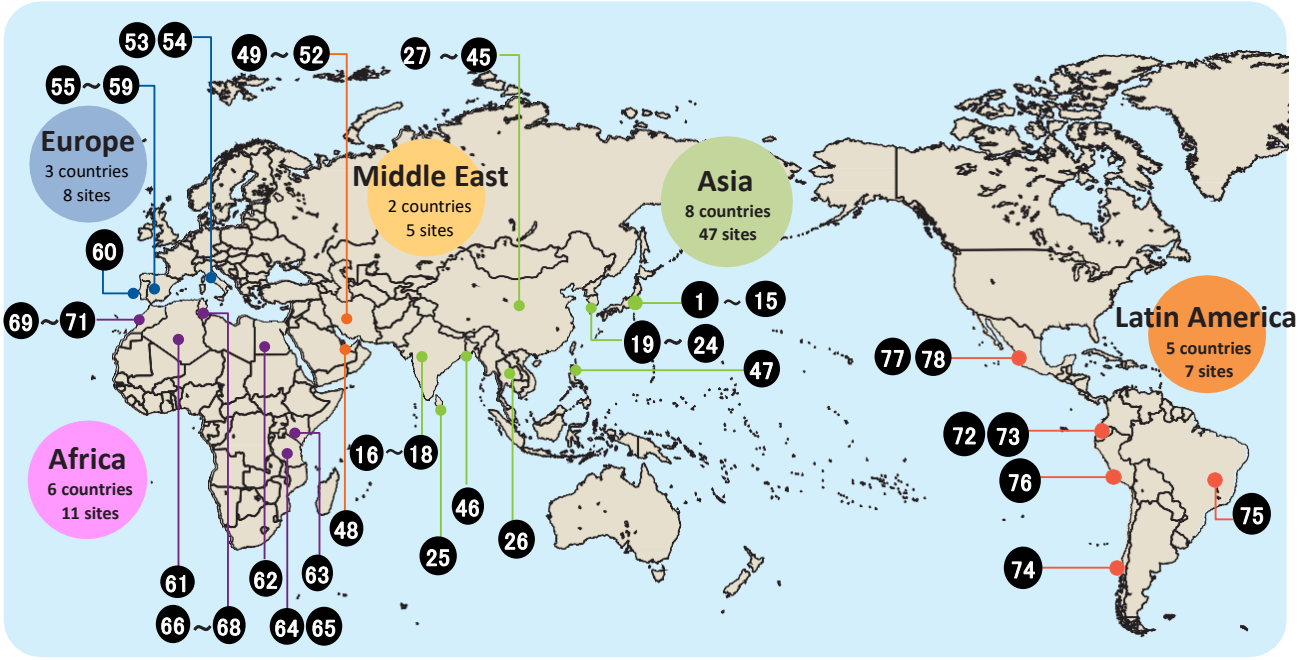





What is GlAHS?

Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) is defined by Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) as "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".

78 regions in 24 countries have been designated on a global scale, and 15 regions have been designated in Japan thus far (as of October 2023)



Contribution to the SDGs

Efforts in GIAHS designated sites will also make a significant contribution to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals advocated by the United Nations.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Agricultural heritage around the world

Countries		Name of sites/systems	Year
Japan	1	Noto's Satoyama and Satoumi	2011
	2	Sado's Satoyama in Harmony with Japanese Crested Ibis	2011
	3	Managing Aso Grasslands for Sustainable Agriculture	2013
	4	Traditional Tea-grass Integrated System in Shizuoka	2013
	5	Kunisaki Peninsula Usa Integrated Forestry, Agriculture and Fisheries System	2013
	6	Ayu of the Nagara River System	2015
	7	Minabe-Tanabe Ume System	2015
	8	Takachihogo-Shiibayama Mountainous Agriculture and Forestry System	2015
	9	Osaki Kodo's Traditional Water Management System for Sustainable Paddy Agriculture	2017
	10	Nishi-Awa Steep Slope Land Agriculture System	2018
	11	Traditional WASABI Cultivation in Shizuoka	2018
	12	Biwa Lake to land integrated system	2022
	13	Fruit Cultivation System in Kyoutou Region, Yamanashi	2022
	14	Integrated Farming System for Harmonizing People and Cattle in the Mikata District	2023
	15	Fallen Leaves Compost Agroforestry System in Musashino Upland, in the peri-urban area of Tokyo	2023
India	16	Saffron Heritage of Kashmir	2011
	17	Koraput Traditional Agriculture	2012
	18	Kuttanad Below Sea Level Farming System	2013
Republic of Korea	19	Traditional Gudeuljang Irrigated Rice Terraces in Cheongsando	2014
	20	Jeju Batdam Agricultural System	2014
	21	Traditional Hadong Tea Agrosystem in Hwagae-myeon	2017
	22	Geumsan Traditional Ginseng Agricultural System	2018
	23	Damyang Bamboo Field Agriculture System	2020
	24	The Sonteul (hand net) Fishery System for gathering Marsh Clam in Seomjingang River	2023
Sri Lanka	25	The Cascaded Tank-Village System in the Dry Zone of Sri Lanka	2017
Thailand	26	Thale Noi Wetland Pastoral Buffalo Agro-ecosystem	2022
China	27	Rice Fish Culture	2005
	28	Wannian Traditional Rice Culture	2010
	29	Hani Rice Terraces	2010
	30	Dong's Rice Fish Duck System	2011
	31	Pu'er Traditional Tea Agrosystem	2012
	32	Aohan Dryland Farming System	2012
	33	Kuajishan Ancient Chinese Torreya	2013
	34	Urban Agricultural Heritage – Xuanhua Grape Garden	2013
	35	Jiaxian Traditional Chinese Date Gardens	2014
	36	Xinghua Duotian Agrosystem	2014
	37	Fuzhou Jasmine and Tea Culture System	2014
	38	Diebu Zhagana Agriculture-Forestry-Animal Husbandry Composite System	2017
	39	Zhejiang Huzhou Mulberry-dyke & Fish-pond System	2017

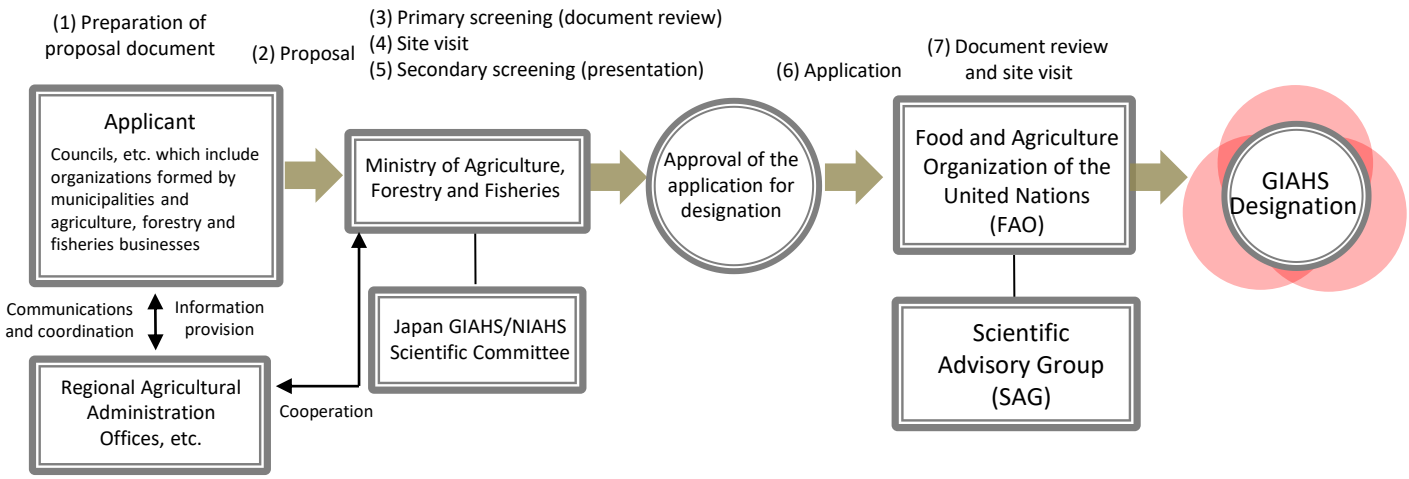
Countries		Name of sites/systems	Year
China	40	Traditional Mulberry System in Xiajin's Ancient Yellow River Course	2018
	41	Rice Terraces System in Southern Mountainous and Hilly Areas, China	2018
	42	Shexian Dryland Stone Terraced System	2022
	43	Anxi Tieguanyin Tea Culture System	2022
	44	Ar Horqin Grassland Nomadic System in Inner Mongolia	2022
	45	Qingyuan Forest-Mushroom Co-culture System in Zhejiang Province	2022
Bangladesh	46	Floating Garden Agricultural Practices	2015
Philippines	47	Ifugao Rice Terraces	2011
UAE	48	Al Ain and Liwa Historical Date Palm Oases	2015
Iran	49	Qanat Irrigated Agricultural Heritage Systems, Kashan	2014
	50	Grape Production System in Jowzan Valley	2018
	51	Qanat-based Saffron Farming System in Gonabad	2018
	52	Estahban Rainfed Fig Orchards Heritage System, Fars Province	2023
Italy	53	Olive groves of the slopes between Assisi and Spoleto	2018
	54	Soave Traditional Vineyards	2018
Spain	55	Malaga Raisin Production System in La Axarquia	2017
	56	Salt production system of Añana	2017
	57	The Agricultural System Ancient Olive Trees Territorio Sénia	2018
	58	Historical Irrigation System at l'Horta de València	2019
	59	Agrosilvopastoral system Mountains of León	2022
Portugal	60	Barroso Agro-Sylvo-Pastral System	2018
Algeria	61	Ghout System (Oases of the Maghreb)	2011
Egypt	62	Dates Production System in Siwa Oasis	2016
Kenya	63	Oldonyonokie/Olkeri Maasai Pastoralist Heritage	2011
Tanzania	64	Engaresero Maasai Pastoralist Heritage Area	2011
	65	Shimbue Juu Kihamba Agro-forestry Heritage Site	2011
Tunisia	66	Gafsa Oases (Oases of the Maghreb)	2011
	67	Hanging gardens from Djebba El Olia	2020
	68	Ramli agricultural system in the lagoons of Ghar El Melh	2020
Morocco	69	Oases System in Atlas Mountains (Oases of the Maghreb)	2011
	70	Argan-based agro-sylvo-pastoral system within the area of Ait Souab-Ait and Mansour	2018
	71	The ksour of Figuig: oasis and pastoral culture around the social management of water and land	2022
Ecuador	72	Amazonian Chakra, a traditional agroforestry system managed by Indigenous communities in Napo province, Ecuador	2023
	73	Andean chakra: an ancestral agricultural system of Kichwas Cotacachi Communities, Ecuador	2023
Chile	74	Chiloé Agriculture	2011
Brazil	75	Traditional Agricultural System in the Southern Espinhaço Range, Minas Gerais	2020
Peru	76	Andean Agriculture	2011
Mexico	77	Chinampa Agricultural System in Mexico City	2017
	78	Ich Kool: Mayan milpa of the Yucatan peninsula, Mexico	2022

Criteria of GIAHS designation

The proposed GIAHS site will be assessed based on the following five criteria and an Action Plan.

1. Food and livelihood security	2. Agro-biodiversity	3. Local and Traditional Knowledge Systems	4. Cultures, Value systems and Social Organisations	5. Landscapes and Seascapes Features

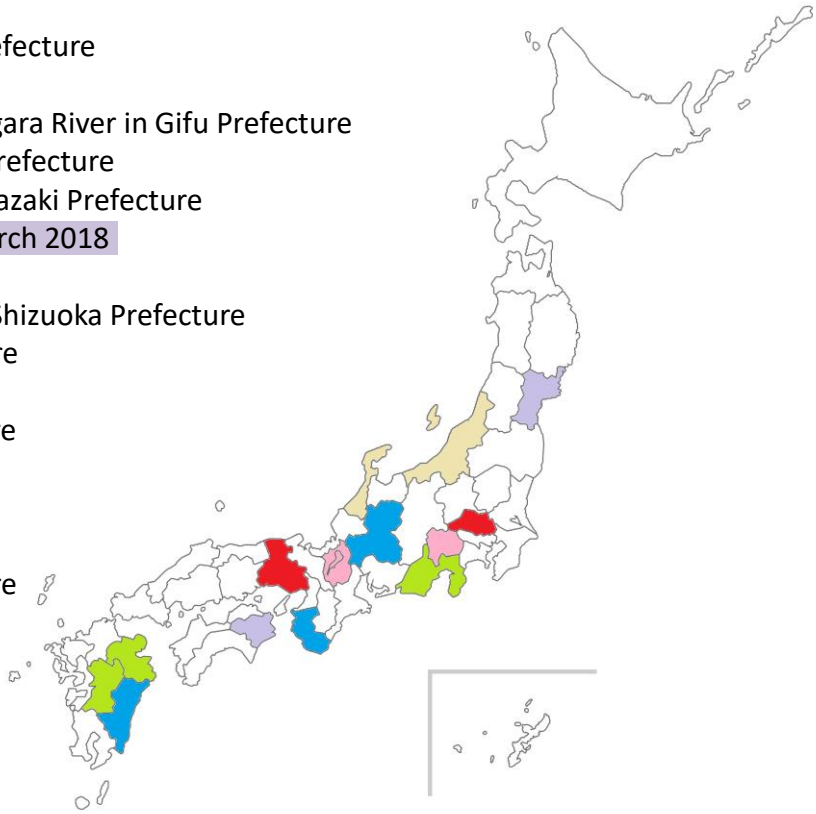
Procedure of GIAHS designation in Japan



GIAHS designated sites in Japan

In Japan, there are 15 sites designated as GIAHS (as of October 2023). The value of Japan's agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and their variety and regional characteristics, have been recognized internationally.

Designated in June 2011
Sado City in Niigata Prefecture
Noto Peninsula in Ishikawa Prefecture
Designated in May 2013
Kakegawa and surrounding region in Shizuoka Prefecture
Aso region in Kumamoto Prefecture
Kunisaki Peninsula Usa area in Oita Prefecture
Designated in December 2015
The upper and middle basin of the Nagara River in Gifu Prefecture
Minabe-Tanabe region in Wakayama Prefecture
Takachihogo-Shiibayama region in Miyazaki Prefecture
Designated in December 2017 and March 2018
Osaki region in Miyagi prefecture
Shizuoka Wasabi Cultivating region in Shizuoka Prefecture
Nishi-Awa Area in Tokushima Prefecture
Designated in July 2022
Kyoutou region in Yamanashi Prefecture
Lake Biwa region in Shiga Prefecture
Designated in July 2023
Mikata district in Hyogo Prefecture
Musashino region in Saitama Prefecture



The return of the Japanese Crested Ibis (toki) to Sado’s Satoyama

Designated in 2011

Sado City

in Niigata Prefecture

Sado's Satoyama in Harmony with Japanese Crested Ibis

On Sado Island, efforts have been made to take in the whole island in the “Agricultural practices that nurture lives” in paddy fields which provide a habitat for loaches, the principal food for wild Japanese crested ibis, in order to create an environment that can harbor a variety of species, particularly ibis.
Creating so called “e”, deep ditches, in paddy fields, during dry periods in which the water is drained, provides the species shelters, ensuring an environment that species can live in and raise their young throughout the year.

Sustainable agricultural practices have been expanded in harmony with the species which provides food and supports wildlife.

“Kurumadaue” designated as an Important Intangible Folk Cultural Properties in Japan

Shiroyone Senmaida, one of the excellent rice terraces certified as “TSUNAGU TANADA heritage passing hometown pride to the future."
(Shiroyone town, Wajima City)

Designated in 2011

Noto Peninsula

in Ishikawa Prefecture

Noto's Satoyama and Satoumi

Noto Peninsula in Ishikawa Prefecture is characterized by terraced rice fields including “Shiroyone Senmaida” in the steep slopes facing the Sea of Japan, and Magaki, fence made of bamboo, to protect houses against harsh salt wind. They represent the farming, fishing and mountain villages indigenous to Japan. “Agehama”: the traditional salt making method remained in practice only on Noto Peninsula in Japan. “Ama fishing”: free diving fishing by women for turban shells and abalones, and “Charcoal making”: closely related to the conservation and maintenance of Satoyama, are still being practiced as traditional technology.

The festivals related to agriculture, forestry and fisheries have been held all over Noto Peninsula.

“Aenokoto” registered as a UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage

The “tea” character on Mt. Awagatake and tea fields (Kakegawa City)

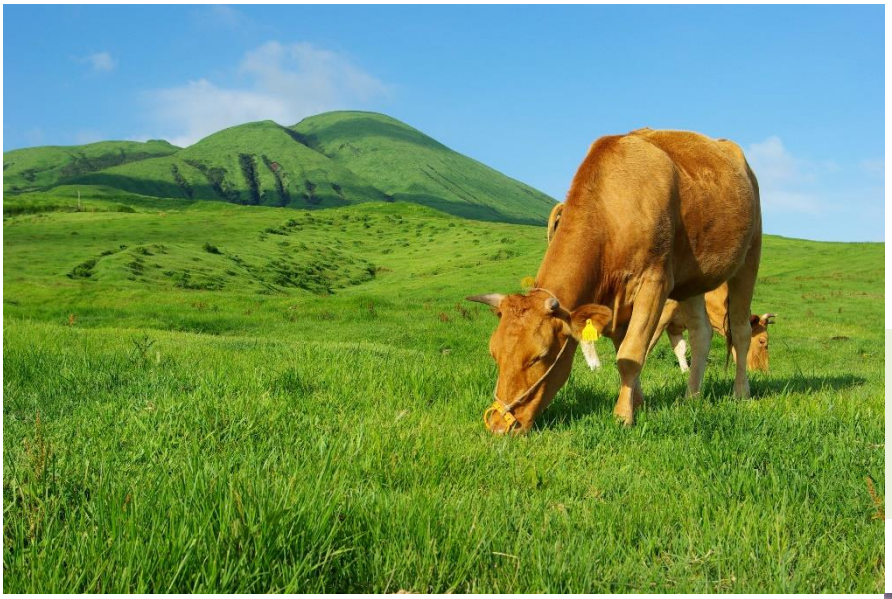
Designated in 2013

Kakegawa and surrounding region
in Shizuoka Prefecture

Traditional Tea-Grass Integrated System in Shizuoka

In Kakegawa and surrounding region, Shizuoka’s specialty tea has been produced using a unique traditional tea cultivating method called the “Chagusaba method”. Grass, such as pampas grass in the semi-natural grasslands (Chagusaba) dotted around the tea gardens, is reaped, and laid out in the tea gardens during autumn and winter. The active use of the grass is indispensable to local tea production, as it enriches the soil of tea gardens, and prevents soil erosion. At the same time, grass has been used in offerings for prosperity and for a good harvest in rituals in the traditional culture of the region. The active use of the grass has enabled Chagusaba to be maintained and, as a result, its many types of rare species still exist today.

The Kakegawa Melanoplinae grasshopper, unique to the site, which cannot fly because of its degenerate wings



“Akaushi” (the Japanese red cattle) grazing

Designated in 2013

Aso region
in Kumamoto Prefecture

Managing Aso Grasslands for Sustainable Agriculture

Typical grasslands will transform naturally into forests as time passes in Japan, but the grasslands in the Aso region have been maintained by human activities that result in the largest grasslands in Japan. Throughout the four seasons, people have been maintaining the grasslands mainly by burning grasslands, a method called “Noyaki (burning dead grass off a field)”, and by grazing horses and cattle, as well as “Cutting grasses”. Noyaki in the Aso region has been practiced as the burning of the surface of the land, resulting in no impact on the plant seeds and insects under the ground, while protecting a number of rare plants and species.

Field burning necessary for maintaining grasslands

The Sawtooth Oak sprouting from the stump and a reservoir (Musashi-machi, Kunisaki City)

Designated in 2013

Kunisaki Peninsula Usa area

in Oita Prefecture

Kunisaki Peninsula Usa Integrated Forestry, Agriculture and Fisheries System

With a small amount of precipitation, the Kunisaki Peninsula Usa area has been interlinking the small scale irrigation ponds to ensure a stable water supply for farming to utilize the land and water efficiently. Maintenance and management of the water supply systems have been carried out cooperatively by the people of the region.

In this region, shiitake mushroom cultivation using the Sawtooth Oak has been actively produced. It stimulates the metabolism of the forest, as well as recharging the water resources and preserving the good environment and landscape of Satoyama.

Restarted “Hamaboshi”, which is the drying of Shichitoi (perennial grass) on the beach on sunny summer days

“Ukai”, a traditional fishing method practiced for over 1,300 years

Designated in 2015

The upper and middle basin of the Nagara River

in Gifu Prefecture

Ayu of the Nagara River System

The Nagara River flowing through Gifu Prefecture is the “Satokawa” which has conserved the resources of its basin and has protected the good environment through proper management and the activities to nurture forests and the regular cleaning by fishermen and citizen groups. Such efforts lead to the development of fisheries, agriculture, and forestry along the basin. Particularly, inland fisheries focusing on Japanese Sweetfish called Ayu thrives, and many traditional fishing methods such as cormorant fishing have been passed down and food culture using ayu is prevalent. Also traditional crafts such as Mino washi paper and Gujo honzome dyeing have been carried on through sustainable use of the cyclical system.

“Honminoshi” paper registered as a UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage

Ishigami Bairin Ume Orchard (Tanabe City)

Designated in 2015

Minabe-Tanabe region
in Wakayama Prefecture

Minabe-Tanabe Ume System

Most of the Minabe-Tanabe region is occupied by steeply inclined mountains with rudaceous soils, which are poor in nutrients. Trees of Ume (*Prunus mume*) were planted while preserving the forests for fuel of *Quercus phillyraeoides*on, and high-quality ume has been produced. Maintaining of the forests provides watershed conservation, nutrient replenishment, and slope collapse prevention. The *Quercus phillyraeoides* is used to produce hard and high-quality charcoal called “Kishubinchotan”.

Besides the ume aid honeybee playing an important role of pollinator to propagate in the early spring in February when few flowers are blooming, by providing them with valuable nectar in perfect mutualism.

Successful symbiotic relationship between honeybees and Ume trees that are not self-pollinating

“Sennin’s Tanada” rice terrace (Shiiba-village)

Designated in 2015

Takachihogo-Shiibayama region
in Miyazaki Prefecture

Takachihogo-Shiibayama Mountainous Agriculture and Forestry System

Under the environment which provides few flat lands enclosed by the peaks, people have been making a living through the establishment of a composite management system of agriculture and forestry which combines timber production in planted forests, shiitake mushroom cultivation utilizing broad-leaved trees, high-quality beef cattle raising, tea cultivation and terraced rice growing, etc.. Hillside irrigation which extend to 500km on the high altitude slopes have supplied water to ensure agricultural practices, and have protected villages from disaster by draining the rainwater flowing down the slopes of the mountains.

“Kagura” is the local traditional culture of the ritual Shinto dance to thank the gods for their blessings and to pray for a bountiful harvest.

Even today, Kagura is dedicated to deities in over 90 regions

Landscape of Osaki Kodo embraced with rice paddies, water channels and homestead woodlands called “Igune”

Designated in 2017

Osaki region

in Miyagi Prefecture

Osaki Kôdo's Traditional Water Management System for Sustainable Paddy Agriculture

The Osaki region where traditional rice farming still prevails has been suffering cold temperature damage, flooding and drought for many years. For this reason, an ingenious water management mechanism was created by the organizations founded upon the “Keiyakuko” which is a long-established local reciprocity-based organization. The knowledge and skills to survive disasters have also been handed down to the present.

In the Osaki region, there still remains a rich wetland ecosystem blessed with diversity of flora and fauna in rice paddies, water channels and “Igune” (homestead woodlands) scattered in the rice paddies like forests, creating a unique landscape.

Agrobiodiversity supported by rice paddies

A series of Wasabi terraces extending into mountainous areas

Designated in 2018

Shizuoka Wasabi Cultivating Region

in Shizuoka Prefecture

Traditional Wasabi Cultivation in Shizuoka

Wasabi is an endemic species of the Japanese islands that evolved uniquely. Worldwide wasabi cultivation began in this region approximately 400 years ago and a large number of varieties of wasabi and cultivation techniques that are suitable to the region have been developed.

The ridges along the slope of the mountain were cleared to make terraces for wasabi fields and fertilizers were used as little as possible, using nutrients contained in abundance in the spring water instead. These efforts led to the development of techniques for high-quality wasabi production.

Together with the East Asian Alder (Alnus hirsuta) trees that are planted in and around the wasabi fields to protect them from the strong sun, the wasabi fields provide a unique landscape to the region and a habitat for endangered species.

The Japanese clawed salamander inhabiting around the Wasabi fields

Performing “Tsuchiage”, moving the soil washed down during heavy rain back to the field with traditional farming tools (Sadamitsu, Tsurugi-cho)

Designated in 2018

Nishi-Awa Area

In Tokushima prefecture

Nishi-Awa Steep Slope Land Agriculture System

In places, the steepness of slopes is as much as 40 degrees and agriculture is carried out leaving the mountain slopes intact, without creating flat areas such as rice terraces. Kaya (grass used for thatching) gathered from grasslands are plowed into the fields to prevent the soil from eroding as much as possible. The use of a multiple cropping technique where various types of grains such as soba and vegetables unique to the region are cultivated in small quantities also allowed the residents to adapt to the mountainous environment.

Thanks to this agriculture system which has continued for over 400 years, the diversity of flora and fauna and rural mountain villages that represent the original and nostalgic landscape of Japan continue to be protected and handed down by the residents.

Sobagome Zosui (buckwheat porridge): A local dish originating from the site

"Spring in full bloom" A Spring scenery of peach and plum blossoms in full bloom

Designated in 2022

Kyoutou region

in Yamanashi Prefecture

Fruit Cultivation System in Kyoutou Region, Yamanashi

Kyoutou region farmers have adapted to the complex topography of the alluvial fan and its weather conditions to ensure that fruit farming provides a stable livelihood. Of particular note is the local grape cultivation method, in which thick, sparsely planted vines are trained over Koshu-style trellises (trellises suspended high above the ground) to counter the wet, humid conditions. In addition, the region has developed its own system of fruit farming, with a variety of fruit trees and varieties suitable for the land being selected in order to adapt to the diverse farmlands and climate conditions. This Fruit Cultivation System contributes to biodiversity, and many species inhabit the orchards and their surroundings. This approach has created a unique mosaic pattern in the landscape, which together with the surrounding forests and mountains, creates a beautiful landscape that changes with the seasons.

Endemic grape variety "Koshu" in Japan

Traditional Eri-fishing

Designated in 2022

Lake Biwa region
in Shiga Prefecture

Biwa Lake to Land Integrated System

The Biwa lake to land integrated system is centered on traditional inland water fisheries which have developed along with paddy agriculture that provides safe breeding grounds for spawning lake fish. For more than 1,000 years, the fishermen have been using and improving various types of passive fishing methods to catch migrating fish together with adapted social rules and local culture to ensure the sustainability of the natural resources.
In rice paddies in the coastal areas, the lake fish have themselves chosen rice paddies - created and maintained by humans - as their spawning and early breeding grounds. This has led to not only ecosystem conservation but also the conservation of natural fishery resources in Lake Biwa fisheries.

Sushi-kiri Matsuri (Sushi Cutting Festival), in which funazushi is used as a food offering to the gods

Grazing Tajima cattle on a pasture (Kami Town)

Designated in 2023

Mikata district
In Hyogo Prefecture

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

The main agriculture in the Mikata area is rice cultivation in terraced rice fields and the production of Tajima cattle calves. For more than 400 years, Tajima cattle have been treated like family members, fed with abundant wild grasses, and let to graze on the grasslands of the mountains. Even now, Tajima cattle are carefully raised one by one. Tajima cattle contribute to the preservation of the local ecosystem through rice cultivation using cattle manure and maintaining grasslands with the grazing cattle. In 1898, the "cattle lineage record" was established for the first time in Japan. This became the precursor to the cattle registration system of Japanese black cattle. This area has continued to improve cattle with only lineages from this area. Therefore, a unique lineage that can only be found here is preserved. It plays an important role as a genetic resource for the Japanese black cattle.

Tajima cows are carefully raised and the unique local lineage is kept alive.

Landscape created by the system

Designated in 2023

Musashino region
In Saitama Prefecture

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

In 1654, the Kawagoe Domain settled Musashino to combat food shortages amid Edo's population boom.
Ingenious strategies tackled challenges—scarce water, volcanic soil, and erosion—with strategic tree planting. Grasslands transformed into forests, nurturing soil with fallen leaves composting and soil dispersal prevention.
This land-use plan continues to this day, with sustainable agriculture and fallen leaves composting remaining integral. These practices craft a unique agricultural landscape while nurturing goshawk habitats and rare plants like riverstream and golden orchids in upland forests.

Gathering Fallen Leaves Event

GIAHS Q & A

Q1

What is the difference from UNESCO World Heritage?

The UNESCO World Heritage System focuses on protection and preservation of the tangible cultural heritages and natural heritages of the world. FAO's GIAHS intends not only for the conservation of the site but also balancing between conservation and agricultural/social economic development of the site.

Q2

What responsibilities are indicated by the designation?

The site designated as a GIAHS must be given a specific action plan for the conservation of the site. On the basis of this, traditional agriculture and farming methods, and rich biodiversity, etc., are needed to inherit to the future.

Q3

What are the benefits from the designation?

If the value of the agricultural practice indigenous to the designated site is approved globally, people will pride themselves and gain self-confidence. It is also expected that the economy of the region would be stimulated through branding of the local agricultural products and through the attraction of tourists.

GIAHS sites in the world

Chiloé Agriculture

Chile

The Archipelago of Chiloé is considered one of the original homes of potatoes and 200 or more varieties of native potatoes have been produced, following ancestral practices transmitted orally by generations of farmers, mostly women.

Qanat Irrigated Agricultural Heritage Systems, Kashan

Iran

Qanat Irrigated Systems have developed since about 800 BC. Underground tunnels minimize evaporation loss and ensure stable water resources, which enables the agricultural production in dry areas. Farmers select diverse crops that complement each other in terms of water requirements for best water use efficiency.

Rice Fish Culture

China

Fish farming in wet rice fields has a long history in this region. The record dating back 2000 years shows a fish swimming from its pond into a rice field. Rice provides shade and food for fish, and fish provide fertilizer for the rice, and eat larvae and weeds in the flooded fields. The swimming action of a fish causes oxygen to be added to the water, and softens the soil.

Shimbwe Juu Kihamba Agro-forestry Heritage Site

Tanzania

In this region, rich agriculture and forests have been coexisting. A typical home garden is composed of four vegetation layers. The uppermost layer is formed by sparsely spaced trees which provide shade. Bananas are grown under this layer. Coffee and vegetables follow under these layers. This multilayer system maximizes the use of limited land.

Japanese Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (J-NIAHS)

Japanese Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (J-NIAHS) is an initiative in which important and traditional agriculture, forestry and fisheries sites (agricultural systems) in Japan are designated by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries based on the designation criteria of J-NIAHS. As of October 2023, 24 regions have been designated.

A Foot of Mt.Tabashine regions, Iwate Prefecture

B Osaki region, Miyagi Prefecture

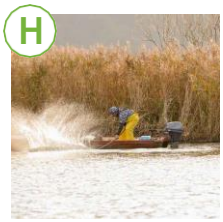
C Basin of Mogami River, Yamagata Prefecture

D Musashino region, Saitama Prefecture

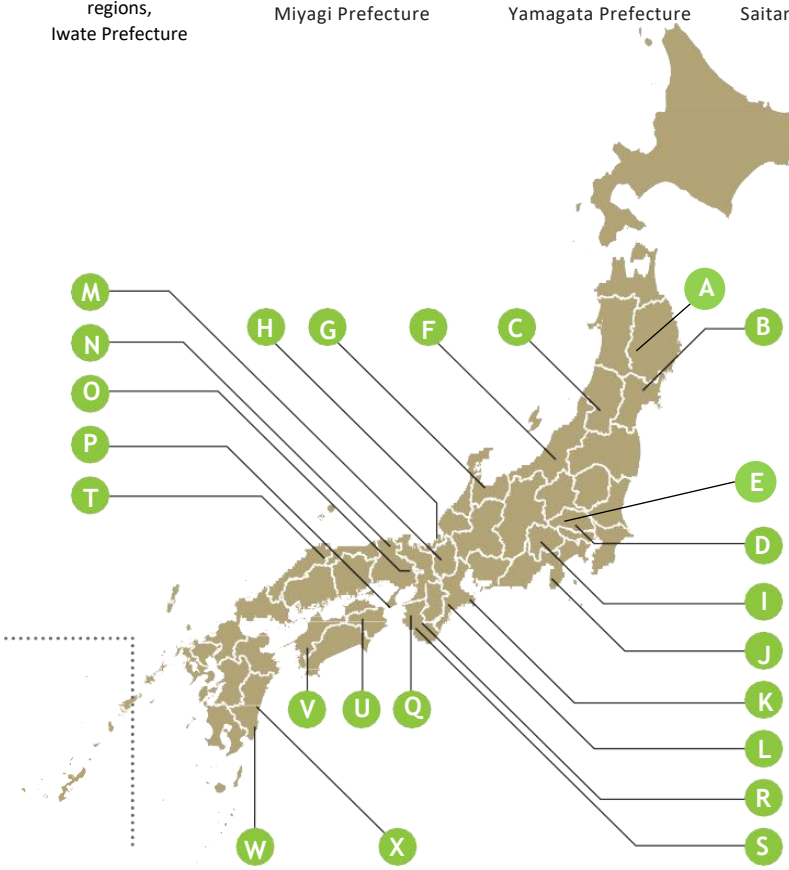
E Hiki hillside regions, Saitama Prefecture

F Chuetsu region, Niigata Prefecture

G Himi region, Toyama Prefecture



H Five Lakes of Mikata region, Fukui Prefecture



I Kyoutou region, Yamanashi Prefecture

J Shizuoka Wasabi cultivating region, Shizuoka Prefecture

K Toba/Shima region, Mie Prefecture

L Owase city/Kihoku town, Mie Prefecture

M Lake Biwa region, Shiga Prefecture

N Mikata district, Hyogo Prefecture

O Tanba-Sasayama region, Hyogo Prefecture

P Minami-Awaji region, Hyogo Prefecture

Q Kainan city Shimotsu region, Wakayama Prefecture

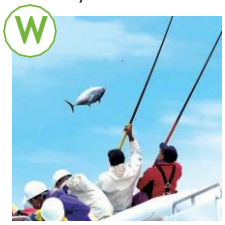
R Koya/Hanazono/ Shimizu regions, Wakayama Prefecture

S Arida region, Wakayama Prefecture

T Okuizumo region, Shimane Prefecture

U Nishi-Awa Area, Tokushima Prefecture

V Nanyo region, Ehime Prefecture



W Nichinan city, Miyazaki Prefecture

X Tano/Kiyotake regions, Miyazaki Prefecture

Criteria of J-NIAHS designation

The proposed sites will be assessed based on their importance in Japan, specific features (eight criteria: five criteria of GIAHS and three original criteria of J-NIAHS) and an action plan.

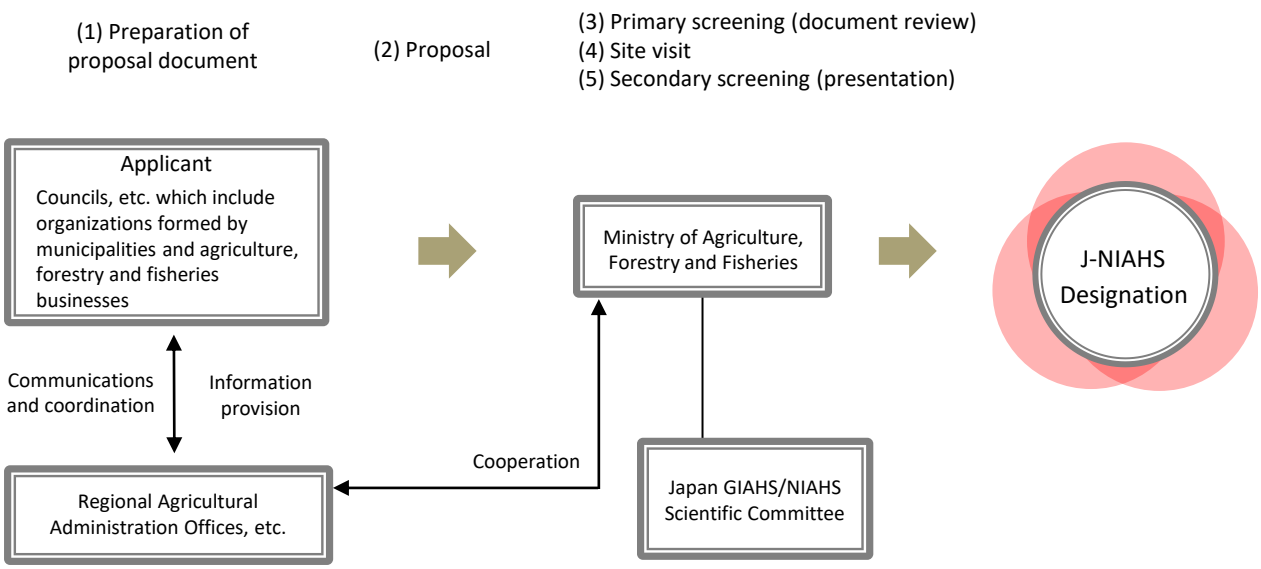
Eight Criteria for the Assessment of Specific Features of the Proposed Sites
(1 to 5 are the five GIAHS criteria and 6 to 8 are the three original criteria of the J-NIAHS)

1. Food and livelihood security	2. Agro-biodiversity	3. Local and traditional knowledge systems	4. Cultures, value systems and social organizations	5. Landscapes and seascapes features

6. Resilience to change	To ensure that the agricultural system is reliably conserved and inherited, a high resilience to disasters must be present.
7. Participation of various entities	Agricultural systems are inherited not only by local residents but also new mechanisms involving the participation of various entities.
8. Promotion of the sixth* industrialization	Regional revitalization and conservation of agricultural systems are pursued by the community-wide promotion of the sixth industrialization.

(*Sixth industrialization : An initiative to create new added value by integrating primary, secondary and tertiary industries)

Procedure of J-NIAHS designation



GIAHS

Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems

Information about GIAHS is found on the website of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan.

【Japanese】https://www.maff.go.jp/j/nousin/kantai/index.html

【English】http://www.maff.go.jp/e/policies/rural_dev/giahs/index.html

Published by Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries,
Rural Policy Department, Rural Development Bureau
(October 2023)