



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Globally Important
**AGRICULTURAL
HERITAGE**
Systems



GIAHS and Ecosystem Restoration

GIAHS On-Line Workshop on Ecosystem Restoration
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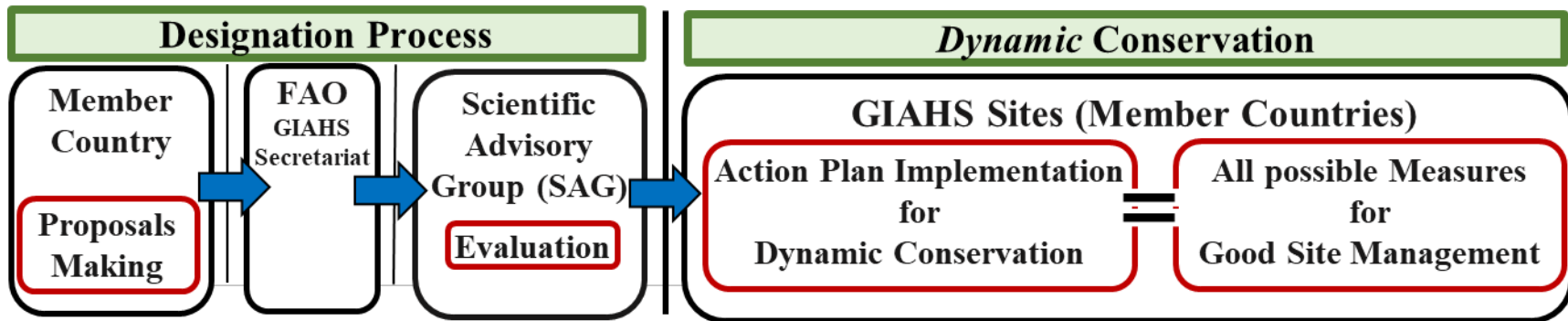


GIAHS Definition and Operational Framework

1. The Definition of Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS)

- 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

2. Entire GIAHS Operational Framework



GIAHS and Ecosystems I

- Farmers' interactions with the nature to overcome difficulties arising from limited natural resources, harsh geographic and climate conditions, etc.
- Farmers' efforts to improve resource use efficiency, productivity and sustainability



Formation of remarkable/distinguished agricultural systems with global importance
Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems: GIAHS



- Food security and livelihoods
- Agrobiodiversity
- Traditional knowledge:
- Cultures, value systems and social organizations
- Landscapes

• **GIAHS Selection Criteria**

GIAHS and Ecosystems/Ecosystem Restoration

Farmers in GIAHS sites

- have established the agricultural systems which use ecosystem services effectively and skillfully. (Agricultural ecosystems developed by human interactions with the nature).
- have been carrying out good agricultural practices to avoid degradation of soils/water, to maintain agrobiodiversity and to achieve harmonization with the environment.
- can restore ecosystems in carrying out their action plans



Review of GIAHS Sites in the World

As of January 2021, there are **62 GIAHS sites in 22 countries.**





Shimbwe Juu Kihamba Agro-forestry Heritage Site (Tanzania)

Agroforestry on the slope of Mt. Kilimanjaro

Mix cropping system featured with several layers of vegetation which provide sun shades and micro-climate for favourable conditions to all crop production and soil management



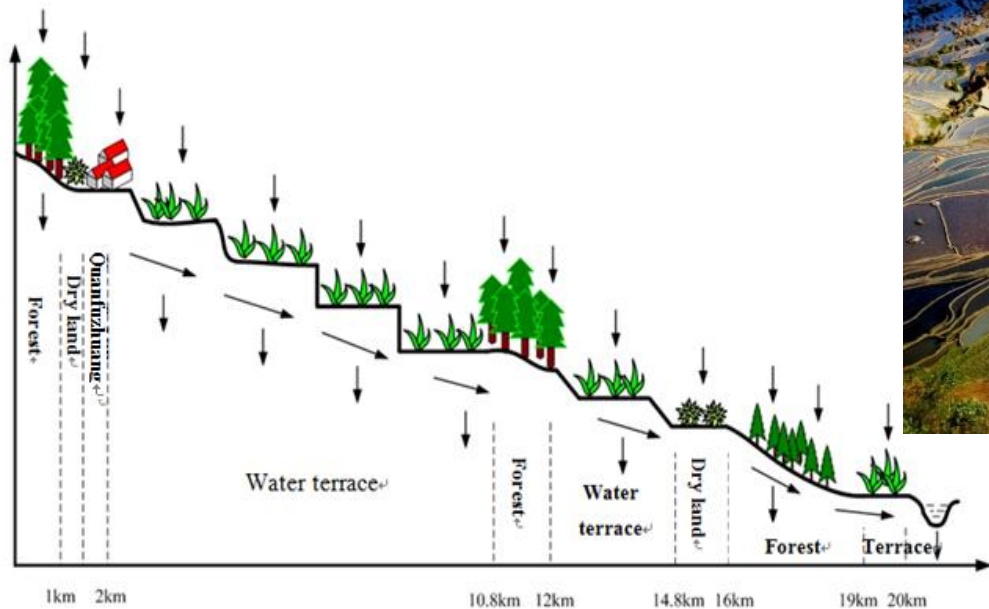
Maasai Pastoral System: Kenya and Tanzania



➤ Ingenious local traditional knowledge includes;

- Rain fall and pasture growth pattern
- Types of grass to be used for feeding different kinds of animals (cattle, sheep, goat, etc.) and for other uses (such as medicine)
- Movement of wild animals
- Animal breeding

Hani Rice Terrace (China)

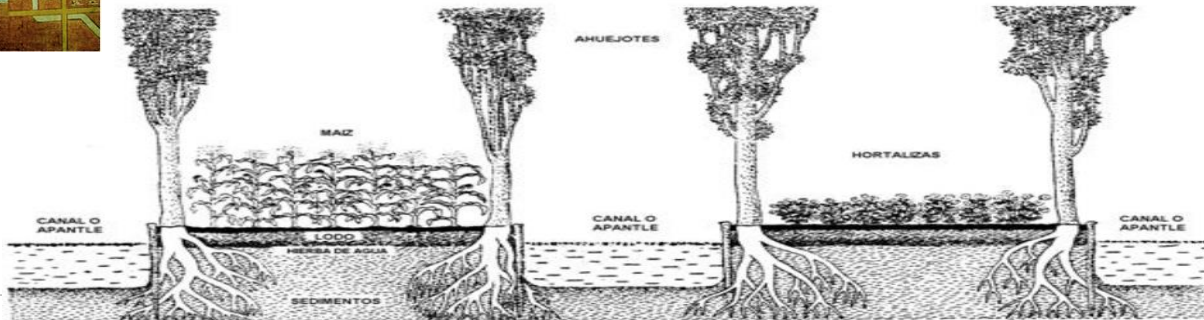
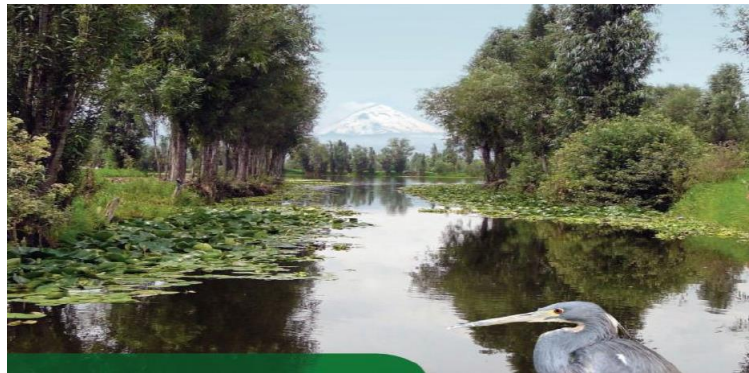


The summit of East Guanyin Mountain

Honghe River valley

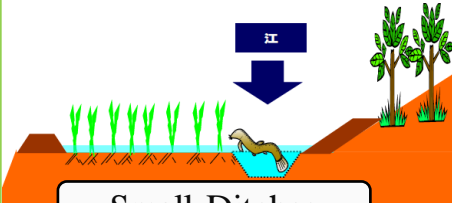


Chinampas in Mexico



Revival of Ecosystem Based on Traditional Knowledge/Practices

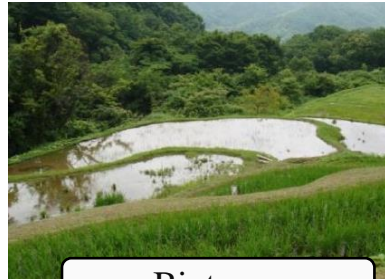
Winter Flooding



Small Ditches



Fish Passes



Biotopes

Drastically Reduced
Chemical Inputs

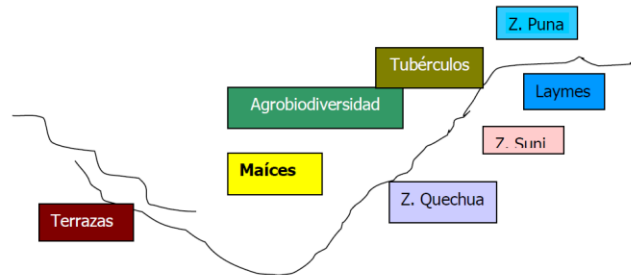
Rice Production coexistent with the lives of natural birds in Sado Island (Japan)

- Restoration of Biodiversity
- Harmonization with the Lives of Symbolic Bird



Andean Agriculture (Cusco-Puno Corridor, Peru)

Unique Andean crops maintained with traditional agricultural practices and technologies



Provisional Observations on GIAHS and Ecosystem Restoration

1. Farmers in GIAHS sites have developed unique agricultural systems which provide specific ecoservices as farmers have designed.
 2. Farmers have good agricultural practices to avoid degradation of soils and water, to maintain agrobiodiversity and to achieve harmonization with the environment.
 3. Given that farmers are custodians of agricultural resources and the surrounding environment, ecosystem restoration in GIAHS sites has close linkages with economic conditions, cultural identity, local organizations and traditional knowledge of the farmers .
 4. More information collection and scientific, social and economic analysis are necessary as to the mechanisms of ecosystems, good agricultural practices and influencing factors of ecosystem restoration in GIAHS sites
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Thank you, Merci, Gracias, Grazie, Xiexie, Arigatou

