

# Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS)

From Concept to implementation

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## GIAHS IS UN-PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVE

Was conceptualized and launched by FAO in 2002 at the occasion of World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg South Africa

#### **Current GIAHS and resources partners**

#### **Current resource partners:**



## What are GIAHS?

"Remarkable Land Use Systems and landscapes which are rich in biological diversity evolving from the coadaptation of a community and their needs and aspirations for sustainable development with its environment (FAO, 2002)"



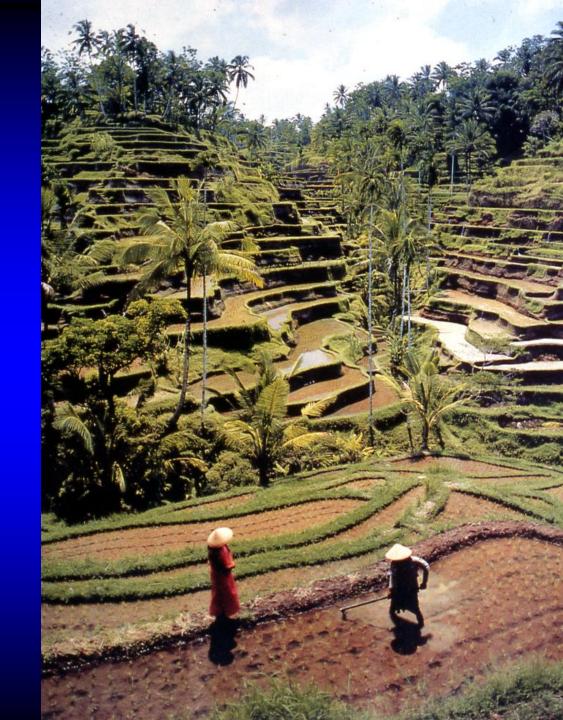
#### **GIAHS selection Criteria:**

- Local food and livelihood security,
- ⇒ biodiversity and genetic resources
- Local knowledge of individuals and community
- ⇒ Cultural Diversity of Agri "Culture" including products and services diversity
- ⇒ Landscape diversity and aesthetic values



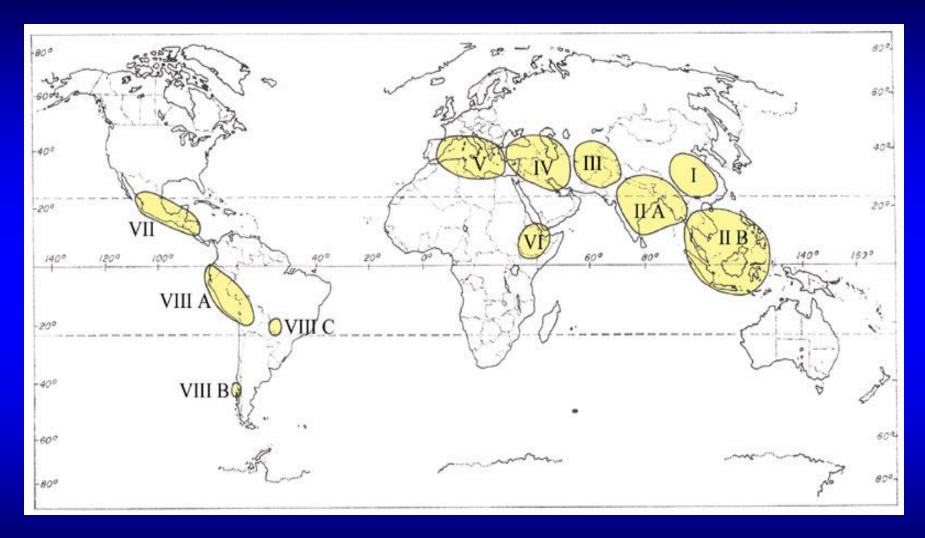
## THEY ARE UNDER THREAT BCAUSE OF:

- Inappropriate policy, legal and incentive frameworks,
- Industrialization of agriculture and Neglect of diversified systems and local knowledge,
- Low community involvement in decision making,
- Population pressure and cultural change





# Centers of Origin of the agricultural Civilizations



The eight Vavilovian Centers of Origin of Crops

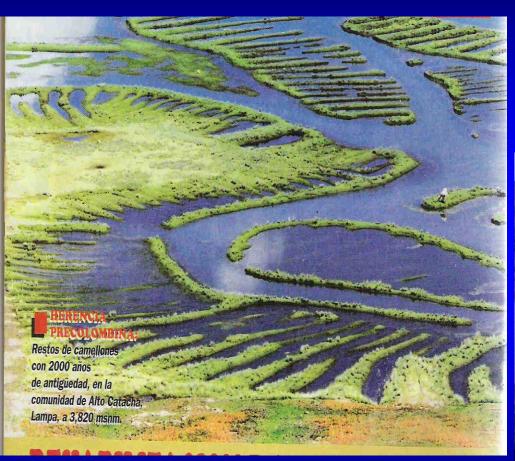




**GIAHS-Satoyama in Japan** 



#### Peru: Suka Collos or Waru Waru





## Oases System in Atlas Mountains, Morocco

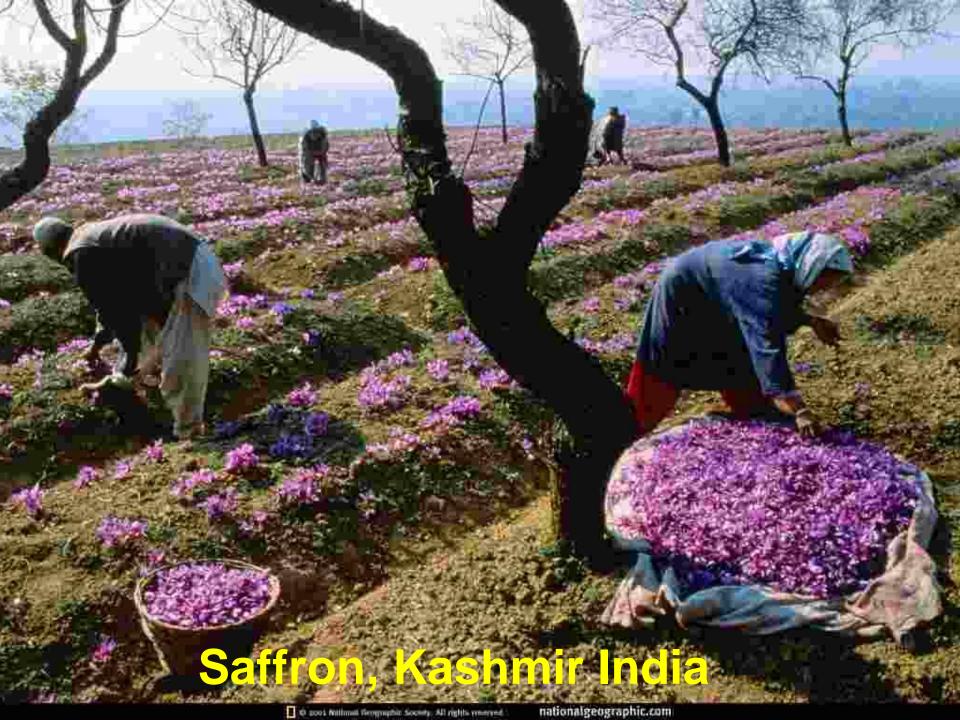






## Ghout System, Algeria





- >At Global level by identification, selection and recognition of GIAHS through a prior informed consent and policy commitment > At National level by capacity building in policy, regulatory and incentive mechanisms to safeguard these outstanding systems and use them as sustainability bench mark systems > At Local Level by empowerment of local communities and technical assistance for sustainable resource management, promoting traditional knowledge and enhancing
- viability of these systems through economic incentives

## Steps in Implementation of GIAHS

I. PARTICIPATORY
PLANNING
MULTISTAKHOLDER
CONSULTATION

II. KEY FEATURES AND DYNAMICS OF SELECTED GIAHS III. IDENTIFICATION OF TOOLS, PRINCIPLES, BEST PRACTICES FOR DYNAMIC CONSERVATION

IV. ACTION
PLAN IN SELECTED
DEMONSTRATION
SITES

V.
ASSESSMENT
OF PROGRESS

VI.
DISSEMINATION OF
RESULTS
SCALING UP

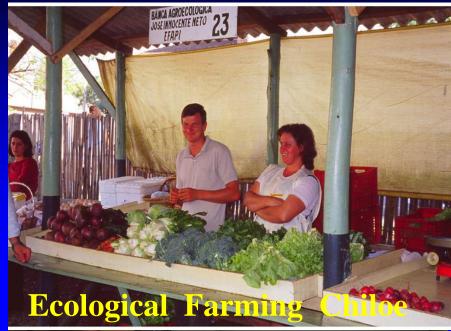
VII.
OVERAL GOAL:

Dynamic conservation and sustainable management of GIAHS



Koraput Agriculture, Orissa India

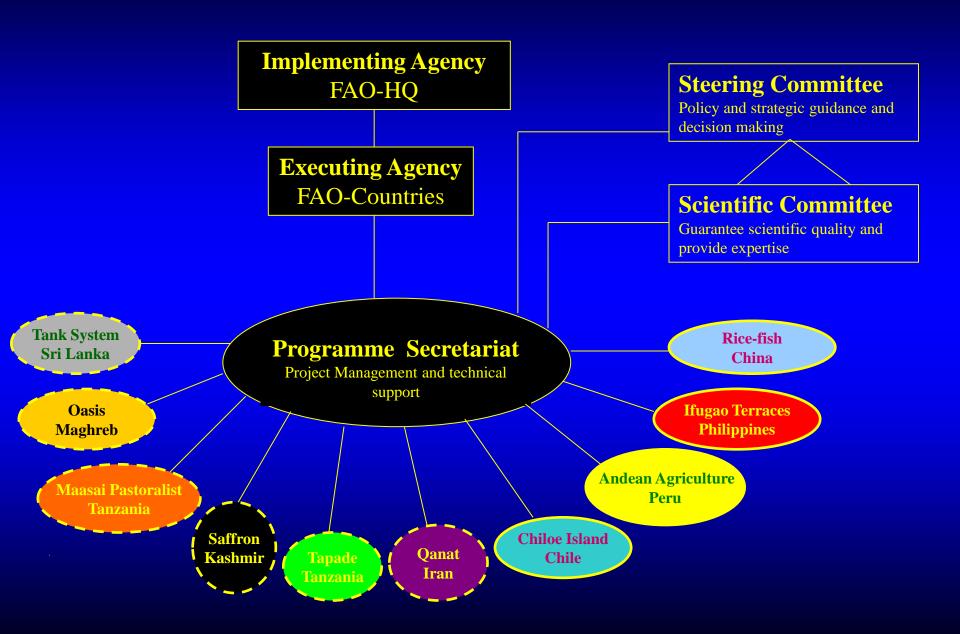
#### **Examples of Opportunities for Traditional Farmers through GIAHS**







#### **ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF GIAHS INITIATIVE**



#### Multi-stakeholder Processes in Pilot Systems



GIAHS-Secretariat
Rome and FAO regional offices

International
Organisations
country offices

National Government

Ministries

NGOs/CSOs &
National
private sector

Farming Community

Focus on poor

Local and Regional Government

Research, Education, & Extension institutions

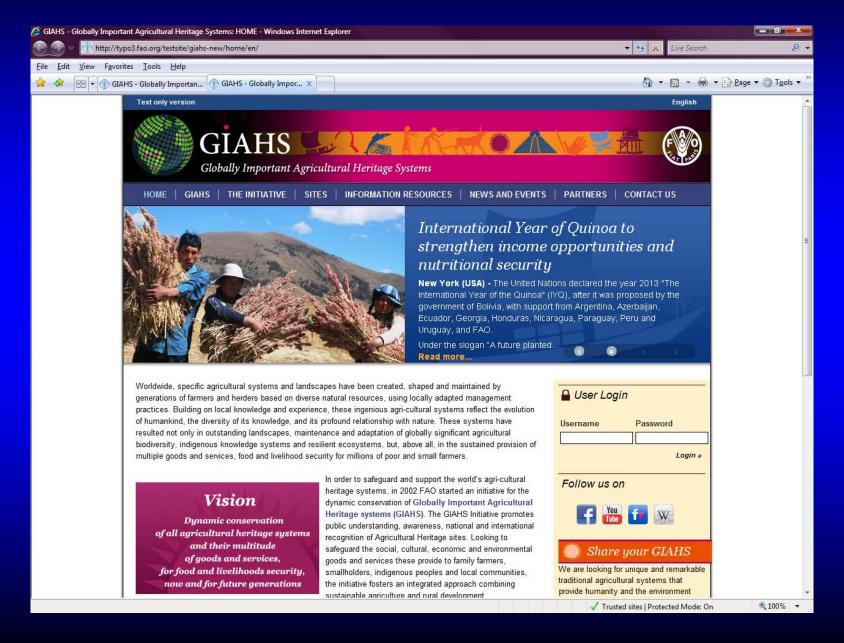
## **Objectives of the Forum**

- Presentation, Designation and the Way Forward For New Candidate GIAHS (Morning Sessions);
- Stocktaking of GIAHS Achievements, Enhancing GIAHS Partnership, Exchange of Knowledge and Show casing Good Policies and practices (afternoon Parallel sessions);
- GIAHS in the Context of Sustainable Development (High Level Panel Sessions and Noto Communique);
- GIAHS Governance Mechanisms, Defining New Areas and Development Themes, Partnerships, Advocacy, Policy, Public Awareness, R&D, Education and Resource Mobilization (Public Forum and Concluding sessions);
- Designation of GIAHS Models and Champions

#### GIAHS is not about the past, it is about the future



## For more information, visit www.giahs.org



## Thank You!

