

1. Understanding the Factors Related to Adoption of Climate Smart Agriculture in Japan: A Case Study of Sado, Niigata Prefecture

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Abstract:

Sado, an offshore island in Japan sea is a part of Niigata prefecture is famous for its primary industry activities from historical time, that include gold mining, fishing and farming. Of late, it has been renowned for its **reintroduction of Japanese Crested Ibis *Nipponia nippon* to revitalize Sado agriculture and the community since 1980s**. In doing so eco-farming that promoted environment conserving farming system was introduced, that was either organic and or use lesser chemicals and pesticides than the local conventional farming. As a result, paddy land biodiversity became rich which in turn became the feeding place for the ibis birds. As this farming also make use of many traditional aspects of the local farming which are climate resilient in nature, it has been recognized as “Globally important agricultural heritage systems” (GIAHS) and is regarded as a climate smart agriculture (CSA), a concept put forward by United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to meet the national food security and development goals of the member countries around the world. Three main aspects of CSA are, 1) it sustainably increases productivity and income of the producers, 2) strengthens resilience to climate change and variability and, 3) reduces agriculture’s contribution to climate change. This presentation will assess this farming system that is said to be in harmony with Sado’s “satoyama”, through the outcome of the questionnaire survey focusing on the characteristics of the producers, perception and practices of the farming and the way forward.