



The Satoyama Initiatives Regional Workshop

Revitalizing production landscapes in Europe:
Travel and dialogues for people and biodiversity

Firenze 27-29 May 2014



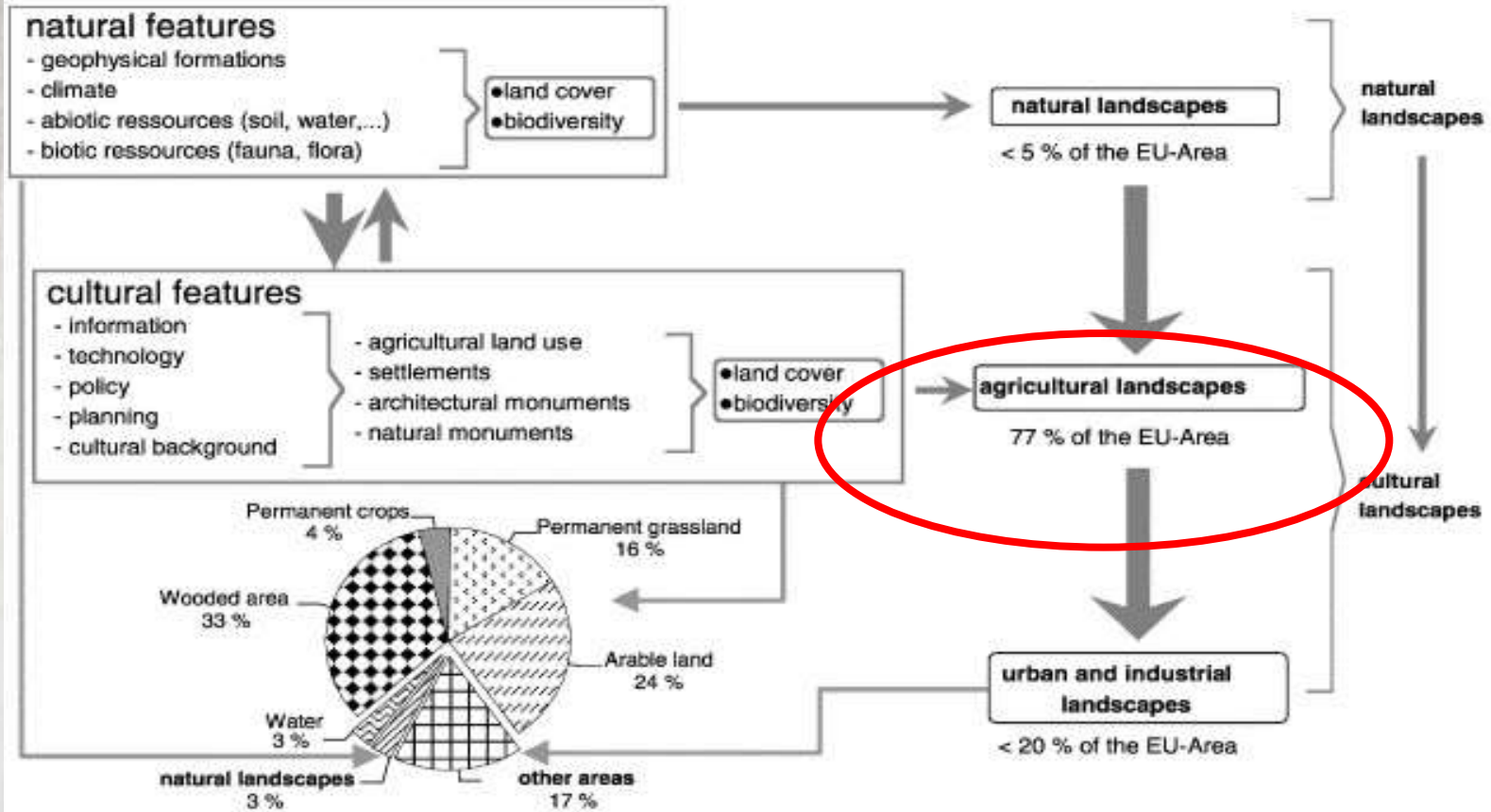
Socio productive landscape in Europe: tools and approaches for their conservatin and valorization

Prof. Mauro Agnoletti

Faculty of Agriculture - University of Florence - Italy
www.landscape.unifi.it



The European Landscape as a cultural product



Data source: European Commission (1999)

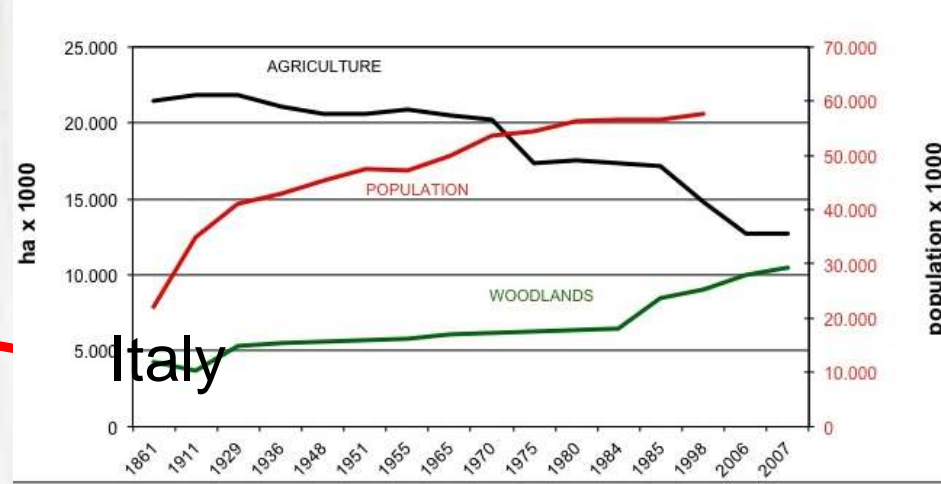
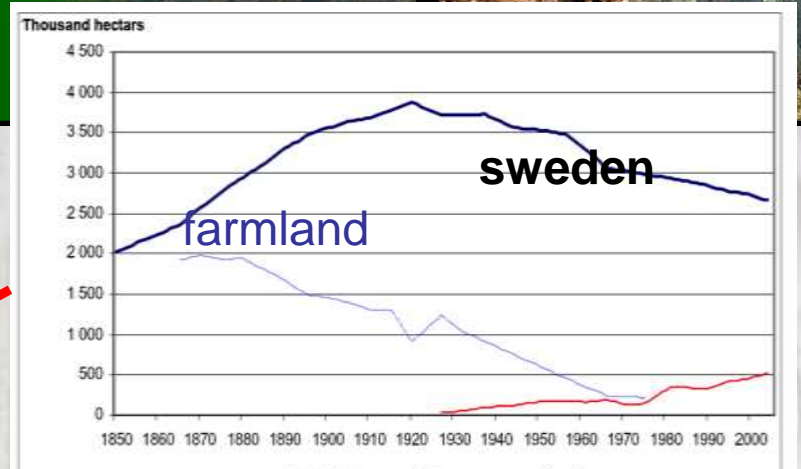
- agricultural landscapes: including 44 % agricultural land and 33 % wooded land
- other areas: urban and industrial area, roads, railways, wasteland, etc.
- natural landscapes: own assessment



EU landscape dynamics



Reduction of farmed land and increase of forests





***From farming to abandonment:
“nature” is back
+ 75.000 /year in Italy 1920-2005***









Cinque Terre

Environmental
Disaster

October 2011

-88% of landslides on
Abandoned terraces





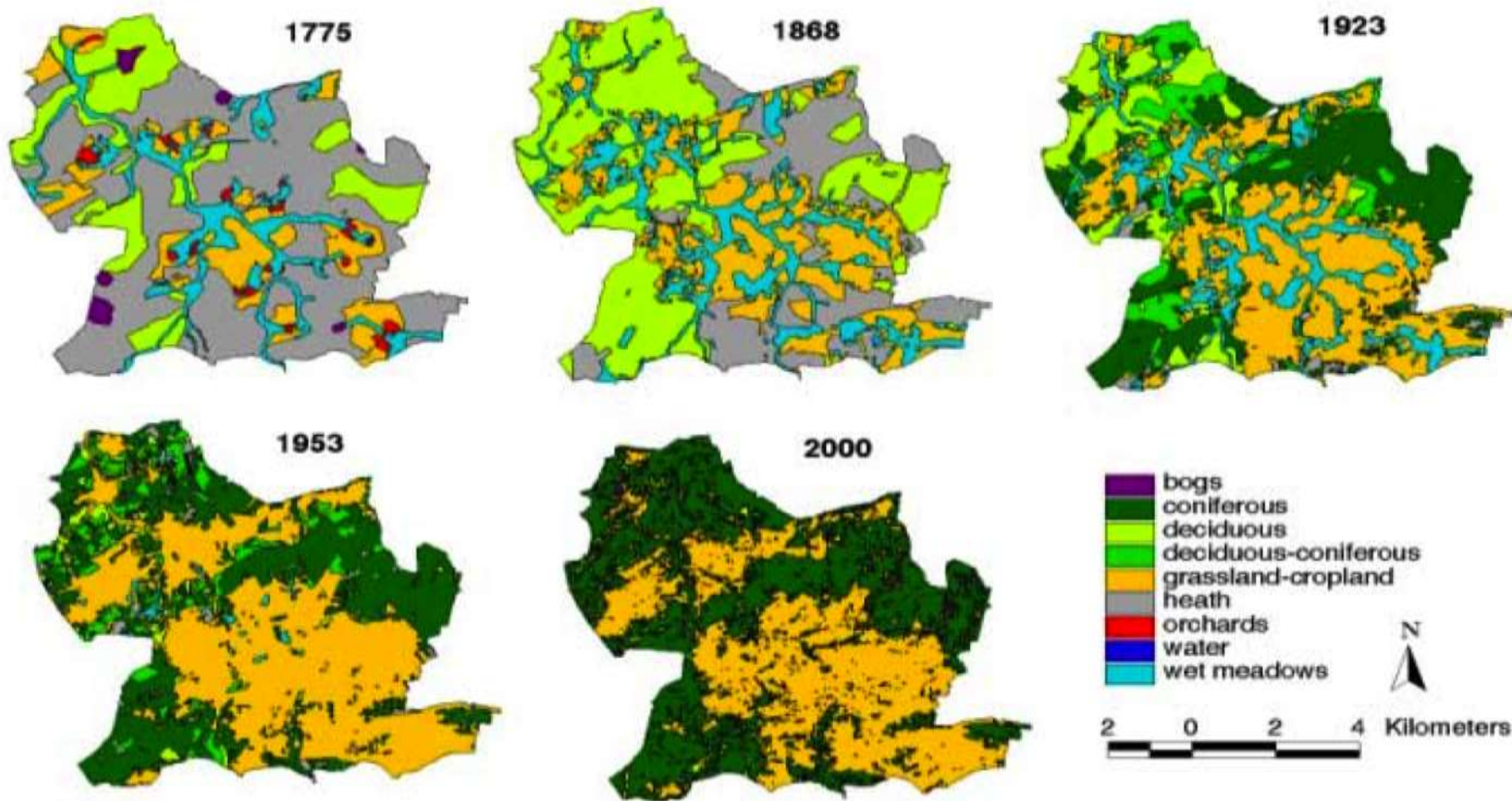
Industrialization and Technological development of agriculture





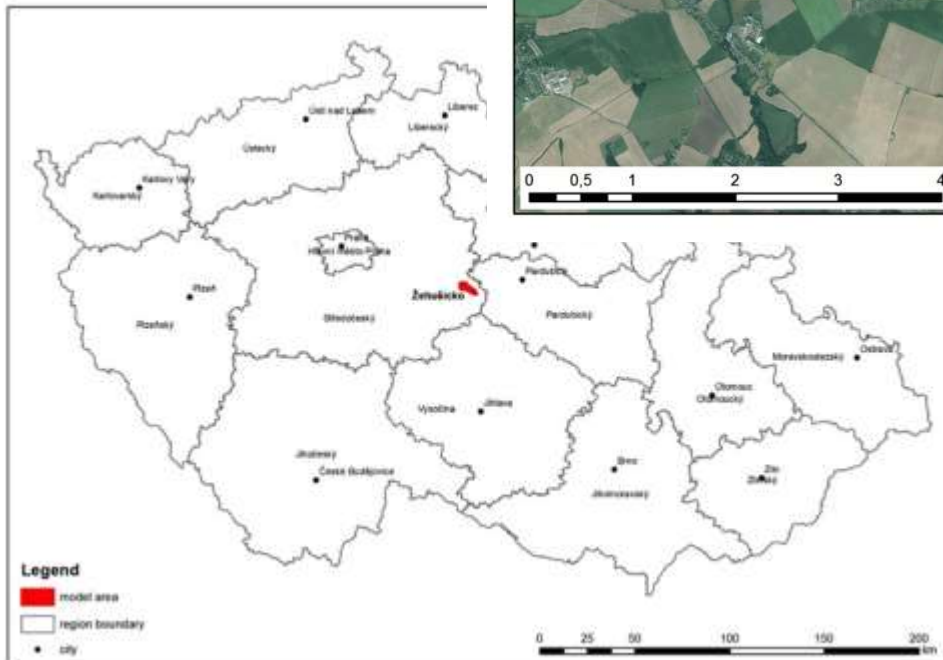
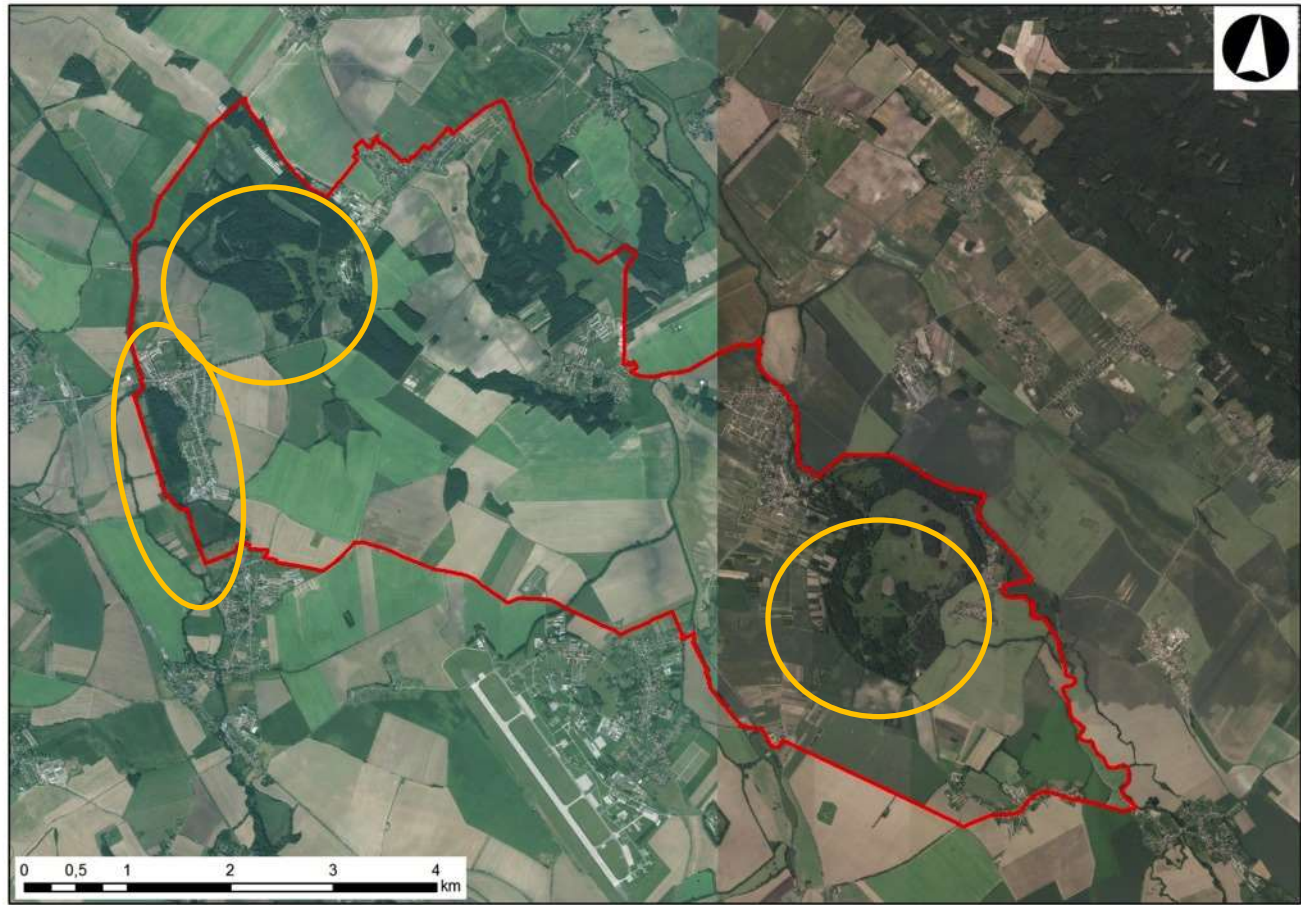
Industrialization and Technological development of agriculture

Land cover in Lierneux (Belgian Ardennes): 1775-2000



Czech Republic

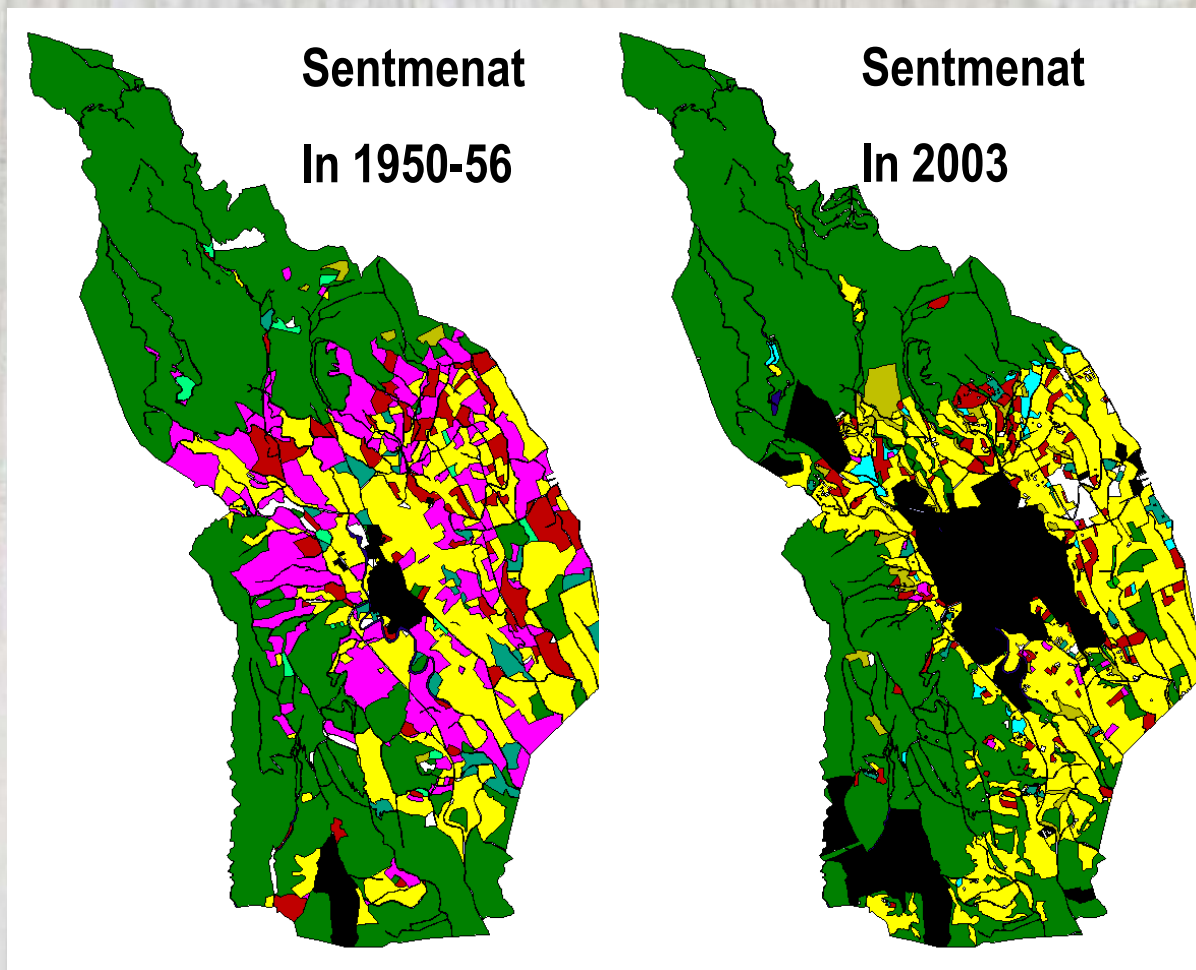
Novodvorsko and Žehušicko 1950-2002



Šantrůčková and Weber
2014



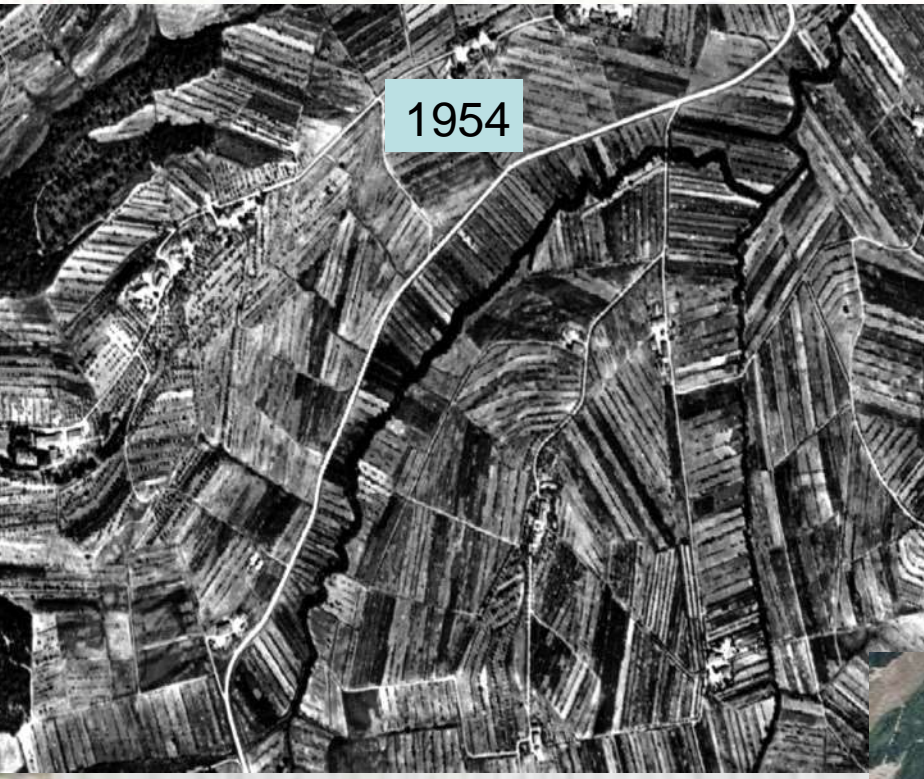
Industrialization and Technological development of agriculture



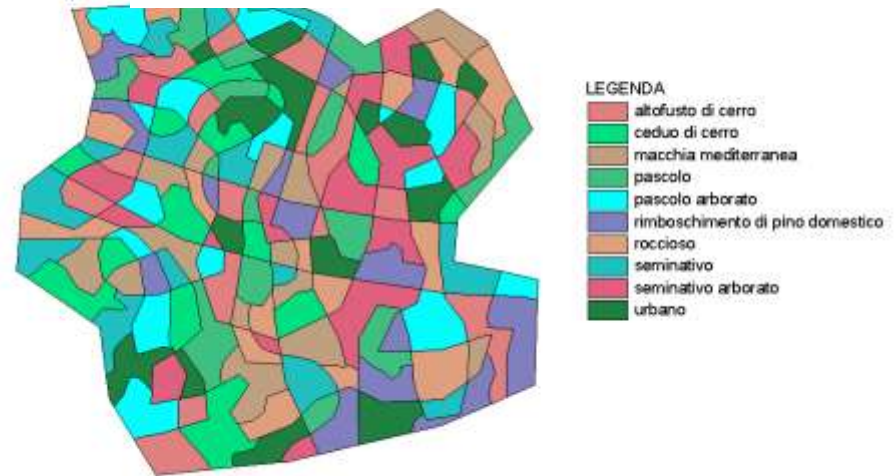
Catalonia - Spain



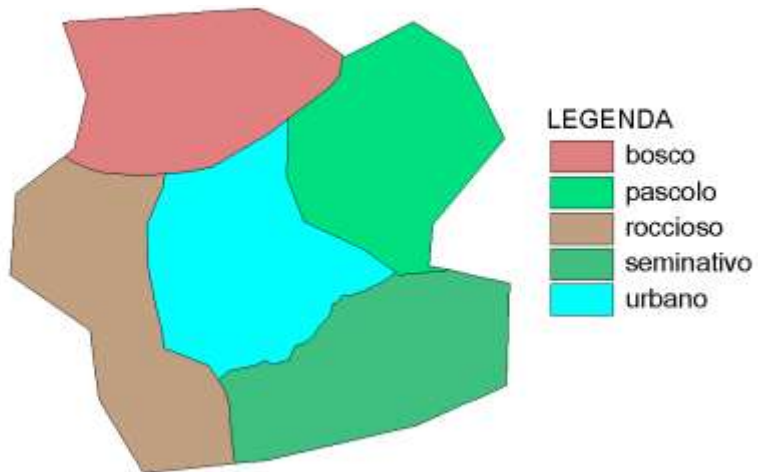
Garrabou and Tello 2005



Fine grained



Coarse grained



Industrialization / monitoring

1977



**Castello d'Albola,
Podere Marangole
(Chianti Siena)**

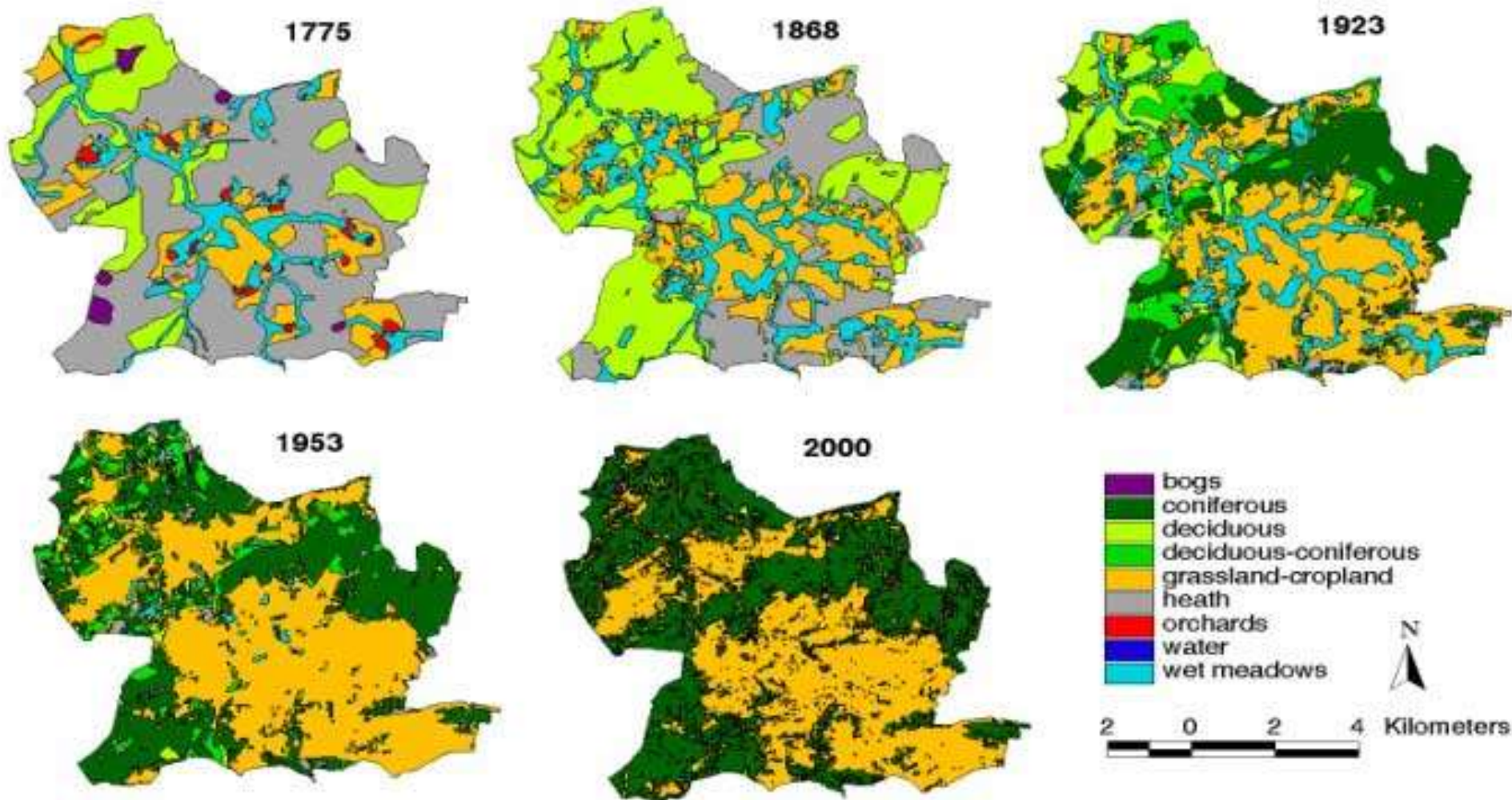
2007





Industrialization: forestry

Land cover in Lierneux (Belgian Ardennes): 1775-2000

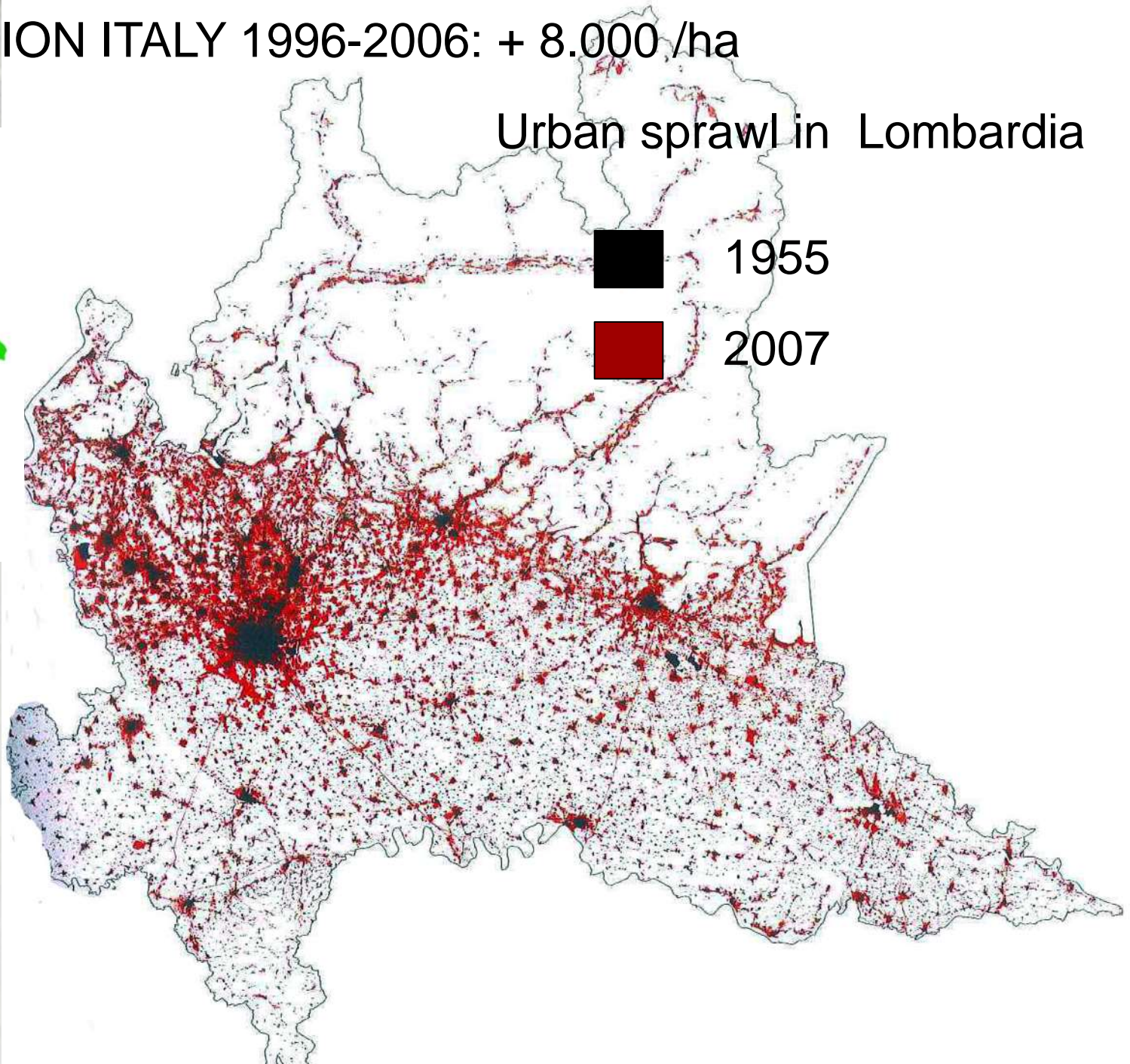


URBANIZATION ITALY 1996-2006: + 8.000 /ha

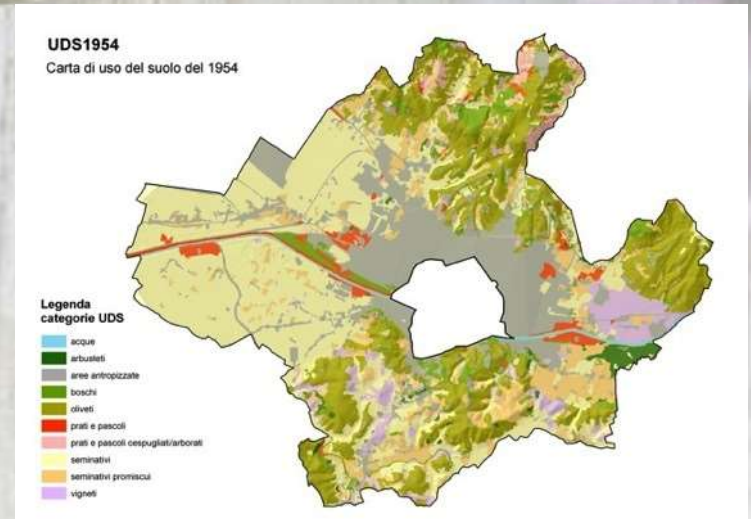
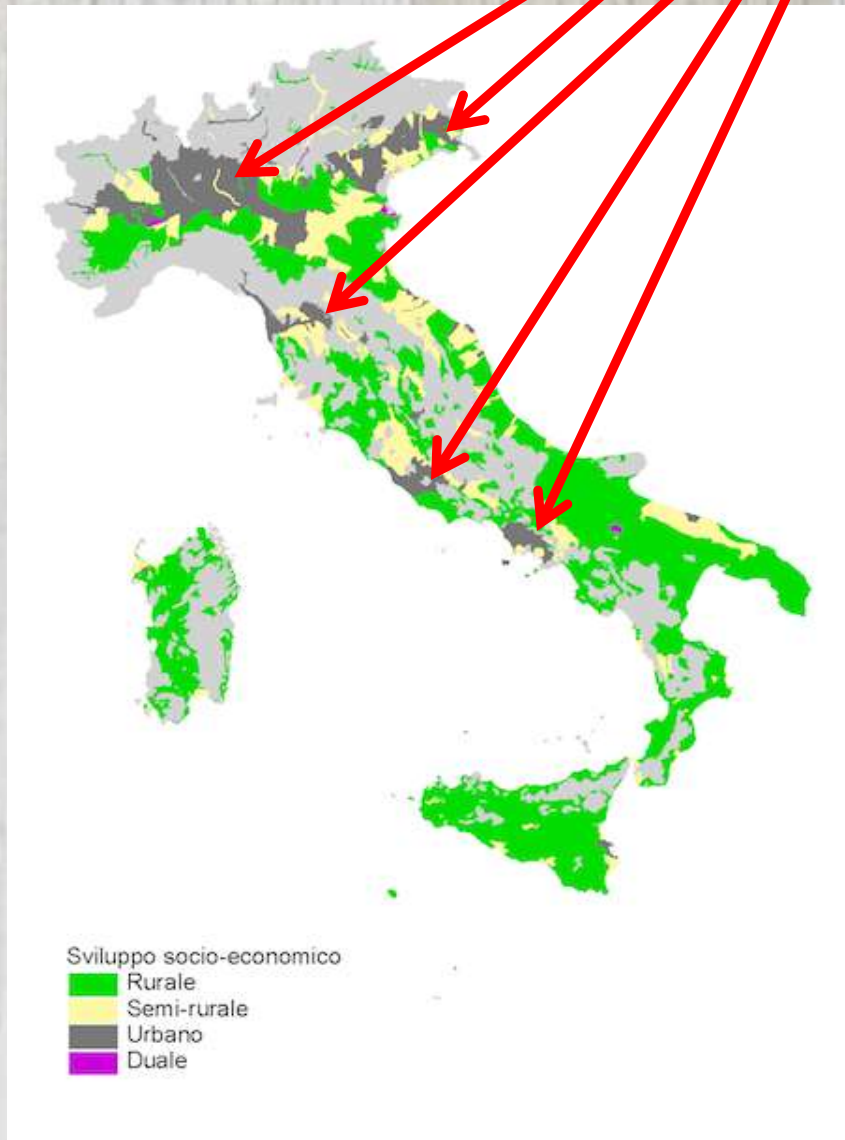
Urban sprawl in Lombardia



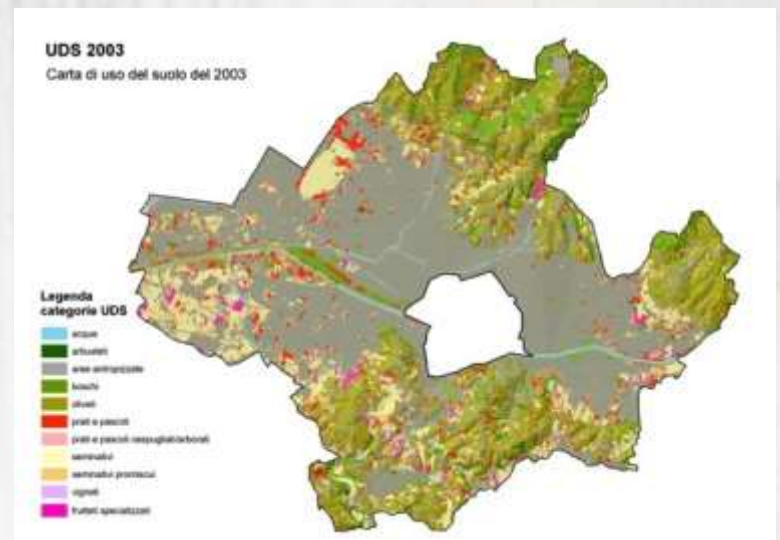
Sviluppo socio-economico
Rurale
Semi-rurale
Urbano
Duale



urbanization 93% around big cities



Firenze 1954 – 2003: + 50%
but same population



Polarization of landscape





The Tools: European Landscape Convention (Florence 2000)



“Landscape means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors”





ELC (Council of Europe)

- Landscape policy
- Landscape quality objectives
- Landscape protection
- Landscape management
- Landscape planning



38 countries have ratified
but not Germany



Meetings between EU-ELC
for incorporation in CAP



European Common Agricultural Policy



Italy: 30% of Agriculture GDP

1960: production

1992: environment (set aside)

2014: landscape?



Italian Agricultural Policy 2007-13

- Axis I

Improving competitiveness of the agriculture and the forestry sector

“landscapes as an “added value” for the rural territory

-Axis II

Improving the environment and the countryside

“Enhance biodiversity due to human action considering the characters of local landscapes”

- Axis III

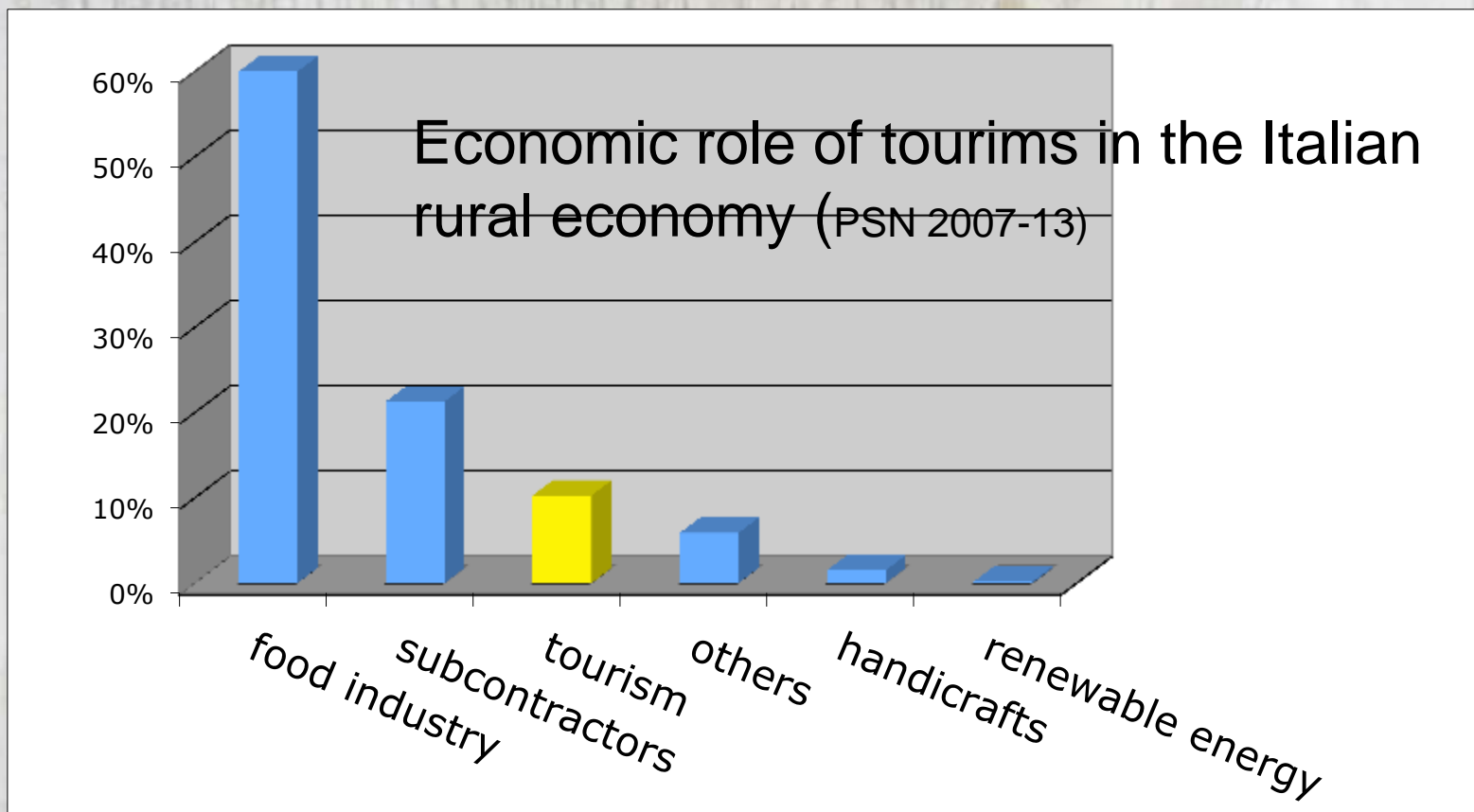
quality of life in rural areas and diversification of the rural economy

A high quality landscape for a high quality of life in rural areas. The “cultural identity” of places against globalization



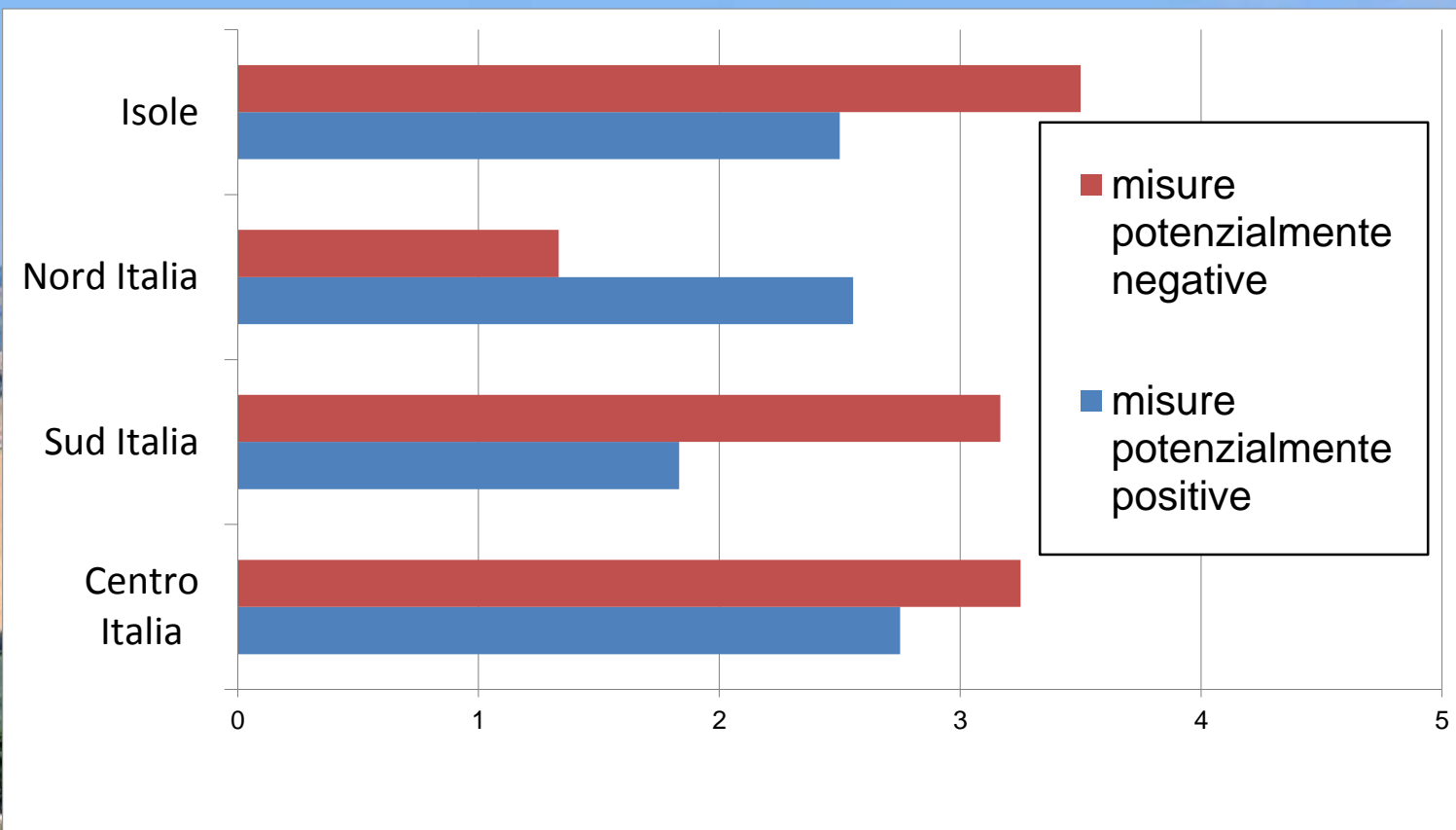
Tourism and agriculture

Agritourism in Tuscany 2003-2011: + 55,7%





Landscape actions in the Italian RDP 2007-13



National Catalogue of Historical Landscape :

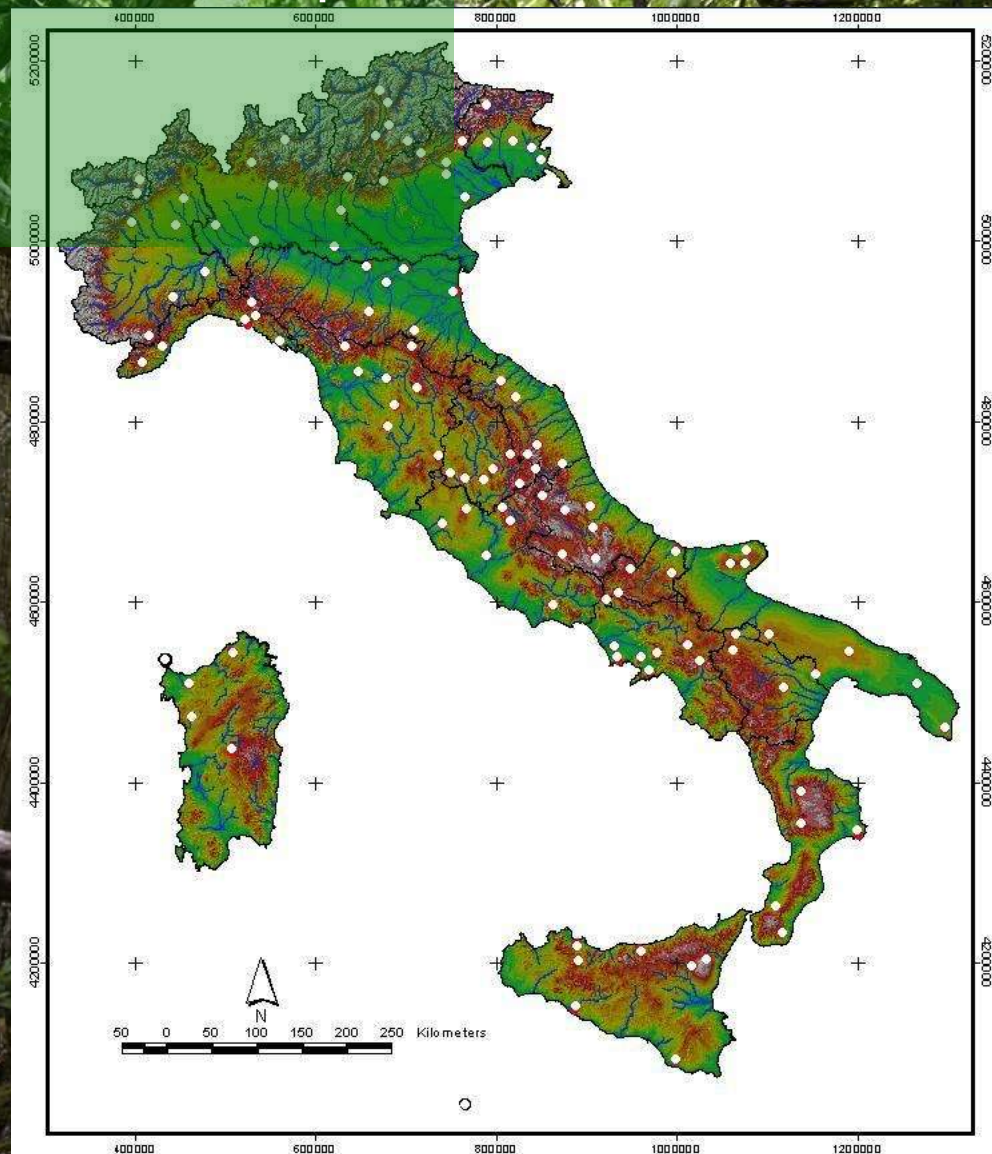
- 14 Universities
- 80 researchers
- 10 Scientific coordinators

126 areas selected

Av. Extension of each area:
500-2000 ha

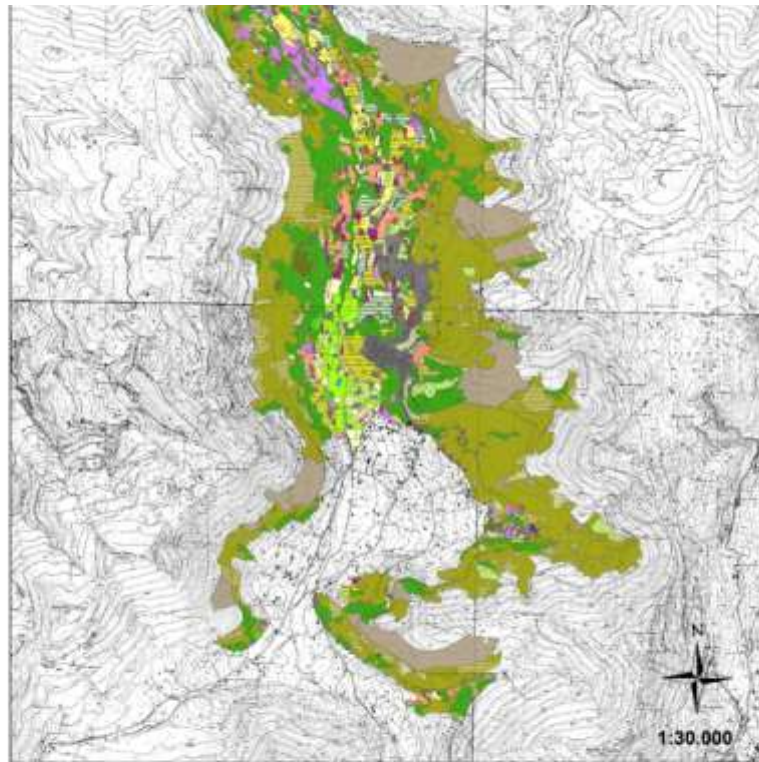
Selection criteria:

- Significance
- Integrity
- Vulnerability



All areas mapped: 500 m2

Terraced olive orchards – Vallecorsa



0 100 200 300 Metri

GESAAF - Dipartimento di Gestione dei Sistemi Agrari, Alimentari e Forestali

Data	
Total surface area (ha)	1314,16
Number of land uses	25
Number of patches	1161
Average Surface Area of patches (ha)	1,13
Average Surface Area of arable land patches (ha)	1,14
Hill's Diversity Number	8,98
Edge Density (m/ha)	1012
Landscape Integrity Class (I-VI)	IV



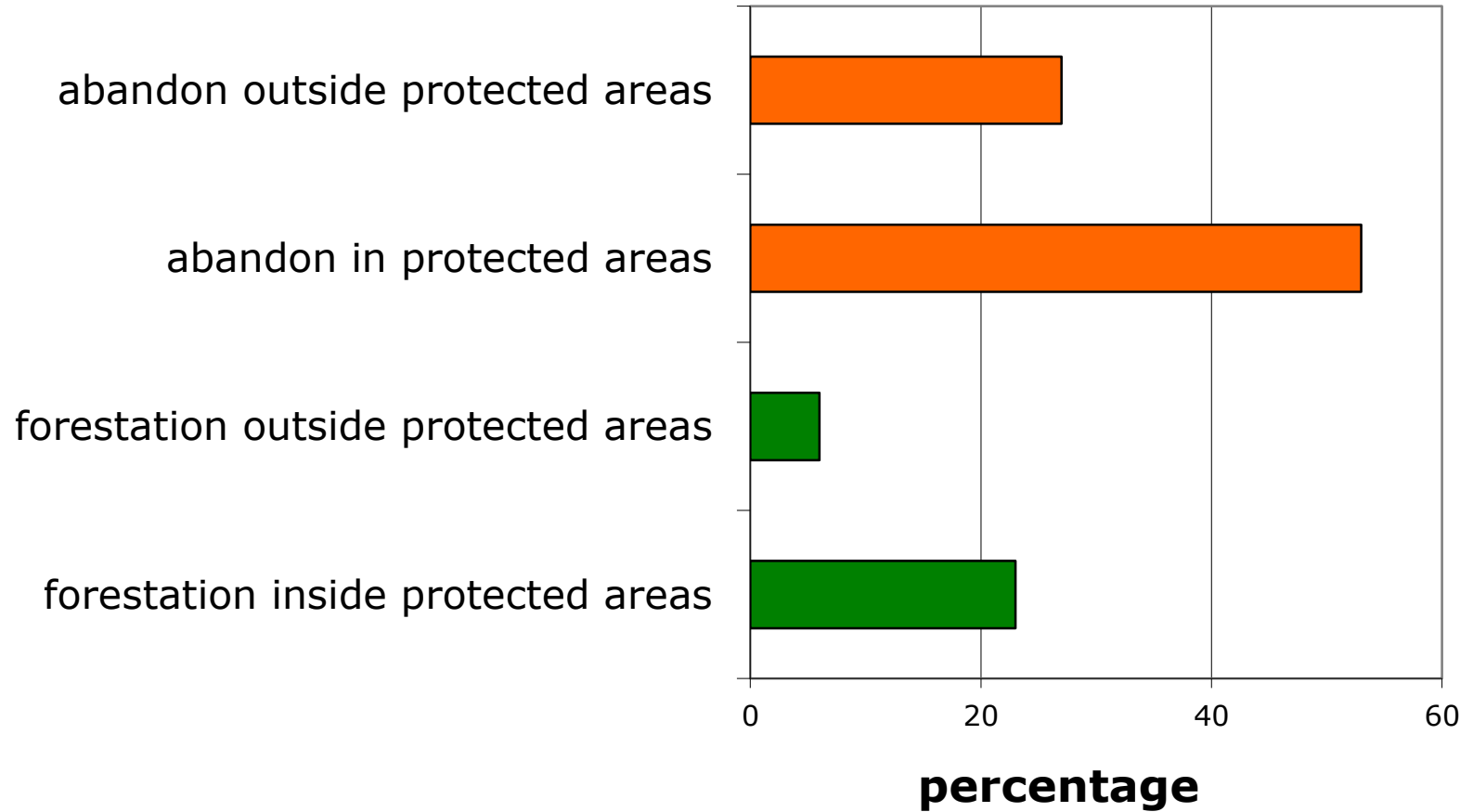
M. FORATO
1823

1900

**Abandon in protected
areas**
(Ministry of Environment)

2004

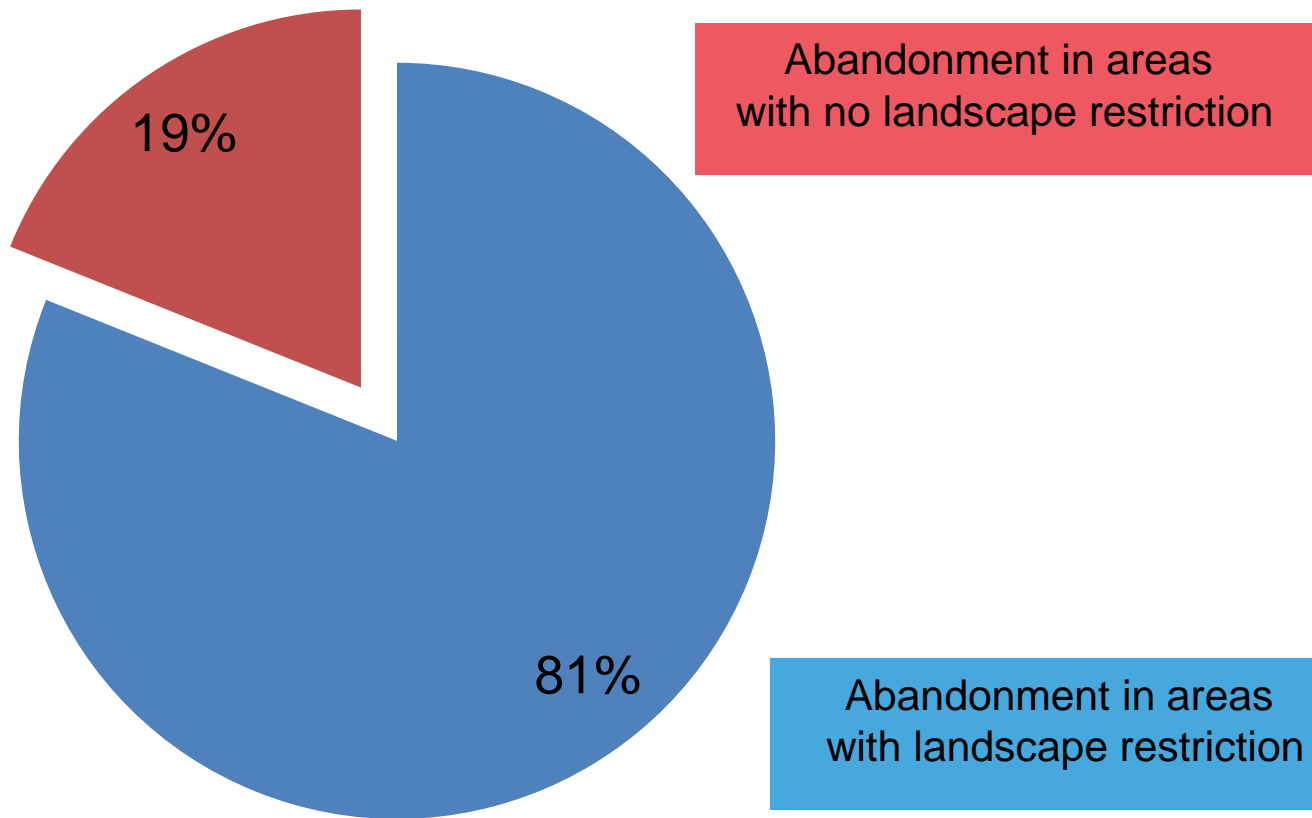
protected areas



ALPI APUANE - CARDOSO (M. 270)



Abandon in areas of landscape restriction (Ministry of Culture)





Italy – landscape in rural policies



The National Observatory for Rural Landscape

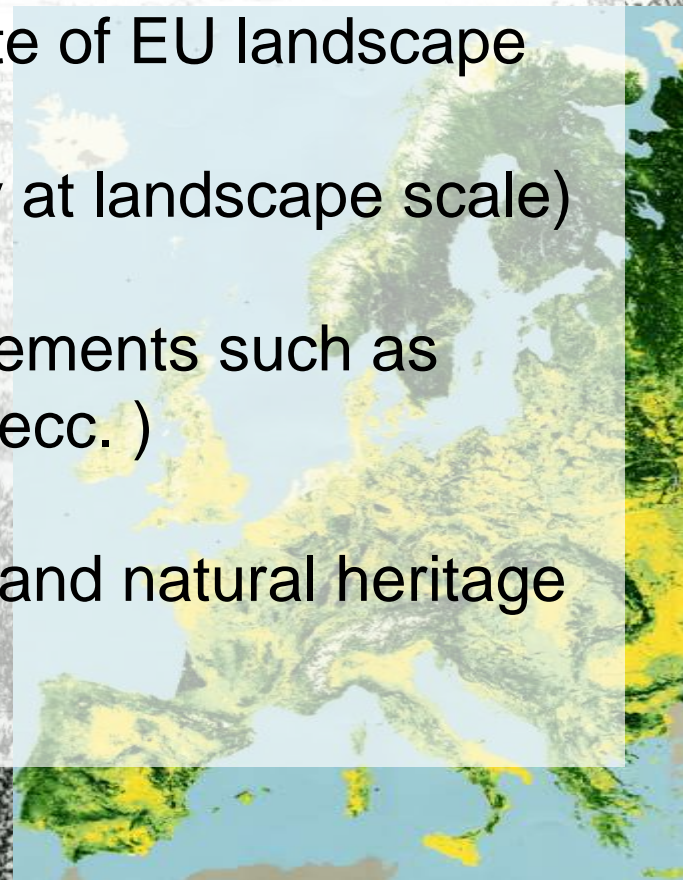
- a. Development of planning and management strategies
- b. Definition of landscapes types
- c. National register of historical rural landscapes
- d. Landscape monitoring
- e. Definition of landscape quality objectives
- f. Development of international collaborations
- g. Landscape prize
- h. Landscape certification



EU CAP 2014-20



- Protection of biodiversity and the state of EU landscape
- Diversification of crops (more diversity at landscape scale)
- Ecological Focus Areas (Landscape elements such as terrace, buffer, strips , afforested areas ecc.)
- Restoration of landscape and cultural and natural heritage





EU Nature conservation: Habitat Directive 1992

The 'Habitats Directive' of 1992 identified at-risk species and habitats needing protection in each Member State:

Biogeographical area	Surface as % of EU	Habitats	Species
Mediterranean	17.2 %	142	385
Alpine	24 %	118	132
Central European	20.2 %	135	173
Boreal	20.2 %	84	99
Atlantic	0 %	100	185
Macroeurope	1.3 %	39	151



Nature 2000 : the identification of “natural habitats” in a cultural landscape

15-18% of the EU territory



Habitats Directive

Birds Directive

Special Protection Areas

Annex I:
Habitat Types
Annex II:
Species

National list of sites

List of Sites of Community Importance

Special Areas of Conservation

Natura 2000





EU forest landscape

MCPFE 1992



Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forest in Europe (Forest Europe)

Three Pillars of SFM

- *Ecological value*
- *Economic value*
- *Social and Cultural Value*

Cultural value never implemented !





EU forest landscape

MCPFE 1992



Difficulties in recognizing the cultural nature of forests

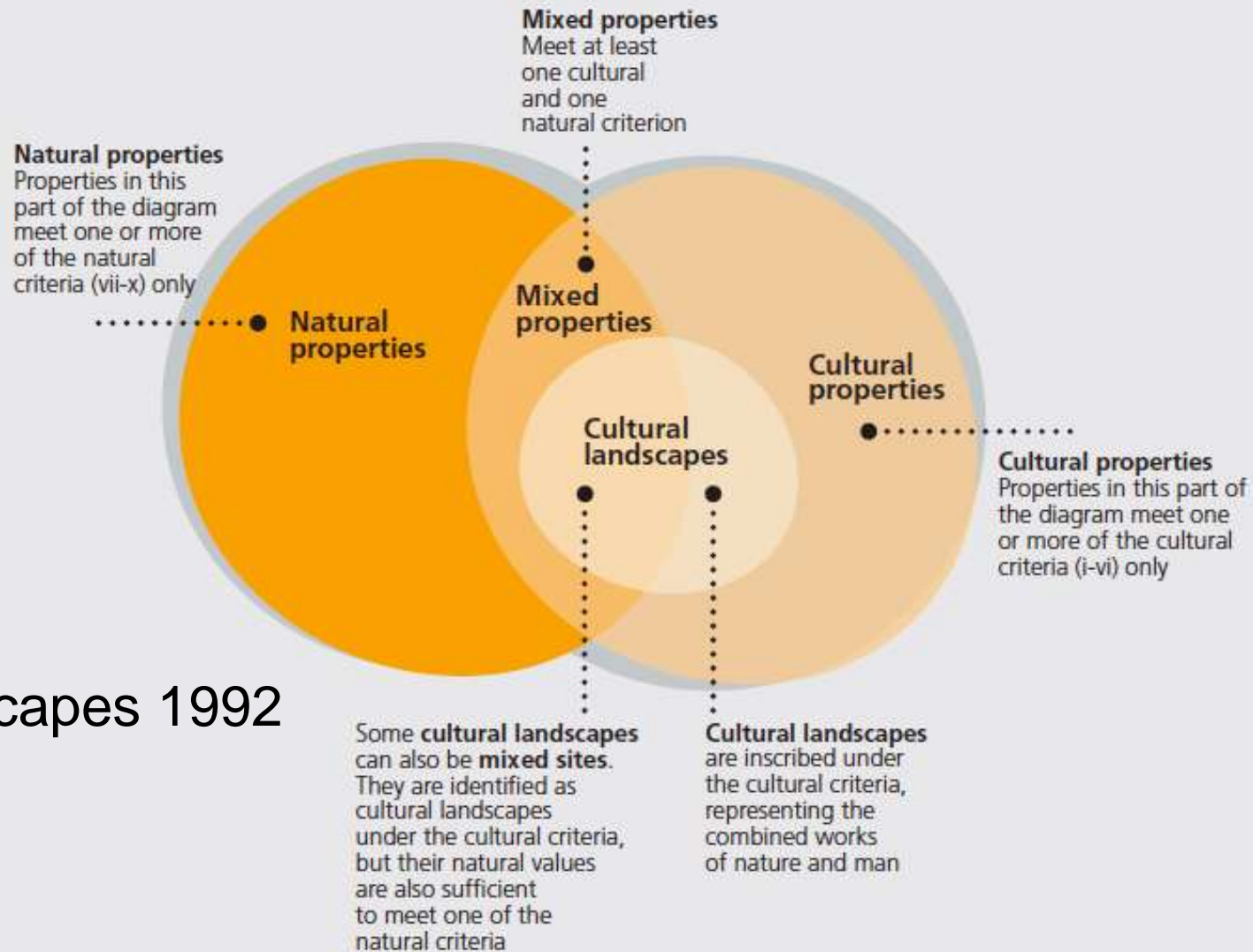
density, structure, species composition, all affected
by man since 15th century



UN Initiatives

UNESCO
WHC 1972

Cultural Landscapes 1992





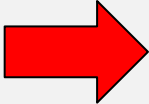
UNESCO WHL

UNESCO WHL cultural landscapes:

A – Landscape created by the man
(parks and gardens)

B - Organically evolved landscapes
1 – relict or fossil landscapes

2 – **continuing landscapes**

 (they retains an active social role in society closely associated with traditional way of life in which evolutionary process is still in progress. It exhibits significant material evidence of its evolution over time).

c - Associative cultural landscapes
(religious, artistic or cultural association of the natural elements)





UNESCO WHL



Criteria and requirements:

- Statement of outstanding and universal value (unique cultural traditions, land use, natural habitats)
- Authenticity
- Integrity



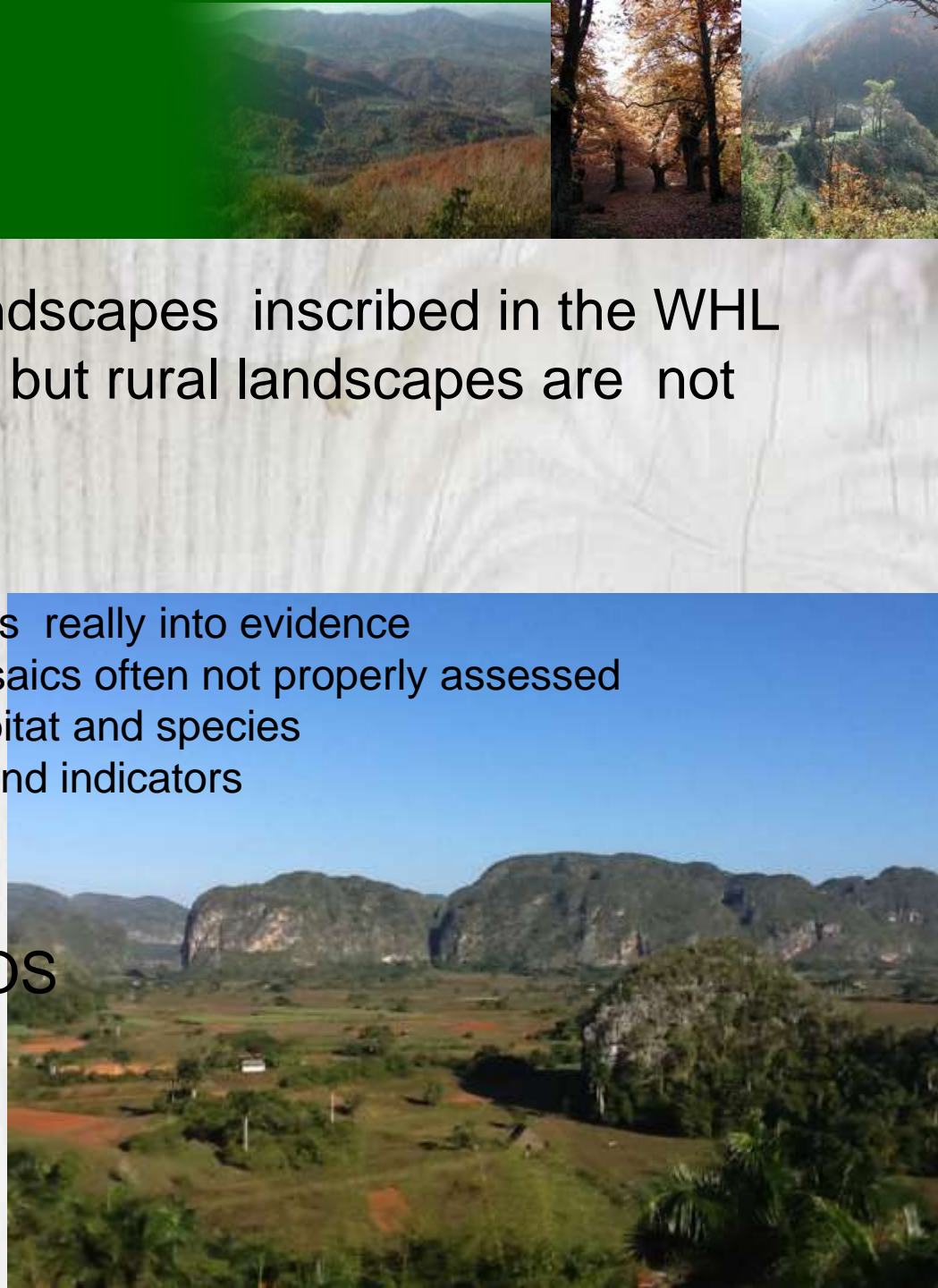


UNESCO WHL

Considering 45 cultural landscapes inscribed in the WHL
42 clearly rural landscapes but rural landscapes are not mentioned as a category

- Dossier vary from 6 to 800 pages...
- Only 12 dossier put rural landscapes really into evidence
- Features of crops and landscape mosaics often not properly assessed
- Biodiversity mostly refers to natural habitat and species
- Integrity lack of effective assessment and indicators
- Rural communities not central

- Evaluation made by ICOMOS





GIAHS

Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems



A new tool for Europe?

DEFINITION

“Remarkable Land Use Systems and landscapes which are rich in biological diversity evolving from the co-adaptation of a rural community with its environment and its needs and aspirations for sustainable development”.



GIAHS

Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems



Natural Capital:

nature's goods and services
(waste assimilation, pollination, storm
protection, water supply, wildlife)

Social Capital:

cohesiveness of people
and societies -
trust, reciprocity,
rules and norms,
networks and institutions

Physical Capital:

Infrastructure, roads
markets

Human Capital:

the status of individuals -
health, skills, knowledge

Financial Capital:

money, savings





GIAHS CRITERIA

- ⇒ **Local food and livelihood security**
- ⇒ **Biodiversity and genetic resources**
- ⇒ **Indigenous and Local knowledge of individuals and community**
- ⇒ **Cultural Diversity of Agri-“Culture” including product and service diversity**
- ⇒ **Landscape diversity and aesthetic values**



GIAHS

Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems



Good things

- Farmer communities at the center
- Rural practices and rural development are fundamental
- Focus clearly on rural landscapes
- Opportunity to promote sustainable agriculture

Problems:

- Nomination dossier made according to different styles (7-50pag)
- Nomination procedure need revision (steering c / scientific c)
- Structure and features of crops not assessed
- Landscape not properly assessed
- Biodiversity made according to natural habitat



Linking Biological and Cultural Diversity

UNESCO-SCBD Joint Programme 2010

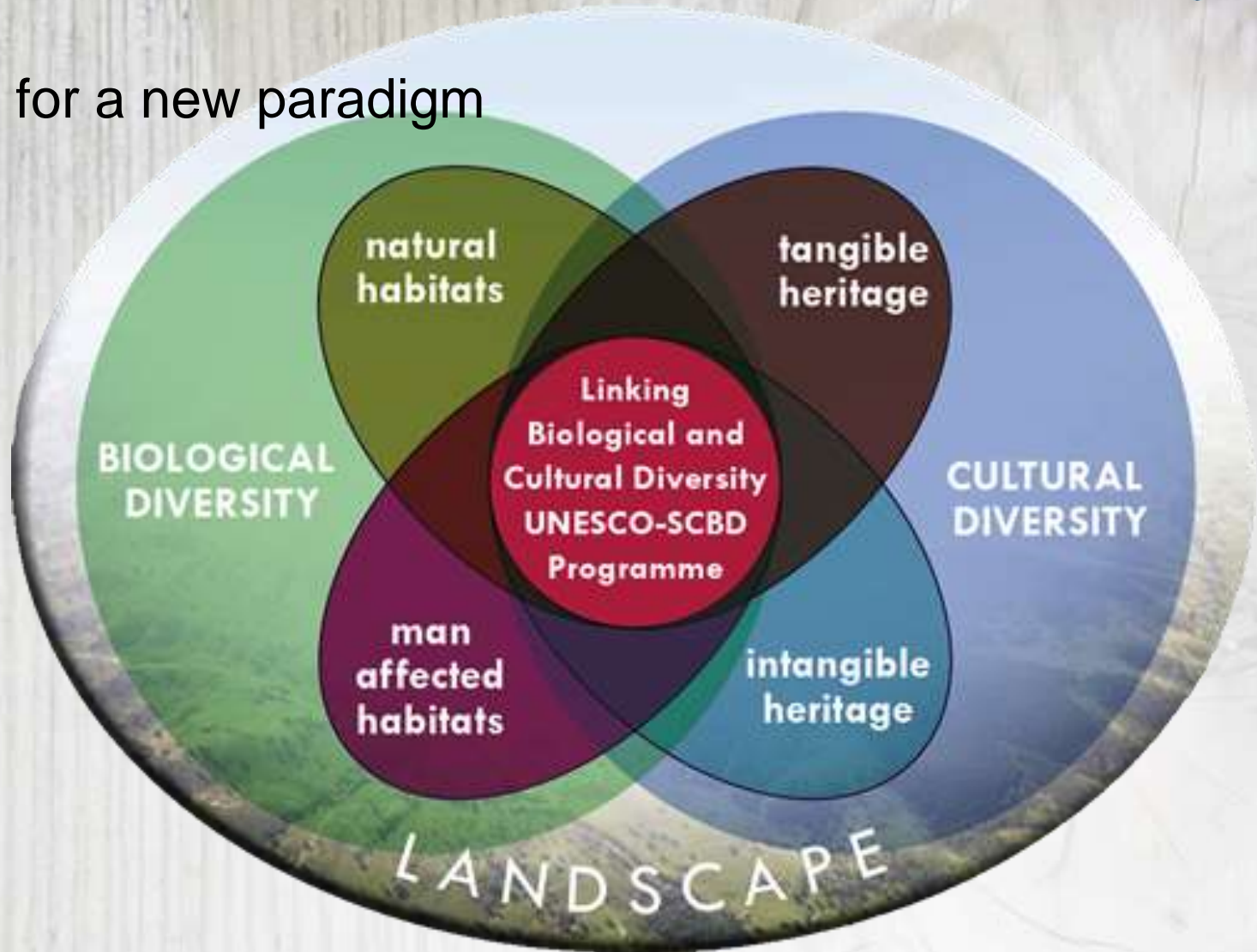


United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



Convention
on Biological
Diversity

The need for a new paradigm





Linking Biological and Cultural Diversity

UNESCO-SCBD Joint Programme



Florence Declaration – 11 April 2014

Recognizing further the importance of the links between cultural and biological diversity, and in this context noting the concept of **Biocultural Diversity** and the relevance of cultural services provided by ecosystems

The current state of biological and cultural diversity in Europe results from the combination of historical and on-going environmental and land use processes and cultural heritage;



Linking Biological and Cultural Diversity

UNESCO-SCBD Joint Programme



Florence Declaration

As it assimilates economic, social, cultural and environmental processes in time and space, the European landscape is predominantly a biocultural multifunctional landscape. As such, it provides a crucial and effective space for integration of biological and cultural diversity for human wellbeing, including in the context of rural territories;

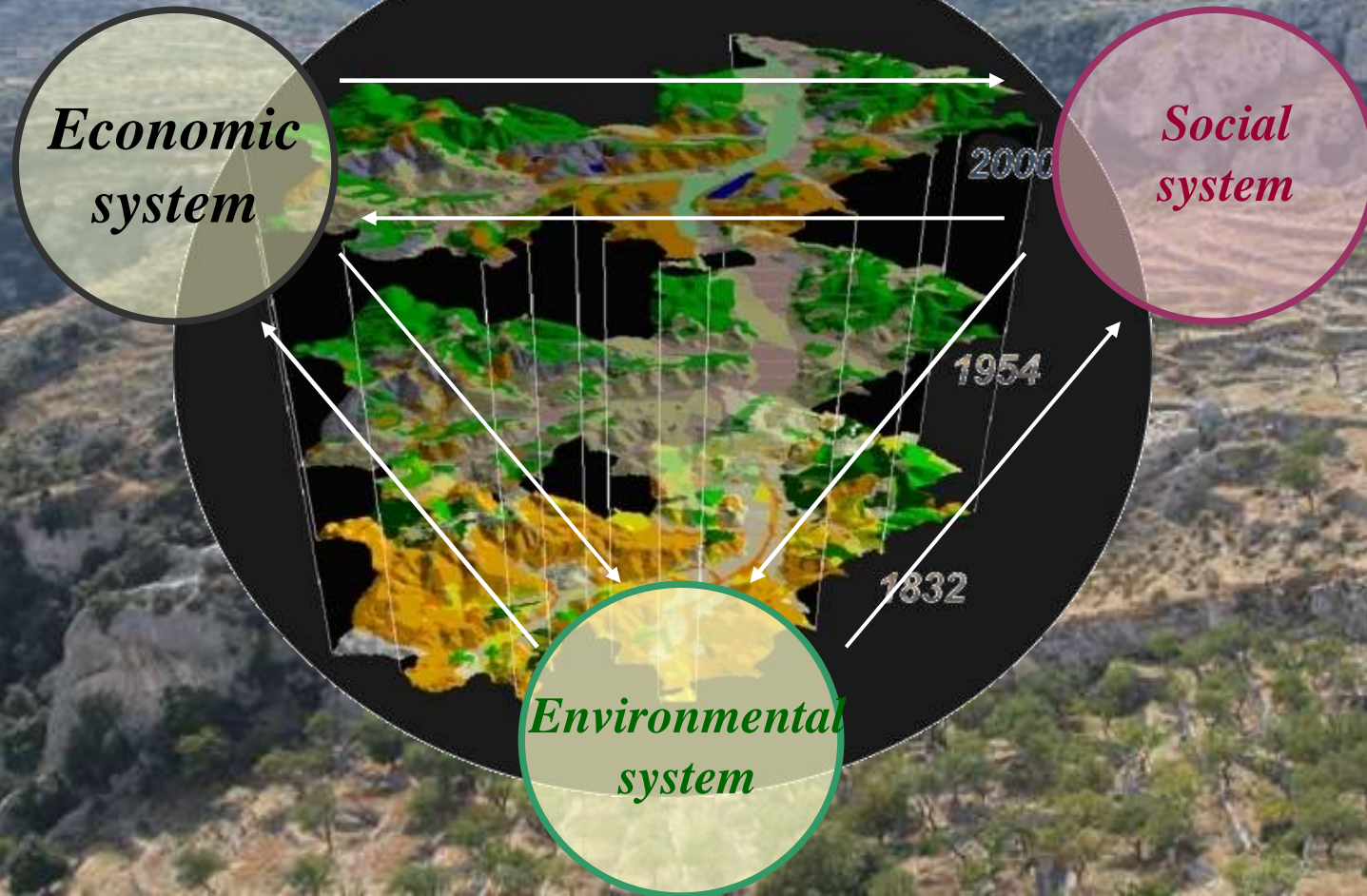


Landscape as the future approach to sustainable development ? (COP 12 – Korea)



The landscape as the result of the interrelationships among systems

in space and time





CONCLUSIONS

- Rural landscapes are not yet fully recognized and managed according to their cultural nature
 - Most of their assessment still based on tools developed for nature conservation
- international programmes and policies rarely recognizes their importance as added value for the economic development of the rural territory
- tourism can play an important role but the quality of food strictly associated to landscape seems a better option