Agricultural Heritage in UNESCO Designated Sites

ISCAR WORKSHOP:
Exploring Alpine Landscapes as Potential Agricultural Heritage Systems

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Global Regions Initiative
1073 World Heritage sites, 832 Cultural, 206 Natural, 35 Mixed/Cultural landscapes in 167 countries
37 transboundary, 2 delisted, 54 in danger
Outstanding Universal Value, Integrity, Value for entire humanity
Conservation plan, Management plan, SD Strategy
Agricultural WH Landscapes

Kujataa
Greenland:
Norse and Inuit Farming at the Edge of the Ice Cap (DAN)

Agricultural Landscape of Southern Öland (S)
Vineyard WH Landscapes

Lavaux, Vineyard Terraces (CH)

Vineyard Landscape of Piedmont: Langhe-Roero and Monferrato (I)

H: Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape
P: Alto Douro Wine Region, Landscape of the Pico Island
Vineyard Culture
Categories of Cultural Landscapes

1. Landscape designed and created intentionally by man. This embraces garden and parkland landscapes constructed for aesthetic reasons, e.g. associated with religious or other monumental buildings and ensembles.

2. Organically evolved landscape resulting from an initial social, economic, administrative, and/or religious imperative and has developed its present form by association with and in response to its natural environment.
   a) Relict (or fossil) landscapes
   b) Continuing landscape retaining an active social role in contemporary society closely associated with the traditional way of life

3. Associative cultural landscape. by virtue of the powerful religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural element rather than material cultural evidence, which may be insignificant or even absent.

Operational Guidelines 2008, Annex3

http://whc.unesco.org/en/culturallandscape/#2
Agricultural Systems in World Heritage Sites

1. Cultural or Natural Heritages Sites with traditional agricultural systems

Island Reichenau, Swiss Alps Jungfrau Aletsch, Swiss Tectonic Arena Sardona, Dolomites

2. Cultural landscapes with important agricultural systems

A: Hallstatt-Dachstein / Salzkammergut Cultural Landscape, Wachau Cultural Landscape, Fertö / Neusiedlersee Cultural Landscape (A)
CZ: Lednice-Valtice Cultural Landscape
F: The Loire Valley between Sully-sur-Loire and Chalonnes, The Causses and the Cévennes, Mediterranean agro-pastoral Cultural Landscape
G: Upper Middle Rhine Valley
GB: The English Lake District
H: Hortobágy National Park - the Puszta
I: Costiera Amalfitana; Portovenere, Cinque Terre, and the Islands
Intangible Cultural Heritage (§1)

1. Practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills – as well as the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated therewith – that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage.

2. Transmitted from generation to generation, is constantly recreated by communities and groups in response to their environment, their interaction with nature and their history, and provides them with a sense of identity and continuity, thus promoting respect for cultural diversity and human creativity.

3. Solely heritage which is compatible with existing international human rights instruments, the requirements of mutual respect among communities, groups and individuals, and of sustainable development.
Domains of ICH (§2)

- Oral traditions and expressions, including language as a vehicle of the intangible cultural heritage: proverbs, riddles, tales, nursery rhymes, legends, myths, epic songs and poems, charms, prayers, chants, songs, dramatic performances

- Performing arts: vocal and instrumental music, dance and theatre to pantomime, sung verse

- Social practices, rituals and festive events: worship rites; rites of passage; birth, wedding and funeral rituals; traditional legal systems; traditional games and sports; kinship and ritual kinship ceremonies; culinary traditions; seasonal ceremonies; hunting, fishing practices

- Knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe: traditional ecological wisdom, indigenous knowledge, knowledge about local fauna and flora, traditional healing systems, rituals, beliefs, initiatory rites, cosmologies, shamanism, possession rites, social organizations, festivals, languages and visual arts

- Traditional craftsmanship (not the craft products !): to produce craft and to pass their skills and knowledge onto others, particularly within their own communities
Biosphere Reserves

- Balancing conservation and development
- Representative landscapes encompassing core, buffer and development zones,
- Management, Research- and Education programs
- Management Plan, Sustainable Development Strategy
Traditional Farming versus Agricultural Landscape Development

Typology and distribution of small farms in Europe

Predominantly agricultural regions:
1. Extremely high number of small farms with very low incomes.
2. Regions with few small farms, which are relatively small and have medium incomes.
3. Regions with a low proportion of small farms, which are close to the upper size threshold and have high incomes.

Regions with a balanced distribution between agriculture and other land uses:
4. Regions with a low proportion of small farms, which are relatively small and have low incomes.

Regions with little agricultural land surface:
5. Small farms exist in large numbers, which are extremely small and have low incomes.
6. Small parts of the region are occupied by small farms, which are close to the upper size threshold and have a medium income.
Alps: 900 Protected areas with a total surface of 190,600 km², corresponding 23 % of the Alpine Space
Swiss Alps Jungfrau-Aletsch

- Perimeter: 824 m²
- 85% der Fläche > 2000 m ü. M.
- 50 Berggipfel > 3500 m, 9 Gipfel > 4000 m
Dolomiti – Dolomiten – Dolomites – Dolomitis

Overall Management Strategy (OMS) 2015

Foundation 2010: 5 Provinces (Belluno, Bolzano, Pordenone, Trento, Udine) in 3 Regions (Friuli Venezia Giulia; Trentino Alto Adige; Veneto) – including 85 Municipalities with 258,000 inhabitants
Bottle Necks and Challenges of designated sites

1. Multiple designations
   Double and triple designations

2. Funding
   Decreasing and splitting of funding for PAs

3. Governance
   Missing deliberative democratic instruments and evidence based governance

4. Management
   Delegation of authority and accountability inadequate

5. Sustainability Strategies
   Community involvement basic for SDGs
Compatibility of the GHIAs and the UNESCO Designated Sites

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Nominations are depending from a variety of factors, but they are finally political decisions.