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Mauro Agnoletti
UNESCO Chair Agricultural Heritage Landscapes
Institute of Higher Education – University of Florence - Italy



General Activities of the Chair

- Education
- Research
- Communication
- Networking

Organizations that supported the establishment of the chair

- Council of Europe
- FAO
- IUFRO (international union of forest research organizations)
- Ministry of Agriculture, food and forestry (Italy)
- UNISCAPE (european network of universities for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention)

Specific objectives of the chair:

- Establish training courses
- Identify agricultural heritage sites in the world
- Promote the collaboration between institutions (UNESCO WHL – FAO GIAHS)
- Organize events



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GIAHS around the world



GIAHS sites in Europe



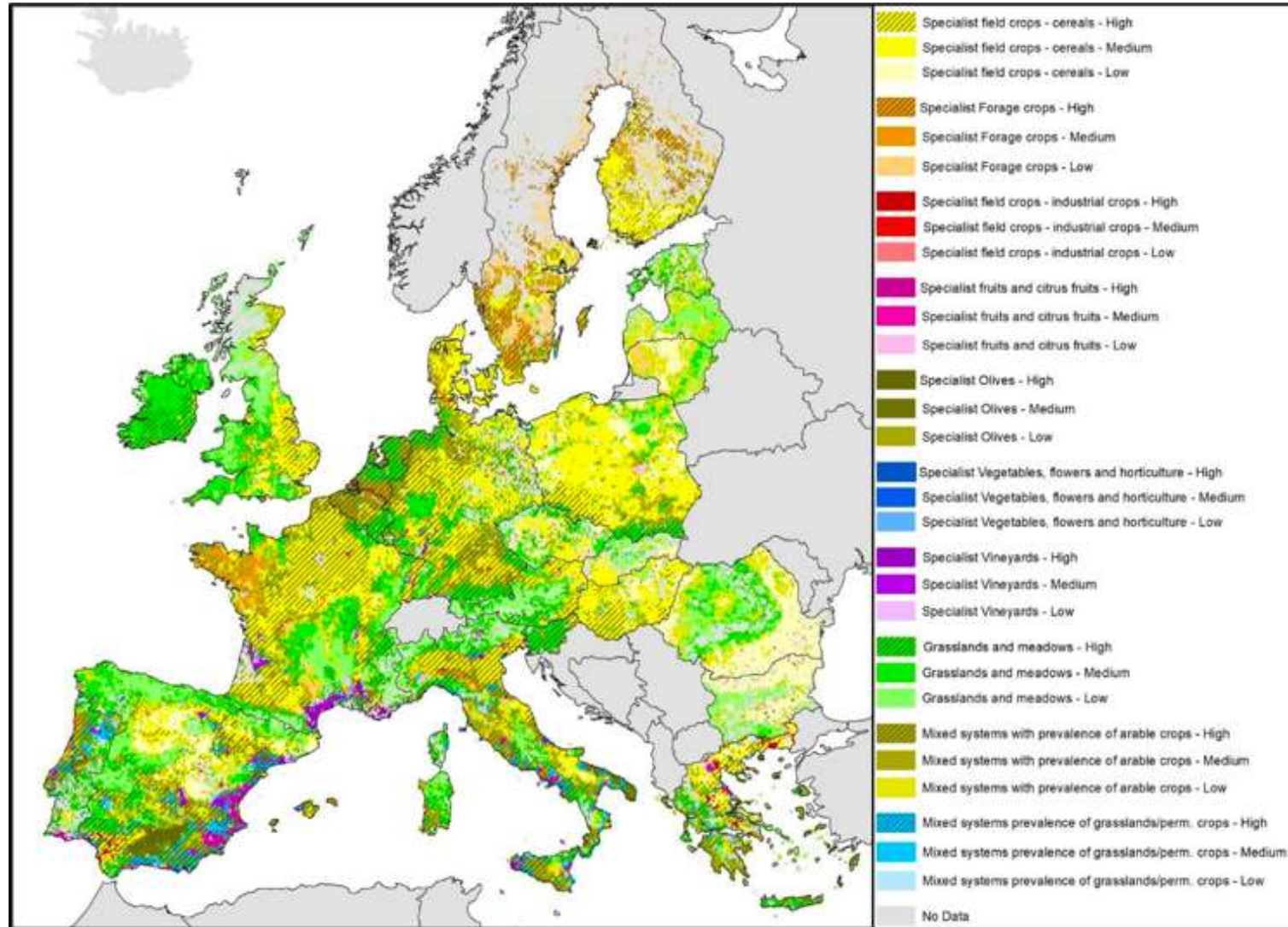
EU trade in agricultural products, 2002-2021

€ billion



Source: Eurostat (online data code: DS-045409)

Agricultural intensity in Europe



Agricultural systems in the European Union. 30 classes derived from the combination of 10 crops systems (50% dominance threshold) and three level of management intensity (Rega et al. 2020).

The new Common Agricultural Policy 2023-2030

The objectives are:

- to ensure a fair income for farmers;
- to increase competitiveness;
- to improve the position of farmers in the food chain;
- climate change action;
- environmental care;
- to preserve landscapes and biodiversity;
- to support generational renewal;
- vibrant rural areas;
- to protect food and health quality;
- fostering knowledge and innovation.



FAO GIAHS Criteria

- *Food and livelihood security*
- *Agrobiodiversity (biocultural d.)*
- *Local and traditional knowledge systems*
- *Cultures, value sysem and social organization*
- *Landscape and seascapes*

EU Common Agriculture and Green Deal

- to ensure food security in the face of climate change and biodiversity loss
- reduce the environmental and climate footprint of the EU food system
- strengthen the EU food system's resilience
- lead a global transition towards competitive sustainability from farm to fork

FARM TO FORK STRATEGY

- have a neutral or positive environmental impact
- help to mitigate climate change and adapt to its impacts
- reverse the loss of biodiversity
- ensure food security, nutrition and public health, making sure that everyone has access to sufficient, safe, nutritious, sustainable food
- preserve affordability of food while generating fairer economic returns, fostering competitiveness of the EU supply sector and promoting fair trade



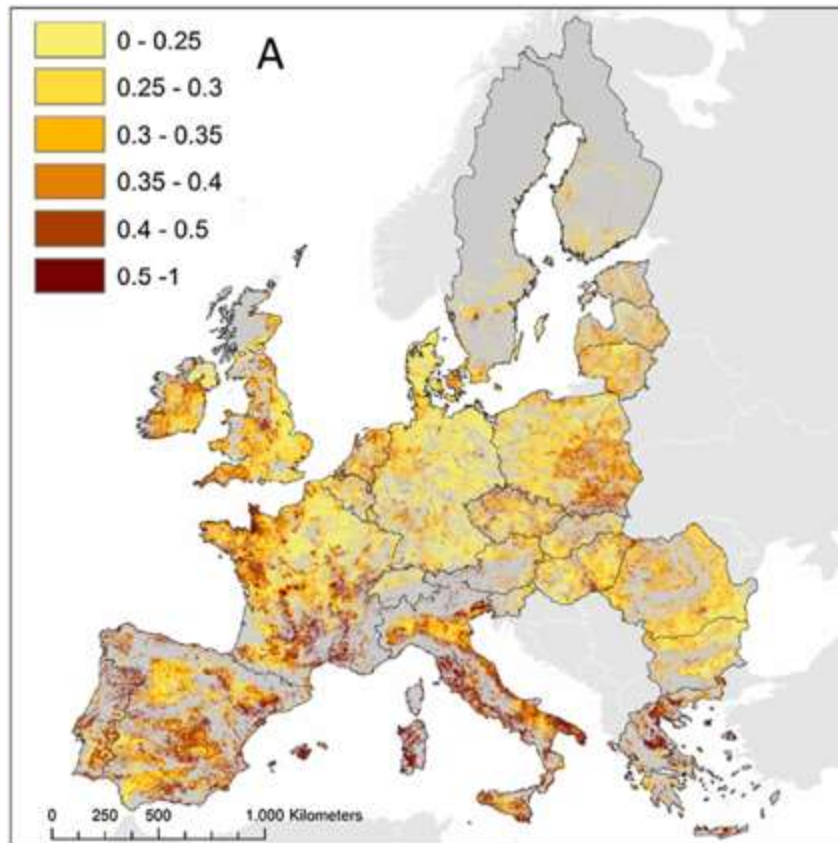
Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



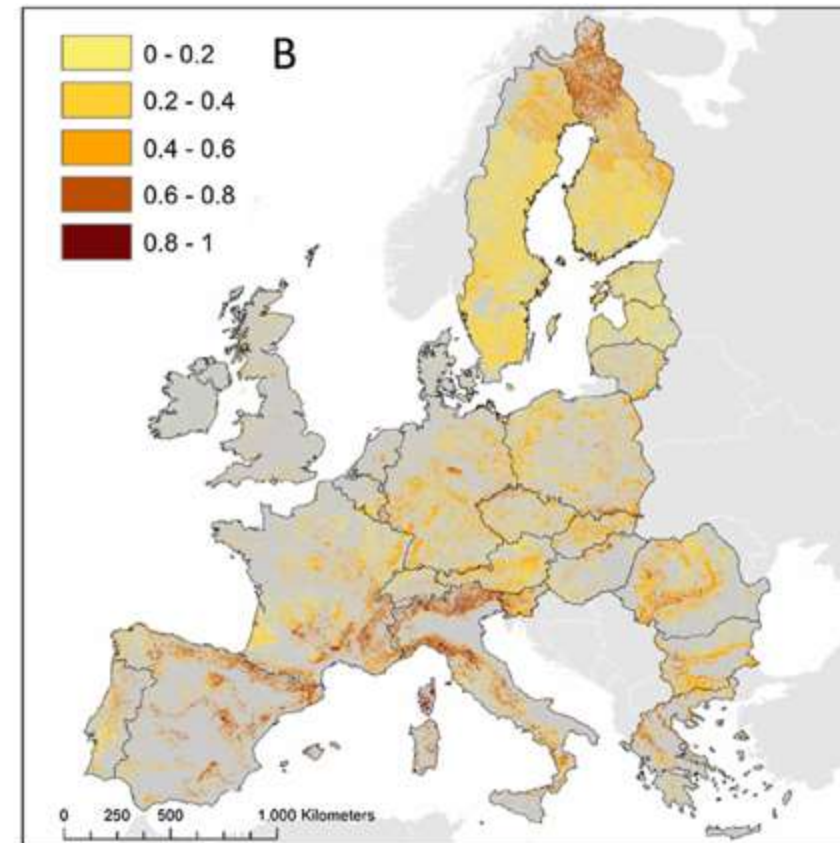
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Cultural Landscape Index (CLI) of European (A) agricultural land and (B) forest
(Tieskens et. Al. 2017)

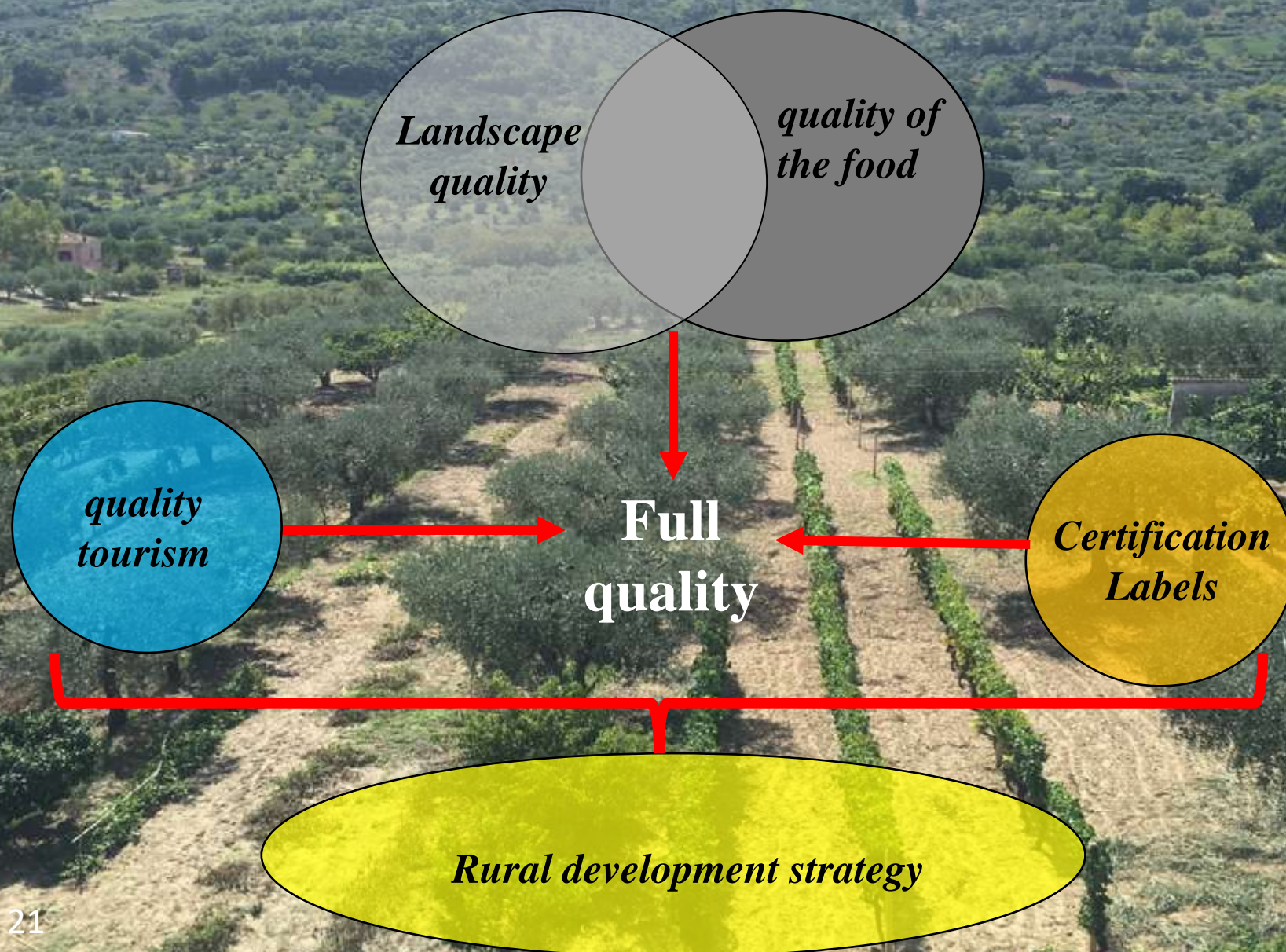


(A) agricultural land



(B) Forest land

The economy: an added value that cannot be replicated by a competitor

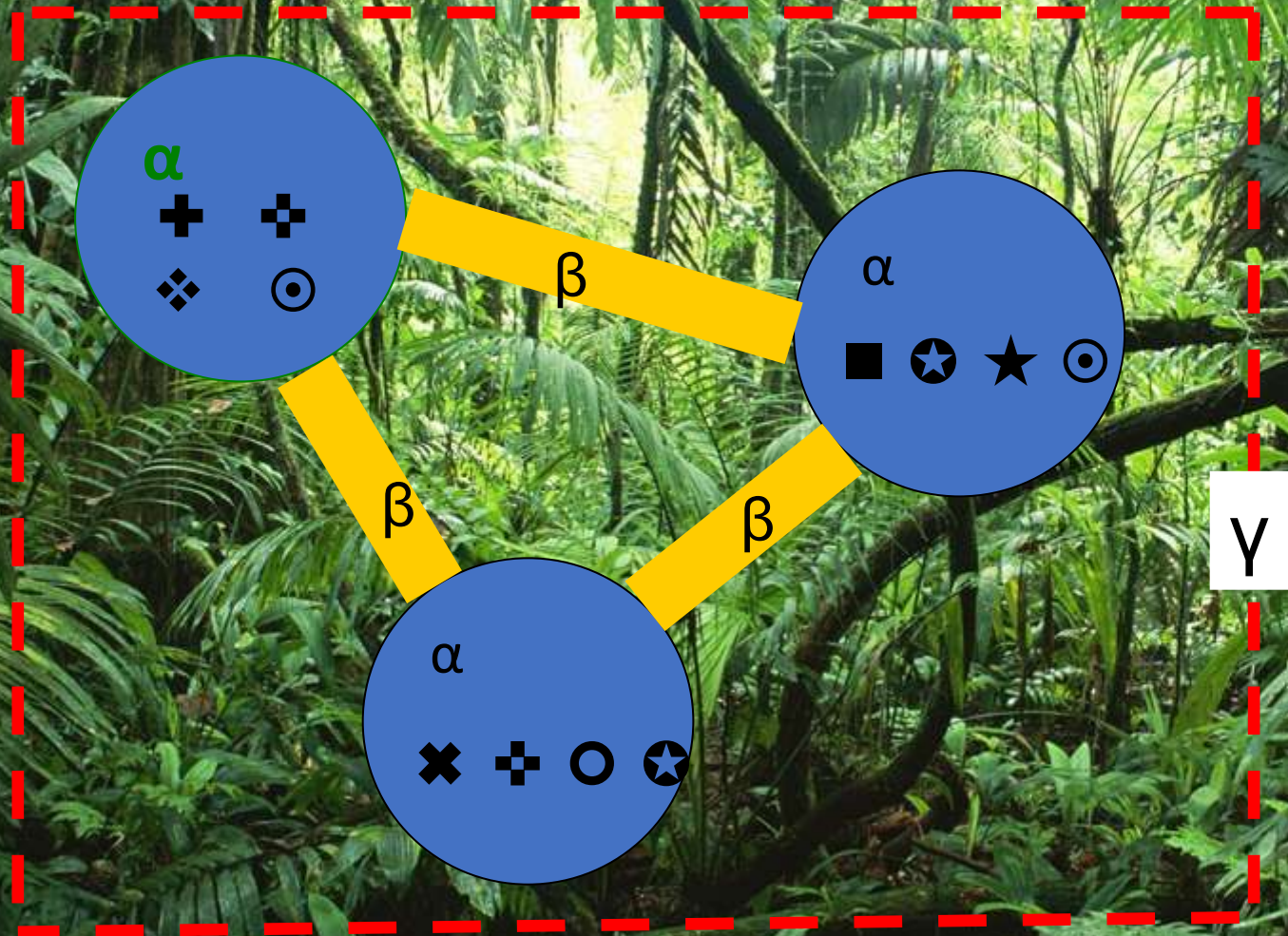


Biodiversità

α diversity: number of species within a given area

β diversity: relation species diversity and habitat diversity

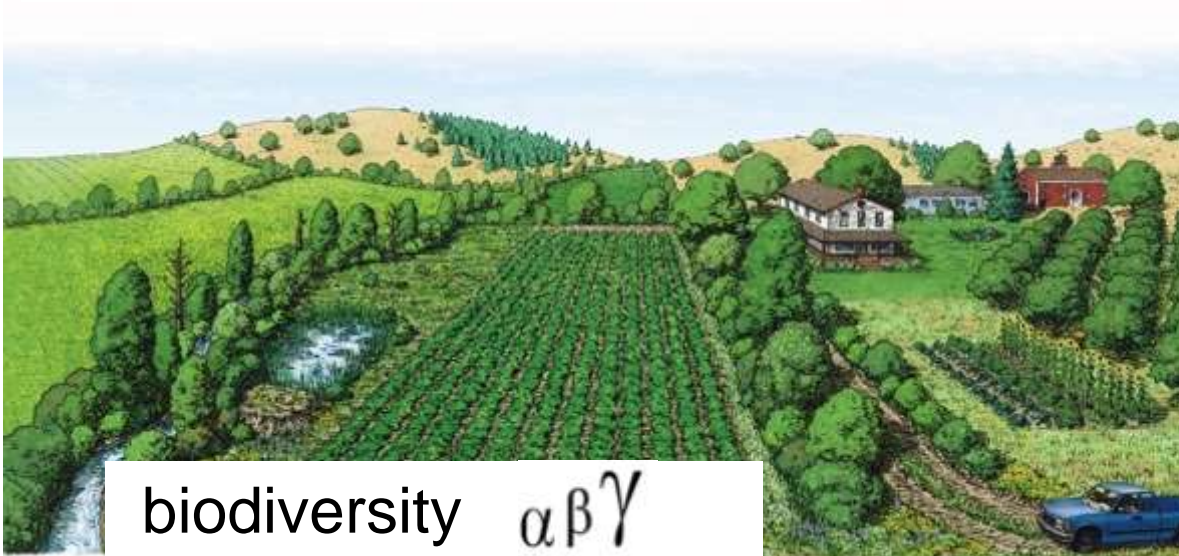
γ diversity: geographical (measured at large scale)





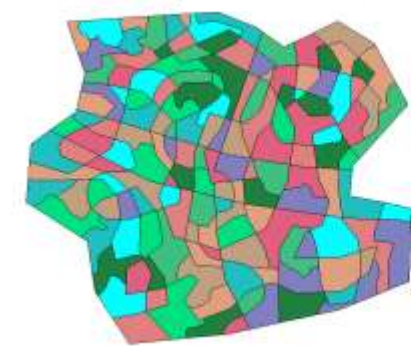
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Globally Important
**AGRICULTURAL
HERITAGE**
Systems

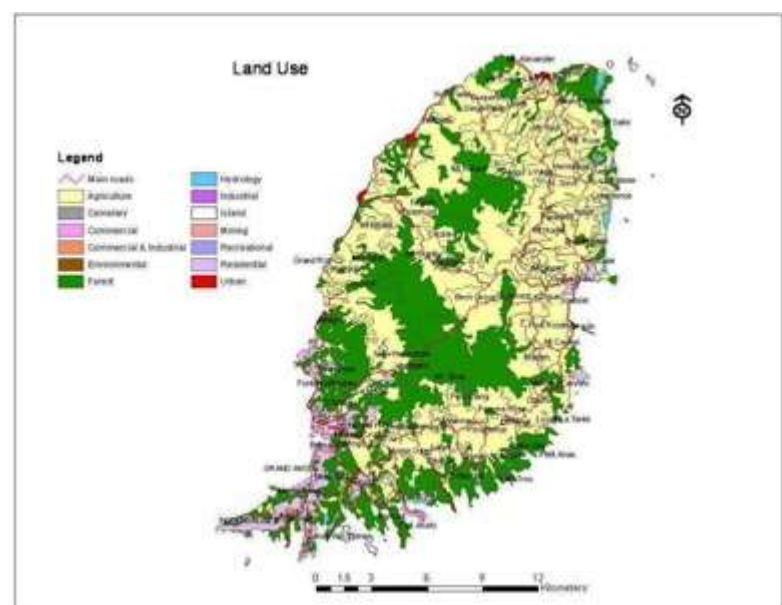


biodiversity $\alpha\beta\gamma$

mosaic



- LEGENDA
- altifuso di cerro
 - cadus di cerro
 - macchia mediterranea
 - pascolo
 - pascolo arborato
 - rimboschimento di pino domestico
 - roccioso
 - seminalivo
 - seminalivo arborato
 - urbano

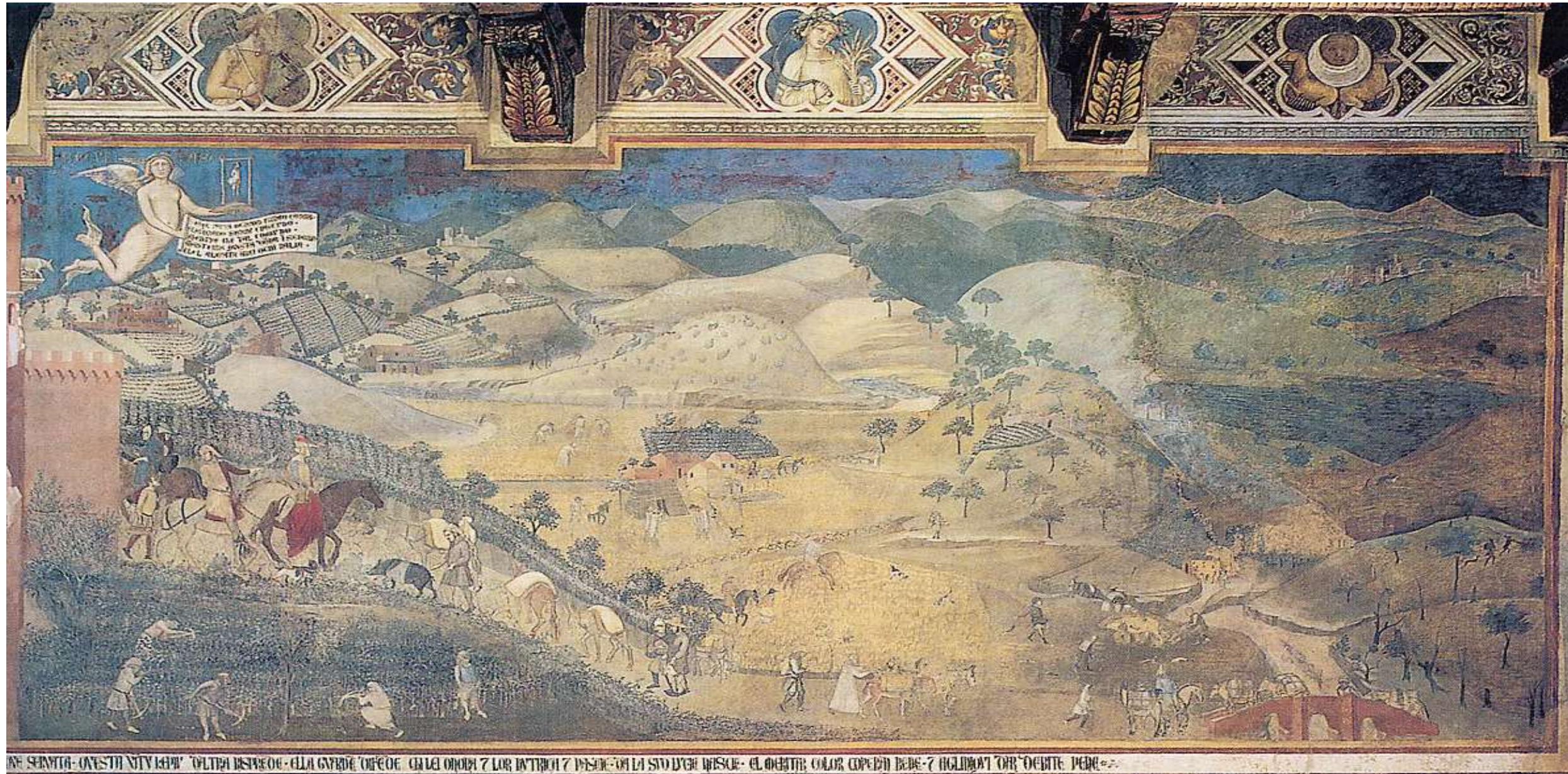


Alpha
diversity
of a
community



Beta diversity
between
communities

Gamma
diversity of
a region



The wise management of the territory: Ambrogio Lorenzetti, Palazzo Pubblico , Siena, 1338-1340