

**Agropastoralism and sustainable  
development: recognition under  
International Conventions**

**Agropastoralisme et développement  
durable: reconnaissance dans les  
conventions internationales**

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**Centre du patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO**

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# World Heritage Convention

- 1972: Nature / Culture; people/places
- 1992: Cultural Landscapes

## Convention du Patrimoine mondial

- 1972: Nature/Culture; peuples/sites
- 1992: Paysages culturels



La Provence (©beyond.fr)

# World Heritage Properties (October 2009)

## Biens du Patrimoine Mondial (Octobre 2009)

	CULTURAL CULTUREL	NATURAL NATUREL	MIXED MIXTE	TOTAL	%
Africa Afrique	42	33	3	78	9 %
Arab States États arabes	60	4	1	65	7 %
Asia and Pacific Asie et Pacifique	129	48	9	186	21 %
Europe and North America Europe et Amérique du Nord	375	56	9	440	49 %
Latin America & Caribbean Amérique latine et Caraïbes	83	35	3	121	14 %
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>890</b>	

# Global Strategy

1994: Global Strategy for a balanced, representative and credible World Heritage List

**Goal:** reflect the cultural and natural diversity of outstanding universal value

## Stratégie globale

1994: Stratégie globale pour une Liste du patrimoine mondial équilibrée, représentative et crédible

**Objectif:** refléter la diversité culturelle et naturelle des biens de valeur universelle exceptionnelle

# Processes

- Broaden definition of World Heritage
- Provide a comprehensive framework and operational methodology
- New vision: human coexistence with the land
- Human interaction
- Cultural coexistence and spirituality
- Creative expression



## Processus

- Élargir la définition du Patrimoine Mondial
  - Fournir un cadre global et une méthodologie concrète
- Nouvelle vision: coexistence de l'humain et de la terre
  - Interaction entre les êtres humains
  - Coexistence culturelle et spiritualité
    - Expression créative



# Résultats / Results

## Nouvelles catégories des sites:

- Paysages et itinéraires culturels
- Patrimoine industriel
- Déserts
- Sites marins côtiers, Sites insulaires de petite taille

## New WH sites categories:

- Cultural landscapes and heritage routes
- Industrial heritage
- Deserts
- Coastal marine sites, Small islands

## 1992-2007

Conférences et études thématiques importantes

Catégories de sites sous-représentées ont été encouragées

Meilleure couverture géographique

## 1992-2007

Important conferences and thematic studies

Enhanced underrepresented categories  
Improved geographical coverage

<b>Iran, 2006</b>	<b>Réunion d'experts: Gestion des paysages culturels</b>
<b>Cuba, 2005</b>	<b>Expert meeting : Carribean cultural landscapes</b>
<b>Malawi, 2005</b>	<b>Réunion d'experts: Paysages culturels de l'Afrique subsaharienne</b>
<b>Japan, 2005</b>	<b>Conserving cultural and biological diversity: The role of natural sacred sites and cultural landscapes</b>
<b>Italie 2002</b>	<b>Paysages culturels: Défis en matière de conservation</b>
<b>Egypt, 2001</b>	<b>Expert Meeting: Desert Cultural Landscapes and Oasis Systems</b>
<b>Japon 2001</b>	<b>Réunion d'experts: Montagnes sacrées d'Asie</b>
<b>Hungary 2001</b>	<b>Expert Meeting: Vineyard Cultural Landscapes</b>
<b>Pologne 1999</b>	<b>Réunion d'experts: Paysages culturels d'Europe de l'Est</b>
<b>Kenya, 1999</b>	<b>Expert Meeting: Cultural Landscapes of Africa</b>
<b>Perou, 1998</b>	<b>Réunion d'experts: Paysages culturels de la région andine</b>
<b>Austria, 1996</b>	<b>European Cultural Landscapes of Outstanding Universal Value</b>
<b>Philippines 1995</b>	<b>Asian Rice Culture and its Terraced Landscapes. Regional thematic study meeting</b>
<b>Australia, 1995</b>	<b>Asia-Pacific Workshop on Associative Cultural Landscapes</b>
<b>Canada 1994</b>	<b>Réunion d'experts: Canaux patrimoniaux</b>
<b>Spain, 1994</b>	<b>Expert Meeting: Routes as Part of the Cultural Heritage</b>
<b>Octobre 1993</b>	<b>Paysages culturels de valeur universelle exceptionnelle</b>
<b>France 1992</b>	<b>Réunion d'experts sur les paysages culturels</b>



# Paysages culturels/Cultural Landscapes

## Ouvrages combinés de la nature et de l'homme (Convention 1972)

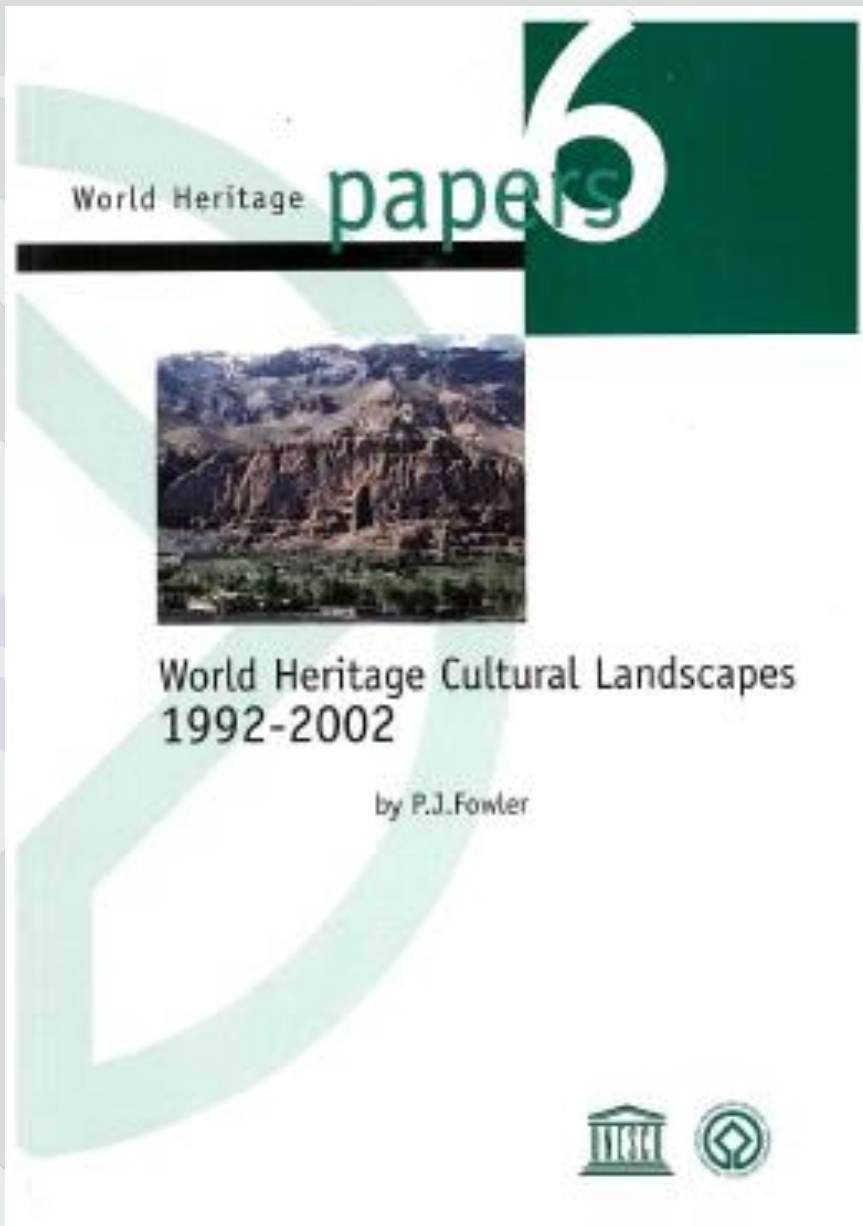
culture en terrasse- jardin -lieu sacré:  
Évolution de la société et des établissements humains

- Influences :
  - contraintes et atouts naturels
  - forces internes et externes (sociales, économiques, culturelles)
- Multitude d'interactions Homme/Nature
- Utilisation viable des terres: respect des limites de l'environnement
- Relation spirituelle avec la nature
- Développement du paysage conservant ou améliorant sa valeur
- Soutiennent la biodiversité
- Témoins de Génie créateur, Évolution sociale, Dynamisme spirituel et imaginaire
- Font partie de notre identité collective

## Combined works of nature and humankind (Convention 1972)

Cultivated terraces- gardens – sacred places: Evolution of society and human settlements

- Influences :
  - Natural obstacles and assets
  - Internal and external forces (social, economic, cultural)
- Diversity of human/environment interactions
- Sustainable land use: respecting the limits
- Spiritual relationship with nature
- Landscape development : maintains or increases its value
- Support biodiversity
- Testifies creative genius, social development and imaginative and spiritual vitality
- Part of our collective identity



**Recommendations on  
cultural landscapes for  
the next decade  
(P. J. Fowler, WH  
papers, 2003)**

**Recommandations sur  
les paysages culturels  
pour la prochaine  
décennie  
(P. J. Fowler, WH  
papers, 2003)**

# Regional studies on arable and pastoral landscapes

- Regional themes
- Goals :
  - Fill the identified gaps
  - Encourage proposals
  - Assist Committee (decisions)
  - Establish distinction between cultural landscapes...

*It is urgent to proceed with these studies before more living agricultural landscapes are proposed, in particular from Europe.*

## Études régionales sur les paysages pastoraux et cultivables

- Thèmes régionaux
- Buts:
  - Pallier aux lacunes identifiées
  - Encourager les propositions
  - Aider le Comité (prise de décision)
  - Établir des critères de distinction entre les paysages culturels résultant de l'utilisation des terres la plus courante au monde.

*Il est urgent de mener ces études avant que d'autres paysages agricoles vivants ne soient proposés, notamment par l'Europe.*

# Links to other programmes

MAB programme/ **programme MAB**

<http://unesco.org/mab/>

European Landscape Convention/  
**Convention européen du paysage**

[http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/default\\_en.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/default_en.asp)

Intangible heritage/ **Patrimoine immatériel**

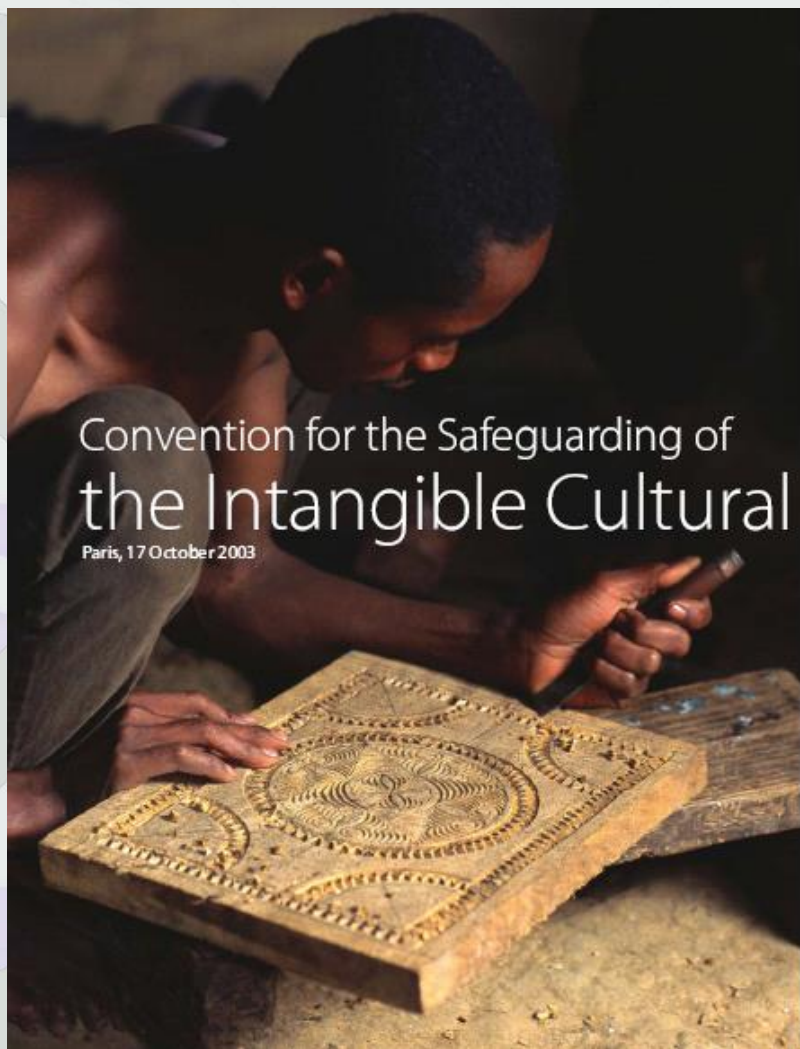
<http://portal.unesco.org/culture/en>



# Réserves de biosphère/ Biosphere Reserves



# Convention pour la sauvegarde du patrimoine culturel immatériel (2003)



## Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage

Paris, 17 October 2003

The General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization hereinafter referred to as UNESCO, meeting in Paris, from 29 September to 17 October 2003, at its 32nd session...

...Referring to existing international human rights instruments, in particular to the Universal Declaration on Human Rights of 1948, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 1966, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966,

Considering the importance of the intangible cultural heritage as a main-spring of cultural diversity and a guarantee of sustainable development, as underscored in the UNESCO Recommendation on the Safeguarding of Traditional Culture and Folklore of 1989, in the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity of 2001, and in the Istanbul Declaration of 2002 adopted by the Third Round Table of Ministers of Culture,

Considering the deep-seated inter-dependencies between the intangible cultural heritage and the tangible cultural and natural heritage,

Recognizing that the processes of globalization and social transformation, although the conditions they create for renewed dialogue among communities, also give rise, as does the phenomenon of intolerance, to grave threats of deterioration, disappearance and destruction of the intangible cultural heritage, in particular owing to a lack of resources for safeguarding such heritage,

Being aware of the universal will and the common concern to safeguard the intangible cultural heritage of humanity,

Recognizing that communities, in particular indigenous communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals, play an important role in the production, safeguarding, maintenance and recreation of the intangible cultural heritage, thus helping to enrich cultural diversity and human creativity,

Noting the far-reaching impact of the activities of UNESCO in establishing normative instruments for the protection of the cultural heritage, in particular the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of 1972,

Noting further that no binding multilateral instrument as yet exists for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage,

Considering that existing international agreements, recommendations and resolutions concerning the cultural and natural heritage need to be effectively enriched and supplemented by means of new provisions relating to the intangible cultural heritage,

Considering the need to build greater awareness, especially among the younger generations, of the importance of the intangible cultural heritage and of its safeguarding,

Considering that the international community should contribute, together with the States Parties to this Convention, to the safeguarding of such heritage in a spirit of cooperation and mutual assistance,

Recalling UNESCO's programmes relating to the intangible cultural heritage, in particular the Proclamation of Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity,

Considering the invaluable role of the intangible cultural heritage as a factor in bringing human beings closer together and ensuring exchange and understanding among them,

Adopts this Convention on this seventeenth day of October 2003.



● The Museum of Tin-Tin, Morocco  
● The Woodcutting Rite of the Zairimany, Madagascar

# 2003 Convention for the safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage



# Saisir l'immatériel

*Un regard sur le patrimoine vivant*

François-Xavier **Freland**



# Examples of Agropastoralism in the Mediterranean Region

- Italy: Canto a Tenore, Sardinian Pastoral songs
- Jordan: Cultural Space of the Bedu in Petra and Wadi Rum

## Exemples de l'agropastoralisme dans la région méditerranéenne

- Italie: Le Canto a tenore, chant pastoral sarde
- Jordanie: L'espace culturel des Bedu de Petra et Wadi Rum



## Sardinian Pastoral songs

*The songs are usually sad with tales of the **shepherd's world**: loneliness, bandits, storms, and sleepless nights.*



### Chant pastoral sarde

*Les **chants** sont la plupart du temps **mélancoliques**, ils racontent **l'univers pastoral**.*

# The Cultural Space of the Bedu in Petra and Wadi Rum

*The women who watch over the pastoral economy have played a major role in perpetuating this art of living*



## L'espace culturel des Bedu de Petra et Wadi Rum

*Les **femmes**, qui veillent sur l'économie pastorale, ont joué un rôle important dans la pérennisation de cet **art de vivre**.*

# Agropastoralism in the Mediterranean Region



Les paysages culturels  
de l'agro pastoralisme méditerranéen

REUNION THEMATIQUE D'EXPERTS

20, 21 et 22 Septembre 2007

Meyrueis - Lozère

# Agropastoralisme: liste du patrimoine mondial

<b>Lapponian Area, (Sw)</b>	<b>1996</b>	Région de Laponie (Su)
<b>Pyrénées - Mont Perdu (Espagne/France)</b>	<b>1997/99</b>	<b>Pyrénées - Mont Perdu (Espagne/France)</b>
<b>Hortobágy National Park - the <i>Puszta</i> (Hungary)</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>Parc national de Hortobágy - la <i>Puszta</i> (Hongrie)</b>
Sukur Cultural Landscape (Nigeria)	<b>1999</b>	<b>Paysage Culturel de Sukur, Nigeria</b>
<b>Agricultural Landscape of Southern Öland, Sweden</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>Paysage agricole du sud d'Öland, Suède</b>
<b>The Vega Archipelago (Norvège)</b>	2004	<b>Archipel de Vega (Norvège)</b>
<b>Orkhon Valley Cultural Landscape (Mongolia)</b>	2004	<b>Paysage culturel de la vallée de l'Orkhon (Mongolie)</b>
<b>Madriui Valley (Andorra)</b>	<b>2004/06</b>	<b>Vallée du Madriu (Andorre)</b>

<b>Liste indicative:</b>	<b>The Transhumance: The Royal Shepherd's Track (Italie)</b> <b>Les Cévennes et les Grandes Causses, France</b> <b>Mesta Livestock Trails (Spain)</b>
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TRANSHUMANCE  
NOBLE CONTREE VALAIS

## Sustainable Development/ développement durable

“Since the adoption of the *Convention* in 1972, the international community has embraced the concept of "sustainable development". The protection and conservation of the natural and cultural heritage are a significant contribution to sustainable development.”

“Depuis l’adoption de la *Convention* en 1972, la communauté internationale a adopté le concept de « développement durable ». La protection et la conservation du patrimoine naturel et culturel constituent une importante contribution au développement durable. ”



**119.** World Heritage properties may support a variety of ongoing and proposed uses that are ecologically and culturally sustainable. The State Party and partners must ensure that such sustainable use does not adversely impact the outstanding universal value, integrity and/or authenticity of the property. Furthermore, any uses should be ecologically and culturally sustainable. For some properties, human use would not be appropriate.

Les biens du patrimoine mondial peuvent accueillir différentes utilisations, présentes ou futures, qui soient écologiquement et culturellement durables. L'Etat partie et ses partenaires doivent s'assurer qu'une telle utilisation durable n'a pas d'effet négatif sur la valeur universelle exceptionnelle, l'intégrité et/ou l'authenticité du bien. En outre, toute utilisation doit être écologiquement et culturellement durable. Pour certains biens, l'utilisation humaine n'est pas appropriée.





# Questions

- Outstanding universal value framework
- Transhumance
  - Vertical/Horizontal
- Development of scaled resources
  - Time/territory
  - High mountain pasture (Summer)
  - Plain prairie (Autumn)
  - Multiple routes
- Diverse pastoral practices:
- Close link:
  - Environment
  - Grass
  - pastures
- Cadre valeur universelle exceptionnelle
- Transhumance
  - Horizontale/Verticale
- Valorisation des ressources échelonnées
  - Temps/territoires
  - Alpages (été)
  - Prairies de plaine (automne)
  - Divers parcours
- Pratiques pastorales diversifiées
- Lien étroit:
  - Milieu
  - Herbe
  - alpages

# Environmental protection

- land remediation
- Opening vegetation : multi-use, preserving biodiversity
- holistic management : broader and more diverse vegetation covers
- adaptation to climate change



## Protection de l'environnement

- réhabilitation du milieu
- ouverture de la végétation, multi-usage, préservation de la biodiversité
- gestion d'ensembles: végétations de plus en plus larges et diversifiées
- adaptation aux changements climatiques

## **Collaboration:**

**Vent de changement: changement climatique, adaptation et pastoralisme (UICN, Nairobi 2007)**

[http://www.iucn.org/wisp/fr/documents\\_french/WISP\\_CCAP\\_final\\_fr.pdf](http://www.iucn.org/wisp/fr/documents_french/WISP_CCAP_final_fr.pdf)

**GHIAS Project FAO: Globally-important Ingenious Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS)**

[www.fao.org](http://www.fao.org)

## Discussion

Cadre méthodologique  
Étude comparative  
Définition géographique  
Sites en serie  
Sites transnationaux

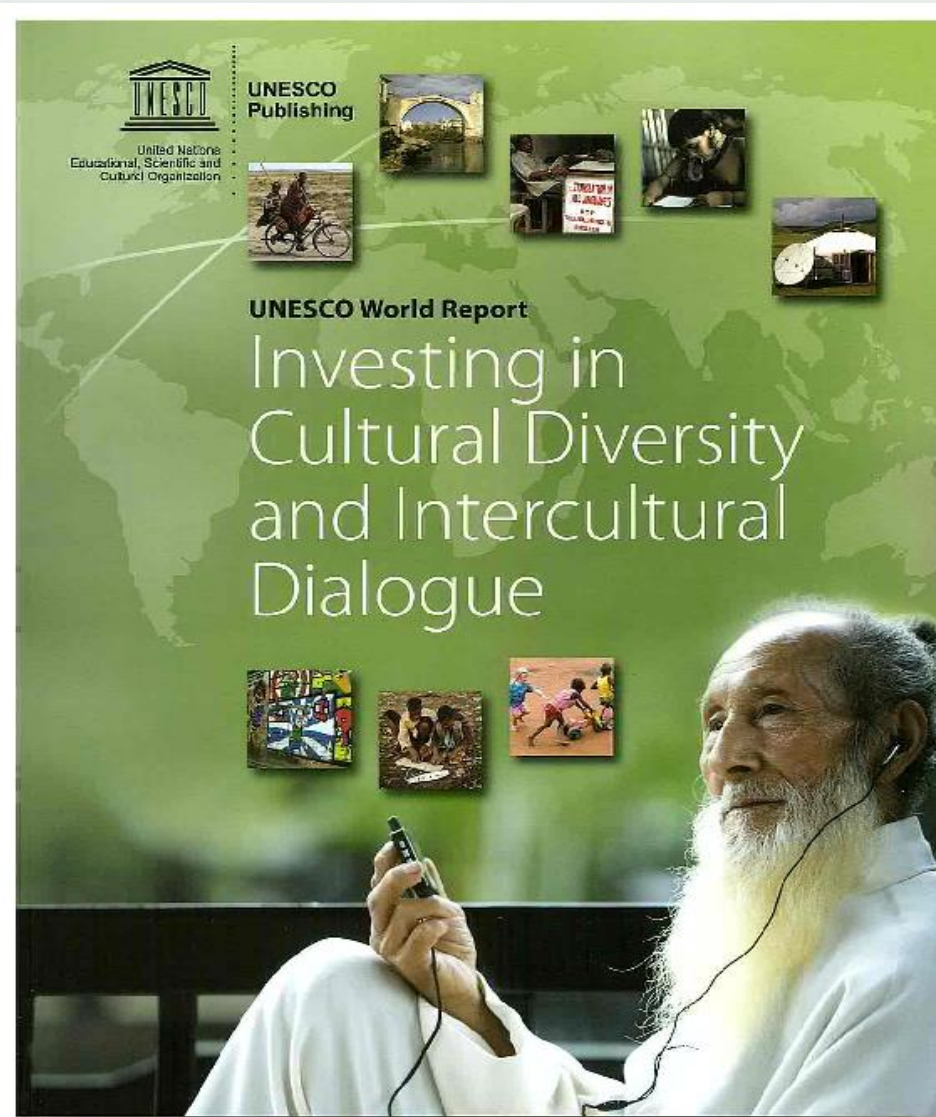
## Discussion

Methodology framework  
Comparative studies  
Geographical definition  
Serial sites  
Transnational properties



# Cultural Diversity (2009)

## Diversité culturelle



**Merci!**

**Thank you!**



**Falemnderit!**

**Paysages culturels/ Cultural Landscapes :**  
**<http://whc.unesco.org/en/culturallandscape/>**