CONVENTION FOR THE SAFEGUARDING   
OF THE INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR THE   
SAFEGUARDING OF THE INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

Ninth session  
Paris, France  
November 2014

Nomination file no. 00720  
for Inscription on the Representative List   
of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in 2014

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| A. State(s) Party(ies) | | | | | | |
| For multi-national nominations, States Parties should be listed in the order on which they have mutually agreed. | | | | | | |
| Italy | | | | | | |
| B. Name of the element | | | | | | |
| B.1. Name of the element in English or French  This is the official name of the element that will appear in published material.  Not to exceed 200 characters | | | | | | |
| Traditional agricultural practice of cultivating the ‘vite ad alberello’ (head-trained bush vines) of the community of Pantelleria | | | | | | |
| B.2. Name of the element in the language and script of the community concerned,  if applicable  This is the official name of the element in the vernacular language corresponding to the official name in English or French (point B.1).  Not to exceed 200 characters | | | | | | |
| La pratica agricola tradizionale della coltivazione della “vite ad alberello” della comunità di Pantelleria | | | | | | |
| B.3. Other name(s) of the element, if any  In addition to the official name(s) of the element (point B.1) mention alternate name(s), if any, by which the element is known. | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | |
| C. Name of the communities, groups or, if applicable, individuals concerned | | | | | | |
| Identify clearly one or several communities, groups or, if applicable, individuals concerned with the nominated element.  Not to exceed 150 words | | | | | | |
| The community of the island of Pantelleria: specifically the community concerned is the community of vine growers and farmers of the island. They are the true custodians of the traditional knowledge regarding the technique of cultivating the “head trained bush vines” (vite ad alberello). The particular partition of the cultivated farming fields and vineyards of Pantelleria brings the consequence that almost every family in Pantelleria has a piece of land to cultivate and almost every family in Pantelleria practises this element.  The population of Pantelleria is 7,679, with an average age of 42 years old. About 5,000 inhabitants own a plot of land cultivated in the traditional way according to the practice. For this reason all the population of the Island know and practice the element: for more of them this agricultural practice is an essential familiar tradition handed down from generation to generation from season to season until today. | | | | | | |
| D. Geographical location and range of the element | | | | | | |
| Provide information on the distribution of the element within the territory(ies) of the submitting State(s), indicating if possible the location(s) in which it is centred.  Not to exceed 150 words | | | | | | |
| Pantelleria is an Island which lies at the heart of the Mediterranean Sea, at 70 Km from Tunisia and 85 Km from Italy. Due to its central position, ever since ancient times, the Island has been a crossroads on shipping routes between Africa and Europe. The Island was governed first by the Phoenicians, then by Punics, Romans and finally by the Arabs who gave the Island the name of “Daughter of the wind” (Bent el-ariah).  The constant blowing of the wind, together with the scarcity of rain, has enforced the nominated agricultural practice onto the community of Pantelleria. This lack of precipitations is another feature of the Island, where the average annual rainfall does not exceed 350mm. The element is widespread basically all over the Island, particularly in the characteristic terracings.  On an Island of almost 83 km² about 3,000 hectares are cultivated following this original agricultural practice. | | | | | | |
| E. Contact person for correspondence | | | | | | |
| Provide the name, address and other contact information of the person responsible for correspondence concerning the nomination. If an e-mail address cannot be provided, indicate a fax number.  For multi-national nominations provide complete contact information for one person designated by the States Parties as the main contact person for all correspondence relating to the nomination, and for one person in each State Party involved. | | | | | | |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Title (Ms/Mr, etc.): | Professor | | Family name: | Pier Luigi | | Given name: | Petrillo | | Institution/position: | Professor of Comparative Law, Faculty of Law, Unitelma Sapienza University of Rome (Italy) | | Address: | Viale Regina Elena 295, Rome, Italy | | Telephone number: | 0646655316 | | Fax number: | +39 06 46656291 | | E-mail address: | [pierluigi.petrillo@unitelma.it](mailto:pierluigi.petrillo@unitelma.it) | | Other relevant information: |  | | | | | | | |
| 1. Identification and definition of the element | | | | | | |
| *For* ***Criterion R.1****, the States shall demonstrate that ‘the element constitutes intangible cultural heritage as defined in Article 2 of the Convention’.* | | | | | | |
| Tick one or more boxes to identify the domain(s) of intangible cultural heritage manifested by the element, which might include one or more of the domains identified in Article 2.2 of the Convention. If you tick ‘others’, specify the domain(s) in brackets.  oral traditions and expressions, including language as a vehicle of the intangible cultural heritage  performing arts  social practices, rituals and festive events  knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe  traditional craftsmanship  other(s) (                                             ) | | | | | | |
| *This section should address all the significant features of the element as it exists at present.*  *The Committee should receive sufficient information to determine:*   1. *that the element is among the ‘practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills — as well as the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated therewith —’;* 2. *‘that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognize [it] as part of their cultural heritage’;* 3. *that it is being ‘transmitted from generation to generation, [and] is constantly recreated by communities and groups in response to their environment, their interaction with nature and their history’;* 4. *that it provides communities and groups involved with ‘a sense of identity and continuity’; and* 5. *that it is not incompatible with ‘existing international human rights instruments as well as with the requirements of mutual respect among communities, groups and individuals, and of sustainable development’.*   *Overly technical descriptions should be avoided and submitting States should keep in mind that this section must explain the element to readers who have no prior knowledge or direct experience of it. Nomination files need not address in detail the history of the element, or its origin or antiquity.* | | | | | | |
| 1. *Provide a brief summary description of the element that can introduce it to readers who have never seen or experienced it.*   Not fewer than 150 or more than250 words | | | | | | |
| The element, introduced by Phoenicians, represents a traditional agriculture practice that has always been realized with the sole human activity. Despite the hard sacrifice of local men and the meagre revenue from the grape trade, the fact that the element is very much alive today shows how deeply it is perceived as an integral part of the identity of the Island, both from a cultural and an environmental point of view. In Pantelleria the grape is cultivated in accordance with a technique consisting of three phases.  The first phase is the preparation of the ground (in local dialect “lenzatura”) that is the levelling of the soil and above all digging out a hollow in the ground in which the vine will be planted. The main particularity of this practice is that the vine grows in this hollow (“conca”), emerging above ground level only for few centimetres. The hollow is the cradle of the plant which looks like a very little bush.  The second phase consists of the special pruning of the plant: the main stem of the vine is pruned following the timings of the seasons to produce 6 branches, thus forming a bush with a radial arrangement. During this phase, vine-growers must constantly reshape the hollow (“pizzicatura”) to ensure that the plant is growing in the right microclimate.  The third phase consists in the harvesting of wine grapes which must be done completely by hand by young and old during a ritual event starting at the end of July. | | | | | | |
| 1. *Who are the bearers and practitioners of the element? Are there any specific roles or categories of persons with special responsibilities for the practice and transmission of the element? If yes, who are they and what are their responsibilities?*   Not fewer than 150 or more than250 words | | | | | | |
| The bearers and practitioners of the element are the vine-growers and farmers of Pantelleria, male and female. They inherited by their fathers not only a small plot of land but also the practice of “vite ad alberello”, the only way of cultivating vines in this small Island.  Vine growing in the Island is defined “heroic” and vine-growers are certainly heroic: the climatic conditions of this territory, with the strong wind blowing steadily and the constant sunshine, strengthened the spirit and the abilities of vine-growers who have been passing their knowledge from a generation to another till today.  The transmission of the element takes place effectively in family life, directly from father to son over the years. The old men are responsible for the training of the younger to correctly understand the practice and the related knowledge. Going through the vineyards, these young apprentices learn the practice and the history of the element nominated. They comprehend, in this way, the meaning of cultivating “ad alberello” as a symbol of their identity and the fundamental importance of the hollow for the life of the vine.  Knowledge and skill in cultivating the “head trained bush vines” (“vite ad alberello”) therefore was and still is handed down from father to son by oral and practical instructions in local dialect all year round in the vineyards of Pantelleria, wiped by the winds and in blazing sun. The young apprentice vine-grower learns the technique whilst working alongside the master, from whom he picks up small secrets. | | | | | | |
| 1. *How are the knowledge and skills related to the element transmitted today?*   Not fewer than 150 or more than250 words | | | | | | |
| The knowledge and skills related to the element are learned by living on Pantelleria and observing the vine-growers and the farmers.  The dialect of Pantelleria is fundamental to be able to understand the instructions and the names of the tools: the three phases characterizing the nominated agricultural practice have their specific denomination (“lenzatura”, “pizzicatura”, “tagghiari”). The use of local dialect reinforces the inextricable link between element and community.  At the same time, the knowledge of Moon phases is especially important because the two pruning phases take place with a waxing Moon, according to the old traditional belief that as the Moon waxes the vegetation grows too. Also for this reason, the element concerns nature and the universe.  The correct learning of all the phases of the procedure is fundamental; the digging of the hollow, the planting of the vine pruning and trimming of the bush and branches and the maintenance of the hollow itself are all of equal importance. For understanding this practice it's not necessary of a specific master or degree: it needs to be born and grew up in Pantelleria. Those cultural components, together with great enthusiasm and deep dedication, are key elements in preserving and delivering that knowledge to future generations.  An opportunity for the transmission of the knowledge - not only for vine-growers but also for everyone (local and not local people) - is the several rituals and festivals (“*sagre*”) organized between July and September by the local community every year for sharing this social practice. | | | | | | |
| 1. *What social and cultural functions and meanings does the element have today for its community?*   Not fewer than 150 or more than250 words | | | | | | |
| The first function is a function of identity: in the past vine-growers cultivated the vines to make money, where as today this laborious agricultural practice is scarcely profitable because of its low economic rent. Notwithstanding, people of Pantelleria continue to identify themselves with vine growing and the presence of about 3,000 hectares still cultivated with this particular agricultural technique on a difficult Island is a testimony as to how the element is part of the identity of the community striving to preserve this practice.  The continuity in the cultivation of the “vite ad alberello” since Phoenician times represents the local community’s efforts to rigorously respect its tradition, culture and history. In fact when an inhabitant of Pantelleria leaves the island to go abroad (for example for studying) receives by his father a branch of the bush vines for remembering to be part of this community. Nowadays this shows the current meaning of the element for its community.  A second function is one of landscape-environmental conservation. This practice has played a fundamental role. It represents an example of sustainable development in agriculture, because it needed the creation of particular terracing with “dry-stone” and the use only of the manual skills of vine-growers, aided by Pantelleria donkeys, an endangered animal species.  Safeguarding landscape, the element contributes to keep alive historical memory of the island and to encourage the collaboration between men and kids, improving life quality and preserving the close bond which for centuries has tied the inhabitants to their Island. | | | | | | |
| 1. *Is there any part of the element that is not compatible with existing international human rights instruments or with the requirement of mutual respect among communities, groups and individuals, or with sustainable development?*   Not fewer than 150 or more than250 words | | | | | | |
| This agricultural practice of the cultivation of the “head trained bush vines” (“vite ad alberello”) in the Island of Pantelleria does not contain any part that is not compatible with international human right instruments or with the requirement of mutual respect among communities groups and individuals or with sustainable development.  On the contrary, it is a fundamental example of sustainable agriculture still practiced using traditional methods. The low walls built with local stones, the hills of Pantelleria and the characteristic terracing made of “dry-stone” with the vineyards gardens, their orderly rows of bush vines are characteristic features, results of the constant repetition of this practice. Through the terraces they have created, inhabitants and vine-growers shaped the landscape in the centuries allowing the cultivation of vine also on the roughest grounds and preserving it from geological instability.  This sustainable agricultural practice also slows down desertification and soil impoverishment. Moreover, the geomorphologic conditions of Pantelleria and its climatic conditions have averted the mechanization of procedures, thus preserving the relationship between vine-growers, plants and territory, so often lost in modern agriculture. In fact, the vine-grower is often aided by a horse or by a Pantelleria donkey, an autochthonous breed well-suited to climbing the inaccessible steep slopes of this rugged island. | | | | | | |
| 2. Contribution to ensuring visibility and awareness and  to encouraging dialogue | | | | | | |
| For **Criterion R.2**, the States shall demonstrate that ‘Inscription of the element will contribute to ensuring visibility and awareness of the significance of the intangible cultural heritage and to encouraging dialogue, thus reflecting cultural diversity worldwide and testifying to human creativity’. | | | | | | |
| 1. *How can inscription of the element on the Representative List contribute to the visibility of the intangible cultural heritage in general and raise awareness of its importance at the local, national and international levels?*   Not fewer than 100 or more than 150 words | | | | | | |
| Inscribing this element would ensure visibility and awareness for intangible heritage related to rural traditions: many communities in the world would become aware that traditions linked to rural dimensions are an important part of their cultural heritage and also in the “rural world” the Convention would be known and rural practices enhanced.  Moreover, the inscription could have positive impact on the collective awareness of the importance of preserving and transmitting similar traditional agricultural practices not only at local level, but all over the world as those practices are part of the cultural identity of many communities, as in the case of Pantelleria.  The recognition will generate a great interest on ICH as an agriculture practice like this is linked to other elements of landscapes and artifacts, making clear that the domain “knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe” could represent the ancestral connection linking man to the land. | | | | | | |
| 1. *How can inscription encourage dialogue among communities, groups and individuals?*   Not fewer than 100 or more than 150 words | | | | | | |
| This practice has represented a strong link between different territories and communities over the centuries. Despite cultural and religious differences among the populations that inhabited the Island (Muslims and Catholics), this practice acted like a bond among cultures, as it was introduced by Phoenicians and then carried on by Romans and Arabs. Still today different peoples of Mediterranean basin maintain similar agricultural practices in various areas.  This practice can also play a relevant role in the dialogue among the different communities of Mediterranean in the conservation of environment and landscape, influencing reciprocally the way of cultivating and preserving the land.  Inscribing this element would consequently preserve and encourage this centuries-old dialogue among the communities of the Mediterranean sea and foster the development of cooperation among different communities which however share a common past and a common present made up of traditional skills related to the cultivation of vines. | | | | | | |
| 1. *How can inscription promote respect for cultural diversity and human creativity?*   Not fewer than 100 or more than 150 words | | | | | | |
| The particular geomorphology and the difficult climate of Pantelleria challenged vine-growers to apply engineering skills to traditional farming techniques. Thus they had to develop a method of training and pruning which allowed to grow vines in seemingly impossible environments.  The element provides a strong example of how vine-growers have been forced to use their inventiveness to overcome natural difficulties. For these reasons, the inscription of this practice may enhance human creativity related to agriculture and also ensure that traditional rural practices are safeguarded. At the same time, over the centuries this practice put in contact various populations of the Mediterranean basin, melting different cultures into a original agricultural practice that could link all these population.  Thus inscribing the element would also recognize that the development of a rural society is strongly influenced and enriched by cultural diversity, offering a range of solutions to ride out difficulties related to the environment. | | | | | | |
| 3. Safeguarding measures | | | | | | |
| For **Criterion R.3**, the States shall demonstrate that ‘safeguarding measures are elaborated that may protect and promote the element’. | | | | | | |
| 3.a. Past and current efforts to safeguard the element | | | | | | |
| 1. How is the viability of the element being ensured by the concerned communities, groups or, if applicable, individuals? What past and current initiatives have they taken in this regard?   Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words | | | | | | |
| The viability is ensured by the community through the organization of various cultural events, meetings, festivals, among wich:   1. Every year on July 26 the community celebrates the first grape harvest of the vine that marks the beginning of the harvest throughout the island. 2. On September 1, 2013 the Cultural Association ProLoco organized the 5th Zibibbo “sagra” to celebrate the practice and transmit it to young people. 3. On July 15, 2012 in the “Giardino Pantesco” of FAI (Italian National Trust) the Photography Exhibition “Pantelleria, l’obiettivo è emozionare” by Pucci Scafidi was organized to show rituals related to the element. 4. On July 13, 2012 was organized the “Zibibbo d’oro”10th edition, a festival for children aiming at transmitting the element to younger generations. 5. On July 6, 2007 the Southwest Section of the Gergofili Academy organized a meeting for students at the Council Hall of Pantelleria: “The vineyards of Pantelleria between tradition and innovation”. 6. On September 7-9, 2003 the Italian Academy of Vine and Wine organized the “Symposium on the Viticulture of Pantelleria”, to underline the principal characteristics of the element.   The community also approved specifics legal standards for safeguarding:   1. On September 2, 2009 the Town Council of Pantelleria approved the resolution No.140 which contained the “Strategy Document for a re-launch of the agriculture of Pantelleria”. 2. On December 3, 2010 the Town Council of Pantelleria unanimously approved a formal resolution requesting the support of the Ministry of Agriculture for elaborating this nomination form. | | | | | | |
| Tick one or more boxes to identify the safeguarding measures that have been and are currently being taken by the **communities, groups or individuals** concerned:  transmission, particularly through formal and non-formal education  identification, documentation, research  preservation, protection  promotion, enhancement  revitalization | | | | | | |
| 1. How have the concerned States Parties safeguarded the element? Specify external or internal constraints, such as limited resources. What are its past and current efforts in this regard?   Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words | | | | | | |
| The element is safeguarded through specific initiatives by State and Sicilian Region (that, on this subject, has legislative competence, according par.117 of the Italian Constitution).   1. Decree of the President of Italian Republic 11.08.1978, modified on 2011, par.4, allows to cultivate vine in Pantelleria only “ad alberello”, in order to not modify characteristics of the element and preserve local cultural identity. 2. Since 1994 Italian Government has supported safeguarding and promotion of agricultural practices through regional programs co-financed by EU funds made available by EC Regulation n.2078/1992 (1994-1999), n.1257/99 (2000-2006), n.1698/05 (2007-2013). Some measures (actually for about 3,500,000€) are aimed to promote sustainable agriculture practices, as the nominated element. 3. On 18 February 2008 Sicilian Region approved the Rural Development Programme 2007-2013. This program have provided interventions aimed at recovering and protecting some aspects of the nominated element. For the protection of rural local heritage more than 750.000€ were allocated in 6 years. 4. Since 2010 Pantelleria is part of CERVIM (Centre for Research, Study and Promotion of heroic viticulture) network. This network, regulated by Aosta-Valley Regional Law n.17, 8.11.2004, includes 20 European regions where heroic viticulture is practiced. The aim of CERVIM is to transmit and protect the cultural elements related to rural communities in cooperation with the Italian Government. 5. In 2011 Ministry of Agriculture inscribed the element in the National Catalogue of Rural Landscape and Agricultural Practice. 6. In 2012, at Venice Biennale the section "Feeding the Planet" was dedicated to this Catalogue, with pictures from Pantelleria. | | | | | | |
| Tick one or more boxes to identify the safeguarding measures that have been and are currently being taken by the **State(s) Party(ies)** with regard to the element:  transmission, particularly through formal and non-formal education  identification, documentation, research  preservation, protection  promotion, enhancement  revitalization | | | | | | |
| 3.b. Safeguarding measures proposed  This section should identify and describe safeguarding measures that will be implemented, especially those intended to protect and promote the element. | | | | | | |
| 1. What measures are proposed to help to ensure that the element’s viability is not jeopardized in the future, especially as an unintended result of inscription and the resulting visibility and public attention?   Not fewer than 500 or more than 750 words | | | | | | |
| In order to continue to safeguard the element and its traditional knowledge, the community of Pantelleria and its associations, in cooperation with the Sicilian Region and the Italian Government and Ministries, in particular the Ministry of Agricultural Food and Forestry Policies, have planned a series of initiatives and programs, celebrations and forums to guarantee transmission, visibility, promotion and enhancement of this element of Pantelleria’s culture.   1. Measures for the transmission of the element   At the State Middle School “Dante Alighieri” of Pantelleria a course on this traditional agriculture practice will be annually organized for the pupils. The children will learn how and why the element was transmitted since ancient times forming an incredibly strong bond with the Island and its community. Several documents, books and other education material will be provided by public authorities.  IRVV (Regional Institute for Vines and Wine) will continue to manage the project “The protection of the environment in the Mediterranean islands through the valorisation of vine farming” (presented on 2010). This project aims to the implementation of the culture of the vine as a means of defending the territory, enhancing the element as a way to protect the environment. The project is under the Regional Operational Programme (Objective 3 “European Territorial Cooperation”) and involves the territories of the islands of Pantelleria, Malta and Linosa. With this initiative the transmission of the element will be promoted through formal and non-formal education meetings. This specific measure will strengthen intercultural dialogue between these Mediterranean communities about rural themes.  The municipality will organize in the Barbacane Castle a permanent open air living museum, where the practice and the related knowledge and craftsmanship, will be showed both for the young generation and tourists.   1. Measures for identification, documentation and research   A documentation about the origin of the element, trying to understand its diffusion in the Mediterranean Basin, will be elaborated by CUEIM-Sapienza University of Rome. This scientific research will be realized by a team of anthropologists, sociologists and agronomists in collaboration with the community. The outcomes will be published by a national editor and distributed to all the inhabitants of the island to strengthen their sense of identity.  A documentary of the nominated element, showing the three phases of the practice, will be realized by local community by spring 2014, with the support of the Sicilian Region. This documentary can be used in meetings and in training courses to correctly illustrate the nominated element, especially in the school.   1. Measures for promotion and enhancement   The community of Pantelleria will keep on organizing initiatives with the aim of transmitting the element. The new edition of events such as “Calici di stelle”, “Zibibbo d’oro” and “Festival of Zibibbo” will be held during next years.  Organization of the annual event of “Festa di Sant’Anna” which during the summer joyfully celebrates the element, if the inscription occurs, it will be one more occasion to celebrate the achievement of an important recognition for the vine-growers community and for the rural world.  Organization of the annual Mediterranean Conference on “heroic” viticulture. The Conference scheduled for the spring 2014, is to be held in Pantelleria and aims to involve all the communities of bearers of traditional knowhow of Mediterranean basin related to this element.   1. Measures for preservation and protection   Projects for the renovation of abandoned terracings in order to revitalize the practice in areas where it was abandoned due to the lack of maintenance of the stone walls. These conservation interventions will be fund by Sicilian Region through the Rural Development Programme.  The local community is organizing a new initiative to safeguard the element, named “Adopting an alberello”. With a small symbolic donation everyone “pantesco” (inabitants of Pantelleria) in the world would adopt a single plant, receiving a branch and a bottle of wine produced with this practice. Thanks to this initiative, the single plants will transmit and preserve the history of the local community and the practice itself.  Ongoing initiatives and activities for the transmission and promotion, already mentioned in short at paragraph 3a and 3b, will be carried on also in the next years. | | | | | | |
| 1. How will the States Parties concerned support the implementation of the proposed safeguarding measures?   Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words | | | | | | |
| 1. Measures for the transmission   Education material will be provided by INEA (National Institute of Agriculture). This action will be funded by National Rural Network (200.000€).  IRVV’s project is funded by Operative Programme 2008/2013 (total budget of 1.470.345€ for 4 years). The same for period 2013/2018.   1. Measures for identification, documentation and research   The documentation will be done with the support of the National Observatory of Rural Landscapes and Agricultural Practices, established by DM 16.11.2012, n.17070. CUEIM-Sapienza University will use fund dedicated for research activities by Law 499/2009.  The realization of the documentary is assured by Regional Department of Agriculture of Sicilian Region, with specific fund for the promotion of rural practices (about 20.000€).   1. Measures for promotion and enhancement   For organizing these initiatives, the community can use funds (50.000€ per year) assured by the Ministry of Agriculture for the promotion of traditional rural practices, provided with Decree 17.12.2003.  Organization of the annual Mediterranean Conference on “heroic” viticulture will be supported by Regional Department of Agriculture.   1. Measures for preservation and protection   Interventions can be fund by Sicilian Region through the next Rural Development Programme based on CAP (Common Agricultural Policy) 2013-2018.  The Italian Parliament is considering bills (S.313; C.438; S.926) to fund initiatives proposed by the communities for enhancing and safeguarding elements declared Intangible Cultural Heritage. This funding will be granted by a Committee (established by Law 77/2006) that will evaluate the proposed initiatives to allocate 6.000.000€ per year for UNESCO World Heritage sites and Intangible Cultural Heritage elements. | | | | | | |
| 1. How have communities, groups or individuals been involved in planning the proposed safeguarding measures and how will they be involved in their implementation?   *Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words* | | | | | | |
| For planning all the safeguarding measures specific meetings were held at Ministry of Agriculture, Municipality of Pantelleria and local farm. These meetings were followed by e-mail contacts and conference calls, the last of them in January 2014.  For the future, the community will continue to be involved as follows.   1. Measures for the transmission   The bearers will participate effectively in the definition of the educational programme, collaborating with INEA in writing papers, answering to a simple questionnaire. They will also teach lessons about the nominated element.   1. Measures for identification, documentation and research   The National Observatory of Rural Landscapes and Agricultural Practices will involve bearers with specific hearings, starting in the spring of 2014, to complete the documentation.  The documentary will be realized with the bearers.   1. Measures for promotion and enhancement   The community will promote directly its initiatives at national level, as ruled by Decree 17.02.2003, and at regional level, asking for the funds provided by the Sicilian Region.   1. Measures for preservation and protection   2 meetings per year (June and December) are planned to verify the impact of the measures and eventually decide to upgrade them.  The community can also present its request sending position papers to the Transparency Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture (established by DM 9.02.2012, n.284), office responsible for the relations with stakeholders in the decision-making process.  In the annual Mediterranean Conference on “heroic” viticulture will be provided a specific panel to compare the different experiences of the bearers and the other Mediterranean vine-growers. | | | | | | |
| 3.c. Competent body(ies) involved in safeguarding  Provide the name, address and other contact information of the competent body(ies), and if applicable, the name and title of the contact person(s), with responsibility for the local management and safeguarding of the element. | | | | | |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Name of the body: | Municipality of Pantelleria | | Name and title of the contact person: | Salvatore Gino Gabrieli, Mayor | | Address: | Piazza Cavour 1  91017 - Pantelleria (TP) Italy | | Telephone number: | +39 0923695011 | | Fax number: | +39 0923911981 | | E-mail address: | sindaco@comunepantelleria.it | | Other relevant information: | Local government | | Name of the body: | Sicilian Region – Regional Department for Agriculture and Food | | Name and title of the contact person: | Dario Cartabellotta, Regional assessor | | Address: | Viale della Regione Siciliana, 2771  90145 - Palermo (PA) Italy | | Telephone number: | +39 091 7071111 | | Fax number: | +39 091 9828984 | | E-mail address: | assessore.risorseagricole@regione.sicilia.it | | Other relevant information: | Regional Department with legislative competence on safeguarding of agriculture and traditional related practices (ex art. 117 Italian Constitution) | | Name of the body: | Ministry of Agricultural Food and Forestry policies – Department of International and European Policies and Rural Development | | Name and title of the contact person: | Giuseppe Blasi, Head of Department | | Address: | Via XX Settembre 20  00186 - Rome (RM) Italy | | Telephone number: | +39 0646655056 | | Fax number: | +39 064881707 | | E-mail address: | dipeisr.capodipartimento@mpaaf.gov.it | | Other relevant information: | Public authority coordinating agriculture policies at national level | | | | | | |
| 4. Community participation and consent in the nomination process | | | | | | |
| For **Criterion R.4**, the States shall demonstrate that ‘the element has been nominated following the widest possible participation of the community, group or, if applicable, individuals concerned and with their free, prior and informed consent’. | | | | | | |
| 4.a. Participation of communities, groups and individuals concerned in the nomination process  Describe how the community, group or, if applicable, individuals concerned have participated actively in preparing and elaborating the nomination at all stages.  States Parties are encouraged to prepare nominations with the participation of a wide variety of all concerned parties, including where appropriate local and regional governments, communities, NGOs, research institutes, centres of expertise and others.  Not fewer than 300 or more than 500 words | | | | | | |
| Involvement and participation of the community were ensured during all stages of preparation of the nomination. The main subjects involved were the Municipality of Pantelleria, the cultural associations and the farmers of Pantelleria, especially Salvatore Murana, an emblematic bearer of the element.  The first meeting was held on September 2, 2009. During this meeting the various forms of protection of the element were discussed with the community, and it was the first time that the idea of its inscription on the Intangible Cultural Heritage Representative List came out.  Several coordination meetings and phone-calls between the Ministry of Agriculture, institutions and local communities were subsequently held. The second important meeting took place on February 9, 2010 at the municipality of Pantelleria and saw the participation of all the representatives of the community. During that meeting the nomination form were discussed and defined the roles of the various components involved.  The meeting was followed by a five days visit during which members of the community have accompanied the delegation of the Ministry in the typical vineyards, explaining all the stages and characteristics of the element. On 2010 July 8 and 9 and August 22, 23 and 24 there were in Pantelleria further coordination meetings. During these, a public debate was held with the community about the nomination process.  Coordination in the subsequent months followed through phone-calls and e-mail, during which further elements were provided for drafting the nomination form and to keep the community constantly updated. On December 3, 2010 the City Council of Pantelleria unanimously approved a formal resolution requesting the support of the Ministry for complete nomination form.  Another meeting was held on February 18 and 19, 2011 in Pantelleria. During this, the drafting of the nomination form was discussed and the future measures for the safeguarding of the element were defined.  After the presentation of the first dossier in March 29, 2011, another meeting with local communities was held on October 10, 2011: during this, further information was integrated.  After some phone-calls and e-mails between the Ministry and the community, the final closing meeting for updating the format of nomination file, sent in March 2013, was held on August 30, 2012.  For constantly updating the format before its transmission to ICH Secretariat, a Skype-meeting was organized on March 18, 2013, between national experts (Professor Petrillo and Mr. Zagarella), and local community. During this meeting, the local community approved the nomination file and confirmed its will to nominate the element.  For the preparation of the video some meetings with local community were organized. All the bearers actively collaborated to prepare texts and narration. The last meeting was held in Pantelleria on March 30, 2013.  For the current updating of the dossier, to respond to the suggestions of the Committee and its bodies during their examination of other nominations in the previous cycles, some meetings and conference calls were held until January 2014, involving the community in a long-lasting participation process and acquiring new statements of consent. | | | | | | |
| 4.b. Free, prior and informed consent to the nomination  The free, prior and informed consent to the nomination of the element from the community, group or, if applicable, individuals concerned may be demonstrated through written or recorded concurrence, or through other means, according to the legal regimens of the State Party and the infinite variety of communities and groups concerned. The Committee will welcome a broad range of demonstrations or attestations of community consent in preference to standard or uniform declarations. Evidence of free, prior and informed consent shall be provided in one of the working languages of the Committee (English or French), as well as the language of the community concerned if its members use languages other than English or French  Attach to the nomination form information showing such consent and indicate below what documents you are providing and what form they take.  Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words | | | | | | |
| Here you will find the list of the letters brought together in the community which show their free, prior and informed consent to the nomination. The whole demonstrations listed below can be found in the annex.   1. Salvatore Murana (local vine grower and farmer) 2. Graziella Pavia (local agronomist and farmer) 3. Giuseppe Raffaele (local farmer) 4. Battista Ferrandes (local farmer) 5. Associazione Pro Loco Pantelleria (local cultural promotion association) 6. Coldiretti Pantelleria (local farmers association) 7. CIA - Confederazione Italiana Agricoltori di Pantelleria (local farmers association) 8. Slowfood Trapani (local agricultural and cultural promotion association) 9. Consorzio Volontario per la Tutela e la Valorizzazione dei vini d.o.c. dell’Isola di Pantelleria (local vine growers association) 10. Francesca Romana Minardi (local vine grower and farmer) 11. Leonardo Valenza (local vine grower and farmer) 12. Abraxas (local farm) 13. Miceli (local farm) 14. Municipality of Pantelleria (local government)   It needs to be pointed out that additional letters (one by Graziella Pavia, local agronomist, and another one by Consorzio Volontario per la Tutela e la Valorizzazione dei vini d.o.c. dell’Isola di Pantelleria) have been recently added in February 2014, to underline the continuing process of participation of the local community in the nomination procedure.  In the last meeting (Janaury 2014), local community decides also to send some little branches of vine as real and tangible proof of its consent.  Municipality of Pantelleria stated its support with a specific decision of the Town Council (attached to this format and translated in English). | | | | | | |
| 4.c. Respect for customary practices governing access to the element  Access to certain specific aspects of intangible cultural heritage or to information about it is sometimes restricted by customary practices enacted and conducted by the communities in order, for example, to maintain the secrecy of certain knowledge. If such practices exist, demonstrate that inscription of the element and implementation of the safeguarding measures would fully respect such customary practices governing access to specific aspects of such heritage (cf. Article 13 of the Convention). Describe any specific measures that might need to be taken to ensure such respect.  If no such practices exist, please provide a clear statement that there are no customary practices governing access to the element in at least 50 words  Not fewer than 50 or more than 250 words | | | | | | |
| There is no specific secret knowledge about the nominated agricultural practice. The agricultural practice of cultivating the “head trained bush vines” is a hard work that requires passion and a deep commitment. The access to the specific techniques of this traditional practice is not subject to any restriction: everyone can learn the traditional knowledge related to the practice. Nevertheless it is essential to live in the Island of Pantelleria, in order to understand its culture, in particular its dialect, to access to all the traditional techniques of cultivating the “head trained bush vines”. | | | | | | |
| 4.d. Concerned community organization(s) or representative(s)  Provide the name, address and other contact information of community organizations or representatives, or other non-governmental organizations, that are concerned with the element such as associations, organizations, clubs, guilds, steering committees, etc. | | | | | |
| Organization/ community: |  | |
| Name and title of the contact person: | Mr. Salvatore Murana - local vine grower and farmer | |
| Address: | C.da Kamma - 91017 Pantelleria (TP) | |
| Telephone number: | +39 0923 915231 | |
| Fax number: | +39 0923 915541 | |
| E-mail address: | vinimurana@tiscali.it | |
| Other relevant information: | Mr. Murana is one of the most important custodians of the element and still maintains his love for traditional viticulture and for the island of Pantelleria, devoting his life to the preservation of vineyards, as a distinctive element of the history and culture of his island. | |
| Organization/ community: |  | |
| Name and title of the contact person: | Mrs. Graziella Pavia - local agronomist and farmer | |
| Address: | Via Manzoni, 34 – 91017 Pantelleria (TP) | |
| Telephone number: | +39 0923 913720 | |
| Fax number: | +39 0923 913720 | |
| E-mail address: | paviagraziella@gmail.com | |
| Other relevant information: | Mrs. Pavia is a local agronomist. She actively collaborated in the nomination process as local expert and bearers of the element, as she inherited by her father a small plot of land that today she cultivates as stated by the traditional nominated practice. | |
| Organization/ community: |  | |
| Name and title of the contact person: | Mr. Giuseppe Raffaele - local farmer | |
| Address: | Via Marina 14 – C.da Kamma – 91010 Pantelleria (TP) | |
| Telephone number: | +39 334 3671746 | |
| Fax number: |  | |
| E-mail address: |  | |
| Other relevant information: | Mr. Raffaele is an inhabitant of Pantelleria and a bearer of the element. He practises the cultivation of “vite ad albarello” in his small plot of land, belonging to his family for generations. | |
| Organization/ community: |  | | | |
| Name and title of the contact person: | Mr. Battista Ferrandes - local farmer | | | |
| Address: | Via Conitro 61 - 91010 Pantelleria (TP) | | | |
| Telephone number: |  | | | |
| Fax number: |  | | | |
| E-mail address: |  | | | |
| Other relevant information: | Mr. Ferrandes is an inhabitant of Pantelleria and a bearer of the element with a particular life story. He left Pantelleria when he was young and after living in some different countries he returned to his roots in Pantelleria for cultivating vine. | | | |
| Organization/ community: | Pro Loco Pantelleria | | |
| Name and title of the contact person: | Salvatore Gabriele – President | | |
| Address: | Lungomare Borsellino - 91017 Pantelleria (TP) | | |
| Telephone number: | +39 0923 911838 | | |
| Fax number: | +39 0923 911838 | | |
| E-mail address: | info@prolocopantelleria.it | | |
| Other relevant information: | Pro Loco Pantelleria is the most important cultural association of the island and it organizes all the main cultural events dedicated to the preservation of the element. | | |
| Organization/ community: | Coldiretti |
| Name and title of the contact person: | Errera Giovanni – Local Representative |
| Address: | Via Francesco Crispi, 59 - 91017 Pantelleria (TP) |
| Telephone number: | +39 0923 911136 |
| Fax number: | +39 0923 911136 |
| E-mail address: |  |
| Other relevant information: | Coldiretti (National Confederation of Farmers) is the largest association of representation and assistance of Italian agriculture.  Founded by Paolo Bonomi on 30 October 1944 as a union of small farmers, over the years, because of its policies to support agriculture and its capillary organization, has emerged as the leading Italian agricultural association.  Currently Coldiretti is committed to enhancing the role of agriculture as an economic, human and environmental resource, and to spread the culture of food related to the products of Italian countryside. The local district of Pantelleria has always provided assistance to vine growers and supported the safeguarding of the element. |
| Organization/ community: | CIA – Confederazione Italiana Agricoltori - Pantelleria |
| Name and title of the contact person: | Salvatore Murana - President |
| Address: | Contrada Kamma, 276 - 91017 Pantelleria (TP) |
| Telephone number: | +39 0923 915231 |
| Fax number: | +39 0923 915231 |
| E-mail address: |  |
| Other relevant information: | The Italian Farmers Confederation (CIA) is an association of Italian farmers, agriculturists, peasants, horticulturist and farmers rent (“fittavoli”). It was founded in 1977 under the name of CIC (Italian Farmers Confederation), after the merger of several existing organizations representing the agricultural world. In 1992, during the fifth congress its name was changed to the current CIA. The local district of Pantelleria is been involved since its establishment in safeguarding the element throughout perpetrating the nominated agricultural practice in the last decades and representing all the farmers and vine growers of the Island before the institutions and other authorities. |
| Organization/ community: | Slow Food - Trapani |
| Name and title of the contact person: | Dr. Emmanuele Gandolfo – Local Referent |
| Address: | Via delle Oreadi, 37 - 91100 Trapani |
| Telephone number: | +39 328 0352160 |
| Fax number: | +39 0923 559490 |
| E-mail address: | slowfoodtp@libero.it |
| Other relevant information: | Slow Food is an international cultural movement founded in 1986. Promoted as an alternative to fast food, it strives to preserve traditional and regional productions and encourages farming of plants, seeds and livestock characteristic of the local ecosystem. Its goals of sustainable foods and promotion of local small businesses are paralleled by a political agenda directed against globalization of agricultural traditional productions and products. The local district of Pantelleria has always been involved in safeguarding the element. Recently Slow food inscribed the element in the “Ark of Taste”, an international catalogue of heritage foods and traditional technical productions in danger of extinction. The Ark is designed to preserve at-risk foods and traditional agricultural practices that are sustainable and part of a distinct ecoregion. |
| Organization/ community: | Consorzio Volontario per la Tutela e la Valorizzazione dei Vini DOC dell'Isola di Pantelleria |
| Name and title of the contact person: | Giuseppe Lo Re - President |
| Address: | Via Borgo Italia, 68 - 91017 Pantelleria (TP) |
| Telephone number: | +39 0923 953255 |
| Fax number: | +39 0923 952945 |
| E-mail address: | info@consorziopantelleria.it |
| Other relevant information: | Established in 1997, the Consortium operates mainly in the protection of wines and vines, but it has always maintained a stated aim of safeguarding the cultural heritage and also deals with the recovery of typical terraces on which the vineyards have been planted for centuries. Avoiding their slow deterioration for the Consortium means saving the roots of men and vines, in order to keep one of the oldest expressions of Mediterranean vineyards and preserve that micro-vine-system with its own history. The Consortium provided two different evidences of consent, one in 2011 and an other one in 2014. |
| Organization/ community: |  |
| Name and title of the contact person: | Francesca Romana Minardi – local vine grower and farmer |
| Address: | C.da Karuscia, 6 - 91017 Pantelleria (TP) |
| Telephone number: | +39 0923 911160 |
| Fax number: | +39 0923 913307 |
| E-mail address: | minardivini@tin.it |
| Other relevant information: | The Minardi Family activity dates back to 1940. Today it is still devoted to grape growing, and operates to preserve the vineyards and the related typical agricultural practice. |
| Organization/ community: |  |
| Name and title of the contact person: | Valenza Leonardo – local vine grower and farmer |
| Address: | C.da Monastero, 300 - 91017 Scauri Siculo Pantelleria (TP) |
| Telephone number: | +39 0923 916466 |
| Fax number: | +39 0923 916230 |
| E-mail address: |  |
| Other relevant information: | The Valenza family is involved in safeguarding the element and devoted to vine-growing since many generations. |
| Organization/ community: | Abraxas – local farm |
| Name and title of the contact person: | D’Ascoli Domenico - Referent |
| Address: | Contrada Kuddia - 91017 Pantelleria (TP) |
| Telephone number: | +39 091 6116832 |
| Fax number: | +39 091 6121798 |
| E-mail address: | info@abraxasvini.com |
| Other relevant information: | Abraxas decided to recover the vineyards abandoned because of technical and economic difficulties for their management. Calogero Mannino and Attilio Tripodi reconstruct the funds and today the company preserve the element and ensure that its vineyards are still cultivated as in ancient times, with the agricultural practice of the head trained bush vines. |
| Organization/ community: | Miceli – local farm |
| Name and title of the contact person: | Giuseppe Lo Re |
| Address: | C.da Rekale - 91017 Pantelleria (TP) |
| Telephone number: | +39 0923 916616 |
| Fax number: | +39 0923 916153 |
| E-mail address: | segreteria@miceli.net |
| Other relevant information: | The Rodo family estate on Pantelleria took root between the late 19th century and the mid-20th. Besides the stone family houses, or *dammusi* (in local dialect), it had all the accoutrements for the traditional agricultural activities, this is where in the late 50’s the family started the adventure of revitalising the vine growing activity, following the traditional practice. |
| Organization/ community: | Comune di Pantelleria |
| Name and title of the contact person: | Salvatore Gino Gabriele, Mayor |
| Address: | Piazza Cavour - 91017 Pantelleria (TP) |
| Telephone number: | +39 0923 695011 |
| Fax number: | +39 0923 911981 |
| E-mail address: | sindaco@comunepantelleria.com |
| Other relevant information: | Please find attached the decision n.159 of December 30, 2010. |
| 5. Inclusion of the element in an inventory | | | | | | |
| For **Criterion R.5**, the States shall demonstrate that ‘the element is included in an inventory of the intangible cultural heritage present in the territory(ies) of the submitting State(s) Party(ies), as defined in Articles 11 and 12 of the Convention’.  Indicate below when the element has been included in the inventory, its reference and identify the inventory in which the element has been included and the office, agency, organization or body responsible for maintaining that inventory. Demonstrate below that the inventory has been drawn up in conformity with the Convention, in particular Article 11(b) that stipulates that intangible cultural heritage shall be identified and defined ‘with the participation of communities, groups and relevant non-governmental organizations’ and Article 12 requiring that inventories be regularly updated.  The nominated element’s inclusion in an inventory should not in any way imply or require that the inventory(ies) should have been completed prior to nomination. Rather, a submitting State Party may be in the process of completing or updating one or more inventories, but has already duly included the nominated element on an inventory-in-progress.  Documentary evidence shall also be provided in an annex demonstrating that the nominated element is included in an inventory of the intangible cultural heritage present in the territory(ies) of the submitting State(s) Party(ies), as defined in Articles 11 and 12 of the Convention; such evidence may take the form of a functioning hyperlink through which such an inventory may be accessed. Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words | | | | | | |
| The element is comprised in two different inventories, one national and one regional.   1. Law n. 488/1999 established at the Ministry of Agriculture the Committee for the promotion and preservation of the Italian agricultural heritage. The Committee made an inventory of production techniques, agricultural practices and traditional Italian foodways. This inventory is based on proposals coming every year, within June, from the communities. In this inventory, for each element inscribed, the production techniques, the type of work, and the varieties of instruments are indicated. The inventory is published every year in the Official Journal of the State.   On 16.11.2012, according to that Law, the Ministry, with decree n.17070, established a specific inventory of traditional rural practices. Also this inventory needs a proposal of inscription coming by local communities and is updated every year in September. The nominated element was inscribed in 2013 in this National Inventory by request of the local community (see file attached).  At national level, since 2011, the element is also included in the “Catalogue of the National Rural Landscapes” published under the auspices of UNESCO by the Ministry of Agriculture, and elaborated by an international scientific committee organized by the University of Florence.   1. On 15.3.2013 the element was also inscribed in the “Intangible Cultural Heritage Register of Sicilian Region”, established by decree 26.07.2005 n.77, as requested by Mr. Salvatore Murana, representative of the local community. The register is regularly updated every three months and held by the Region at http://goo.gl/eqO09d (see file attached). | | | | | | |
| 6. Documentation | | | | | | |
| 6.a. Appended documentation (mandatory)  The documentation listed below is mandatory, except for the edited video, and will be used in the process of examining and evaluating the nomination. The photographs and the video will also be helpful for visibility activities if the element is inscribed. Tick the following boxes to confirm that related items are included with the nomination and that they follow the instructions. Additional materials other than those specified below cannot be accepted and will not be returned. | | | | | | |
| documentary evidence of the consent of communities, along with a translation into English or French if the language of concerned community is other than English or French  documentary evidence of the inclusion of the element in an inventory (except if a funcionning hyperlink to a webpage providing such evidence has been provided)  10 recent photographs in high definition  cession(s) of rights corresponding to the photos (Form ICH-07-photo)  edited video (from 5 to 10 minutes), subtitled in one of the languages of the Committee (English or French) if the language utilized is other than English or French (strongly encouraged for evaluation and visibility)  cession(s) of rights corresponding to the video recording (Form ICH-07-video) | | | | | | |
| 6.b. Principal published references (optional)  *Submitting States may wish to list, using a standard bibliographic format, principal published references providing supplementary information on the element, such as books, articles, audiovisual materials or websites. Such published works should not be sent along with the nomination.*  Not to exceed one standard page. | | | | | | |
| Agnoletti M., *Italian Historical Rural Landscapes: Cultural Values for the Environment and rural Development*, Springer Dordrecht Heidelberg London New York, 2013;  Annis B., Petrillo P. L., *La pratica di coltivazione della vite ad alberello di Pantelleria*, in G. M. Golinelli (eds.), “Patrimonio culturale e creazione di valore”, CEDAM Roma, 2012;  Barbera G., La Mantia T., *Sistema agricolo e paesaggio nell'isola di Pantelleria*. Hortus 1998;  Bonasera F., *L’isola di Pantelleria*, Patron, Bologna, 1965;  Capellini L., *Pantelleria. Luce e colori*, Minerva Edizioni, 2009;  Colutta F., *Realtà di Pantelleria*, in “Le vie d’Italia”, (LXIII), n. 9, 1957;  D’Aietti A., *Il libro dell’isola di Pantelleria*, Trevi, Roma, 1978;  Dell’Oglio G., *Sapore di Pantelleria*, Pietro Vittorietti Edizioni, 1990;  Embo R. L., Cerruti M., *Isole estreme. Pantelleria, Lampedusa, Linosa*, Mursia, 1988;  Fici P., *La viticoltura e l’enologia nella economia di Pantelleria*, IRVV, In.GRA.NA, Palermo, 1952;  Hirsh E., *Landscape: Between Place and Space*, in E. Hirsh, M. O’Hanlon (eds.), “The Antropology of Landscape”, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 2005;  Lenclud G., *Ethnologie et paysage*, in C. Voisenat (ed.), “Paysage au pluriel. Pour une approche ethnologique des paysages”, Editions de la Maison des Sciences de l’Homme, Paris 1995 ;  Magni L., Di Felice M., *Pantelleria*, Ed. Clupguide, 1996;  Parrinello L., *Pantelleria e i suoi vini*, Vinoro, Marsala, 2005;  Pastena B. ,*Trattato di Viticoltura Italiana*, Edizioni agricole, Bologna, 1990;  Pastena B., *La civiltà della vite in Sicilia*, Edizioni Leopardi, Palermo, 1989;  Petrillo P. L., *Biocultural diversity and sustainable development*, paper for the Consultative Meeting on World Heritage and Sustainable Development, Ouro Preto, Brasil, February 5-8, 2012;  Petrillo P.L., *Landscapes and the islands*, in “The International Protection of Landscapes”, forthcoming;  Rossi A., *La viticoltura in Sicilia*, Mori, 1955;  Rühl J., Pasta S., La Mantia T., *Metodologia per lo studio delle successioni secondarie in ex-coltivi terrazzati: il caso studio di Pantelleria (Canale di Sicilia),* 2005;  Scovazzi T., *La definizione di patrimonio culturale intangibile*, in G. M. Golinelli (eds.), Op. cit.;  Tassinari G., *Manuale dell'agronomo*, REDA, Roma, 1976;  Vogiatzakis, N., Pungetti, G., Mannion, A., *Mediterranean Island Landscapes. Cultural and natural approaches*, Springer, 2008. | | | | | | |
| 7. Signature on behalf of the State(s) Party(ies) | | | | | |
| The nomination should conclude with the original signature of the official empowered to sign it on behalf of the State Party, together with his or her name, title and the date of submission.  In the case of multi-national nominations, the document should contain the name, title and signature of an official of each State Party submitting the nomination. | | | | | |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Name: | Mr. Giuseppe Blasi | | Title: | Head of Department of International and European Policies and Rural Development  Ministry of Agriculture Food and Forestry Policies | | Date: | 25/02/2014 (last revision) | | Signature: | <signed> | | | | | | |