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Council Department of Cultural, Environmental Goods and Public Education

Council Department of Territory and Environment

In collaboration with

UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation

UNESCO Italian National Commission

ACTION PLAN

UNESCO

AEOLIAN ISLANDS

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Aurelio Angelini

**ACTION PLAN
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Scientific committee

Maurizio Erbicella

Consultants of the plan Town planning

Piergiorgio Pizzuto

Natural areas and biodiversity

Giovanni Ruggeri

Local sustainable development

Carlo Saggio

Geology

Umberto Spigo

Archaeology

Sergio Todesco

Ethnoanthropology

Lidia Scimemi

Communication and marketing

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PREAMBLE

Project lines of the plan are presented in the First Part, through the indication not only of the criteria for inclusion of the Aeolian islands in WHL, but also of the methodology followed in its writing, of who is responsible, of the actors involved making contributions, suggestions and ideas. A particular mention will be made for the role assigned to UNESCO Sicily World Heritage Foundation, the bureau that will help implementing and monitoring of the Management plan. In the Second Part is framed the millenary history of the Aeolian islands that contributes to the same time to give a mapping of the Aeolian archaeological heritage. They are elements of the identity of the site that boasts at the same time – as presented in the Third Part-a wealth of inestimable biotic and geo-volcanological heritage. Essential for any work of management of a territory complex and articulated as Aeolian, is the examination-this in the third part- of the aspects structuring the company (economy, tourism, socio-demographic, etc.) and of the system of urban planning, the landscape, water, transport, waste and energy, of which-in the Fourth Part-was also deepen aspect of the protection and the correction/prevention of risks which are invested. On these bases in the Fifth Part are hypothesized consistent strategies of intervention, designed to conservation, promotion, the protection of specific resources tangible and intangible of the Aeolian Islands. Final and declared purpose is a sustainable development and environmentally friendly of the archipelago that is able to maintain-or even improve – the current and delicate balance of nature in the islands. For this purpose, in the Sixth Part of this work, will face strategies on control and monitoring in the time of such proposals for action by the *UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation* -aim to support the actions implementing the lines of management. On the basis of the above, in the Seventh Part is to strengthen the position of the Aeolian Islands in WHL, both proposing further criteria of merit as the "good nature", and anticipating an candidature "unpublished" as "Cultural Heritage". Finally, in the Eighth Part are listed UNESCO recommendations and the replies contained in a Management Plan.

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INTRODUCTION TO UNESCO AEOLIAN ISLANDS MANAGEMENT PLAN

Priority fundamenta on which has been made the drafting of the Management Plan of UNESCO Aeolian Islands site are: the recognition of the universal value that makes the site unique or of exceptional world value; an updated study of the archipelago and the recommendations received by UNESCO on a proper protection and exploitation of the Heritage of Humanity. Moreover, have been taken into account the guidelines shall draw up in 2004 by the UNESCO Sites National Commission and Local Tourist Systems of the Ministerial Office for Goods and the Cultural activities.

For this reason it has been decided to propose initially a reflection on the motivations that have allowed in 2000 inscription of islands in WHL, highlighting the answers that, within the plan, are given to warnings made by UNESCO.

The Management Plan, therefore, does not want just to be a simple document of analysis of the territory but it is proposed as a strategic and operational instrument that identifies the objectives and ensures the definition of the actions and strategies to be taken to achieve them. A tool to develop oriented conservative synergies, able to promote projects of protection and exploitation coordinated and shared by various players in the territory for the protection of the site and capable to promote optimisation of the resources and the rationalization of the possible economic investments.

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FIRST PART

THE GENERAL REFERENCE FRAMEWORK OF THE PLAN

CHAPTER I

PROPAEDEUTICAL PHASES TO THE STAR-UP OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

1 Declaration of the values of the site. Aeolian islands and the recognition conferred by UNESCO

Aeolian islands have been included in December of 2000 in the World Heritage List, the list of the recognized Sites and declared by UNESCO as Patrimony of the humanity in reason for their *exceptional universal value* and the subsistence of the *conditions and guarantees of integrity* conferred by the legislations and by the tools of safeguard. In our Country, rich of history, culture and monuments, Aeolian islands together with the Park of the Cilento and the Five Earths are well the only examples of declared natural patrimony of the humanity.

The deliberation of UNESCO has happened 2/12/2002 in Cairns in Australia, after six years of inquiry. Integrity of flora, fauna, landscape, ground, water resources and air as well as the salient characters of aeolian territory are the reasons that have determined the attribution of such prestigious recognition. In the specific one, the factor that, in special way, has assured the inclusion to the archipelago of Aeolian in the World Heritage List, it has been the evaluation effected by the IUCN - International Union for the Conservation of Natures and Natural Resources:

"The peculiar volcanic aspects of the islands represent in exemplary way the object of the studies of the world volcanology. Thanks to the searches made in the XVIII century, the islands have allowed the close examination of the two types of eruption (volcanian and strombolian) and the treatment of the most important themes of the modern volcanology and geology contributing to the formation of a class of scientists in over 200 years of searches. The islands continue today still to be a rich ground of studies and continuous processes that are changing the aspect of the landscape and the geologic composition of the archipelago."

Registration: 2000

Criteria: N (THE)

Justification: The morphology of the volcanic islands represents a historical model in the evolution of the studies of the world volcanology.

The natural beauties and the various geologic and volcanologic aspects, together

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with the seven thousand years of history testified by the quotations of poets and writers of the antiquity, impose a coherent and committed work of safeguard and maintenance of the patrimony, but also and above all the individualization of that addresses of government of the socio-economic development and those territorial transformations able to maintain in the time the integrity of the values that have allowed the recognition of the site as Patrimony of the Humanity.

With this Management Plan is intended to offer not only a punctual examination of what indeed makes the archipelago a natural and cultural pearl to preserve for the future generations, but also of the programs of action in order, above all, to make what today constitutes the primary source of wealth for the Aeolian islands, the tourist flow, strong and inexhaustible to the appearance above all, if not exclusively, in the traditional summer period - do not end up paradoxically imposing itself as one "strength" able to notch and to erode the natural resources of the territory.

It is had to aim to a social-economic development, to an exploitation of the territory and the local communities through the realization of processes of sustainable local development making the actions of support turned to a best use of the good featuring the exceptionality to world level of the site UNESCO Aeolian Islands.

UNESCO Aeolian Islands site Management Plan wants to answer seriously to these critical states, to the necessity of the islands to make a breakthrough as the point of view of the use of the "resource tourism" and of the social-cultural growth of the whole aeolian community, intending with this the ability of the community to beware to itself and its earth as source of wealth to be preserved.

The Plan proposes a project of retraining of the islands, trying to face its necessities of a sustainable development, through plain of intervention innovative and qualifying -in the methodologies - by those projects that negatively involve important and expressive portions of a site and that could alter the geo-volcanologic environmental and landscape features of it .

2 Actors of the Management Plan and responsible subjects: a participated process

The insertion of Aeolian islands in the List of the World Patrimony of the Humanity is without shade of doubt an important international recognition of the value of the site that deserves to be maintained unchanged and in a certain measure implemented.

The necessity to compile a document of safeguard and exploitation of the site and the obligation to carry out to the dispositions of the Convention on the protection of the cultural and natural World Patrimony, have lifted the demand, from the Regional Council Department of Cultural and Environmental Goods and the Public Education, to also name a Plan manager with the assignment to coordinate a group of experts that

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were dedicated mainly to the drafting of the Management Plan jointly to the activation and the coordination of effective connections among competent subjects and carriers of interest, public and privacies, that operate in the aeolian archipelago.

The success of the Management Plan, in fact, essentially depends on the ability of this operational tool to favour the involvement and the collaboration of various institutional subjects (mainly the political ones who decide) and local operators in the programs of guardianship and safeguard of UNESCO Aeolian islands site.

Any project aimed to set the bases of a sustainable development that is directed to integrate social, economic and environmental aspects, imposes that the actors to be involved for analyzing and to find solutions, have to be representative of the wider range of the actors who carry legitimate interests of the local territory.

Inevitably from it follow the involvement and the share of the specific and general various carriers of interest (*stakeholders*) - during the planning of the programs and projects of qualification of the landscape considered as environmental, economic, social, cultural resource, -on a new view, concrete in terms of approaches and managerial tools. This is the background context of the new approaches of *governance* as well as the run that is wanted to undertake in the construction of the management plan for UNESCO Aeolian islands site, that has seen not only the share of all the experts component the working group entrusted of the real layout of the document, but also of the institutional subjects interested in the contents and the planning of the work.

3 Legal form of the responsible subject: the Foundation UNESCO Sicily

In the guidelines of the Ministerial Bureau for the Goods and the Cultural Activities for the drafting of the tool of UNESCO Management Plan and in the document sent by UNESCO containing the prompt ones, previously quoted, referred to the maintenance of the site of Aeolian islands in the WHL, it makes explicit reference to the necessity to constitute a legal person put for to the management of the site with such resources and competences to increase the value the social-economic growth of the territory, protecting and preserving those peculiarities of it that have allowed the registration of it the World Patrimony of the Humanity.

In the specific case Sicilian Region has founded UNESCO Sicily Patrimony Foundation, promoted by Regional Council Department of the Cultural and Environmental Goods and the Public Education and by UNESCO Italian National Commission.

The purpose of the new institution is to divulge and to promote - within the education, the science, the culture and the education - the sustainable development, the exploitation of the environment, of the cultural good, of the landscape, of the artistic-

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monumental patrimony of Sicily.

Sicilian Region is the first region in Italy that takes an initiative of this kind, in order to keep both to the guardianship, exploitation and management of its patrimony - through the drafting of the plans and the management/monitoring of the sites that belong to UNESCO Patrimony - both to the proposal of insertion of new Sicilian sites in the WHL.

To reach these institutional purposes the Foundation:

- a. it promotes, it plans, it organizes and it manages formative and seminar activities that will be addressed also to the developing Countries and of euromediterranean area;
- b. it promotes and it organizes searches, courses, conferences, shows, documentaries and publications;
- c. it administers and it manages the good of which it will be owner or in concession, so that to preserve or eventually to restore their artistic and historical features;
- d. it opens to the public the acquired ownerships that have a museum destination;
- e. it organizes and it promotes trips to aim education, study and of cultural formation, demonstrations and shows.

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CHAPTER II

GENERAL DEFINITION OF THE METHODOLOGY FOR THE DRAFTING, THE DEVELOPMENT AND THE UPDATING OF THE SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The first phase of work is of cognitive analysis of aeolian patrimony: departing from the acquisition of the existing documentation around the elements of cultural and naturalistic-environmental interests present in the area, the searches, the censuses, the studies of market and those of sector about it have been used. Parallely, in this first phase, the individualization of the aspects that characterize the territorial and social-economic identity has been foreseen; it is therefore a moment of evaluation of the territorial resources to define the importance and the positioning of the various elements on the market of reference. In this phase of analysis of the actual situation it has been made a recognition on subjects, financings, programs and projects in action or in progress of predisposition.

Fundamental it is the part devoted to the definition of the objectives and the operational strategies for a plan of interventions and actions that sets in to be the strategic lines and the objectives of long period with the purpose to assure the sustainable development of the site, the guardianship and exploitation of its cultural and landscape patrimony.

Among these, it can be quoted to title of example: the guardianship and maintenance of the patrimony for the future generations, the definition of lines of development compatible with the maintenance, the promotion of an aware tourism that induces benefits to the resident population, etc.

There are individualized therefore some strategies and some thematic objectives that constitute the articulation of the plans of sector following specified.

In the model that here it is shown it is seemed opportune to articulate the Plan in different sectorial plans. Such choice drift from both methodological and operational - considerations; it is nevertheless necessary to set the accent, in every case, on the hold interdependence among the parts of the Plan.

In relationship to the optimization of the system of existing management, every plan has to define connections and, if opportune, to understand the programs and projects in action or in progress of definition, for the different typologies of actions or interventions, individualized in the phase of the cognitive analysis.

In every sectorial plan there are individualized some thematic objectives that have to be pursued through a series of concrete actions, modulated in relationship to the specific context of intervention.

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•Action plan for the knowledge, protection, maintenance and exploitation of the patrimony

It develops the thematic connected with the increase of the knowledge of the patrimony, its maintenance, recovery, retraining; the prevention of the risks, foresees the critical analysis of the tools for the guardianship and the planning and the proposal of the necessary correctives.

•Action plan for the search and the social, cultural and economic exploitation

It individualizes the formalities for a process of growth of awareness by the local populations on their identity, expressed by the property system of the territory; it individualizes besides the formalities for the communication to the outside of such values.

•Action plan for the communication and the territorial marketing

It points out the links between the material and immaterial resources of the interested territory and it defines the potentialities of such system; it defines the objectives strategic for the integrated exploitation of the resources of the territory, also to the purpose of an ecosustainable process of development through a suitable promotion of the territory.

For the realization of the Plan it is necessary to individualize operational tools able to promote, to follow and to appraise all the foreseen actions.

A possibility, is that to use a structure of management on purpose constituted. Such structure has been identified - as we have seen - in the UNESCO Sicily Foundation that it has, among its assignments, that of the management of Sicilian sites declared Patrimony of the Humanity, also from the point of view of the monitoring of the actions taken among those foreseen in special Management Plans. To completion of the process of management it is set the system of monitoring that has to be in condition to appraise the real realization of the programmed objectives and the relapses, waited on the territory on cultural, economic and social type. For the monitoring it is foreseen a model of control of the foreseen actions through suitable indicators and parameters of analysis. For each of the actions related to the objectives of the sectorial plans, a specific indicator of result is individualized (express in numerical form) and the relative systems and methods of analysis for the evaluation of the results gotten with the realization of the foreseen actions. In such way, the monitoring of the developed activities furnishes indications of detail regarding the waited results and relatively gotten to every single undertaken action. The temporal course of the resultant arithmetic of the indicators of result, for every single sectorial plan, it will furnish the necessary indications for the iterative revision of the plan.

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SECOND PART ANALYSIS OF THE SCENARIO

CHAPTER I FOR A QUICK GLANCE TO THE AEOLIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

The history of the aeolian archaeology distinguishes itself, from the half of last century, over that for the exceptional openings of scientific novelty, fruit of the searches conducted for over fifty years from Luigi Bernabò Brea and Madeleine Cavalier, for the interaction of the guardianship and the exploitation with the processes of cultural qualification and economic growth of the aeolian community.

Archaeological and historical sites of extraordinary uniqueness constitute in fact, together with the Regional Archaeological Museum “Luigi Bernabò Brea”(more familiarly the Aeolian Museum) attraction strength's poles toward a qualified tourism, but not elitist.

Particularly:

The riolithic fortress of the Castle of Lipari, historical palimpsest of the most greater island and the whole archipelago: centres of prehistoric inhabited areas from the middle neolithic (second phase of the aeolian neolithic: around the half of V millennium b.C.) to the whole arc of the Bronze age (to which belong the overlapped rests of the huts of the inhabited areas of four cultural phases, from the XVIII - XVII <to the X century b.C.); acropolis of *Lipara*, the Greek colony founded by the Cnidians in the 580-576 a.C (to whose defensive system belongs the tower of the beginnings of the IV century b.C. incorporated in the Norman fortifications near the entry North of the castle); residential district of the following Roman city (portions of orthogonal plant of the II century b.C.); urban heart of Lipari - its “cittade” - from the Norman repopulation to the beginnings of the XVIII century; disparaged to place of punishment, from the bourbon jail to the field of fascist confinement, actually to the civic and cultural palingenesis of the second half of last century, through the great periods of archaeological excavations and restaurations and the birth of the Aeolian Museum.

The prehistoric villages of the Bronze age of Filicudi - Capo Graziano (Eponymous culture from the XXI-XX to the XV century b.C) - Panarea - Punta Milazzese (Eponymous culture XIV century b.C), Salina- Portella (Culture of the Milazzese) - places of strong suggestion whose landscape context preserves to a large extent morphology and native features.

The vast urban archaeological zone of quarter Diana to Lipari, with the survivors conspicuous architectural testimonies of Greek *Lipara* - the imposing fortification of the beginnings of the IV century b.C., to double curtain of blocks of latitandesite and square

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towers of the beginnings of the IV century b.C. - and of the following Roman city, above all for the imperial age (with the important exception of the so-called one “aggere of Sixth Pompeo”, wall of fortification erected during the civil war between Sixth Pompeo and Ottaviano around the 38-37 b.C.), a thermal complex, a rustic arena, sepulchral complexes with monuments and hypogeum etc - still waiting for finished exploitation.

The remaining, numerous archaeological sites of the archipelago, are revealed as many rich of potentiality and resources still to fully exploit in a system of exploitation and fruition integrated with those of the geovolcanologic and biotic patrimony.

Other data on the different contexts are exposed in the diachronic run of the historical-archaeological organization articulated as integral part of the plan of knowledge and management of the archaeological patrimony, propaedeutic to the different thematic and operational developments and, particularly, to the proposal of making the perimeter of the Archaeological Park ex LR. 20/2000.

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CHAPTER II NOTES FOR A POSSIBLE IDENTITY

1 Preamble

A general reflection on the nature, the history and the future of the aeolian archipelago cannot elude the comparison with the varied strategies that have allowed the local traditional culture to build its own identity; through a restitution of sense to such strategies it is possible perhaps today to also promote an amplification of useful knowledge in the particular perspective of a *permanent education to the cultural countries*.

To the fine to furnish new horizons an one type of scientific approach to the reality that often it has been featured in erudite sense often arriving to assume a sterile autoreferential feature, today it is opportune to widen the range of the cultural good referable to a "history of territory", considering applicable to the *Aeolian reality* the study of movable tangible assets, immovable and "volatile" that have defined of it the identity with a various title. Such good are appraisable today *resources of which in first appeal it is necessary to assure the amplest fruition from the local communities*, inside some processes of growth in the awareness of own *télos* today not eludible for a non subordinate share of the archipelago to the global culture that winds and it crosses the planet.

2 A dynamic identity

The Aeolian archipelago till now has been, made generally object of investigations able to delineate the contours of its past, or of accounts of trip inspired to a minute naturalistic detailed descriptive style or to the study more or less picturesque of the various humanity that in the islands that compose has spent its historical days. The same landscape beauties, that perhaps more than every other aspect compete to mark the identity of these places, have been valued till now as "natural pictures", to be enjoyed as such in a mechanism of antiseptic and attenuate enjoyment, rather than as spaces where, along the arc of some millennia, an incessant work of plasmation and anthropization by the local communities.

In practice almost always have been carefully kept separated the man and territory in which he lives, has worked, has produced, in the wrong belief that the two realities in a surreptitious way folded up a way of living an unlikely autonomous existence, were able in such way to express better their own sense.

The modern human sciences have made for a long time the fallacy of this eccentric formulation of vetero-humanistic formulation, having shown - through punctual investigations on the field and profitable trades with the most unprejudiced

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tides of the contemporary search -as every form of culture is goes to be studied and valued inserting it in its real historical-territorial context.

The identity of archipelago has historically come building departing from its relationships with *the other*; who has crossed and visited these places inside a cognitive or commercial project or of dominion, has contributed in some way to bait a more general mechanism of conferment of sense: the Aeolian islands have been defined in relationship to the myth (Eolo, Ulisse, Efesto, the winds, the oceans, the fire of the volcanos, the earthquakes), to numinous figures which constitute the Christian plasmation (St. Bartholomew., St. Calogero. the Madonna of the Terzito), to the natural emergencies (the obsidian, the pumice, the alum, the kaolin), to the vestigia of the antiquity (traces and testimonies from Neolithic in then, Sicilians, Eolians, Myceneans, Ausonians, Cnidians, Thyrreneans, Siracusans, Carthaginians, Romans, Arabics, Byzantines, Normans, Barbaresque Pirates), to the material culture (agriculture and fishing, extractive and productive activities, commerce and masters of boats, shipbuilding industry), to anthropic determinations (Aeolian type illustrated by the archduke) etc. >From the second postwar in then, through the first documentary experience of Panaria Film and then through film like *Stromboli* of Rossellini, *Vulcano* of Dieterle, *L'avventura* of Antonioni, was determined a new and different form of fruition: the discovery of the Aeolian by the cinema and by the “modern world” introduced this corner of the world in a wider circuit of tourism, in the full sense of the term. Departing from this experience that traced, in an inversely proportional measure to the amplexity of the territory, the process of social transformation happened in Italy in the years '50 - '60, the identity of the archipelago went toward some radical devastating challenges for traditional orders, stratified like in a palimpsest, that the aeolian culture had elaborated and produced during its own history.

In strength of this ambiguous statute, today the Aeolian islands are subjected to a double risk of opacification of its own identity: a risk that for a verse could be counted an a “defect of a myth”, or rather to the common place that sees in the aeolian archipelago a group of *islands without memory*, almost gratifying of the mutation that has invested it in the last forty years, the same of other wide zones of the our country; and a risk that vice versa is referable to a “excess of myth”, that perceives the archipelago like a territory escaped to the history and delivered for ever to the legend, a merely symbolic place on which to practice as yearning as hypocrite ejaculatory prayers on a presumed age of the gold never existed but again proposed to a work of addicted aesthetic looks to the mystification as an ordinary practice of knowledge.

3 Aeolian identity: four examples

The history of the archipelago and the wider history in Europe of which it makes

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part, have expressed from Middle Ages in then more or less until the second postwar period, beyond the changes and verifiable fractures, a homogeneity and a structural continuity of which not the is more found comparison in the history of the last half century.

The world of the crafts

The whole of the crafts still practiced until all the fifties years has been a coherent universe made by languages, techniques, knowledges, ergological and effective reference framework sometimes very different and distant between themselves but all somehow united by the solidly share to an identical fund of beliefs values and by the sharing of the same patrimony of signs.

The time of the holiday

In the situation of strong anthropological mutation in which the aeolian archipelago is found today (at the same to the whole Country), the holiday has ended to be as *place appointed* for a series of actions all in some way made to maintain the cohesion of the social group, to preserve the identity of the community, to bait collective behaviours based on a more or less aware *exercise of the memory*, warned as a valid rampart against every possible risk of cultural break-up.

In the wide relationship are pointed out the most representative holydays in the archipelago, whose persistence is revealed precious for the maintenance of a community spirit.

The oral heritage

The persistence of the aeolian oral heritage, registrable along the course of varied centuries and until today-although sporadically-appearing through the memory of few informants (studies of Macrina Marilena Maffei), has known in the second half of last century a rapid crash. In the turn of few years was put off a whole series of oral practices (popular songs, proverbs and ways of say, nursery rhymes and lullabies, fables, legends, tales and stories handed down etc orally.) whose disappearing contributed to the serious and irreversible impoverishment of the local culture, with heavy relapses on the homogeneity and ampleness of register of the linguistic and dialect patrimony of the popular classes of the archipelago.

The system of the objects

The objects of once time constitute the first one and perhaps best approach to the aeolian identity. Certainly, under the conditions of degrade and of dispersion in which they are today, such objects are almost never able to tell its own history, they are mute and silent objects, often relegated in the dusty and mute museum windows. Their

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silence perhaps derives also from our clash, of the our vain chiacchiericcio (stupid and useless speaking), their nothingness from the logic of the ephemeral that governs our days, that same logic that decrees the fast rising and declining of the men and of the fashions and that therefore it is not able - punishment its own mass in discussion - to conceive that an object has value as carrier of an affective or symbolic position that crosses the novelty, the prestige or the beauty.

A non superficial knowledge of the objects of once, of their thickness, of the technology subtended to their materiality, of the *aura* that pervades them and that it postpones to the history that has seen them vital, can constitute a good tool to verify the contours of the aeolian identity and to consolidate a sense of languishing affiliation today.

Meaningful samplings of objects that postpone to forms of aeolian culture once organic and today not used are offered in the Museums ethno-anthropological opened in the last years in some islands of the archipelago. Of such museums, here valued as “the man's museums” to put aside from their denomination, is furnished here following the list:

- S. Marina Salina, quarter Lingua- ethno-anthropological Museum (Town);
- Malfa - Museum of the Emigration (Town);
- Filicudi Porto- Ethno-anthropological Museum (Visitors Centres of the Aeolian Archaeological Museum);
- Lipari, quarter Canneto anthropological Museum (c/o National Middle school);
- Lipari - Aeolian Etnographic Museum (private, c/o Hotel Oriente).

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CHAPTER III

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE GEOLOGICAL COMPONENT IN THE HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE AEOLIAN ISLANDS

The geologic component, over that for the scientific aspects, has had, since the prehistoric age, a conclusive role in different phases of the historical-cultural evolution of the whole insular aeolian complex. The first human installations, in fact, dated in the medium Neolithic period (V millennium b.C.), were established in these zones following the presence of an important mining resource for the populations of that era, represented by the castings of obsidian produced by the eruptions of the volcanos of Lipari (casting of Pomiciazzo of the eruptive centre of Vallone Gabellotto-Fiume Bianco). The same islands, besides, also after the decline and the definitive cessation of the commerce of the manufactured articles realized with this volcanic glass, happened in the Bronze age following the progressive affirmation of the techniques of workmanship of the metals, have not lost their importance because they were able to keep on furnishing a material held then very precious because used in the procedure of the tanning of the skins and in the coloration of the fabrics, over that in medicine. This last, was represented particularly by the alum, a hydrated sulphate of aluminium and sodium-potassium that was extracted in notable quantities by the caves situated to Volcano and Lipari.

The presence of human installations linked to the exploitation of a mining resource has also been however a characteristic aspect of the period in which the Aeolian islands have been colonized by the Greek. These last, in fact, besides realizing the first hydrothermal installation, have extracted and used for the manufacture of the china, the kaolin produced by the gases that crossed the eruptive products in correspondence of the diffused fumaroles in the western zone of the island of Lipari.

To the age of the Roman domination, the islands suffer a progressive decline instead, although continues the exploitation of the hydrothermal demonstrations located in the context of the archipelago, that become object of interest of the researchers of the age (Plinio the Old one, Strabone).

However the islands remain a flourishing place of thermal baths until to the VI century a.C., when the conditions of life in the archipelago also decay quickly to cause of the demographic contraction followed to the sudden and violent resumption of the volcanic activity that, in the part oriental north of the island of Lipari, gives origin to the M. Pelato and the casting of obsidian of Forgia Vecchia. After this paroxysmal volcanic event happened in the high Middle Age, between VI and the VIII sec. a.C., the islands are desert for more than two centuries up to when in 1083, Roger, count of Sicily, installs on the acropolis of Lipari a nucleus of Benedictine monks that reintroduced the

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agriculture and they take back the exploitation of the mining resources (alum and sulphur). Within such activities the extraction of the stone pumice is also framed that, develops in non systematic way during the Greek colonization and Roman of the islands and, partly, also during the Middle Age, it develops in more incisive way beginning from the end of the XVII century for then to continue up to our days.

In the arc of time between the XII and around the half of the XVII a.C., particularly the islands are exclusively object of contemplated studies to define their specific geographical position, while they are again assuming then importance from the scientific point of view only toward the end of 1700, with the advent of the Enlightenment and the renewed interest for naturalistic observations.

Towards the end of XIX century, the whole archipelago has been object of some specialized studies developed by the Mercalli, chaplain of the modern seismology as well as of an accurate geologic survey effected by the Engineers Cortese and the Sabatini of the Royal office of Mines.

Around the half of the years '50 of last century, instead it develops on a national and above all international level, a scientific interest linked to the observation and the analysis of the aeolian volcanos that determines, particularly through the studies developed within the last forty years the birth of an imposing scientific literature inherent to the problems of the geodynamic interpretation and of the anomalies of the aeolian magmatic period respect to the other analogous volcanic systems of reference (the Circumpacific, Aegean).

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THIRD PARTS

RESOURCES ON THE SITE

STATE OF KNOWLEDGE AND OF CONSERVATION

CHAPTER IV

THE STATUS OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY OF AEOLIAN ISLANDS

1 Flora, fauna and marine environment

The Aeolian represent an extraordinary example of ecological, landscape and naturalistic difference. Their volcanic origin has strongly conditioned the structure of the vegetable landscape and the biological communities. Also the presence of the man, installed him in the islands around the millennium of V b.C., it has deeply influenced the order of the territory.

The aspects of the vegetation is mainly dominated by the typical kinds of the ecoregion of the central Mediterranean. The vascular flora of the Aeolian islands counts of 900 taxas, quantitatively 17% of Italian flora. Not vascular flora results instead little known. Scientific information are scarce relative a Mushrooms, Algas and Lichens. More studied result to be the Briophytes that count among them and of Musks Liver a total of 127 taxas. The climax of vegetation climax is characterized of two phytocenosis: Dendroidis of Oleo-Euphorbietum and ilicis of arboreae-Quercetum of Erico. Exotic kinds are present like Eucalyptus, Acacia and Alnus. The actual populations of the halepensis Pinus and the pinaster Pinus not have autochthonous origins, but they are the result of recent reforestations of plantations. Big part of the territories has suffered a notable anthropic impact degrading to the state of Mediterranean steppe. From the ecological point of view they prevail the grassy ones (80-85%), less represented the woody plants (10-15%), while the more frequent biological form is the terophytic (60%), rarer are the emicriptophytes and the camephyte. The floristic populations of Aeolian are composed above all by plants spread to a large extent of the Mediterranean area, less ample it is the contingent of the exclusive endemic plants, of subendemisms, and of thyreanean endemisms. Nevertheless the aeolian endemisms appear of extreme ecological and biogeographic interest.

The vegetable and animals populations to which the Aeolian give hospitality, are

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the result of processes of colonization (active or passive) of the islands, which, during the last 7000 years, the man has competed, also introducing voluntarily or less numerous kinds.

A remarkable contingent of the insular faunas is given by the endemic kinds. They are these the entities of greater biological and conservation interest and in fact further to be of the interesting kinds under the biogeographical and ecological profile, their areale is circumscribed to the Aeolian and in habitat often in risk. This is the case of two focal kinds like the *Podarcis raffonei* and its subspecieses, whose areale is often limited to a rock-cliff, and of the *Eliomys quercinus liparensis*, subspecies of gliride present only in some wooded edges of Lipari.

Among the invertebrates the number of endemic kind is greater, both because it is numerically a more consistent group, both because the shorter biological cycle accelerates the processes of specialization. Till now have been individualized among the bugs: 3 endemic kinds of collembolons, 2 of blattars, 1 of homopterons, 5 of coleopterons, 1 of lepidopterons, 2 of disderid spiders, 5 of pulmonated molluscs. Obviously many groups have not been investigated while others have been superficially studied, so that it is highly probable that among bugs and less fluorescent groups is hidden other endemisms not yet individualized.

In general the insular faunas are quantitatively poorer of species than those kinds connoting the continental territories and this above all because of the little number of habitat that is translated in a smaller number of available ecological niches. To this quantitative narrowness it doesn't correspond a banality of the populations so that, because being really insular, purchase a notable biogeographic and ecological importance. Populations of species and of ample areale like *Hemidactylus turcicus*, *Tarentola mauritanica*, *Podarcis sicula*, *Coluber viridiflavus*, *Bufo viridis*, *Glis glis*, *Mus domesticu*, *Rattus rattuses*, are however geographically isolated by the continental correspondent and this geographical barrier it is translated in genetic barrier making of fact unique the aeolian populations. If the dimensions of the aeolian micromammiferis are observed (quercino, black rape, dormouse) limitedly to the simple biometrical parameters, it is possible to note how they are greater than the Sicilian conspecificis. Other distinctive feature is the accented melanism of the lacertidis and the loss of mobility observed in some coleopters.

The sea environment is characterized by an ample altimetric variation and by a complex hydrodinamism. It boasts of backdrops of over 1000 meters deep and it is interested by the sea tides of the near Straigth of Messina, by the Atlantic ones, and by the levantines ones coming from the oriental part of the Mediterranean basin . The backdrops are mostly rocky, formed by the glide toward the sea of incandescent magma or by the rocks cast by explosive eruptions. The sandy backdrops are few and of small

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extension, but where they are present there are wide grasslands of *oceanic Posidonia*. The elevated production both of the submerged vegetation and of the pelagean microalgues allows the installation of a great abundance of planctonic and bentonic species, and it constitutes areas of nursery for a lot of fish species of high naturalistic and commercial value. There are at least 37 species of teleosts, among which it assumes particular importance the non sporadic presence of the brown cernias (*Epinephelus marginatus*) rare species and not yet protected that suffers an intense activity of fishing and different kinds of sarago (*Diplodus puntazzo*, *D. sargus*, *D. vulgaris*), glances (*Oblada melanura*), and the colored pavonie damsels (*Thalassoma pavo*). Going away from the coasts, where waters are deeper swim in quantity fishes in rarefaction because of the strong pressure practiced by the fishing. The flocks of ricciole are common here (*Seriola dumerili*), lecce (*Lichia amia*), lampughe (*Coyphaena hippurus*), tunas (*Thunnus thynnus*) and swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*). Together with these pelagic fishes often it is possible to meet some important and by now rare cetacean, splendid sea mammals still attracted by the clear waters of the archipelago and by the numerous preys. Between May and August of 2007 have been included in the census well 20 samples of common balenottera (*Balaenoptera physalus*), 16 samples of capodoglio (*Physeter macrocephalus*), different groups of delfinidi as tursiopi (*Tursiops truncatus*) and stenelle (*Stenella coeruleoalba*), rarer the sightings of common dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*) and of grampo (*Grampus griseus*). Among the most interesting kinds that populate the aeolian backdrops we remember the little horse of sea (*Hippocampus hippocampus*), the mollusc *Fin nobilis*, the bigger bivalve in the Mediterranean and the marvelous coralligenis true flower to the buttonhole of the aeolian sea among which the red coral (*Corallium rubrum*), kind in strong rarefaction because of the illegal fishing to draw jewels of it and the *Parazoanthus axinellae*, splendid coelenterate similar to those builders of the coral barriers. The sea caves of the Aeolian appear of notable landscape interest. Today they constitute one of the most fascinating tourist attractions in the whole archipelago. Among the most suggestive we remember the Grotta d'Abate and the Grotta del Cavallo in Volcano, the Grotta del Bue Marino, of the Maccatore, of the Perciato in Filicudi.

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CHAPTER II THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION: PECULIARITIES AND EMERGENCIES

1 The economic characteristics of the islands

The condition of insularity is an element that involves for the Aeolian islands and, in general, for all the territories surrounded by the sea, the presence of structural disadvantages and an unbalanced economy toward the inside market. The presence of these characteristics handed to some conditionings, like : the isolation from the markets, the weakness of the competitiveness, the loss of the human capital, the management of limited resources, the strong dependence from the importations and the hold subordination to the foreign investments or to the “homeland”, that extends to reduce the benefits to local level moving them elsewhere. These conditionings represent the principals ties that condition the growth of the present enterprises in the islands, both in economic and dimensional terms, as well as of the economies to them connected. To this it is added that the local question appears insufficient to satisfy the economic need of the islands and this involves a serious difficulty to reach economies of scale.

The prevalence of micro-enterprises, in comparison to the total one, if from a side it allows a greater flexibility in front of the changes of market, show, from the other, a series of weakness:

- i. lack of financial means or difficulty in the access to the credit;*
- ii. insufficient abilities in terms of marketing to face the new challenges of market;*
- iii. technological competences often not suitable;*
- iv. impossibility to effect economies of scale and economies of purpose;*
- v. scarce share to associative form and excessive individualism in to face the external challenges.*

To the structural characteristics of the system of the enterprises present in the islands it is added the cost related to the insularity, defined as the whole the economic disadvantages that the resident unities in the islands bear because of the over-cost of the importations.

The economic disadvantages that burden on the aeolian economy can be brought back to three great categories: costs of transport, costs of distribution and costs of production.

An element of critical state of the economic system is also tightly connected to the problem of the inside practicability and the connections.

The system of the urban transports is certainly limited by the physical-geographical conformation of the interested territories that it not only considers those insides to the single islands, but also, and above all, those between island and island and between the islands and Sicily.

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In fact, it is to hold in consideration that around the 50% of the moves is effected not by the tourists but by the local population, by the conveyors, by the workers and by the students.

The actual politics of the maritime transports, nevertheless, is absolutely debit both for number of the runs of daily connection, and for the quality of the means of transport used and for the seasonal planning of the services.

To underline, besides, the elements of weakness and distorsion associated to the prevailing of formality of tourist consumption of mass not regulated and not compatible with the brittleness of the places and the availability of the services.

But if from the point of view of the economic and productive development the insularity introduces itself as a structural and permanent handicap, from cultural and social point of view the condition to *be island* involves a strong characterization and a meaningful sense of identification and maintenance of the territory, that is able and has to become the base for an alternative sustainable development, in comparison to the prevailing models, centred on an innovative vision and strongly integrated of the exploitation in tourist key of the environmental and cultural resources. This will be very more effective as more the Aeolian islands, also with characters of local peculiarity, will succeed in conceiving themselves and to intend themselves as an integrated system.

2 Considerations on the economic analysis

The Aeolian islands have passed, in more evident way beginning from the sixties, from a dimension purely tied up to the primary activities (fishing, agriculture and extracting activity) to a whole activity of tourist interest inserting itself in the years, for the characteristics of the places, in a circuit of national and international dimension.

The data confirm the vocation of the aeolian economy in the tertiary sector. The activities related to this sector, in fact, numerically constitute the source of occupation and economically more remarkable: the commerce includes 32% of the local unities, while hotels and restaurants represent 13,6% of the local entrepreneurial structure. Nevertheless, it is an activity with characteristics of strong seasonality of the question that produce a series of critical effects on the local systems of reception and the services.

In relative terms the primary sector engraves in smaller measure on the entrepreneurial fabric. During the years, the agriculture, above all for the islands of the commune of Lipari, it has lost a meaningful economic value, that is maintained partly in the island of Salina, succeeding in assuring only integrative incomes and to maintain a prevailing function of maintenance of the landscape.

Regarding the use of the territory to the tightly agricultural aims, it is underlined a fragmentation of the agricultural ownership and a general reduction of the activity,

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although agriculture is characterized for the presence of strong characteristics of typicality. The aeolian agriculture is, in fact, specialized in the production of capers, raisin but above all in the production of the wine “Malvasia of the Liparis”, characteristic of Salina.

Insofar further possibilities of a sustainable development of the territory are tightly tied to the integration of the tourist activities with those of the agricultural sector able to express itself with products of elevated merit. The real development has to pass, in other terms, through the productive use of the environmental potentialities. As it regards the fishing, the fleet of the Aeolian islands participates in the sector in Sicily with around 140-160 boats among small and averages, however inferior to 10 TSLs (tons of gross tonnage). The employees of the sector are esteemed in around 800 unities of which 450 inserted in the cooperatives and others 350 around autonomous, among heads boat and crews that on a resident population of 11.181 inhabitants (2001) represent around the 20% of the active population. It is founded nevertheless a lower part level of transformation in the workmanship of the fished one.

In these last years it has been a strong and insuperable position from the European Commission about the use of the “consequential nets” up to decree its mass to the proclamation. All of this has contributed to produce in the sector situations of uncertainty and apprehension on the future of own work determining a sharp contrast with the national legislation and a disarticulation with the local traditional activities.

Overall, the territory of the Aeolian islands manifests a strong specialization in two sectors: the fishing (9,3) and the activities more tightly tied up in the tourism, like hotels and restaurants (2,1). For the manufacturing activities (0,4) and the agriculture (0,5), it is instead noticed a clean de-specialization. In the commercial activities and in the constructions, are finally underlined related endowments a little inferior to those that are observed to provincial level.

Under the structural profile the system of the enterprise results constituted by microenterprises, of which 53% characterized by monoactivity. It is also underlined a scarce inside competition due to the limited productive activity and to the little elevated number of working enterprises in the same sector.

As it finally regards the entrepreneurial dynamism, comparing the active enterprises in the period 31/12/1999-06/12/2007 affiliates to the registry of the Italian Chambers of Commerce, is noticed a course always positive but swinging, with a variation middle percentage of the + 7,8%.

Contextually also the market of the job has crossed a positive growth path. In fact, on the base of the investigation conducted by the Istat on the work forces, the unemployment rate has been passed since 19,8%, recorded in 2001, to 2005 the 12,4%. The juvenile unemployment, however, makes to notice more elevated values. The

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young people looking for occupation represent around 60% of the aeolian work force.

3 Considerations on the analysis of the tourism sector

In the Aeolian islands the tourism is the principal motor of the economic development, with a certain awareness of this also to local level. It is, in fact, underlined that, for the most greater part of the local population, the tourism represents the principal factor of development, both from the economic and occupational point of view, underlining nevertheless the necessity of the deseasoning of the flows and individualizing in the environmental tourism and, above all, cultural the principal options of development, as fitter forms of tourism to the characteristics of the territory.

It is important not to neglect the fact that is difficult to quantify the movement of the tourists that stay in the Aeolian islands however, because the tourism is greater of that officially declared .

Generically, from the comparison of the official data with the surveys on the spot it is declared that the arrivals correspond to around the triple one of those official, while the official presences represent around the sixth part of those real.

The relationship of coexistence among the arrivals of Italians and the foreigners to 2005, has a value equal to 1,8, inferior to the value that assumes the same indicator calculated in comparison to the presences, that it is equal to 2,3. The middle number of overnights of Italians is greater of that recorded for the foreigners. The factor of seasonal peak of Italians, in fact, assumes a value equal to 5, doubler in comparison to the same index calculated for the foreigners.

An extremely meaningful aspect is tied up to the duration of the stay, value that, although of a little, it is higher in the Aeolian in comparison to the near contexts.

A fundamental problem however is tied to the concentration in the summer months, in which it is recorded more than the 60% of the arrivals and the annual presences, while in the intermediary seasons (spring and autumn) the values wander around 20% leaving winter next values a three months to the zero.

This involves a lower part annual rate of use of the receptive structures (27%), producing consequences and repercussions both to economic and social level.

The Aeolian islands can be considered in prevalence a region of destination of the nautical tourism or a destined place more than to firmly contain boats of residents to entertain boats of nautical tourists in transit. They are the principal places of destination of the nautical tourism directed in Sicily.

Also in this sector they are present numerous difficulties, tied up above all to the consistent number of presences of boats in the month of August.

The survey of the nautical presences completed by a national search, has underlined a over-use of the nautical receptive structures and the diffused appeal to the

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parking near the free landings. In the month of August 2007, they are recorded around 1.000 present boats a day or other 4.000 places bed, that are added to the bed places in hotel.

As it regards the offer, the present structures (harbours and landings), are in total 23. The island most gifted from the infrastructural point of view is Salina, followed by Lipari. The endowment of landings of the other islands is not meaningful, but rather reduced. On 350 places boat offered a day, results in average busy of it 486, with an excess of 136 unities a day.

The excess of question of portuality in comparison to the offer of places boat, underlines a over-use of the official port structures (relationship of use of the places boat) that it inevitably strikes again on the system of the prices and on the quality of the hospitality.

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CHAPTER III THE INTANGIBLE CULTURE

The promotion of the local culture of the Aeolian islands passes, through the initiatives that, on different cultural aspects attract during the year the residents and the visitors, with the possibility to recall of it further. After all the Aeolian present a patrimony “intangible” of extraordinary importance consequential from their plurimillenary history: it deals with representative feasts of the archipelago, whose persistence is revealed precious to the aims of the maintenance of a community spirit.

Every year different subjects are occupied on the territory in the organization of the demonstrations useful to hand down the aeolian uses, the customs and the traditions in the various sectors, from the culture, the folklore to the feasts: fundamental aspects for every action of marketing and communication of the coherent and functional territory to the demands of guardianship and sweet fruition of the territory.

The aeolian community would owe, besides, to complete every effort to return to intend itself as place of elaboration of cultural initiatives, of development of advanced searches and as a deposit continually enriched of remarkable memories for the sciences of the man, of the nature and of the society: priority general objective of a strategic action of raising and retraining of the offer of the aeolian territory. On the other hand, every action of cultural planning of middle-long period that proposes itself to engrave on a system territorial complex and of great traditions, implies that the public investment (integrated, well intended, also by private helps) dresses again character of centrality.

Where this condition comes to miss, the initiatives end up almost inevitably assuming the character of isolated, incoherent and casual interventions, resulting incapable to engrave in depth on the cultural fabric of the places.

To increase the value of the resources of the aeolian territories, with the purpose to recall deseasoned tourist flows of quality that know how to live the precious inherent beauty in the historical and cultural traditions of the aeolian islands, respecting to the meantime of it the environmental integrity, it also means to underline as the people that live there, are tied up to their earth, to the natural show of its places and the wealth in these contained. It means to make to emerge the natural territory as the primary base of the formation of the aeolian *culture*, to be intended as all that aspects-worthy of to be handed down - that define the individual and the community inside which alive.

Under this point of view, therefore, the itineraries and the runs must be considered that make the Aeolian an unique show to the world and that they constitute, probably, the primary motive to know her and, subsequently, to return there, also out of the

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summer months, to fully enjoy its naturalistic and landscape patrimony.

After all, as subsequently underlined inside the part devoted in this document to the plans for the maintenance and exploitation of the patrimony in a perspective of marketing of the territory, the tourism finalized to a ecosustainable and lasting development it also passes through the proposal of runs of this type.

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CHAPTER IV THE SYSTEM OF TOWN PLANNING AND OF LANDSCAPE, WATER, TRANSPORT, WASTE AND ENERGY

1 Analysis of the instruments of planning in force and in fieri and of the regimes of restriction put on the territory

The Territorial Landscape Plan of the archipelago of the Aeolian islands, that constitutes the principal support of reference and verification of the characterization of the aeolian territory, has been approved with Decree of the Regional Councillor of the Cultural and Environmental Goods and the Public Education n. 5180 of February 23 rd 2001, (G.U.R.S. n. 11 of 16.03.01). Subsequently it has been, also, object of integrations with special Decree of the Regional Councillor of the Cultural and Environmental Goods and Public education the 08.11.06 (G.U.R.S. n. 11 of 09.03.07).

The Plan compiled by the prof. Vincent Cabianca represents, for the first time in Sicily, a plan of the Territorial Cultural Goods understood as a system, or as structural result of a planning action scientifically interpreted, and not more what “Good” representatives, exclusively, a conception aesthetical perceptive of the landscape. The Plan has as its primary objectives the direction of the active guardianship of the Cultural Good on the territory, the regulation of the fruitions and the individualization of a compatibility of the transformations.

The Plan submits the mission of the guardianship of the cultural good to the diffusion of the knowledge in the presupposition that the exclusive action of guardianship to purely juridical level has not given, anywhere has been applied, satisfactory answers.

To know for defending and to protect, but also to understand the intrinsic economic potentiality of the same good through direct or indirect actions. The construction of the process of knowledge is action of the same Plan that foresees, to such necessity, the realization of the so-called ones “Visitors Centres”, for the fruition of the protected areas and the preparation of museum zones for the diffusion of the value of the “resource.”

The whole aeolian vast volcanic territory is set, therefore, what “Cultural Territory”, in a virtuous context where find exploitation the cultural natural and anthropic good individualized in the constitution of a “ Volcanologic and Archaeological Park”

In progress of editing it is, also, the Provincial Territorial Plan in Messina, to the senses of the art. 12 of the L.R. 9/86, that in the receiving the general analytical picture of the natural resource of the aeolian insular system, make its own the system of the

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environmental and landscape ties, defining a reporting infrastructural intermodal system, related to the port and road connections.

2 The territory of the commune of Lipari: islands of Lipari, Alicudi, Filicudi, Panarea, Stromboli, Volcano

The territory of the commune of Lipari is endowed with a Program of Manufacture approved with D.A. n. 214 of 28.11.79, therefore, in regime of expiration of the restrictions ex art. 1 of the regional law 5 November 1973, n. 38, in application of the art. 21, paragraph 3°, of the law regional 27 December 1978, n. 71, since 31.12.93; recently, after a formative run extended over fifteen years, with Commission deliberation n. 1 of 02.05.07, the new General Regulating Plan of the commune of Lipari has been adopted, with attached study of incidence. Insofar, to the actual state, in the whole town territory (including the islands of Lipari, Alicudi, Filicudi, Panarea, Stromboli, Volcano) the regime of safeguard is in force, in inclination of the approval of the general town planning tool from the Regional Department of Territory and Environment. The general relationship attached to the P.R.G. adopted, in to appraise the relationship between the PTP and the new PRG, it brings a specific paragraph defining the “Relationship between Prg and Ptp and the hypothesis of the Park of the Volcanos” that affirms *“the Prg accepts the general hypothesis of the territorial and landscape Plan and interprets the reasons for the maintenance of it inserting uses and compatible initiatives with the purpose to give body to one undertaken authoritative as that of the “Park of the Volcanos.”*

The town territory of Lipari is interested, also, from the individualization of well six Sites of Community interest (SIC) and a Zone of Special Protection (ZPS), as well as from the presence of five reserves, found (of which one suspended, that of the island of Volcano), whose management is submitted to Regional State Forest Bureau and to in new establishing reserve of regional initiative, related to the island of Lipari.

3 The territory of the island of Salina : common of Malfa, Leni and Saint Marina Salina

The territory of the commune of Malfa (fraction of Salina from 1867 with almost 2.200 inhabitants, becomes autonomous commune in 1909, today it counts around 870 inhabitants) it is endowed with a Program of Manufacture approved with D.A. n. 59 of 01.02.92; the territory of the commune of Leni (fraction of Salina from 1867, with almost 1.700 inhabitants, it becomes common autonomous in 1909, today it counts around 870 inhabitants) it is endowed with a Program of Manufacture approved with D.A. n. 1104 of 09.07.91; the territory of the commune of Saint Marina Salina (it gets the administrative independence from Lipari in 1867, when, at the most of its shine

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counts almost 3.000 inhabitants, today meeting places to around 850) it is endowed with a Program of Manufacture, approved with D.A. n. 187 of 29.05.81.

The territory of the island of Salina is governed, therefore, to the actual state, only by general town planning tools in vigour of expiration of the restrictions ex art. 1 of the regional law 5 November 1973, n. 38, in application of the art. 21, paragraph 3°, of the law regional 27 December 1978, n. 71; it is interested, also, by the individualization of well three Sites of Community interest (SIC) and a Zone of Special Protection (ZPS), as well as from the presence of a reserve, whose management is submitted to the Regional Province in Messina.

4 The system of the transports

The system of the transports in general, reported both to the commodities and to the passengers and the maritime transport, particularly assume, in the aeolian insular context, the dignity of problem of primary importance, both for the remarkable incidence on the daily way of living, and for the real conditionings induced on the model of development of the territory.

The thematic of the transports and, particularly, that related to the portuality, with the complexity tied up to the great qualitative and quantitative differentiation that happens during the year and of the connected infrastructuration, it is for a long time, and recently still more, a matter open of the aeolian debate, both for the impact with the thematic of the environmental guardianship, and in comparison to the involvement of private subjects in the management, and to the light of the most recent normative dispositions and addresses of market even in the realization; this produces difficulty in the choice of the options, with to continue of the decisional trials and of the start of the procedures of resolution of the problem.

5 The maritime transport

The actual system of the landings in the aeolian archipelago adapts the followings landings, in various states of maintenance and efficiency: three in the island of Volcano (Porto di Levante, Gelso, Porto di Ponente); eight in the island of Lipari (Portinente, Marina Corta, Sottomonastero, Marina Lunga, Pignataro, Canneto, Porticello and Acquacalda); five in the island of Salina (Saint Marina Salina, Darsena Turistica, Punta Lingua, Rinella, Scalo Galera, Capo Faro); two in the island of Filicudi (Porto and Pecorini a mare) one in the island of Alicudi (Scalo Palomba); one in the island of Panarea (Scalo Ditella); and, finally, two Island of Stromboli (Ficogrande and Scari). From the analysis it emerges, first of all, the indispensability to guarantee a system of maritime connections that makes real the principle of the territorial continuity between the islands and the Sicilian and national ports, over the connections with the centres of

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particular interest for the economy of the archipelago, for the whole year without solution of continuity, holding in debt account the great variability of the question. Certainly the more realistic hypothesis is tied up, in the brief one and in the middle term, to the improvement and the mass in safety of the existing port areas, to be realized in unitary projects that allow an evaluation “ex ante” of the incidences and of the impacts on the aeolian context, in its multiplicity of aspects.

Irremissible objective becomes, therefore, to throw a suitable system of the portuality, efficient and effective, endowed with suitable landings that allow, to the passengers and the commodities, sure and fast interchanges also under adverse meteomarine conditions, with terminal in every island, in degree to equip every with sheltered and functional landings, both for ships and for hydroplanes and the greatest islands of equipped tourist docks, according to an only planning of sector that, having its complexity and the peculiarity, require, also, of an unique direction of planning, planning and management.

The aeolian islands, with the exceptionalities of their landscape, of their natural and cultural patrimony, have to contemplate to the promotion of a development, particularly, based on a deseasoned tourism, naturalistic and cultural, aiming at a direct and immediate relationship with the nature and on values, products and local traditions.

6 The land transport

The state of the art of the practicability in the islands of the aeolian archipelago is very variegated and substantially conditions the movements of the commodities and the passengers to earth.

The most greater islands (Lipari, Volcano and Salina) show a more structured practicability, also hierarchically, for the presence of town and provincial roads; other is the reality in the smaller islands, also for the different level of anthropization tied up to the orographic and volcanic specificity (the roads of the island of Alicudi, are for instance alone pedestrian, so that any type of movement of commodities and baggages is effected with burden animals; typical and romantic are the narrow streets of Panarea, deprived of illumination, practicable, for their dimensions, only afoot or with the motion-bee, using for the transport of the baggages or as original taxi; etc.).

The town planning tools in itinere foresee a modernization and an improvement of the viability of the islands, finalizing demands hips of Civil Protection, (for instance to allow a best street of escape the areas of Volcano Port to the areas of Volcano Piano, held surer in case of volcanic or seismic events), already using existing layouts and eventually integrating them in the full respect of the environmental guardianship. It results, evident that such town planning forecasts also, need to also be conjugated with ability of executive planning and realization respectful of the environment, avoiding

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modelling of the ground and use of impacting materials and techniques. In the most greater islands, above all in Lipari, it is desirable besides an expansion of the carriages by land privileging, especially in the summer period, the use of the collective public transport, better if on modern propulsion means electric.

7 The air transport

The aeolian archipelago is gifted, in every island, than at least an helisurface, also for obvious ends of civil protection. Insofar, in the hypothesis of an integrated system of the transports, also on the basis of experiences matured in reality by the comparable contexts, it is sustainable to hypothesize that a quantity of application of accessibility to the islands can be through also satisfied helicopters or hydroplanes.

The new adopted General Regulator Plan individualizes, on the base of finished studies “a latere” by private subjects and of appeals expressed by the Civil Protection and by the Town administration, a context within which the location of an aviotrack is anticipated in an interested area, contemporarily, by a site of Community interest, by a Zone of Special Protection”, by the new establishing R.N.O., as well as by the individualized zone what area of interest by the UNESCO to the aim of the registration to the “World Heritage List” (WHL).

Specifying that “Study of reference, forecast and evaluation of the incidence” of the same P.R.G., after having considered that *“Only the Aviotrack could determine an elevated significance of the incidence on the sites Nature 2000 (S.I.C. of the island of Lipari and Z.P.S. of the Aeolian islands) in terms of: loss percentage of kind of flora and fauna endemic, subendemic or rare. Fragmentation: distance between the two bodies separate from the aviotrack. Destruction: surface occupied by the track and connected works. Perturbation: entity of the noises provoked by the aircrafts on the fauna and of the introductions of gas. Changes in the principal elements of the sites: migratory flux in diminution or with variations in the routs in the periods spring and autumn - birth-rate of the kinds making nest ”* it concludes affirming that the aviotrack *“it would produce effects of negative incidence on fauna, flora and landscape and it would result in contrast with the forest legislation (L.R. 16/96 and s.m.i.) and environmental (it reverts in the zone Á. of the R.N.O. of the island of Lipari, in area SIC of Lipari, and in the area ZPS of the Aeolian islands)”*, therefore, any other further consideration would appear pleonastic.

The considerations above evidently exposed founds upon the verification that the accessibility to the archipelago and the tourism are irremissible resources for the aeolian context. This theme conjugates itself nevertheless, with a tourist offer founded upon cultural, landscape and environmental values - in the picture of a ecosustainable development alternative to the seasonal tourism of mass - and on the deseasoning of the

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flows extended to the perspective of such integrated proposals to hock every twelve month of the year and to sustain other productive activities as the fishing, the agriculture, the popularization of the products and the local craftsmanship.

8 Water

The aeolian archipelago, for its specificity geomorphology and for its stratigraphical characteristics, it doesn't have sources neither strata that allow such water resources to be able to satisfy at least the necessities of the residents.

Such problem, in the time, has conditioned under manifold aspects the aeolian development; historically, the problem of the provisioning of the water, only rain, had exclusively been resolved thanks to a very elaborate system of harvest of the meteoric waters in cisterns.

The general condition of the aeolian archipelago is, to everything today, that to receive the water provisioning for good part through a service of transport effected through tanker.

Only in the island of Lipari, thanks to the presence of a desalinator, the water problem slightly assumes contours of smaller emergency.

It can not be deferred by now , therefore, to face in integrated way the problem of the water resources in the whole aeolian archipelago, contemplating to the realization of a well defined project that allow every island to reach its own water autonomy in the time.

A reasonable hypothesis generally appears that some differentiation of the provisioning of the water resources necessary to the human needs from those necessary for the agriculture and the productive activities.

On one side, therefore, there is the necessity to program the realization of systems for the desalination in all the islands or the adjustment of those existing, integrating the production of drinkable water with that of energy, fitted for the necessary water quantity to the self-sufficiency of the island and connected, also, with some reservoirs able to pick up the excess of production of the winter months with the purpose to make available in the summer months when the installed population increases in considerable way; from the other, emerges the opportunity to foresee drain works connected to stations of purification of the flowing back, with the purpose to be able to recover these last, later the happened clarification, for the use in the agriculture with irrigation aims over that in the productive activities generally. To such actions those must be associated related to the completion and to the retraining of the net for the distribution of the drinkable water with relative reservoirs of accumulation besides the creation of special different nets of adduction for the purified flown back waters.

In such context, it is to insert, also, the forecast of a series of systems for the

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production of the necessary energy to the operation of the desalinators to be realized using renewable energetic sources and systems to low environmental impact.

An energetic program that contemplates toward a gradual self-sufficiency in the sector and a greater environmental sustainability of the aeolian archipelago, through the use of the renewable resources available on the spot and employable both for the same local energetic production and for the desalination of the water with drinkable aims, predisposed with the share of the town Administrations and the energetic firms, it appears, therefore, objective binding but primary.

The sustainable objective to be pursued is, therefore, the energetic autonomy through renewable sources (solar thermal and fotovoltaic, geothermy, etc.), on the basis of an energetic plan of archipelago, considering even the possibility of the use of the layers of warm waters of volcanic origin to create nets of heating to the service of the residences.

9 Management of waste

The integrated management of the refusals, in the aeolian territorial specificity and in the variability of the uses of such service during the course of the year, it is one of the salient knots of the relationship between the environmental politics and the fruition of the territory, in the awareness that the environment constitutes a non inexhaustible resource.

On the basis of the state of the art of the environmental politics appears irremissible, to the actual conditions, an organization and a sizing of the service of picked 'to measure of island, with the purpose to make it more adherent to the extreme variability of the use tied up to the tourist seasonality and the different town planning specificity of the aeolian inhabited centres and aiming to the self-sufficiency in the management of the service.

To such end to organize and to activate a capillary system of diversified harvest, finalized to the execution of the recycle some most greater possible number of urban solid refusals, together to a reduction of the production of the refusals themselves, it becomes an irremissible primary objective.

It requires, also, to transfer to the uses the awareness that a first intervention of such activity owes that to be considered of the reduction of the importations, in the island territory, of all of this that immediately transforms in refusal and of the diversified harvest. For the attainment of such objectives, it appears, however, irremissible to start a new season of conducting, involvement and active share of the communities installed with the purpose to update, to complete and to share the norms and the directives that allow to conjugate the shared value of the guardianship of the exceptional aeolian patrimony with a fruition of the same that is for the populations

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local opportunities of social cultural growth and also economic.

It is, finally, to adjust the actual legislative tools and of planning with the purpose to realize the following lines it drives: .

- the introduction of measures of prevention directed to the reduction or containment of the production of the refusals and the incentive of the domestic compacting --systems of limited ability for the inactive materials and for the recycling of the sfabbricidis;

- the realization of all the typologies of harvest and separate conferment foreseen by the modern orientations in subject for the attainment of a quota of equal recycling at least to the 50% of the total one, to reach through the structural adjustment of the system of management, the active involvement of the resident and tourist population and the development of forms of local cooperation;

- a limited plant engineering of treatment and recovery (compacting of the organic fraction and conditioning of the undiversified residual for the transfer in dry land);

- the minimization of the connected impacts to the systems of harvest, transport, storage and treatment also through the experimental use of advanced technologies or not conventional.

10 The current protection town planning

The aeolian archipelago, to forehead of the humanistic, archaeological, ethno-anthropological and natural values presents, conjugated to the particular and unique geovolcanologic and submarine specificities of the islands, represents an exceptional cultural patrimony and one of the most appreciable scientific and landscape sites of the world that it risks today, also nevertheless, not to fully enter its legitimate territorial exploitation in lack of coherent and organic tools of government and management.

To mere explanatory purpose, it is confirmed that, photographing the actual state of the planning in vigour, the communes of Malfa, of Leni and of Saint Marina Salina (Island of Salina) are, until today, endowed with obsolete Programs of Manufacture and for a long time in regime of expiration of the restrictions ex art. 1 of the regional law 5 November 1973, n. 38, in application of the art. 21, paragraph 3°, of the law regional 27 December 1978, n. 71. The new town planning general tools, with relative evaluation of environmental incidence, they still result in progress of formation.

The new General Regulator Plan of the commune of Lipari, with attached Building Rule, Technical Norms of realization and study of incidence, has been, instead adopted with Commission deliberation n. 1 of 02.05.07, after a formative run extended over fifteen years; therefore, to the actual state, in the whole town territory (including the islands of Lipari, Alicudi, Filicudi, Panarea, Stromboli, Volcano) the regime of safeguard is in force, in inclination of the approval of that general town planning tool

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by The Regional Department Territory and Environment.

In the such planning scenery still in fierce and not deprive of critical situation and uncertainty, featuring the geographical context of reference, are inserted the new systems of community forms of safeguard activated for allowing profitable processes of guardianship and development of the local contexts. The aeolian archipelago is, in fact, interested, for a high territorial percentage, by the presence of the Sites of Community Interest (SIC) and of the Zones of Special Protection (ZPS) being part of net “Nature 2000”, or of the whole areas destined to the maintenance of the present biodiversity in the territory of the European Union.

Then, to the light also of the existing over ordinated restriction control regimes and consolidated (seismic, hydrogeologic, landscape) in a territory with the peculiar conformation geovolcanologic, its almost totality of the aeolian territory, even though properly divided in a zone of said guardianship and a zone of pre-guardianship, has been individualized what area of interest by UNESCO to the aim of the registration to the “World Heritage List” (WHL).

How can be deducted through the appeal to the method of the georeferred overlap of the subsequent separate cartographic supports:

- 1) Colour digital Ortophotos of the Sicilian Region;
- 2) Regional technical paper (C.T.R.) of the Sicilian Region;
- 3) Perimeteration Sites of Community interest (SIC) and Zones of Special Protection (ZPS);
- 4) Perimeteration backup zones (zone Á.) and prereserves (zone B) of the R.N.Os. already found or in establishing;
- 5) Area of UNESCO interest to the aim of the registration to the “World Heritage List” (WHL);

It is immediate, therefore, to notice the predominant percentage of areas subdued to overlapped guardianship and already distinguished by the control regime descending from scientific studies of geologic and agricultural-forest nature, in comparison to the general extension of the surface of the archipelago, to testimony of the necessity to strongly integrate the aspect of the guardianship and safeguard of the aeolian patrimony in the most general territorial planning.

Currently, the conventional tools of town planning and territorial planning, to different staircase, not always guarantee the integration of the objectives of safeguard and exploitation in the planning of sector and not always the compulsory measures of maintenance already existing are enough to the maintenance of the site in a satisfactory state: from here the necessity to conjugate the whole the aforesaid measures of maintenance with the planning to the different levels of government of the territory (international, national, local) through appropriate tools of governance, specific or

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integrated to other plans of development.

Because can expound its character of territorial tool to adopt for the management of the site, the management plan of management will owe, therefore, to have a formative and procedural bureaucratic course able to make it as a tool of involvement and collaboration of various institutional subjects; consequently, the integrated planning is that that can collaterally consider mostly the whole the demands of guardianship and exploitation of the environmental systems to the cultural promotion and the economic exploitation of the proposed site.

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FOURTH PART

ANALYSIS OF THE SCENARIO

THE STATE OF THE RISKS AND OF THE SYSTEM OF PROTECTION

CHAPTER 1

THE ANALYSIS OF THE RISKS THAT THREATEN THE BIOTIC HERITAGE

A serious politics of maintenance cannot put aside to face the problem of the environmental detractors. The maintenance of the biotic systems in the time depends in first appeal on the limitation and, where possible is, from the elimination of the anthropic factors of trouble.

The biological difference of the aeolian archipelago is exposed to different factors of threat. In first place it is signalled for some territorial realities submitted the lack of a real protection and the necessary control to regime of environmental guardianship. This is caused by incoherent and inadequate politics of environmental management and by the narrowness of the resources destined to the safeguard of the territory submitted to environmental guardianship. In Salina, as in other islands (Volcano, Lipari) alloctone kinds have been used for the reforestations. In Alicudi remains to the wild state a ovines and goats flock that does raids some rare and valuable local flora. The Integral Natural Reserve of Strombolicchio is totally deprived of control and protection. The damp area of the Stagno di Lingua, further to a situation “structural” of anthropic trouble due to the presence adjacent of the inhabited area of Lingua, is annually exposed to the cut of the reed, that constitutes a fundamental component of this damp ecosystem. The other damp area of the archipelago, the slush of the isthmus in the island of Volcano, according to as brought by some studies it pours under conditions of “extreme degrade.”

The development of the phytocenosis is strongly influenced by factors what the breeding and the fires. Such detractors of the natural environment direct the phytocenosis toward an impoverishment of the specific difference favouring the development of some dominance of few kinds. The vegetable associations that are found in territories degraded by fires or pastures are a little rich of different kind and introduce tall rates of homogeneity (*eveness*). The elimination of these causes of deterioration some habitat it would allow therefore to the ecosystems to orient themselves toward their own natural stadiums of development climax.

A further factor of threat is constituted by the works of cleaning of the brushwood, in how much they determine the reduction of the habitat for numerous kinds as for example the Quercino of Lipari, other small mammals and quite a lot silvidis and sparrowforms. Besides the cleaning of the brushwood weakens the ecosystemic

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structure of the biotopis and influence the conditions of the physical parameters to level of the ground.

Also the sky opened dumps represent a risk for the local biotic populations.

The summer tourism of mass constitutes another remarkable factor of threat in the Aeolian islands. It strikes above all the coastal and sea biotopis, but it also has notable consequences on the state of maintenance of animal biocenosis that occupy areas next to the coasts, as for instance rocky cliffs or dune zones. Besides one of the effects of the summer tourism of mass are correlated to the presence and the footstep of numerous crafts that because of the anchorage often damage the precious grasslands of *oceanic Posidonia*.

The fragmentation of the habitats represents a threat for the maintenance of the aeolian biotic system especially in that insular contexts in which the road infrastructures connote themselves as wide and branched in the territory and intersecting with zones to high environmental importance. This essentially occurs for the three greater islands of the archipelago: Salina, Volcano and Lipari.

Introduction of alloctone kinds strikes the flora because the invasives alloctone kinds often have rates of growth and superior ability of adaptation to the autochthonous kinds, and they reach for these reasons to limit its areas of distribution. Besides different invasive kinds like the eucalyptus, make already the acids grounds, even more acids, preventing the diffusion of autochthonous kind on the interested grounds. The introduction of alloctone kind also damages in remarkable way the state of maintenance of the animal populations. One of the most greater threats for the colonies of Hawk of the queen (*Hawk eleonorae*), that we can consider flag of the archipelago, is constituted by the abundant presence of the black rape, alloctone kind that nourishes itself plundering the eggs of it.

Particularly exposed to the exotic invasive kinds appear the endemic kinds, that because of their geographical isolation not escape as soon as appears in the same territory a alloctone kind with a same ecological niche and with greater adaptive abilities. It is the famous case of the Sicilian common lizard *Podarcis sicula* that once installed in the Aeolian archipelago has almost determined its total extinction of the endemic *Podarcis raffonei*, the so-called lizard of the Aeolian.

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CHAPTER. II THE GEO-VOLCANOLOGICAL RISKS

The aspects of the geo-volcanologic thematics inherent to the different articulations of the Management Plan (plan of the knowledge, project and managerial features, economic resources, information, monitoring and control of management) developed during the developed study, have been integrated with the elaboration of some cartographic enclosures finalized to illustrate the principal geologic and morphovolcanologic characters of the single islands that compose the aeolian archipelago.

Within the study the principal geovolcanologic characteristics are preliminarily been defined both of the geodynamic context within which the whole insular complex is inclusive, represented by a system arc-pit active located in the low Tyrrhenian, both of the single islands that compose the whole archipelago, formed it through a series of evolutionary stadiums that have determined the actual peculiar morphological configuration of it. Have been therefore individualized the principal conditions of critical situation to which these last, results subjected, induced mainly by the development of the natural phenomena (volcanic risk, seismic and hydrogeomorphologic) and by the complex of the anthropic activities on the territory.

In relationship to this last aspect, particularly, the situations of critical situation on which to operate for a best management and maintenance of the peculiar environmental characteristics of the insular territory results to essentially be tied:

1) to the existence, within the single islands, of zones subjected to phenomena of hydrometeorologic and coastline erosion, that are manifested in correspondence both of the local hydrograph nets and of the surfaces of the steeper slopes (gravitated disarrangements, clastic flows along the morphological incisions, detritic conoids of accumulation to the result of the lines of drain or overlooking to beach zones), both of beaches in withdrawal or submitted to active cliffs or however unstable;

2) to the presence of areas in evolution toward conditions of deterioration for increase of the superficial erosion following the progressive abandonment of the cultivation and agricultural activities;

3) to the progressive decadence of the quality of the water availabilities;

4) to the existence of areas turned to dumps of urban solid refusals, today inactive but not reclaimed, set on soils of elevated permeability;

5) by the presence of areas strongly degraded following the development of activity to elevated environmental impact (extractive, etc.).

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CHAPTER III EMERGENCIES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL GOODS

1 Risks for the protection of the areas of potential archaeological interest

Propaedeutics to every plan of exploitation is the prevention of the archaeological risks in the areas where the lack of extensive investigations have not allowed yet certain delimitations, pointed out by the regime of PTP-TO6 as “areas of archaeological potentiality where is prescribed procedural caution” in case of works causing movements of earth and excavations even if limited, delicate problem even more for those areas of potential archaeological interest staying in “zones of urban expansion ” according to the forecasts of the town planning tools in vigour as the north-oriental band of the quarter Diana in Lipari and Piano Conte.

Among the other areas to the actual state particularly to risk:

- Filicudi Piano del Porto. The area of the coastal village of the first age of the initial bronze age (phase of the Culture of Capo Graziano) on the southern slope of the isthmus, has been already protected by the regime of the P.T.P.; and included in the perimeteration of Archaeological Park will be object, within the PIT 99Aeolian , of a global project of exploitation.

Therefore the site has been suffering for years the threat of a creeping abusiveness (plant of huts, of trailer, etc) that if not checked and repressed it behaves real risks of deterioration and of disqualification of the context such to jeopardize the full result in practice of the projected interventions.

- Stromboli - S.Vincenzo: area of the village of the first age of the Bronze(Culture of Capo Graziano).

In the default of the institution of the Archaeological Park it is to consider to archaeological risk the next western sector to the modern lived centre.

2 Risks of degradation

A worrying factor of risk of other nature subsists, also for the complexes staying in State territories or already submitted to restriction: the deterioration of the ancient structures and of the surrounding areas often caused and increased by the bad weather - (particularly separations and lesions of building structures, slumps and landslides in the areas more exposed to the natural agents like the prehistoric villages of Panare, Filicudi, Portella of Salina).

The risk of deterioration is whetted by the contingent difficulty, by the Superintendence to the Cultural and Environmental Goods in Messina and, as it regards the areas of town ownership (as the Portella of Salina), by the respective town administrations to assure regular interventions, of ordinary and extraordinary

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maintenance for narrowness or unavailability of funds.

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CHAPTER IV

THE CURRENT SYSTEM OF PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE SITE

1 At a glance

The level of protection of UNESCO Aeolian islands site is however already guaranteed by different tools of guardianship and landscape planning, of which the present Management Plan is set as the point of more prestigious arrival. Are reminded in this context:

- The territorial Landscape Plan of the Aeolian islands

The Territorial Landscape Plan shapes itself as tool of primary importance for the guardianship and exploitation of the landscape and cultural identity of a datum territory, or rather of all the characteristics and peculiarities that connote it. The Plan establishes, besides, the limitations to the activities of transformation and use of the territory through addresses, directives and prescriptions and, in reason for this, it shapes itself as tool able to assure the overcoming of the irregular occurrence, inevitably connected to simple authorizing interventions.

The PTP of the Aeolian represents a good example of landscape plan.

The elaborates give ample relief to the processes of exploitation of the aeolian good, through the proposal of activities appropriated to re-phrase the economic development of the archipelago on the basis of the safeguard of the existing resources.

- Town planning and functional Plans

In the formulation and drafting of the Management Plan have to be received all the useful indications drawn by the General Regulator Town Plans (PRG) of the individuals communes.

- The Natural Reserves

The Natural Reserves that revert on the aeolian territory, have been founded (to exception of the Reserves Natural Oriented of Lipari in establishing) already at the end of the eighties with objective specific:

- the maintenance of the natural goods that characterize it;
- the education and the formation in environmental field;
- the development of scientific searches finalized to the environmental guardianship;

- the promotion, the experimentation of forms of management and use of the territory that allows a compatible socio-economic development with the maintenance of the natural resources.

- Plans and specific programs for the guardianship of the site

- Regional State Forests Office

It deals with the technical-administrative management of the State forests areas

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present on the aeolian territory.

- Natural reserve Oriented of the island of Lipari

The Region Sicily and, in the specific one, the Council Department of Territory and Environment, have proposed, with changes, the Plan for the Natural Reserve Oriented of the island of Lipari, whose bureaucratic course of realization is broadly already on its way toward the conclusion

Great attention therefore to the safeguard of these territorial contexts of particular naturalistic and landscape value with the declared intent to allow and to promote, together to the guardianship, also the exploitation and the development of the peculiar resources of the interested territories

- Proposal of Aeolian National Park

National Government, has proposed in turn the institution of the Aeolian Islands National Park with a provision inserted in an amendment to the actual Financial Law of the Italian State.

- Accord of Program Picture (APQ) on the Local Development of the Smaller islands

The fundamental purpose of a structure of the kind, is that to put a general and shared strategy of defence and maintenance of the nature, together to some projects of infrastructural adjustment of the smaller islands, in relationship to that addresses of sustainable development coming from the European Union.

- National interventions for the Smaller islands

- Regional interventions for the Smaller islands

- The Special Office for the landscape guardianship and the exploitation of Aeolian islands

- Territorial pacts

They are directed to individualize collectively objectives of development that are shared, through the realization of productive and infrastructural interventions between them integrated that sets a constant attention to the needs and the demands of the time to some interested parts.

- European structural Funds and POR Sicily

- Territorial Integrated projects (PIT)

The various funds are coordinated through plan of development community pictures of support (QCS), regional operational programs (POR), unique planning documents (DOCUP).

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CHAPTER V THE PROTECTION OF BIODIVERSITY

The biotic system of the Aeolian islands is protected by different normative levels: the international conventions, the community legislation with its fundamental Net Nature 2000, the system of national protection and that regional. The site is interested by n. 9 SIC, a ZPS, an IBA, n. 6 reserves Natural Orientated and n. 2 Integral Natural reserves.

To the actual state the surface of territory submitted to environmental guardianship covers an area of notable dimensions. This involves that in presence of a suitable politics of management of the protected areas the aeolian biotic system would be ingrained as correctly defended by the anthropic detractors. The imminent realization of Management Plans for the net Nature 2000 of SIC and ZPS constitute ahead a footstep in subject of management of protected natural areas and it make to glimpse a future of quality for the environmental governance of such areas.

Nevertheless areas of evident naturalistic merit remain excluded by the system of guardianship environmental set in being by the community, national and regional legislations. For such typologies of areas as the Rock-cliff Faraglione in the island of Salina and the zone of the Piano in Volcano is necessary and urgent a suitable legal protection. Both the sites would go to such end inserted in the perimeterations of the Regional Reserves already founded and in the confinements of SIC and ZPS.

To the actual state the Office of the Environment and the Guardianship of the Territory and the Sea is completing the technical inquiry, foreseen by the law 979/82, for the institution of the Protected Marine area of the Aeolian islands, this provision involves the communes of Lipari, Leni, Malfa, Saint Marina Salina, while are being to define the individualization of the corporate manager, even if in the proposal the firm is pointed out Regional State Forests Office as possible candidate. The present restrictions in the sea area are due to the law n. 431/85 and they concern the zone of respect all around the coastal area, the denominated Natural Reserve "*The mountains of the Ferns and the Leeks*" founded in 1984 on the island of Salina, the restriction in the zone of east sea of the island of Panarea interested by archaeological searches, the prohibitions of anchorage, of fishing, of underwater immersion and of other maritime activities.

The "resource sea" has characterize for a long time the history of the archipelago and today it undoubtedly constitutes the element of greater call covering a central role for the economic development of the local communities. Only a sustainable use of this resource will guarantee the safeguard of the different habitats and kind of particular ecological relief for the central Mediterranean, like cetacean, coralligenes, caves and grasslands of *oceanic Posidonia* like the estremophyle communities of sulphureus

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bacterias and the biocenosis of the abysmal backdrops.

The protected sea area of the Aeolian islands will constitute an essential tool of guardianship of the sea and will guarantee the maintenance in the time of the biotic sea system to transmit to the future generations.

Other element in the picture of the guardianship of the aeolian biodiversity is the recent forecast of the institution of the “National Park of the Aeolian. The next institution of the National Park changes notably the whole scenery of the environmental guardianship in the archipelago, since the Park shapes itself as a public corporation allowing the share of the local communities to the processes of “governance.”

The National Park of the Aeolian islands will allow a coherent and integrated management of all the components of the aeolian biotic system, besides the realization of an environmental politics will make possible that foresees the fundamental interdependences between sea contexts and earthlings contexts. This appears particularly remarkable in relationship to the problem of the protection and the fruition of the coasts, but it also concerns different contexts like the pollution of the waters, the climatic changes, the correct operation of the biogeochemical cycles, the fishing, the maritime transports. A correct management of the territory, made possible by the guardianship set in being in organic way and integrated by the future park office in conducting with the work of monitoring of UNESCO Sicily Foundation, it will allow to gather the advantages offered by an area so intensely called to the tourism without jeopardizing the maintenance of its terrestrial components and harbours, thanks to a coherent regulation of the anthropic activities.

Finally it is necessary to signal that to level of the single *taxas* present in the aeolian territory both sea that land, numerous they are those directly protected by the European Directives and/or the international conventions, mostly included in the lists of kind to risk, as it is deduced by the integral layout of this relationship. There is the exception the *Podarcis raffonei*, that, despite represents a kind flag of the Aeolian and constitutes a rare endemism, strongly threatened, today present in the little places of the archipelago, to all today it doesn't result protected by any national or international legislation because of the recent separation with the similar *Podarcis wagneriana*.

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CHAPTER VI ACTIONS OF THE PROTECTION OF GEO-VOLCANOLOGICAL HERITAGE

Whatever action directed to the fruition of the geologic and volcanologic patrimony of the aeolian archipelago cannot put aside from the preliminary realization of interventions of management and guardianship of the insular territories. In relationship to the conditions of individualized critical situation, particularly they have been indicated and proposed some addresses of sustainable development, following treated more broadly, tied up mainly:

- to activity finalized to reduce the critical situation determined by the anthropic pressure on the insular environment, in relationship also to the situations of risk induced by the natural evolution of the volcanic activity of the seismism and of the phenomena of erosion;

- to the institution of geosites;

- to the realization of a international study centre.

Within the first category of interventions, for what it concerns to the actions contemplated to the mitigation of the erosive phenomena that interest the surfaces of the slant, the elements of the superficial hydrographic net and the detritic conoidis set downstream of the incisions, interventions of hydraulic setup and stabilization of the slopes can be effected, privileging the appeal to techniques of naturalistic engineering, proceeding at the same time to the removal of the detritics material or of anthropic origin (sfabbricides, urban solid refusals, etc.) accumulated inside the incisions. To defence of the beaches and the bluffs it can be planned, when necessary and after a series of deepened investigations effected with more techniques (as ex.: currentometric measures integrated by telesurvey to the infrared thermal), fit to define with completeness the cognitive picture of the local characteristics of the wavy motion, of the regime of the winds and termo-pluviometric, interventions of defended by the erosion that doesn't alter the coastal profile, as well as works of reclamation on the unstable zones of the cliffs.

With the purpose to reduce the presence of degrade areas following phenomena of superficial erosion more or less wide, the resumption of the traditional agricultural and cultivation activities can be stimulated, with consequent restoration of the works of setup associated to this last (canalization of the superficial waters, terraces and terrazing sustained by dried little walls, etc.) or, in alternative, the realization of opportune interventions of renaturalization, privileging the plant of autochthonous essences. These interventions, that will contribute overall with their induced effects (increase of the permeability and the water ability, regulation of the outflow, improvement of the local climatic conditions, defended by the wind, etc.) both to the protection of the ground by

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the lava taking off , and to the improvement of the quality of the landscape from the aesthetical point of view, must opportunely be accompanied by the restoration and by the improvement of the native insular pathing, over that by the setup and to regulate maintenance of the nets of the road state, interested sometimes by modest phenomena of instability.

In relationship to the problems tied up to the progressive decadence of the quality of the water resources, above all of those coming from the exploitation of water strata in the subsoil, can be operated in direction of the optimization and retrieval of the same from more sources, both through the construction of suitable systems of desalination, opportunely preceded by studies of environmental impact, both through the improvement of the harvest of the waters rain of it and of superficial streaming. These last, in fact, can furnish consistent contributions to the increase of the water resources through the use of surfaces artificially waterproofed, already realized or to realize for different purposes (roofs, asphalted roads) and the consequent derivation of the white waters in special reservoirs of harvest. This methodology of retrieval represents, besides, the solution historically adopted by the aeolian populations, as testified by the numerous cisterns, connected to small artificial basins, shed in the territory of the archipelago. Framed in a logic of rationalization, it constitutes besides a valid alternative of provisioning, that, adequately ruled also in the building rules, it would allow at least partly to reduce the actual condition of water dependence that forces to the restocking through naval means with elevated costs especially in the summer season, when a strong consequent demographic increase is recorded to the increase of the tourist flows.

In the picture of the available water resources also assume a relative importance those tied up to the geothermic demonstrations that are developed in more diffused way within the whole aeolian district. In relationship to this last aspect are susceptible of a more immediate use the hydrothermal phenomenologies present in the different insular territories. These resources, in fact, currently partly already used for tourist purposes, could subsequently be exploited through the restoration of some native thermal installations or through the realization of new centres of fruition.

A further typology of interventions, finalized to the minimization of deterioration of insular water resources and, in general, to the reduction of the anthropic impact on the environment, is tied up to the necessary reclamation of the dumps of urban solid refusals (RSU) present in almost all the islands of the archipelago and currently not more in exercise. The sites of dump, in fact, are predominantly planned on terrestrial to elevated permeability and doesn't often introduce a suitable preparation of the fund and the walls substantially constituting some areas through which are communicated in the subsoil the polluting substances consequential from the degradation of the accumulated

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materials of discard.

The interventions of reclamation can also be developed through the ecological improvement of the areas used for the unauthorized dump of different typologies of materials (sfabbricides, iron wrecks, urban deposits, etc.) that are present in various measure on all the islands, in proximity of the roads or sometimes also inside the deep valleys.

A particular importance assumes in the context of the improvement of zones degraded by anthropic activities to elevated environmental impact, the recovery of the areas intensely exploited for the extraction of the materials of pumice, located in the extreme northern and north-oriental sector of the island of Lipari. Within these last, particularly, the interventions can be directed, in relationship to the extension of the surfaces interested by the exploitation, to the maintenance and the safeguard of the scientific-cultural value of the mining resource and the testimonies of the extractive activity, as well as to the recovery of the fruition of the sea and the zones of beach staying inside the native sites of quarry.

In relationship to these finalities it will possible to proceed to a reconversion of the infrastructures used to support of the extractive activity, currently stopped, through the institution of a thematic scientific structure and a museum of industrial archaeology, between them tightly interconnected, to illustrate the existing relationships between the peculiar characteristics of the material object of the exploitation and the development in the time of the techniques and the procedures of extraction, in relationship also to the historical-cultural importance that such activity has had within the aeolian district.

To bring back to a possible fruition type of bathing the surfaces of beach within the native mining zone, to the state actual interested incisively by phenomena of coastal erosion, it will be possible to proceed to the partial or total removal of the accumulations constituted by the residues of workmanship (heaps of lapillus) and to the following using again of the materials for the refeeding of the beaches, in relationship obviously to what allowed by the regulations in vigour about refusals. In alternative to this typology of interventions, that will owe to be always preceded by accurate studies of feasibility and of environmental impact however, a landscape retraining of the site can be operated through the setup of the accumulations of the discards of the mining workmanship privileging the use of techniques of naturalistic engineering.

The realization of the interventions contemplated to the reconversion of the site of extracts inactive today cannot previously put aside naturally from the involvement of all the workers employees within this extractive industry. These last, opportunely educated through specific courses of formation, can adequately participate in all the popular, educational initiatives and, in general, of fruition that will specifically be developed following the institution of the scientific-museum structure. In this way will produced

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the substantial transformation of a resource conventionally defined as not renewable (mining resource) and therefore destined in the time to become exhausted and not to produce any profitability anymore, in an occupational occasion and of development to ampler perspective.

A further contribution to a sustainable management and to a greater safeguard of the territory can also be brought by the minimization of the impact on the geologic environment consequent to the geomorphologic evolution induced by the expansion of the urbanized areas. In relationship to this last aspect, particularly it is possible to proceed stimulating the recovery of the existing building patrimony in the single insular areas, also through specific forms of facilitation.

The approach to the basis of such interventions of restructuring, whose realization also has a direct reinfluence on the reduction of the vulnerability of the buildings especially in relationship to the seismic risk, can be extended also to infrastructural compartment of the insular district, foreseeing both the improvement of the actual port systems through the use of structures, also removable, to low impact both the increase of the initiatives for an increase of the receptiveness of the recreation boating, very diffused and in progressive growth in the insular zones, tied up to a transit tourism.

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CHAPTER VII THE MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCIES OF ETHNO-ANTHROPOLOGICAL RELEVANCE

On the basis of the data emerged from the ample and articulated study conducted within the Mediterranean Integrated Plans (P.I.M. - Aeolian), in the years 1993-1995, as well as of the experience matured in about twenty years of activity of guardianship behaviour inside the Superintendence for the Cultural and Environmental Good in Messina (Section - then U.O. - for the Ethno-anthropological Good), it proposes in this context a trajectory of intervention (at least on the paper) already practiced: the *guidelines of the Territorial Landscape Plan adopted in relationship to the good of ethno-anthropological interest*.

1 The P.T.P. - the protection and the maintenance of the territorial identity

The aeolian demo-ethno-anthropological good that mostly are lent to become vectors of a "dynamic identity", to the meantime guarantor of the historical memory and able to promote new forms of entrepreneurship and cultural tourism are innumerable; they results, in maximum part, by a capillary investigation on the peculiarities that connote meaningfully the territory of the archipelago, contributing to guarantee the persistence of a possible identity for it. The immovable demo-ethno-anthropological good (spec., regimes TO1, TO3, REC) already individualized in the atlas *of the Aeolian Ethno-anthropological Good* are submitted to the following norms:

a) for the good submitted to direct guardianship with specific provision sent forth to the senses of the regulations in vigour (*Code of the Cultural Good*) or inserted in the exemplary cards contained in the atlas of the aeolian ethno-anthropological good: regime of maintenance that contemplates only interventions of conservative recovery and ordinary maintenance;

b) for the good not submitted to direct guardianship and inserted in the only inventory lists inserted in the atlas of the aeolian ethno-anthropological good: are allowed, besides the interventions of recovery also interventions of recovery with safeguard for the typological and architectural traditional characters, guaranteeing the maintenance of the bodies original, as well as possible amplifications - where town planning acceptable - in every case obligatorily coherent with the typology.

The traditional productive structures, the systems of transformation, the workshops and the vetero-industrial systems (spec., regimes TS3, RNS) can be submitted to interventions of exploitation that also foresee the use again of the same with change of destination, provided that the new employment a) - is compatible with

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the nature and the dignity of the good; b) -leave readable on the spot machineries, the systems, the productive structures, in a word, the signs of the work in them still present.

In presence of superfetations intervened in the last fifty years and /or of elements disqualifying in comparison to the witness historical value of the good object of intervention, the works to be realized will have to foresee the casting off of such elements as well as the reclamation and the environmental recovery of the manufactured articles.

All the territorial signs (spec., regimes RNS and MA1) consistent in formality of anthropization historically consolidated in forms recognized of culture (as ex. terraces, dried walls, *lienzi*, elements of sacralization of the landscape like chapels, votive kiosk, calvaries etc.) must integrally been maintained.

It is necessary besides to be insured the integral maintenance of the historical and traditional processional runs, of the traditional pathing, of the road net characterized by the use of materials and traditional constructive techniques; finally it is necessary to adopt all the opportune forms of guardianship urbanism so that develop - in the ways culturally formalized - rites and ceremonies traditionally consolidated.

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FIFTH PART OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES OF THE ACTION PLAN

Preamble to the plans of action

The principal objective of the Management Plan is the identification, the guardianship, the maintenance the exploitation and the transmission to the future generations of the site. On the basis that on the fundamenta of the Plan there is the recognition of the universal value (*statement of significance*) that makes unique or exceptional site with its aesthetical, naturalistic and environmental values, needs that the value is protected in dynamic way, in the respect of the criterions that have brought to the registration in the list, also considering the material culture, the traditions, the accumulated knowledges, the creative spirit and the abilities handed down of generation in generation. The Plan also represents one “declaration of principles” and a whole proposals with which the authorities responsible of the management commit themselves towards the local community, of UNESCO and of the whole humanity, to protect actively the site and to guarantee the maintenance and the exploitation of it. The Plan must be seen how a flexible whole of project ideas for UNESCO Aeolian islands site that involves a plurality of subjects and that are able to evolve receiving updating and changes with to change some circumstances and following the evolution of the environment to which it addresses.

The concepts of quality of the life and sustainable development are essential values for a correct management of the territory especially in reference to the most greater complexity of those dynamics that invests the sites where central-because stronger - it is the human factor, the pressure of the actions of the man both it the citizen or visitor in the islands.

The developed analysis regarding the state of the resources of the aeolian territory and to the critical situation/risks in which they pour, the individualization of the points of strength and weakness of a place for too much time neglected by a point of view of the ecosupportability, offers us the bases to word some proposals of guardianship, protection and maintenance of the site, of the projects of promotion and partner-cultural exploitation that, leaning on actions of rationalization of the ample tourist phenomenon that interest the Aeolian, starts a process of sustainable development that doesn't notch the maintenance of this precious UNESCO Patrimony.

The projects following proposed, separated ideally in different sectorial plans of intervention, aim:

- to the respect of the indications come by the UNESCO regarding the actual state of the resources of the site;
- to the possibility to propose further criterions to renew the position of the

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Aeolian islands inside the list of the World Patrimony of the Humanity, on the basis of the proposed guide principle of a real ecosustainable management of the resources, not only geovolcanologic, of the aeolian archipelago.

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CHAPTER I

ACTION PLAN FOR THE KNOWLEDGE, PROTECTION, CONSERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE HERITAGE

Among the proposals of action addressed to the aeolian territory have particular importance the projects that aim to promote the guardianship and the protection of the aeolian patrimony, also having a certain respect for the exploitation of those unexpressed potentialities that resources and territory still possess. To make real such actions, means to found the maintenance and exploitation of the territory on effective politics of guardianship of the natural and cultural goods that proceed in the direction of a sustainable maintenance of the resources of the territory, preventing the dispersion of the patrimony present there.

The analysis conducted within the present study has set in evidence some relative problem list of conservative character, particularly, to the historical patrimony and the resources of environmental character. The system cognitive put in field in the initial phase of the knowledge of the situation in action in the territory - together with the individualization of the points of strength and the inside points of weakness, of the opportunities and of the threats deriving from a more general context - it becomes essential support to the definition of the plan of maintenance, guardianship and exploitation.

It is possible to individualized first of all a series of objectives that we could define propaedeutical but at the same time contextual to the most punctual articulation of the foreseen project lines.

- *Objective of systematization of the existing data:*
 - completion and systematization of the picture of the knowledges;
 - putting online of the subjects involved of the data on the site available;
 - realization of an integrated system of knowledge, control and monitoring and support to the fruition on basic GIS.
 - *To increase the knowledge of the patrimony:*
 - realization of new activities of study on the site;
 - construction of a scientific documentary basis for the historical comparison of the variations on the territory and for the planning of the interventions;
 - increase of the level of control of the territory.
- *Objective of updating and integration of the territorial planning and town planning:*
 - adjustment of the tools planners of the territory;

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- optimization of the guardianship of the territory.
- *To intensify the activities of conservation and maintenance of the site, not only to environmental level:*
 - interventions of ordinary and extraordinary maintenance;
 - ecosustainable management of the resources of the territory;
 - actions of monitoring of the state of maintenance, to brief and long term.
- *To strengthen the vigilance on the site:*
 - systems of monitoring and control to distance;
 - reduction of improper actions on the site;
 - increase of the knowledge on the level of vulnerability of the site;
 - support to the planning of strategies coordinated of intervention.
- *Retraining of the landscape of the site:*
 - definition of shared strategies for the ecocompatible use of the territory;
 - maintenance of the integrity of the landscape in the respect of the values of the site;
 - reconversion of the parts of territory destined to non coherent uses.
- *Objective to adjust the tools of knowledge of the site to the role of Patrimony of the Humanity:*
 - to widen the recognizability of the site Aeolian islands as UNESCO Patrimony;
 - promotion of a ecosustainable fruition of the territory;
 - to facilitate the access to the site;
 - to facilitate to fruition of the site and to increase the level of disposition information of the visitors;
 - to predispose and to activate a homogeneous system of system of signs, both inside and external to the site.

1 Action Plan for biodiversity

The Management Plan of UNESCO Aeolian islands site has the objective to preserve the biological resources of the territory so that to favour a balanced development of the local community. This, beginning from a recovery of its own historical-cultural identity, can make protagonist of a future in which the maintenance of the environment can become the enzyme of the improvement of the quality of the life. The Management Plan sets the sustainability of the development as really strategic axle of planning. To satisfy the actual demands without jeopardizing the possibilities of the future generations is not only a matter of equity, but it first of all means to invest in safety and quality.

The Management Plan of UNESCO Aeolian islands site frames the future economic and environmental social order of the archipelago in the sceneries of action

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delineated by *Notebook 21 local* and in it individualizes the principals tools for the attainment of a harmonic and dynamic equilibrium between demands of development and maintenance. The patrimony of biodiversity of the Aeolian islands becomes in this picture one of the principal resources on which to build a future of quality and safety for the local community. The sustainability of the development requires that the aeolian biological difference both to the meantime protected and enjoyed, preserved and promoted, increased in value both for its intrinsic values and as badminton of economic development and guarantee of improvement of the quality of the local life. The process will have to be ingrained in relationship to the local communities as inclusive and endogenous, setting their involvement as priority strategic element.

In context of environmental guardianship it appears important, to the light of the priority naturalistic and biological importance of some deserving and areas needy of juridical protection, but currently excluded by the perimeterations of the protected areas founded by the community, national and regional legislations to underline the urgency to handle to a suitable legal protection of the sites Rock-cliff Faraglione in the island of Salina and the zone of the Piano in Volcano. The necessity of the reperimeteration of the Regional Reserve of Lipari and Volcano must be underlined, besides according to the recommendations of the Commission of the World Patrimony UNESCO. For the Regional Reserve of Lipari it is desirable the exclusion of the zones interested by cave, while for the Regional Reserve of Volcano the inclusion of the zone of the Piano should be foreseen.

The necessity of an integration of the politics of environmental management appears impelling to level of the manager offices of protected areas. In the aeolian archipelago the actual and future manager offices could coordinate their managerial interventions directed to the guardianship, to the maintenance and the exploitation so that to guarantee its effectiveness. To the light of the critical situations emerged in the analysis of the state of the aeolian biological difference regarding the effectiveness of management of the protected areas of the archipelago must be signalled the priority necessity to guarantee a suitable control and monitoring. The critical situations emerged relatively to the management of the Reserve Natural Directed *Mountain of the Ferns and the Leeks* managed from the Regional Province in Messina, and to the lack of territorial bases, of means and of necessary tools for the safeguard and the environmental monitoring that the Regional State Forests Office manager office complains for the R.N.Os. and the R.N.Is. of own pertinence, be faced beginning from a study on the effectiveness of management of the protected areas. The project action could be conducted by the agency of Search of which the Action Plan for the biological patrimony of the Aeolian islands foresees the institution by the subject manager of Management Plan. The elaboration of a model of effective and efficient management

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for the protected areas of the aeolian archipelago will also direct the politics of management of the Aeolian Regional Reserves toward a coherent integration with the managerial lines of UNESCO Aeolian islands site. To such intention it must be noticed that recently Regional Sicilian administration responsible of the measures of maintenance of the SIC and ZPS has started the procedure for the drafting of Management Plans. The delivery of the aforesaid plans and their validation it will happen within the month of May of 2008. This process in the way of carrying out represents a short-term guarantee for the realization of a series of measures turned to the real monitoring and protection of the sites interested by the politics of environmental guardianship. It appears therefore important in this phase to activate a collaboration among the subject deputy to the management of the UNESCO Management Plan and of the sites Nature 2000, with the purpose to get one “unitary strategy” for the guardianship and the maintenance of the natural patrimony of the Aeolian.

The actions foreseen by the projects of Action Plan for the biodiversity must be considered in integrated way. The elaborated projects don't represent the only possible way for the exploitation and the maintenance of the aeolian nature, and they don't cover in exhaustive way all the demands of the territory in such subject. They represent rather the realization of a new scenery for the islands Aeolian founded on the maintenance of the nature and on an innovative model of sustainable development. The Action Plan for the biodiversity goes besides considered in dynamic way: it is susceptible of implementation and it needs a continuous monitoring that allows to improve more and more the effectiveness of the interventions. In this sense it has a central role the manager office that can eventually constitute an agency of Search and/or an unity of specified search for the biodiversity of the Aeolian islands. Such organization will have the role of monitoring the various interventions relative to the biological patrimony and to appraise its implementation and it will be able, where it will be necessary, to propose and to realize new project actions. The unity of search connotes itself as subject that coordinates, monitors and implements the Action Plan for the biodiversity following a model of “adaptative management.” The unity of search for the Aeolian islands will operate to the purpose of provide for the gaps of the knowledges related to the complexes ecosystems connoting the aeolian archipelago and with the purpose to sustain actions of maintenance of the naturalistic biotic emergencies of the Aeolian islands. This will follow an interdisciplinary approach and it will consider as connected possible fields of intervention related to own exercise the contexts related to the interconnections between natural systems and anthropic systems privileging the field of studies related to the science of the sustainability. It will set the objectives to promote the scientific search in the field of the insular biogeography, of the applied ecology, of the biology of the maintenance and the sustainable development of the Aeolian islands

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in the context of the Mediterranean; of monitoring and to implement the Action Plan for the biodiversity and to furnish for this aim updates scientific data. Among the actions that can be realized we signal: the monitoring of the state of realization of the Action Plan for the biodiversity through the application of the indicators; the planning of new interventions to be realized inside the Action Plan for the biodiversity; the realization of a study on the models of management of the protected areas of the aeolian archipelago; the realization of a computerized database usable through the internet net of scientific contents related to the subjects of search; the creation of a territorial informative system (GIS) that foresees thematic papers with indication of paths, equipped areas, places of naturalistic observation, receptiveness; the organization of twinnings with other sites WHL of naturalistic matrix and with other centres of search on the Mediterranean insular realities; the organization of conferences related to the natural sciences; the realization of an enjoyable digital magazine by web that, with six-month temporal scanning, makes to know the results of the search; the realization of studies of assessment of environmental impact; the definition of the limits of entry for the visitors of the protected naturalistic areas; the realization of actions aimed to favour the incoming of studios and/or university students through forms of laboratory residential; the promotion of training activities directed to technical working in the local administrations; the promotion of training activities directed to the teachers of every order and degree; the realization of a study for the removal of the wild flock to Alicudi; the elaboration and the promotion of projects of biological maintenance; the realization of feasibility studies propedeutical to interventions of environmental restoration.

Conservation

The biology of the maintenance directs its own principles fundamental long three principal strategic axis:

-the evolutionary change-the biological evolution is the origin of all the existing forms of life, it

represents the scientific explanation of the life and the understanding of its mechanisms, therefore it is fundamental to operate with plan of maintenance;

-the dynamic ecology-in nature nothing static exists, the same notions of equilibrium must be intended only in dynamic sense, since the biological systems are systems not in equilibrium. The dynamism of the ecological systems invites to adopt strategies of management dynamics and adaptative. The adaptative management represents an answer suitable to this fundamental characteristic of the nature;

-the human presence-it is not possible not to consider the presence of the man in the ecosystems. The human presence must be appraised in all the studies of maintenance that concern environments both entire that degraded.

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Following these general orientations and the bests experimented practices both to international level is to national level by the most greater offices of search (ICRAM, CNR, CoNISMa, University, etc.) and by the programs of the international organizations that are dealt with environmental maintenance (IUCN, UNEP, UNESCO-MaB, etc.) it is possible to intervene within the aeolian archipelago with the purpose to maintain in lasting way and under satisfactory conditions the local biotic systems.

The Action Plan for the biodiversity foresees three projects of maintenance directed to the kind target *Podarcis raffonei*, *Hawk eleonora*, and to the four priority kinds (*Cytisus aeolicus*, *Bassia saxicola*, *Silene hicesiae*, *Ophrys lunulata*) of the aeolian vascular flora. These three projects represent only a possible start of the Plan. It would be in fact necessary to also intervene in other contexts, but in front of the complexity of the nature it doesn't seem sensible to aspire to the exhaustivity of the Plan of interventions of maintenance for the biodiversity. About it it is underlined for example that the maintenance and the monitoring of the *oceanic Posidonia* it has great importance for the sea ecosystems of the Mediterranean, because the kind constitutes one "kind engineer." It shows the "engineering" ability and constructive to modify in meaningful way the habitat, making it hospitable for numerous other kinds. It creates some ideal environments for a lot of living kinds that they colonize the surface of the leaves or they use the twisted ones and protected mazes created by the rhizomes as sites of nursery.

Other target kinds to be considered for actions of maintenance are the Quercino of Lipari (*Eliomus quercinus liparensis* Kahamann), for its ecological characteristics and for the meaningful adaptation to the conditions of insularity and the sacred beetle (*Scarabeus sacer* L.) and the halfpointed (*Scarabeus semipunctatum*), because of their rarefaction and of the interest that have for the great public.

The habitats that should be considered in priority way as objects of interventions of maintenance are the last stains to *Quercus* remained *ilex*, the phytocenosis alophite with dominance of chenopodiacee juicy annual coastlines (cod. Corine 15.1), the associations to *Genista tyrrenia* and the substepped runs of graminacee and annual grasses (Thero-Brachypodietea) (cod. Corine 62.20). In general the actions of maintenance must be appraised for all the biotopis submitted to guardianship by the international conventions and by the community legislation, on the base of their state of maintenance and the exposure to the risks.

Also in the only two damp zones of the archipelago (the pond of Lingua and the slush of the isthmus) it would be necessary to intervene with suitable actions of maintenance. Above all the pond of Lingua, for its ecological characteristics (presence of extremophile cenosis), for the importance that has for the migratory populations of avifauna, and for the anthropic trouble that suffers should be increased in value and

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coherently protected.

Besides the fundamental role of the phytocenosis must be confirmed in to sustain the trophic nets of the aeolian ecosystems. The resumption of the local phytocenosis should be faced with a correct and integrated management of the territory submitted to environmental guardianship however. The elimination of the threats and the factors of trouble and of deterioration of some habitats it constitutes the principal tool of renaturalization.

Exploitation: enjoyment, awareness and training

The island of Salina could entertain a “Centre services nature and sustainability” for the fruition of the biological naturalistic good of the archipelago because shows a series of characteristics that make it particularly adjusted to the purpose: territorial extension, central geographical position in the archipelago, availability of public structures in disuse, strong naturalistic connotation.

The “Centre services nature and sustainability”, under the coordination of the manager office of the Management Plan , could promote and to produce new offers of services linked to the nature taking care of together to other subjects the logistic aspects to face in the realization of the actions. To this aim could furnish spaces to institutional associative, entrepreneurial realities occupied in the environmental exploitation; it could elaborate tourist packets of quality and tourist services tied up to the fruition of the aeolian natural areas; it could devote special spaces and resources to all the social segments traditionally held more disadvantaged (young people, women, otherwise skilled, etc); it could take care of the promotion and the organization of thematic and polythematic runs of fruition considering the relative ecological brittleness and the availability of structures of fruition of it (pathing, boarding, equipped areas); it could promote activity type educational for schools and families; it could constitute a net of multilingual info-point and a net of visit centres and to furnish facilitations and information for rentals, purchases and receptiveness in the islands; it could take care of the distribution of publishing material specialized in the thematic ecological and of the sustainability; it could furnish services of orientation and consultation for the environmental certifications.

The Action Plan for the biodiversity making use of the manager office of the Management Plan could found a special operational unity with the assignment to promote the environmental education. With the purpose to promote and to organize on the territory of the aeolian archipelago activity of information, formation and environmental education. Among the actions to be foreseen we signal: an annual meeting on the environmental education to promote ideas, to exchange experiences and to build networks with the involvement, over that of educators, of scientists, of manager

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offices, of public administrators and of researchers; the realization and diffusion of multilingual popular material; the realization of “teacher resources packs”, useful material to the teachers to promote activity *pre* and *post* visits to the natural reserves; the realization of “fields nature” residential directed to the schools and to private; the realization of fields of environmental monitoring, the organization of courses of formation for teachers and environmental educators, of courses of updating for naturalistic guides and of courses of updating on the connected subjects to the governance of the natural environment for public employees; the adhesion to the regional projects of environmental education of system as *Junior Rangers* and *didactic Farms* and the connection to the tools of communication of Arpa Sicily as the site *Arpa kids*.

In the field of the sensitization the Action Plan for the biodiversity foresees the project Art and Nature, that has the objective to find forms of innovative communications for the popularization of the thematic tied up to the sustainable development and the exploitation of the aeolian nature and of the islands of the Mediterranean to be realized in periods of low season. In the specific will be brought forth actions related to the organization of events tied up to the environmental *art*, and to the realization of festival on the connections between art and nature (photo, video and naturalistic documentaries, theatre nature, traditional craftsmanship). From such project it expects us an increase of the incoming of tourists sensitive to the environmental guardianship in periods of low season, the putting online in the archipelago in working international and national network in the sector of the art and Nature, the sensitization of the resident population or not.

The formative accent will be set on one side to strengthen the awareness related to the maintenance of the habitats and from the other to the acquisition and the raising of the knowledges on the opportunities offered to community, national and regional level (financings, programs) for the realization of initiatives tied up to the sustainable development in the islands of the Mediterranean.

The Action Plan for the biodiversity finally foresees the realization of a project on the ecotourism, considered the importance that such a sector can have for the sustainable development of the site. The objectives that intends to pursue the ecotourism project are: to equip and to raise the territory of infrastructures and echo-compatible equipments finalized to the creation of a net of hospitality and fruition; to activate nets of polythematic itineraries; to through and to consolidate events and demonstrations rooted in the local tradition; to stimulate, also with helping form, a system of “diffused hospitality”; to promote the recovery and the exploitation of agricultural products and agroalimentary specialities centred on processes of certification (biological agriculture) and of denomination; to organize and to offer ecotouristic packets.

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2 Development of the geo-volcanologic heritage

Institution of geosites

The geo-volcanologic elements of lithologic and geomorphologic-structural character substantially constitute the residual testimony of the various evolutionary stadiums related to the different volcanic cycles responsible of the formation of every single island of the archipelago. In relationship to the actual conformation of the different emerged territories, they represents besides the principal depicting factors and a primary component of the perceptive landscape that it more easily is lent to the direct observation.

In the context of the actual normative and bonding picture, besides reentering in backup areas already founded, such elements are inserted in the zones submitted to the various regimes of guardianship individualized in the Territorial Landscape Plan of the Aeolian islands, actual town planning tool of reference to support of the different actions of maintenance and exploitation to be effected within the insular district.

Each of the geomorphovolcanologic components present in overall aeolian complex and subjected to the articulated normative apparatus and bonding in vigour, for the extreme importance assumed as peculiar testimony of the geologic history of every island, can be considered an resource associated to the values of the cultural patrimony of the site, both as aesthetical source and of knowledge.

In a perspective of exploitation and sustainable socio-economic management of the territory, particularly, each of the geovolcanologic elements and of the geologic-geomorphologic emergencies can be framed and selected as a specific geosite through which to illustrate the halts of the geologic evolution of every insular sector and the archipelago in its whole. These geosites, can subsequently be inserted in special scientific-cultural runs, however always compatible with the bonding regime and of specific guardianship of every insular area. Such runs, opportunely with captions, can be associated to both monothematic and polythematic itineraries aimed to illustrate “in site”, respectively, above all through the aid of guides and specialized personnel, the phases of the geologic evolution of every insular sector and the interaction of the component geovolcanologic with other peculiar aspects of the natural environment (faunal, floristic-vegetational) and anthropized (historical-archaeological). The same runs can constitute then inside existing wider territorial and cultural context or in the way of institution (Aeolian Volcanologic Park, Natural Reserves, Sea Park and Earthling of the Aeolian islands) a circuit within which to develop different character geotouristic initiatives.

The complex of the knowledges and the information of character relative geovolcanologic to every element of the archipelago, can be used besides with the

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purpose to create specific sections thematic inside the visitors centres already foreseen within every island. Such sections, opportunely managed by formed and specialized local personnel, besides developing activity of popularization and promotion, can be used as centre of didactic and scientific laboratories through which to develop both projects of environmental education, and thematic studies, also multidisciplinary, inherent to the insular area in which they reverts. Under these conditions, it will go to increase, overall, a component of the cultural residential and not residential tourism tied up to the geotourism, substantially deseasoning and of elevated qualitative profile, easily characterized by negative impacts easily minimizing and however smaller of those purely induced by a residential tourism.

All the initiatives of exploitation and fruition of the environmental and cultural resources, cannot put aside however from the necessary and maximum involvement of the local population, above all young, to also effect through the presentation of proposals by the same one and the financing for the realization of specific projects aimed to a sustainable development. The socio-economic and also occupational relapses produced, in fact, from a direct management also of the patrimony geovolcanologic, will conduct to the acquisition by the same populations of a greater awareness of the potential value of elements commonly perceived as unusable and substantially unproductive or of obstacle to the development of other activities of greater incidence on the territorial component, but however held more immediate profitability. Equally, the conservative priorities tied up to the presence of morphovolcanologic cultural good and to the bonding regime in vigour will conjugate, progressively, with other more dynamic aspects, able to guarantee the promotion, the public fruition and the tourist-economic recovery of the insular territories.

Realization of an International Centre of studies

The thematic sections to geovolcanologic character or inherent to other scientific sectors to be realized in the visitors centres foreseen on every island, will have an only structure of reference and coordination to be found on purpose among the realizing Archaeological Park of the aeolian territory, characterized by law for finality of promotion in the respects of the cultural and environmental patrimony of the whole district. Within the Park can be also foreseen the creation of an international Centre of study open, also through the web, both to experts and students of the geovolcanologic thematic, both of the relative aspects to other specialized scientific jaws (archaeology, maintenance of the flora and the fauna, environmental protection etc.) inherent specifically in the aeolian district.

The same centre of study , also through the involvement of UNESCO Sicily Foundation of all the scientific offices currently working in insular complex, can be

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used for the carrying out of conferences, lectures and debates to national and international level, as well as centre of particular didactic activities (ex. schools of high excellence).

With the purpose to analyze the points of strength and weakness of the geovolcanologic component, together to the opportunities tied up to one correct exploitation and to the consequential threats instead from a lack of suitable interventions on this peculiar territorial aspect, proceeds to effect an analysis SWOT (Strength-Weakness-Opportunities-Threats, or stings of strength, of weakness, opportunity and threats).

Through the analysis, particularly, strength's points represented by the most greater elements that can favour the sustainable development of the area have essentially been individualized in the increase of all the tourist-cultural activities tied up to a suitable exploitation of the geovolcanologic resource.

As it regards the elements that could hinder the socio-economic growth of the insular area instead and that is the points of weakness that it would be necessary to overcome for an opportune realization of the actions of development, have been recognized mainly the problem linked to the existence of continuing situations of critical conditions not yet resolved (concentration of flows tourist seasonal and consequent increase of the anthropic pressure, conditions of environmental deterioration tied up to the human activities, etc.) In the context of the future advantages consequential from the correct realization of the actions of development (therefore the opportunities that it will be necessary to exploit to advantage of the whole insular district) are generally been individualized the consequences raised by the growth of the awareness of the socio-economic value of the geovolcanologic component and the environmental good (occupational relapses, general improvement of the environmental quality, etc.).

Inside the threats, or of the tied up risks to events or future changes that could have an elevated impact on the geovolcanologic component and on its exploitation, have been included all the negative situations that would come to delineate subsequently to a missed realization of interventions of safeguard of the territory.

3 Conservation and enhancement of the archaeological heritage

The Archaeological Park of the Aeolian islands

The building strategy of the management of the archaeological patrimony of UNESCO Aeolian islands site resides in the perspective of institution of the Archaeological Park of the Aeolian islands inside the "System of the Sicilian Archaeological Parks" by virtue of article 20, paragraph 2, of the L.R. 20/200.

Objective of reference is the polythematic configuration of the Park, enacted by

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the guidelines and in consonance with the national legislation as “territorial ambit characterized by important archaeological evidences and by the compresence of historical, landscape or environmental values equipped as open-air Museum”(Dlgs 42/2004 Code Urban - art. 101, paragraph 2 point and that it takes back the definition of the article 94 of the Dlgs 490/1999).

Around this basic concept have to assume autonomous form the specificities of the Park of the Aeolian to compose a system of guardianship, knowledge and exploitation flexibility open to the real choices, to the single insular realities, in which will play as protagonists some key-themes.

1) The comparison with the geovolcanic system

The relationship between the historical dynamisms and the characters and the peculiar resources of the

geo-volcanic system of every island has strongly engraved in the centuries, through the exploitation of those resources, on the socio-economic and cultural processes of the archipelago - and on the anthropic modifications of the landscape.

2) the relationship between the Aeolian and the sea

Principal is the relationship with the sea, not only as source of maintenance but mainly for the strategic position of the archipelago bridge between Sicily and southern Italy, in privileged projection toward the Strait of Messina, that has favoured of it, in the antiquity, the centrality on the commercial and strategic routs of the western Mediterranean.

3) The distinctive components of every island in relationship to the morphology and the geo-volcanologic characteristics

It is quoted for brevity the alone example of Lipari: here the wealth of the products and the resources of the volcanism - is proper is of the near Volcano - united to the extension and the ampleness of the cultivable areas and the conformation of the coasts propitious to the ports and the most greater proximity to Sicily, have undoubtedly favoured the anthropic processes (since the first installation risen in the first centuries of the V millennium, during the middle Neolithic - cultural phase of the Castellaro Vecchio - following the installation of groups coming from Oriental Sicily for the workmanship and the commerce of the obsidian) and its role in a certain sense dominant in comparison to the other islands.

4) the factors of similarity in the historical fates of the different islands

For example: the plants of inhabited areas of sites in prominence defensive and of control in comparison to the coast, recurrent in different ages, as in the mature phases and advances of the Culture of Capo Graziano (age of the middle Bronze), against the positions most open of the coastal inhabited areas of the same one culture-and in the following phase of the Milazzese (age of the middle Bronze); the abandonment of the

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smaller islands in the ending Age of the Bronze - cultural phases of the Ausonio I and II - in contrast with to remain some only inhabited area of the Castle of Lipari, actually to its destruction and its definitive abandonment at the end of the X century b.C.

5) *The putting of captions of the territory*

In the connection, inside the Park system of the emergencies and their contexts a cohesive role will have covered by “putting of captions of the territory” (according to the definition of the scientific administrator of the P.T.P, Vincent Cabianna): the reading widened of the various phenomena and volcanic products and of the other natural resources, through the signs of their anthropic exploitation setting in prominence of it the peculiarities in chronological, historical, partner-economic, cultural terms. On this matter, among the nucleuses of Park proposed for Lipari, they assume particular importance those runs that we define “mining” along the slopes western (cave of stone of Pulera used in Greek age, seams of flint of Dry bath used in the neolythic, cave of Kaolin) and oriental north (survivors portions of prehistoric shops for the extraction and workmanship of the obsidian, the exploitation of the caves of pumice through the centuries): a natural appendix of the run will be constituted in Volcano by the area of the Faraglione of East.

Connective fabric of the managers of intervention of the Park and its incidence on the processes of qualification of the territory, will be the opening to concrete managerial solutions in adherence to the active principle defined in the integration of the document of the “Guides Lines of Sicilian archaeological parks”(june 2001): the interaction of the guardianship and the exploitation with the economic growth of the aeolian community tied up to the tourist development.

The same principle, in substance, to the roots of the P.T.P. and of other tutelar regimes as the natural reserves and the Sea Park of the Aeolian: some strategies of maintenance of the cultural and environmental patrimony for a sustainable development that compensates the norms of limitation of use of the territory.

The proposal introduced inside the Management Plan that foresees nucleuses of Park in every island, intends to offer, really for its character “*in itinere*”, a contribution open of strategic indications to the definitive Planning, attested to the Superintendence to the Cultural and Environmental Good in Messina.

Within a first perimeteration, will be delineated, for every nucleus, the zone homogeneous Á. - in which are always included the areas already acquired to the Regional Domain of the Cultural and Environmental Goods as the areas already submitted to archaeological tie to the senses of law - and the homogeneous zone B (band of environmental respect) that with the zone Á will have to constitute an organic and inseparable unity.

The Land Archaeological Park will be integrated with bands of submarine Park, in

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compatible connection with the characters of the Sea Park of the Aeolian just founded, for the presence of numerous and wide submarine layers, wreckages (especially in correspondence of the shoals etc) and testimonies of dumps of disappeared ports, whose possible fruition will ask for a specific planning, included in the competences of the Regional Superintendence of the Sea.

Knowledge for the protection and the exploitation

Support and source of the guardianship and first necessary step for the insertion of new archaeological areas inside an articulated system of exploitation of the territory, will have to be periods of investigations finalized to widen the knowledge of the territory through the individualization and the perimeteration of the archaeological contexts - integrally or partially - hidden inside the subsoil, also in the context of conventions and protocols of agreement between the Superintendence and University Departments: intensive *surveys* and geophysical prospecting will meet in the realization of updated digitized thematic archaeological papers of every island in perspective of a SIT to manage through specific GIS, in which is put to system the whole cultural patrimony, the biotic patrimony, the geovolcanologic patrimony.

Systematic cognitive growth is propaedeutic, or in every case of necessary support, to the actions of search hinged on extensive periods of excavation both directly planned for the institution and the activation of the Archaeological Park and in the picture of structural Projects of the POR-FESR 2007-2013-axle 3 - (particularly Objective Specific 3,1-objective Operational 3.1.1.)

In the Process of Exploitation will achieve to the results of the investigations of excavation:

1) interventions coordinated of:

a) conservative Recovery of level and technical complexity proportioned to typology, constructive characters and state and risks of deterioration some archaeological structures;

b) Setup, put in safety and improvement of the system in the full respect of the interaction of the environmental values.

2) the amplification of the areas of fruition, through plan of expropriation.

The acquisition to the State of new areas reenters besides in the foreseen interventions for the constitution of the Archaeological Park ex LR 20/2000.

Actions on the museum network

Fundamental ganglion of the knowledge and the exploitation is the expansion of the museum net in direction of a closed than extensive projection on the territory.

Interventions of ample breath and coordinated in synergy among different Offices

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(the Superintendence, the Aeolian Museum -historical central pole of the museum net of the archipelago - the town administrations) will have to plan and to intend themselves within the POR 2007-2013, particularly the FESR - Objective Operational 3.1.1. among whose managers are included innovations and technological progress in the tourist and cultural offer.

1) actions of expansion of the museum structures already existing

a) The resources and the expositive and didactic spaces of the Aeolian Regional Museum “Luigi Bernabò Brea”, historical central pole of the Aeolian Museum net.

b) The “Visitors Centres”, attested to the Aeolian Museum Eoliano, which has taken care of the preparation of it, of Filicudi Porto and of Panarea - S. Pietro.

c) The civic museums, born in synergy with the Superintendence and with the Aeolian Museum: the Anthropological Museum of Lingua to S. Marina of Salina of which a detached archaeological section will be realized, in a near building in progress of acquisition from the commune. (PIT. 99. Measure 2.0.1.C.5:Project of retraining of the Museum Circuit of S. Marina Salina); the small Antiquarium of Leni

2) creation on the territory of new polythematic didactic and expositive spaces that in different cases y will also entertain specific archaeological sections

a) The scientific arrangement, the expositive preparation and the activation of the visitors centres in the immovable properties for a long time already restructured to this aim by the Superintendence B.C.A. of Messina:

- Lipari - Local underlying the Church of the Souls S.S. of the Purgatory;
- Leni - Immovable of ownership of the Curia on the roadway for Malfa;
- Stromboli - visitors centres of S.Vincenzo.

b) The realization of new visitors centres staying in the specific forecasts of the P.T.P, that always points out the prevailing thematism of it.

In the planning should be given priority to the activation of those visitors centres that could also constitute a tourist incentive to the aim “of a deseasoning of the flows of visit, of the extension of the tourist season”, in agreement with the operational objective S3. 1.1 of the quoted FESR 2007-2013”

3) *scientific arrangement and preparation* of specific archaeological sections in two polythematic Museums in building: the diocesan Museum of the Christian Faith of Lipari (completion within the PIT 99) and the Regional Museum of the Pumice of Acquacalda (strongly ethno-anthropological value).

4) *put in “system” and “online”* of the different museum structures of the territory, with terminal centre and of link in the Aeolian Museum and the Superintendence B.C.A. of Messina, through the creation and the implementation of data banks and the popularization of special multimedial products on the aeolian cultural patrimony structured according to the demands of different bands of

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beneficiaries.

5) *Interaction and symbiosis between expositive museum and reading and exploitation of the territorial contexts:* in other words, that process of “didascalizzazione of the territory” already suitable as one of the components - and finality – specific of the Archaeological Park.

Objective is the integrated fruition of the archaeological sites, both through didactic apparatuses of traditional type- explanatory panels with plans, essential texts and system of signs for the orientation in the runs of particular extension – directed to a discreet relationship but “creative” with the visitor, both with possible plastic rebuilding of the native context or with reconstructions in real staircase of manufactured articles (for ex. the elevated of prehistoric huts, furniture inside) when however there are elements that allow the realization of models of absolute scientific reliability.

6) *organic Plans of popularization and promotion of the Cultural Goods* through publications and benefits computerized tools to different degrees of examination and cycles of finalized initiatives:

to) to the pursuance of the formative relationship – already quite alive - between museums of the territory School;

b) to the scientific close examination of details thematic inherent the cultural patrimony through the organization of cycles of lectures and conferences.

The system of exploitation here looked out upon since it consequently has to bait a legally binding management of the Cultural Patrimony that doesn't frustrate the realized actions and assure continuity and incisiveness to the public fruition and its positive relapses on the tourist flow and on the economic induced.

The main way passes through the conducting and the formalization of accords, abreast of the government normative in vigour (Dlgs 42/2004-head II Title II, particularly the articles from 112 to 115) and regional, by Superintendence to the Cultural and Environmental Good in Messina, the town Administrations, other offices and private subjects, eventually direct to assure a high degree of exploitation and management of the State archaeological areas and of expositive structures expositive like the “visitors centres”(for whose management must also have involved the Aeolian Museum), mainly privileging the regular opening to the public, the maintenance of the conditions of cleaning, of ordinary maintenance and of fitness and preventing the process of deterioration of the ancient structures and of their environmental context.

Guaranteed these fundamental conditions of availability, the exploitation of the sites must be strengthened with unitary interventions hinged on the didactics to various degrees and on the promotion.

The fittest and articulated solutions will have to develop and to privilege forms, also innovative, of partnership that favours the occupation to local level, preferably

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through Structural Projects on the POR 2007-2013.

In this picture also the institution and the activity of the Archaeological Park of the Aeolian, ex L.R. 20/2000, will play (as looked out upon by the same GuideLines of some Sicilian Archaeological Parks), a role of relief for the involvement of the local communities in the management and exploitation of the cultural patrimony.

4 Projects of ethno-anthropological development: conversion, conservation and enhancement aimed to create a Regional Museum of the Pumice of Lipari

The problem to elaborate a management plan of UNESCO islands Aeolian site, for what concerns the ethno-anthropological specificities of such site, it is substantially that to individualize institutional initiatives to set in to be fit to promote the correct exploitation and public fruition of the patrimonies-material and immaterial-that substantiate the aeolian anthropological identity.

Therefore it is to select some aspects of such identity, that mostly during the time they are imposed - or has been recognized and/or perceived - what important indicators of the “Genius Loci” and to predispose valid measures to assure its permanence, the exploitation in perpetual and compatible forms of fruition.

- Project: creation of a *Museum of the pumice* in the island of Lipari, having office in the place Acquacalda, where exists an ancient “factory” of pumice submitted to guardianship as ethno-anthropological good with the specific motivation to result unique fit container for the museum structure in question.

- Legislative reference: Law Regional 15 May 1991, n. 17, governess of the *Regional Museum of the Pumice of Lipari*.

- Finality of the initiative: to contribute to the reconversion of a productive activity that has been crossing a strong crisis for a few decades. To allow the guardianship, the maintenance and the public fruition of a big number of objects and equipments that constitute in their complex a precious archaeological-industrial patrimony. To put an end to a serious institutional breach, having been such structure founded with a law of the Region (the L.R. 17/91 above recalled) without to the legislative provision has never followed the concrete activation of what was foreseen in it.

- Articulation of the sections

a-Department “Archaeology, mineralogy and volcanology” - principal Character: archaeological and naturalistic - Material statements: blocks and fragments of pumice, obsidian and other materials of mineralogical nature, finds and fragments of archaeological interest - Apparatuses: scientific and didactic panels, archaeological, stratigraphical and geologic papers,etc.

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b-Department “traditional Cycle of the pumice” - principal Character: ethno-anthropological and of material culture - Material to expose: utensils and tools related to the traditional cycle of excavation of the pumice materials, papery documents and iconographic related to the organization of the work, to the conditions of the workers, to the traditional contexts of use of the products of excavation etc. - Apparatuses: scientific and didactic panels, territorial papers with the individualization of the nineteenth-century caves, graphs and relieves on the instrumentation, on the layouts etc.; audiovisual and histories of life.

c-Department “Pumice and history” - principal Character: historical-documentary and archival- Material to expose: objects, documents, sources of various kind on the diachronic aspects of the pumice: concessions, second controversy of Lipari (files of the commune and the Curia), advertising, papery and iconographic materials coming from the factories etc. - Apparatuses: scientific and didactic panels on the various aspects of the sector.

d-Department “Pumice and society” (tightly interconnected with the precedent sector) - principal Character: economic and socio-cultural - Material to expose: objects, documents, sources of various kind on the economic and socio-cultural aspects of the pumice: formality of use of the pumice material in the different contexts, economic pictures of the working, productive, commercial activity etc., working illnesses, silicosis etc. - Apparatuses: scientific and didactic panels on the various aspects of the sector.

e-Department “technological History” - principal Character: archaeological-industrial, engineering-mining and technological - Material to expose: machineries of great format, ribbons conveyors, sieves, whirlwind etc., to put *en plein air* - Apparatuses: scientific and didactic panels on the technological developments of the sector.

f-Department “Library and multimedia” - principal Character: Bibliographical, archival, multimedial - Outfits to be preserved and to make to enjoy: books, newspapers, archival sources and various documents, photos and iconographic patrimony in general, tapes and audiovideo, recordings and oral and sonorous documents.

Such “ecomuseum” it would owe, therefore, to take on a shape as a strategic plan, directed to define new sceneries of development and management of this extraordinary patrimony whose material resources are represented above all:

- cone volcano of pumice of world, cultural, historical and scientific interest to be preserved with absolute priority;

•Building preexistence: paleoindustrial buildings with mechanical technologies of showy scenographic impact;

•historical-archaeological patrimony: testimonies of human installations are

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present since the neolithic;

- natural patrimony: presence of high landscape, faunal and vegetational value;

The principal immaterial resources are instead represented by:

- all the historical-humanistic and scientific knowledges developed by the world interest of the volcanic singleness;

- World recognition of scientific interest-declaration UNESCO of affiliation to the Patrimony of the Humanity;

- recognition of humanistic interest testified in the Museum of Lipari “Bernabò Brea”: archaeological section and volcanology section ;

The institution of such ecomuseum would allow, in opinion of Legambiente - that so much has fought because the site didn't lose its position inside the WHL UNESCO for wrongs of the extractive activities with an industrial character that, for so much time, have characterized the territory aeolian- the guardianship and the maintenance of a big number of manufactured articles of material culture and equipments that constitute a precious patrimony of industrial archaeology guaranteeing to the meantime of it the public fruition.

The museum would executed, besides, to one of the principal objectives of whatever museum institution and, besides, to one of the same principles inspiring the work of the UNESCO. The maintenance of the historical memory of a cultural phenomenon - through the maintenance of the objects and the reconstruction of the socio-economic contexts that have determined the use of it.

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CHAPTER II

ACTION PLAN FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The projects present in the action plan for the search and the social, cultural and economic exploitation, aim to promote the environmental context and that historical-cultural of Aeolian islands, through of the actions of study and search that, developing the abilities of great call of the principal sites, is able to promote a socioeconomic development through the exploitation of everything diffused material and immaterial patrimony in the territory. This can constitute as many segments of a system economic able to develop all the potentialities of the physical testimonies and the whole knowledge, scientific and not, that are formed during the history with specific and unrepeatable characteristics.

In this case can be individualized the following objectives preliminaries to the definition of the different actions of intervention planned on the, and for the, aeolian territories:

- *To promote the integration between the local population and the patrimony of the site:*

- increase of the programs of shows and cultural events related to the site and/or entertained by the site;

- involvement of bands of the local community in activity of promotion of the territory;

- activation of didactic programs that illustrates the meaning and the universal value of the site;

- activity of animation and sensitization of the territory with cycles of lectures, activity of environmental education, competed scholastic.

- *To promote and to spread the knowledge of the site and its patrimony:*

- publication through press and electronics of books and informative materials;

- promotional periods of products of cultural value;

- support to the realization of resumptions video for the diffusion through TV and Web of tense contents to the diffusion of the knowledge of the site and its values;

- popularization of the knowledges of the site;

- advertising promotion qualifying of the values of the site.

- *To effect innovative systems of fruition:*

- alternative systems of fruition for skilled subjects otherwise;

- systems of distance fruition founded on telecommunication nets

- improvement of the qualitative level of the accesses to the sites and of their perception by the visitors.

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- *To improve the knowledge of the economic potentialities of the area:*
 - positioning and the resources to be used;
 - organization of periodic tables of verification;
 - promotion of accords picture with subjects economically active in the area;
 - shared individualization of the coherent strategic objectives of economic development with the values of the territory;
- *To promote tools of management territorial thesis to the sustainable development:*
 - activity and projects of safeguard and development;
 - coordination of the initiatives of cultural and tourist development of the area.
- *To promote a best accessibility of the site:*
 - compatible strategy of transports with the safeguard of the territory;
 - courses of formation for the guided visits;
 - realization of a system of integrated informative system of signs supported by devices;
 - runs of fruition differentiated in base to the use;
 - runs of visit for skilled subjects, in operation of the various disabilities.
- *Promotion of the sectors of the communication, of the craftsmanship and of the management of the patrimony:*
 - planning of courses of formation and updating;
 - coordination of the activities of the plan of management;
 - promotion of the local products in circuits already made of on-line marketing;
 - obtainment of the certificate of system of global quality and the mark Ecolabel;
 - to contribute to a politics of support of the local productions.
- *To promote a compatible cultural tourism with the maintenance of the site:*
 - events and manifestations ;
 - institution of literary parks and oenogastronomic paths connected to the discovery of the more ancient shops;
 - meetings to assist to works and searches of recovery and/or of archaeology;
 - coordination of the cultural events taken place during the whole year;
 - to widen the tourist circuits with the inclusion of other parts of the less known territories from a historical-cultural point of view.
- *Economic and entrepreneurial development of the islands:*
 - birth of new poles of attraction during the whole year;
 - decentralization of the offer of services currently assembled on Lipari and, in the

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other islands of the archipelago, only in the nearest fractions to the landings.

• *Socio-economic development of the aeolian archipelago compatible with the not eludible objective of an eco-compatible fruition of guardianship of the territory:*

reconversion and alternative solutions to those situations in fit and/or in forecast of realization, that represent some critical points of attention for the same UNESCO:

- the caves of pumice;
- the project of airport to Lipari;
- the project of amplification of the port of Lipari.

The Management Plan of UNESCO Aeolian islands site constitutes a process that already takes the start from the numerous activities realized for the knowledge, the guardianship, the maintenance, the exploitation and the presentation to the public of the good of the proposed site.

The formulation dates to the candidacy takes action of the necessity to adequately connect the projects of development of the patrimony, particularly the naturalistic-archaeological one, to its landscape context, of better involving the local populations in a process of knowledge of its own identity resources and to create the conditions for a socio-economic development that, respectful of the cultural and naturalistic values of the territory, constitutes the most suitable base to concretize of that ampler sketch of *sustainable local development: “a development that satisfies the needs of the present without jeopardizing the ability of the future generations to satisfy the proper ones”* (Relationship Brundtland, 1987).

1 Proposals and actions for the social and economic development

The exploitation and the development of the elements characterizing the aeolian archipelago is possible and necessary to favour a best organization of the present resources from the economic, tourist and environmental point of view. With the purpose to develop the activities tied up to the exploitation of the environment, from the natural reserves to the archaeological patrimony, will be had to start actions of intervention in the specific fields of the marketing and the local promotion.

UNESCO Management Plan for the Aeolian islands allows to pursue these objectives: to develop to the best a planning is necessary well structured in reason for the specificities and difference of the site, trying to individualize the principal lines of financing, in operation of the normative in vigour and of the specific situations.

Following some proposals are pointed out for the realization of structural interventions to the purpose of *“to define and to make operational the process of*

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guardianship and development of the area.”

Governance for the local tourist system of the Aeolian islands (stl-Eolie)

A first hypothesis is tied up to the institution of a STL (Local Tourist System), as foreseen by the national and regional laws. It could allow a redefinition of the planning of the tourism in the islands Aeolian, individualizing as *focus* not so much the resources and the tourist offer, on the contrary their systemic integration. This would throw a challenge to the territory stimulating the start of a necessary and essential systemic reorganization of the tourist offer.

Its institution for the Aeolian System is, nevertheless, tied up to the presence of an over ordained office, intermediary between the local administrations and the regional administration, that assumes the dress of a *territorial meta-manager*, so much to be made systemic, harmonicas and shared all the direct actions to the territory.

The principal actions are tied up to:

- *To favour the efficient combination of the present productive factors;*
- *To increase the use of new technologies for the disbursement of good and tourist services;*
- *The system of the enterprises and the net of relationships and relationships;*
- *Monitoring the market of the job and to favour the specialization of competences;*
- *To favour a greater division of the question in different temporal spaces;*
- *To consolidate the formal and informal relationships of the local context;*
- *Community planning;*
- *To foresee and to coordinate programs of Territorial Marketing.*

Systematization and organization of the tourism in Apartments through the offer model of tourism relational integrated (Trios)

The tourism in the private apartments constitutes an important segment and in growth in the tourist market of the Aeolian islands. It deals with a typology of tourism in which are present tourists with a well precise typological profile and operators that offer services able to satisfy, in terms of quality and price, a question that, in them absence, would not manifest or it would decidedly assume dimensions and potentiality of growth inferior.

Nevertheless, this typology of offer must be structures in organizational forms that improve the quality and the efficiency of it.

The Relational Integrated Tourism overcomes the traditional concept of tourist bid and ask, privileging the interpersonal and environmental relationships and stimulating

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the historical cultural sensibility, in the dialogue between bidder and receiver. This form of tourism, endowed with intense and authentic relational characteristics realizes itself in the Aeolian islands through the integration between the productive sectors of the micro one and it mediates dimension, and it pursues and it encourages the sustainable development.

A first line of intervention can be directed to *promote the diffused micro-entrepreneurship* among those regular of the rights of enjoyment of the residences, intend to transit from the role of users of income to that of producers of tourist services within family micro-enterprises.

A second line of action, runs over the *ability of cooperation* among these operators, to the purpose to coordinate their offer to propose to the auto-manufacturing tourists that reside in distant regions or even to the foreign countries.

Another line finally, concerns *the action of the public corporations*. This typology of tourist offer transfers to the sphere collective remarkable burdens both in the ordinary management of the activity of the destination both, above all, in the realization of the investments essential to increase its ability attraction and the productive flexibility (in the perspective of the auto-manufacturing tourist).

Systematization, organization and control of the nautical tourism in the Aeolian archipelago

The problem of a reorganization of the landings in the aeolian system is shown both by the indicator that it compares the places boat on kilometre of coast, both by the overuse of the available places, that reaches elevated values during the week of Ferragosto (15 August).

It emerges, therefore, the necessity to proceed to a planning of the territory aware of the presence of a component of tourist demand, as that of the boat tourism, today more negligible.

A first line concerns the necessity to create a *system of monitoring of the nautical tourism*, in accord with the competent territorial offices (Capitaneria, Watch of Department of Internal Revenue, Customs, Police, etc.), through the annotation in special registers of the arrivals and the departures of the recreation boats and the unities cabin cruiser, signalling the origin, the days of permanence, the crew on board and passengers' number.

Another line of action concerns the containment and the organization of the flows of the *nautical excursionists*, that coming from the coasts of Sicily and Calabria, stand along the coasts of the islands.

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Support for the birth of micro innovative companies for the management of the services connected to the fruition of UNESCO site

Departing from the creation of a map of the opportunities of market and from the possibilities related to the management of connected services to the fruition of the sites of interest, it is possible to delineate the requirement of economic activities and connected services or potentially linkable to the tourist cost.

Therefore, it is to foresee the possibility also to stimulate the birth and the diffusion of new enterprises through the use of a *taxation of advantage* for the aeolian operators. The micro enterprises, as it happens in the other insular realities, can manage different phases of the services directed to the tourist. They can concern: informative services, services accessories to the hospitality, services connected to the nautical tourism, connected services to the local mobility, services of visit and excursion, services cultural and other ones.

Strengthening and consolidation of the present economic activities

The growth of new entrepreneurial activities, even if of reduced dimensions, but pluri-sectorial, it would allow to reduce the productive specialization on the tourism, that risks to be dangerous for an economic system if not supported by a multiplicity of alternative productions. Some interventions concern particularly,:

- Organization and support of initiatives in the field of the local craftsmanship;
- Recovery of agricultural activity and fruition;
- Activity of transformation of the fished one and activity of reconversion in new activities tied to the sea.

Establishment of an association or joint consortium producers-distributors for the creation and strengthening of economic sectors in support of local productive system

The principal objective of this action is to strengthen the economic impact on the local economies, determined by the tourist expense, through:

- Strengthening of the use of local products inside official receptive structures;
- Creation of productive link among local distributors and using of housing unity turned for tourist purposes;
- Productive Link of according to level among enterprises to consolidate the previous productive relationships;
- Strengthening of the links between local products and system of the feeding.
- Establishment of a unity of search on UNESCO Aeolian site -

The presence of an unity of search inside the archipelago can be instrumental to implement the programs that concern the economy of the islands and the connected

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activities to the tourism. The unity of search has enslaved useful places to the realization of initiatives of search to support all the actions that it will have to develop the organ of *governance* of the archipelago.

This would allow an improvement of the level of up-to-date and available knowledges on the economic and tourist system of the Aeolian; the share to programs of study and search sustained by international financings, also out of the programs foreseen by the UE and the increase of the number of presences of researchers and qualified experts for periods of study and search, or of classes of students/researchers.

Basic education: establishment of a training institute for the tourism and the foreign languages specialised technical training

Inside the system of the islands, keeping in mind of the values of the indexes of specialization in the activities connected to the tourism, there is the necessity to found a system of education offering contents and knowledges abreast of the aspirations of development and the opportunities of market present in the islands. The principal actions would concern the institution of an institute with Tourist, Hotel and Linguistic address for the formation of base.

Specialised technical training

Principal objective of this action is to increase the competences of the personnel that operates in the Local Tourist offer. This can be realized foreseeing the institution of courses of formation technical specialized on the sustainable tourism. They will consider both the working unities that operate in the tourism both the working unities that intend to specialize themselves.

They will owe particularly to be taken care of the sectors related to the relational nature, the nautical one, the cultural tourism and the ecotourism.

Centre for the training activities linked to the sea

This action foresees the institution of a centre for the formation and the starting to the activities of the sea-School of the Sea-for the training of tied up professional figures to the new economic and tourist activities connected to the resource sea.

For the construction of such school it is foreseen:

- Reconversion of the sheds of the ex pumice cave;
- Institution of a School of the Sea foreseeing some courses of ecology, sail, environment, fishing tourism, fruition of the reserves.

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2 Exploitation of the ethno-anthropological specific features

Museum of the Panaria Film and the Aeolian underwater cinematography

The project foresees the creation in Lipari of a museum in which to expose all the materials, today in possession of the Prince Francis Alliata of Villafranca, related to the period between the years '40 and '50 in which through pioneer and by now “historical” documental experiences and cinema the whole archipelago of the Aeolian islands suddenly came known and appreciated all over the world, entering for the first time in its history in a circuit of international fruition, at first of elite and then more and more quickly open to the tourism of mass. It will be so documented, through the exhibition and the putting to disposition of photographic, cinema and archival materials as well as of a consistent object patrimony, the extraordinary adventure of the “boys of the Panaria Film” (Francis Alliata of Villafranca, Quintino in Naples, Pietro Moncada and Renzo Avanzo), which along the arc of one decade, from the immediate postwar period to the half of the years '50s, produced and realized cinema works in the sectors of the documentary and the *fiction* having as principal object the Aeolian archipelago, cultured in its double aspect of *submarine world* and articulated *island universe* variedly in its landscape-naturalistic and socio-anthropological coordinates. The expositive run foresees the exhibition of images of epoch coming from the photographic file of the Panaria and realized by Fosco Maraini, photographer, ethnologist and documentary friend of the producers and destined to become subsequently very famous.

The Sections in which the Museum will be articulated are, as a rule, the followings:

1 - The Aeolian islands in the years '40; 2 – The Sicilian Submarine Hunters Club ; 3 –The Panaria Film; 4 – The underwater explorations; 5 - The cinema adventure: *Volcano*, superstars and *jet set*; 6 – Aeolian Landscapes: nature and architecture; 7 - People of the Aeolian: working and productive contexts, ceremonial and rituals; 8 - People: the portraiture and the Aeolian “types”; 9 – The Panaria Film and the *mass-media*, yesterday and today; 10 – Immersion Room (audio, video, holograms etc.); 11 - Permanent Observatory on the cultural tourism in the archipelago.

Recovery of “The home of the Postman ”in Salina

Placed in the highland of Pollara, fraction in the commune of Malfa of the island of Salina , a typical Aeolian traditional house has been some years ago used as *location* in the film “The Postman”, the last unforgettable cinema appointment of Massimo Troisi.

In the film pretence the house was poet Neruda's exile residence (magisterially interpreted by the French actor Philippe Noiret), which the postman Troisi delivered the

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correspondence and from which received in exchange lessons of life and poetry. The house is become since then, and forever, “the postman house”, destination of continuous pilgrimages by about ten thousand of tourists that have live way of seeing a house that the magic of the cinema has transformed and transfigured in mythical place.

Beyond the “tourist” appreciation rendered to it in the last decade, the house undoubtedly constitutes an articulated palimpsest in which are compared and are crossed in an inextricable clot the poetry of Neruda (and *the Poetry generally*), Massimo's Troisi cinema (and *the Cinema generally*), the love and the political-civil appointment.

The house goes up again to elegant '800. The owner had recovered it at the end of the years '60 escaping to the deterioration and turning in into space of artistic and community experiences. The charm of the place induced, a quarter of century later, the same Troisi to choose it for a film setting that has contributed to make to know the Italian cinema in the world.

Such project, that would create in the island of Salina promoting centre of cultural events, would require for its realization of a virtuous synergy between the local offices (the communes of Saint Marina Salina, Malfa and Leni), the alone able to make themselves promoters of initiatives directed to turn the house of Pollara into a place of the memory and the beauty of the culture and of the poetry.

Register of the immaterial heritages

In 2005 the Sicilian Region has founded the “Register of the Immaterial Inheritances” (R.E.I.), through which is made possible to operate the public recognition of good to various title characterized by theirs “immateriality”, being for the more communicated already not by a reality “materic” (as in the case of the monuments *et similia*) on the contrary by the orality or by dynamics connected to the memory or to the transmission of the knowledges etc.

The Register of the Immaterial Inheritances of the Sicilian Region (R.E.I.) articulates in four “Books” (Book of the Knowledges ; Book of the Celebrations; Book of the Expressions; Book of the Living Human Treasures), in which are respectively annotated immaterial realities exemplarily featuring forms of culture, like techniques and productive processes, rites and holidays, working cycles, oral traditions and expressive means, people or individualized groups as unique holders of particular knowledges and ability, individuals that, for their activity or for the general characteristics of their existence, constitute some holders “privileged” of one determined historical memory of the archipelago, etc.

The Aeolian archipelago, in strength of the very wide range of cultural reality marked by a principal immaterial statute, constitutes an area of particular importance to

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the aims of the individualization of goods deserving of insertion in the R.E.I.; the same recognition of the site by the UNESCO for a toward it derives from one already acquired awareness of such cultural importance , for other verse can undoubtedly contribute to strengthen the interest until here recognized having respect to the mere naturalistic and landscape aspects.

In theme of reality whose insertion in the R.E.I can contribute to increase the value of the cultural recognition of the site, they are mentioned in this centre, to merely exemplary title, the followings “good”:

Book of the Knowledges : Techniques of construction of the “*lienzi*” (terracing); Techniques of construction of the traditional residences and their single components (*pulere*, “*pizzi*”, *astricu* etc.); Activity of the axe craftsmen and naval shipbuilding industry; votive kiosk; Craftsmanship of the obsidian;

Book of the Celebrations: Lipari, Feast of St. Bartholomew; Salina , Feast and Pilgrimage to the Madonna of the Terzito; various islands, sea processions;

Book of the Expressions: Oral patrimony and material culture (files Hans Coray and Franco Fanciullo); magic oral Traditions, plutonic etc. (file Marilena Maffei, Rome);

Book of the Living Human Treasures: Francis Alliata (Catania, for the cinematography and the tourism); Myriam Beltrami (Panarea, for the tourism); Giovanni Bonica (Filicudi, for the legends, File Macrina Marilena Maffei, Rome); Savior Castles (Lipari, for the agriculture); Madeleine Cavalier (Lipari, for the archaeology); Giovanni Cesario (Lipari, for the pumice); Stephen Cincotta (Stromboli, for the legends); Anthony Costanzo (Lipari, for the fishing); Joseph Iacolino (+Lipari, for the history); Anthony Manfrè (Lipari, for the pumice); Adrian Wolfgang Martin (Switzerland, for the history and the local traditions); Rosa Paino (Head Gramignazzo, Malfa, for the gastronomy and the traditional Aeolian dessert; Giuseppe Reitano (Lipari, for the agriculture); Ezio Roncaglio (Lipari, for the pumice); Giovanbattista Saltalamacchia (+Malfa, for the local traditions and the agriculture, File Anthony Brundu, Malfa); Joseph Tomarchio (Lipari, for the fishing).

The third millennium sets to the Aeolian island, for a long time point of junction and crossroad for all the cultures that lean out on the Mediterranean, crucial challenges for their future order.

The risk is that the Aeolian identity, by now a little defined following the processes of homologation that have marked the second half the XX century, definitely loses itself to the contact with the great flow of images, news, people that by now it crosses our territory; each of such elements in fact, images, news, people, communicate conceptions of the world, models and more different values, and in some case strongly

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distant, from those that have historically been elaborated and products in the archipelago.

The crucial point is this: it is possible to run into the different one by itself, and to converse with it and to take advantages of such dialogue, if it remains well founded in its own cultural coordinates. Some European countries (Are quoted here, for instance, Spain, Portugal and Ireland) have well understood how a defence of its own roots, where correctly pursued, is not translated in sterile independent or parochial attitudes, on the contrary in honest and shiny exhibition of an identity of which it continues to go fierce.

It is believed that the perspectives here delineated can promote the start of a virtuous run according to such perspectives, whose realization would have disruptive effects for the cultural, social and economic development of this corner of world.

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CHAPTER III PLAN FOR THE COMMUNICATION AND THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING

Premise

The territories have to learn to be in the global market to use a fast and communicative language; to communicate the riches of a territory, its entrepreneurial vocations, the cultural opportunities and the possibilities offered by the cultural traditions and by the characteristics of the territory, are the tools that allow to stimulate a sustainable and respectful economic development of the peculiarities of every site. The territorial marketing is set therefore as a tool of promotion of the territory and stimulus to the local development. The experiences however confirm that only the territories more organized can pick up some result and among these last ones, above all it will be able to work in organic way for its own development, who will succeed in conjugating planning and strategic planning with a plan of marketing and territorial promotion.

In this sense it is signalled the fact that the choice to realize a Marketing Plan represents a further passage of maturity that can give an important contribution to sustain the development of the Aeolian territory.

The proposed marketing and communication strategy wants to increase in value at the most the socio-economic-environmental characteristics of the territory, stimulating and encouraging indeed a careful tourist call to the safeguard and the intelligent use of the Aeolian territory and, finally, deseasoned, in such way that the economic development typically is not the result of an intensive exploitation of the summer tourism, but connoted as the result of a constant tourist flow during good part of the year.

In this sense “to know how to communicate” it means to succeed in making to share the lines of address of a development of territory coherent and respectful of the local professionalisms, so that to increase in value the charm of the territory and to stimulate, in the specific case of the Aeolian , the promotion of an image that, also attracting the attention of the visitors out of the traditional intense summer period, sets the bases for a different and mostly qualified fruition of the territory able to create that fundamental sustainable socio-economic development already several times underlined as principal objective during the Management Plan.

In this direction, the maintenance of the citizenship doesn't have to be the only worry, but it is surely the point of departure for a territorial politics that allows to consider anew the economic and social development of the islands. It is:

-to individualize in corrected way the potential of development to turn into a diversified and different offer on the basis of the national and international tourist

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market, individualizing markets objective, target of customers and objectives of market compatible with the structural and environmental sustainability;

-to guarantee, with the correct tourist offer, that the environmental equilibriums are safeguarded for make possible that the splendid resource constituted by the district of the Aeolian can maintain in the time its own ability of attraction and satisfaction for all those people who are interested of it: from the tourists, to the operators to the institutions, to the inhabitants, to the jealous custodians of the naturalistic, historical ,artistic, social and economic patrimony.

The strategies of communication and territorial promotion of a site to be protected - as that of the Aeolian islands - they are particular and detailed in how much they concern, not only to the traditional academic dichotomy between actions of communication / promotion and actions of information, but they also concern that objective to realize within the action plans related to the retraining of the tourist phenomenon that interests the Aeolian archipelago. On the base of these considerations, the projects of territorial marketing, in their general plant and of address, have been thought with an innovative conceptual base, because it is kept in mind both of the regional and provincial planning, both of UNESCO of support addresses to the integrated, coherent and sustainable development of the territory.

1 The Projects of the Plan of communication and territorial marketing

The strategies of communication applied to places and tourist experiences represent a rather recent form of promotion that overcomes the concept of classical publicity for landing to an integrated series of messages coherent able to communicate the possible, desirable and repeatable experience, avoiding a communication that is thought, realized and diffused to episodes, in way not coordinated and indifferent to a discussed vision and shared.

Rather it is necessary to put a strategic communication into effect: discussed, projected, realized and diffused in harmonic way to level of objectives, contents and average of support, guaranteeing so an expressive coherence and a measurability of the results in the time.

It is necessary to predispose therefore an action of support to that sets of products able to incorporate and to transfer fragments of memory related to the lived experience: their function is not alone that to produce an economic profit, but to renew the emotional processes tied up to a place and to desire to speak of it or to return there.

This, after all, would be functional to the objective of deseasoning of the tourism that interest the Aeolian islands.

Experience is, therefore, the element on which to focus the strategies of communication, trying to intersect the value-place and the exigences /desires of the

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target to involve; experience is memorable if introduces some elements of oneness represented by images, emotions, tastes and smells lived in individual or shared way and amplified by the possibility to discover the history, the traditions, the cultures as well as the foods and the local tastes.

- The “Archaeological City”

-Realization of a real *City of the archaeology* where to develop functions of search and transmission of the knowledges on the archaeology through the integrated carrying out of manifold functions.

It deals with realizing a centre to offer formative opportunity both for operating already active to be updated and/or to retrain that for operating to form ex novo, where to be able to develop functions of observatory able to follow (and to address as far as possible) the normative developments.

- Portal on the history of the Aeolian, that wants to develop a function:

-of service for the one that professionally studies for instance the Sicilian history;

-of portal of reference for the cultural institutions to promote his/her own activities;

-of place of meeting between local bodies and the world of the search, of the schools and also for the amplest keen public.

- A portal of UNESCO Aeolian Site, whether to be able to unload all of this that concerns such qualification, as for instance the same management plan; presence for instance of the link to Unesco site where are present the Italian sites inclusive in the WHL.

- Project “FILMIAMOLEolie”

Two initiatives tightly correlated the one to the other that have as principal objectives that to involve the citizens and particularly the young people in the projects of exploitation of the islands Aeolian, with the purpose to spread the awareness of the exceptional value of the islands in their historical, historical-artistic, landscape, traditional aspects etc. to offer the opportunity to the community to make stronger the spirit of affiliation and identity, through its deepened knowledge and the direct share to activity on the territory.

- Itineraries and historical-artistic runs in the planning of natural excursions - landscape to also enjoy through of the fit ones and ecocompatible cycle footsteps in naturalistic-landscape runs and to visit through special card dedicated to the different excursions (sea, volcanologic and, so historical-cultural of this type). They could be introduced in a publishing project to be divulged according to a well precise strategy of throwing in the market well, because it is for an unique target.

Other interventions finalized to a deseasoning and retraining of the tourist flow

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could be:

- Thematic parks and literary parks;
- Convention Centre;
- Meeting rooms for conferences retraining buildings of historical interest;
- Creation of a centre of searches of the flora and the fauna;
- The creation of a Museum of the sea as of a Museum of the traditions and the country culture. These projects would reenter in the politics to endow every island of diversified centres of cultural interest, created through the recovery of buildings in them presents sustaining and stimulating out the summer tourism and that season, jointly to the guardianship and maintenance of the cultural good of historical-artistic interest;

- Conferences on the volcanology of character not necessarily only scientific, as to want to recreate the fortunate character international experience of the “City of the Science” of Erice.

- Share to the European initiatives as the Days of the European Cultural Patrimony had been promoting for the Europe Council or the days of the FAI. Foundation for the Italian Environment, deals with demonstrations typically realized out of the summer period, whose publicizing also foresees the insertion in the different informative-advertising circuits foreseen by the organization.

- Share and insertion in programs of environmental education and, in the specific one in activity what “Arpa kids”, the project of sensitization to the echo-compatible behaviours referred to young people of scholar age as well as to teachers and operators of agencies that are dealt with environmental education also reaching in such way the purpose of deseasoning the tourist scholasticism flow.

- Oenogastronomic Runs tied up to the seasonality of the local typical products;
- Another idea for the tourism the whole year could be the exploitation of the wine activities of merit and the art of the making wine creating wine cellars of tasting and places of diffusion and exploitation of the culture of the wine;

- The Promotion of the development of activity cultural aimed to the maintenance of the classical traditions, through the realization of initiatives of promotion and support for the systematic carrying out of demonstrations and cultural events that have to reference the demonstrations of classical epoch, also through the possible twinning with demonstrations what the “Tindarifestival” or the “Cinema Festival of the Straight ” that it is held in Messina.

Other actions of promotion of new forms of art and culture that recall to the values and the traditions that have marked the Sicilian history and, particularly way, the Aeolian. For example scholastic competitions, organization events with didactics aim and competitions of poetry, prose and dramaturgy, situated in the places archaeological symbol of the islands;

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- Promotion of events tied up to the revaluation of the local oenogastronomy putting it inside specific cultural events as the recent one “Salina DOC festival”;

- Advanced Communication Plan facing to relaunch the quality of the thermalism. This could be able to impose itself as new motor of the economic Aeolian development, able, like the most currently prestigious places, to attract, the whole year, new types of consumers that have more advanced social and cultural behaviours, interested therefore also to the cultural and historical-artistic resources;

- Exploitation of the promotion of the feastes and the local feasts that are during the year in the Aeolian islands.

Other possible projects profits to the promotion can be:

- A card of the islands that, founding itself on the employment of the ICTs and the telecommunication, allows the disbursement of some particular services for the reception of the tourists in the archipelago. It could be made for instance available before accessing the Aeolian islands, predisposing a small Information Centre, that represented the first true point of contact of the visitor with the islands allowing to have correct and updated information on the initiatives, on the places and on the available services still before the arrival: all of this would go to advantage of a more correct availability of the Aeolian patrimony.

- Project of FaD or Distance Formation, to furnish to the local entrepreneurs the basis to open their own entrepreneurial realities toward the solutions of the new economy functional to innovative formalities of promotion of the local system to level of tourist promotion.

- Project of socially useful jobs, referred to the safeguard of the cultural good. Would reach two important results: to produce job and to open to the fruition of the monuments that have been object for years of indifference by theirs first potential visitors: the citizens of the Aeolian islands.

Inside the projects of marketing and communication of the territory, are put the objectives relating to the reception of the tourism:

- to facilitate the reception of the tourist in their first approach to the characteristics of the territory: indications, special placards but also kiosks to receive information;

- to offer the whole year the possibility to combine the visits to the volcanologic sites to activities of different character, what the naturalistic and sporting tourism, the intangible culture and local material (show-market, fairs, folklorist events);

- active permanence in the farm holidays stuctures;

- correlated services to the activation of the volcanic Park and volcanologic;

- realization of a project of sea ecotouristic guide, to create figures professional

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able to improve the service offered to the tourist that wants to know, through the driven visits away sea, the Aeolian islands. Besides to this the strong emotional component of the Aeolian citizen occupied to rediscover the beauties of the places in which alive. This reenters among the formative objectives of professional retraining of the residents, conjugated with the involvement of the same in the promotion of a sustainable development of the territory inside the initiatives-currently already activated in the different islands-of trekking, excursions by sea and earth.

The recovery and the exploitation of the environmental resources would allow to develop other forms of tourism: both that sporting (organizing naturalistic runs of snorkeling and seawatching), canalized in a discourse of sweet availability of the territory and ecocompatible exploitation of these places both the scientific one. Its development would guarantee at least three results, in tuning with the finalities of guardianship and environmental exploitation:

- the maintenance of the territory, because it would constitute a good opportunity to recover some of the abandoned infrastructural resources in the territory;

- diffused control of the territory, because the human presence correctly managed would prevent fraudulent actions with the consequent possibility to destine the resources for the control to other objectives of action;

- the creation of new professionalisms as well as new forms of income.

Finally between the different promotional actions of communication and marketing of the Aeolian territory, those specifications are signalled related to the creation of an catalyzing image that always identifies, anywhere and in all the users, the Aeolian islands as UNESCO site World Heritage of the humanity:

- realization of a recognizable mark-logo-slogan, that should be used for all the system of signs and that could be communicated and spread by the means of transport, to give visibility and “to fix” the message of guardianship of such patrimony;

- institutional gadget of UNESCO Aeolian islands site that, together with brochures and informative documents of the activities taken place during the whole year in the islands, they will have to reach the amplest ray of possible action;

- twinning, with other UNESCO sites with character naturalistic and not, with which to undertake common actions. It would be possible for instance to individualize a unique itinerary that is able use particular methods of box-office and coupons with annual validity. Also the promotional actions could be joined, realized using the classical means like documentation, site specific web, advertising insertions but also conferences and educational tour and different messages because directed to non homogeneous target individualizing position and favourite medium.

It could finally be considered to stimulate the setting of television and cinema filming for film and advertising spot in the areas of the site, activating therefore a

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process of promotion and diffusion of the values of the site what location for the location of photocinematografic productions and for the commercial promotion of products of remarkable cultural value.

To such purpose could be activated some specific bureau in the peripheral Offices to simplify the procedures of access to the sites for the following finalities.

To promote and to communicate the Aeolian territory, means to formalize a message that, to different levels and exploiting different formality, knows how to be based on the historical-cultural and environmental value told by the places of the seven islands, to make to become them a product of tourist call during the whole year preserving nevertheless the necessary attention to its safeguard and the intelligent use of the territory.

The picture of together that emerges from the careful knowledge plan developed in the initial chapters of the present Management Plan , connotes of different meanings and meanings the projects of marketing and communication for the Aeolian islands:

- how promotion of the territory, of its characteristics and of its perspectives, with the purpose to attract investments and visitors able to determine a lasting socio-economic development;

- how the establishing of the aims of the urban and territorial politics, from the conception up to the realization, also of the demands of the local operators;

- how attention to the “customers” of the product “local system”, whose satisfaction owes to be so quantitative as qualitative.

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SIXTH PART

IMPLEMENTATION, CONTROL AND MONITORING OF FOR MANAGEMENT PLAN OF UNESCO AEOLIAN ISLANDS SITE

CHAPTER III

THE MONITORING

The Management Plan of UNESCO Aeolian islands site wants to be as a tool effective and suitable to guarantee the continuous improvement of the politics on the territory that, for this, have to be submitted to periodic revisions aim to monitoring , in general, the efficiency of the system of management. To such purpose it is necessary to foresee some useful tools to coordinate all the actors, to verify the real realization of the plan in the time and to furnish addresses necessary for its correct and real realization.

The Management Plan , that shapes itself as the operational synthesis of the plans of maintenance, guardianship and exploitation, every with own objectives and spatial-temporal contexts of intervention, requires therefore of the definition:

- of the criterions and of the formalities of assumption of the directives of maintenance, guardianship and exploitation;

- of the actions and of the working subjects for the attainment of the objectives of maintenance, guardianship and exploitation;

- of defined procedures, fit to the measurement and the evaluation of the results gotten for every single project of action, that allow to establish the corrective and preventive actions to improve overall those that will be held not conformed activities, through actions of overseeing, of measurement, recording and evaluation of the objectives and reached finishing lines;

- of a series of indicators that drive the work of monitoring allowing to verify and to quantify the state of realization for the projects individualized in the single plans of intervention, as well as to acquire new data and new knowledges.

The drafting of the Management Plan for UNESCO Aeolian islands site represents, therefore, only the point of departure of the well more binding phase represented by the realization, in which the Plan has to compare itself with the territory, passing “from the words to the facts.”

It is, substantially, to allow the subject responsible of the Management Plan - whose juridical form has been identified *UNESCO Sicily Foundation* - to acquire analytical data and useful indications to define the planning of the future interventions of middle and long term. The Management Plan of UNESCO Aeolian islands site, in fact, wants to be as an effective tool and suitable to guarantee the continuous improvement of the politics on the territory that have to be submitted, for this, to

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periodic revisions aimed to monitoring , in general, the efficiency of the system of management.

The *UNESCO Sicily Foundation*, therefore, as office appointed to manage and to promote the good - so that to preserve or eventually to restore their artistic, historical and environmental characteristics - landscape - it will have the assignment to attend to the function of monitoring of the Management Plan foreseen by UNESCO Convention to the aims of the promotion of the maintenance, exploitation and sustainable management of the site.

1 The indicators for monitoring

To the aims of the evaluation of the results gotten by the activated actions, for each of them is defined a temporal interval within which to effect the activities of verification of the attended results, through a well precise set of indicators that in the Management Plan are described in relationship to the different objectives and the anticipated actions in every intervention plan:

- *plan of action for the knowledge, protection, maintenance and exploitation of the patrimony* (for ex: number of realized interventions and their quality, number and quality of the publishing production, resulted of periodic investigations on the awareness that the visitors have of some characteristics of the islands as site UNESCO, increase of efficiency in the activities of maintenance);

- *plan of action for the search and the social, cultural and economic exploitation* (for ex: quantity and quality of the comparisons, increase of the visits to the museum system of the site by the residents, number of schools activated in the programs of Environmental Education and cultural promotion, number of link web to the site profits, variation of the qualitative and quantitative level of the publishing offer, quantity of areas accessible to the carriers of handicap);

- *plan of communication and territorial marketing* (for ex: level of the deseasoned tourist flows and devoted to the historical-cultural fruition of the territory; number and quality of the interventions of the press that speak of the initiatives to the islands on this way, number and level of the television passages, pleasure of the initiatives, capillarity of the mean diffusion stamps of the mark-logo UNESCO of the Aeolian islands, recognizability and perception of the brand-image site UNESCO Aeolian islands, number of activated twinning and activated common initiatives);

- *environmental monitoring* For that that it pertains to the monitoring and the evaluation of the actions of the Plan here proposed are individualized three groups of indicators tied up every one to the three context of intervention in environmental field, therefore for the maintenance, the exploitation and the search. (for the maintenance they are signalled for ex: BDI - Biological Distinctiveness Index, wealth of kind, presence of

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endemism, ecological and evolutionary special phenomena, rarities to global level of the considered habitats, CSI - Conservation Status Index -, loss of habitat and ample present surfaces still, level of fragmentation of the habitats, level of existing protection, anticipated future threats; census “focal” populations, quality of the habitats; number kind to risk it included in the Red List (IUCN), increase of the protected surface, operators' number placed to the guardianship of the protected areas, number of formative initiatives in environmental field, number of interventions aimed to the guardianship and protection of habitat and kind threatened). Finally, the indicators related to the management of the territory: urbanism; transports, refusals; waters and energy.

- *geo-volcanologic monitoring* (for ex: number and time in the updating of the data of the georeferenced bank a georeferenced data bank, level of interaction of the information encoded with other thematic bases, level of sharing of the information, number of interventions realized in base to the updating of the available data);

- *economic-tourist monitoring* (for ex: rate of taxed monthly use, esteemed monthly sales proceeds, revenue for available room, seasonal fluctuation in the tourist places of employment, incidence of the tourism on the taxed inside product of the Aeolian islands, costs of tourists in the residences, the workers' percentage not residents in comparison to the total number of the employees in the tourist sector, flows of touring, index of environmental impact, index of tourist pressure or overcrowding, official question and not official).

For every moment of the verifications of every action, a score will be assigned in numerical form (with homogeneous values for every action, defined by 1 to 5):

to.

- on the basis of the result gotten in the unity of time;
- in reference to the assigned objectives;
- in reference to the special indicators of result pointed out.

The summation-done gathering the scores related to the results gotten by all the relative actions to every single intervention plan it will allow the evaluation of the state of realization of management plan and the level of gotten result.

On the basis to the reading and interpretation of the resultant values it will be possible to adjust, to correct or to modify the forecasts of the Management Plan of UNESCO Aeolian islands site, according to the proposed dynamic and diachronic model .

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SEVENTH PART

A NEW APPOINTMENT UNESCO TO THE AEOLIAN ISLANDS

The Management Plan of UNESCO Aeolian islands site, has the purpose to individualize the strategies that must have put to give solution to the problems set by the guardianship into effect, from the maintenance and from the exploitation of this good patrimony of the humanity.

It is, from a side, to preserve the contained Goods in the archipelago to make them enjoyable by the future generations and, from the other, to make them usable by the present generations for finality of cultural and economic development. In such way, the Management Plan represents a new sustainable model of socio-economic development of the territory that has the final intent to conjugate the safeguard of the various peculiarities with the development, with the purpose to come to an only product that is remarkable under different points of view. It represents an important phase of the process of integration of the exploitation of the Aeolian patrimony in the most general planning and territorial planning, proposing itself as an open tool to further phases of study and close examinations.

The first fundamental contribution that this Plan brings to the Aeolian islands, must be identifies in the attention aimed to the guardianship and the exploitation of those resources of the area that - also been individualized as constitutive elements the beauty of the Aeolian patrimony - nevertheless they have not been considered as criterions on which to found the nomination of Patrimony of the humanity and the consequent insertion of the site in the World Heritage List. This because of a strong anthropic pressure and to a modern development that has followed some inadequate logics to a full maintenance, guardianship and exploitation of the, environmental and biotic, but also historical and cultural patrimony.

With the proposals and the perspectives of development introduced in this management plan it is wanted to go over these lacks and, as objective setting itself as a management and a ecosustainable revaluation of all the resources that constitutes the true wealth of the Aeolian, it is wanted to do so that they can strengthen the position of the site as “natural patrimony” inside the List of the World Patrimony of the Humanity, through the consideration of the further criterions of worth, according to the article 2 of the Convention, (ii), (iii), (iv):

- criterion (ii): the Aeolian islands are an exceptional example of ecological and biological processes in to be in the development and in the evolution of the Mediterranean ecosystems and earthlings, englobing inside Reserves and Parks, a

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complexity in terms of biodiversity that shows some characteristics that are adapted in the time to changed environment conditions both of the sea that of the atmosphere, allowing in many cases the remaining some native ecological equilibriums however;

- criterion (iii): with their show of the tall and steep coasts, of the rock-cliffs carved by the erosion of the sea and the wind, the archipelago of the Aeolian islands contains superlatives natural phenomena and areas of natural beauty and exceptional aesthetical importance;

- criterion (iv): the Aeolian archipelago not only contains natural habitat among the most representative for the maintenance in situ of the biological differences, inclusive those containing threatened kinds of exceptional value of the maintenance, but it also represents an important site of stop for the migrations of kind of birds. The contribution furnished by the Aeolian islands to the biodiversity to level of the whole Mediterranean basin shapes itself fundamental both as contribution to the specific difference of the flora (*Bassia saxicola*, *Dianthus rupicola*, *Silene hicesiae*, *Cytiscus aeolicus* and *Ophrys lunurata*), both as contribution to the difference of habitat that allow the maintenance and the survival of the animal kinds (40 ornithological kinds of which 10 to risk of extinction). Besides, the presence of submerged caves represents entirely a typology of peculiar and "extreme" ecosystems.

Finally it is wanted to propose to consider other criterions that would connote the Aeolian islands of the nature and also of "cultural patrimony":

- criterion (iii): bring an exceptional testimony on the cultural traditions and the civilization of the ancient Mediterranean people, through the system of the runs, of the installations and of the present archaeological vestigia. For instance Lipari - an important trade centre for the commerce of the precious obsidian since remote times-it represents, today, one of the most greater points of reference for the study of the succession of civilization in the Mediterranean basin;

- criterion (v) and (vi): they possess testimonies of the installations of the people coming from Greece and of the colonization that interested Southern Italy beginning from the second half the VIII sec.b. C.. The peculiar geographical position and the fact that - in the centuries - has known the visit of numerous people (from the Sicilians to the Greek, from the Romans to the Norman ones and the Aragoneses ones) have allowed to create a real Archaeological Park that today includes again the more meaningful aeolian sites, all characterized by the fact to reconstruct every with its own contribution, wedge for wedge, the homogeneous history of the passage in that area of civilization and conquerors.

The Aeolian islands are in fact universally recognized for the unrepeatable

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peculiarities of their geovolcanologic conformations, but the archipelago is also as exceptional testimony of a historical relationship between man and nature - recognized and evoked by poets of every time in their lyric descriptions - and as a fertile ground for scientific investigations during the history. The natural resources of particular value (volcanoes, sea, flora and fauna), the traditional and remarkable architectural good, museums, the naturalistic reserves and the parks, the naturalistic paths and the geothermic and archaeological resources: they are all natural and cultural values that this Plan, through a correct management scientifically, culturally creative and operationally sustainable, wants to return to the present and future humanity.

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Proposal of new denomination:

“With theirs seven thousand years of history, the Aeolian islands represent an example of human installation, as well as of use of the territory and its geo-volcanologic peculiarities, of extraordinary character. They are representative places of cultures that, during events of universal value that have marked the development of the whole Mediterranean area, have left extraordinary signs.

Testimonies of a past that today it is resplendent and it revives inside an unique frame to the world, in which the stately strength of the volcanoes, the tall and steep coasts, the rock-cliffs carved by the erosion of the sea and the wind, are accompanied to floristic and faunal components that highly compose a wealth of representative biodiversity of the whole Mediterranean basin.”

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EIGHT PART

THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY UNESCO. THE REPLIES OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The sustainable development is to leave to whom will come after us what we have: it is, in a certain sense, to save a site from the indiscriminate and unaware use that does of itself and of its precious resources. It is in such sense that this Management Plan intends to operate, in the respect of the guidelines, of the indications and, above all, of the warnings several times come by the same UNESCO World Heritage Commission.

For many years, the absence of a coordination between Offices or Institutions that would have had to handle the guardianship and the exploitation of these sites, the lack of funds to be made available for such finalities, together to the continuity of interests between them conflicting, have done that was not guaranteed the observance of that points basing the decision of UNESCO to declare the Aeolian place Patrimony of the humanity.

To such demand it is made forehead promoting the formulation and approval of a suitable Territorial Landscape Plan over that through further legislative bureaucratic course, concluded and *in itinere* as the “Natural Park, volcanological and archaeological of the Aeolian islands”, her “Natural Reserve Oriented of Lipari” and the “National Park of the Aeolian islands”.

During the time, numerous alarms and exhortations to operate in the direction of an adjustment to the reasonable applications coming from the UNESCO have been launched by the president of the Italian National Commission UNESCO Giovanni Puglisi, by the environmentalist associations and of the citizens.

UNESCO, despite has positively welcomed the financed activities and, in particular way, the development of clear limits for the proposal of the natural reserve of Lipari, has for a lot of time manifested rightful perplexities. It has therefore more times renewed the invitation to the Italian Government, to compile the documentation established by the Convention.

In the specific one, in the document sent in date August 27th 2007 to the Italian National Commission for UNESCO, after having examined the state of maintenance of the Aeolian islands, it asks for precise guarantees for the overcoming of the critical situations lifted with the adoption 31 Com 7B.24, in worth to a series of points of attention and critical conditions.

a. Prohibition of pursuance of extractive activity in the areas included in the World Patrimony and in those adjacent to these ones. Prohibition of opening of

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possible new mines.

The definitive closing of the caves of pumice has happened at the end of August 2007 to work of the magistracy in Catania that, also seizing the wharfs of embarkation and the machineries of ownership, has also prepared the prohibition to undertake further future extractive initiatives. The seized area also include the wharfs of embarkation of the material with the ribbons conveyors of the pumice stone, all the machineries used for the excavation the establishments.

b. Definition of expirations for the removal of the cinders of pumice.

The sequestration of the area used for the storage and the use of the residues of workmanship, allows to delineate a project of elimination of such cinders precedent to the realization of the plans of reconversion of the caves through activity, compatible with the landscape tie, that can assure a tourist and economic development of the island that stings on environment and quality of the territory. To bring back to a possible fruition bathing type the surfaces of beach included within the native mining zone, to the state actual interested incisively from phenomena of coastal erosion, can be possible to proceed to the partial or total removal of the accumulations constituted by the residues of workmanship (heaps of lapillus) and to the following reusing of the materials for the refeeding of the beaches, in relationship obviously to how much allowed by the normative in vigour on subject of refusals. In alternative to this typology of interventions, that will owe always to be preceded by accurate feasibility studies and of environmental impact however, can be operated a landscape retraining of the site through the setup of the accumulations of the discards of the mining workmanship privileging the use of techniques of naturalistic engineering.

c. Elaboration of a Management Plan- using the most greater part of the available scientific data-that includes the definition of the necessary resources of financing to the assumption, to the implementation, to the monitoring and the growth of knowledge of the same Plan.

The present document responds to the application of UNESCO to introduce the obligatory documentation for the sites included in the Patrimony of the humanity it is a scientific document of analysis deepened of the situation in action in the Aeolian environment with the purpose to plan a ecosustainable management of the different social, economic, environmental and cultural sectors of the interested territories, supported by the examination of the whole disposition resources for such purpose.

d. Nomination of an entity of special management and guarantee of the availability of suitable financings.

Is constituted in Sicily-first among the Italian regions-the *UNESCO Sicily Foundation*, that has among its own institutional purposes the management of UNESCO Sicilian sites, the realization and the monitoring of the anticipated plans of management

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for such places.

e. To undertake an exhaustive evaluation on the ecological and environmental impact of the proposal of widening of the harbour of Lipari including an analysis of the impact of the cruise ships on the site Patrimony of the Humanity.

The Management Plan for UNESCO Aeolian islands site welcomes in full the considerations UNESCO regarding the negative impact on the environment and on the landscape that would be caused by a *project of feasibility* for a new portuality of the island of Lipari. The constructive idea thought by the Society Waters Piping spa, appears surely over dimensioned, respect the actual deficit of portuality of which suffers the community of Lipari. The *project of feasibility* is strongly impacting both in terms of excessive anthropic pressure that would produce during the summer months, both in terms of a landscape that would come irremediably compromised. The Plan describes the possible alternative solutions for the development of the portuality of the island that are compatible with the maintenance and the guardianship of such places.

f. Definition of a project, scientifically founded, of reconstitution of the flora through the use of endogenous plants. Layout of a solid reconversion plan solid of the infrastructures of the mines with the purpose to satisfy the needs, also didactic, of ecotourism, including a program of re-employment and/or rehabilitation of the ex workers of the closed caves.

Taking the movements from the situations of critical situation and risk that invest the Aeolian biotic patrimony, a plan of reconstitution of the native flora it is broadly foreseen and delineated in its peculiarities in such Management Plan and, in the specific one, in the context of the description of the projects of intervention for the knowledge, protection, maintenance and exploitation of the Aeolian biological patrimony.

The realization of the interventions contemplated to the reconversion of the site of cave, today inactive, cannot naturally put aside from the involvement of all the workers previously employees within such extractive industry. These last, opportunely educated through the foreseen specific courses of training/ requalifying, can adequately participate in all the popular initiatives, educational and, in general, of fruition that will specifically be developed following the institution of the prospected projects of reconversion: as for instance the structure scientific-museum of “Regional Ecomuseum of the Pumice of Lipari” or it “School of the sea”, that would destine the ex industrial sheds to didactic and sporting activity.

g. Change of the perimeter of reserves of Lipari in being with a proposal corresponding to the limits of the Patrimony of the Humanity abreast of the *Operational Guidelines*. Evaluation of the impact of the project of realization of the airport in the island of Lipari in one of the zones of the future Reserve: Poggio dei Funghi, in the green fraction of Quattropani.

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The Regional Council Department Territory and Environment of the Sicilian Region has provided to delimit the reserve of Lipari (that is in the way of institution) in basis to what was required by the UNESCO. The decree and the cartography are of next publication in the official bulletin.

The Plan proposes alternative solutions and ecocompatible to the projected airport in Lipari, whose realization-besides the environmental impact - it would have effects on the change of the territory and the course of the winds, acoustic pollution as well as on the desertification of a vast area.

h. To consider attentively the proposal of the creation of a Regional Park for the Aeolian islands.

In the Financial Law 2008 of the Italian State are anticipated the institution of a National Park of the Aeolian islands to be realized in agreement with the region and felt the interested local offices. The institution of the Park changes the scenery of the environmental guardianship in the archipelago, since the Park shapes itself as a public corporation that foresees the share of the local communities to the processes of “governance.” The finalities that have motivated the establishing bureaucratic course of the National Park can so synthetically be listed:

- Protection and maintenance of the environmental, cultural and historical good;
- To preserve the traditional economic activities;
- Promotion of the knowledge of the natural environment in its terrestrial and marine components;
- Promotion of the fruition of the environmental good.

i. To introduce a new nomination of the islands to the WHL, to the light of the availability of scientific data updated on the natural values of the island including therefore criterions to protect the important costal and sea habitats.

The Management Plan of UNESCO Aeolian islands site -to the light of the project lines presented for the guardianship, to maintenance and the exploitation of all the resources featuring the extraordinariness of the Aeolian islands - concludes with the proposal of new criterions of worth for the archipelago as *naturalistic patrimony* and with the individualization of possible criterions to strengthen the position of the islands in the WHL also as *cultural patrimony*.