

Topic 4 workshop

Smart natural resources management, from emerging uses as biomass to new challenges as environmental services payment

Thematic partner template

Name of the Project: OSDDT-MED

Name of the Partner: Provincia di Torino

Name of the speaker: Simonetta Alberico



TOPIC 4 workshop

- ✓ What's our capitalisation methodology?
 - ✓ What elements of your project need to be considered within the Medland deliverables?
 - ✓ What are the transferability conditions? (biogeographical context, socio-economic context)
- ✓ Be critical about your project (approach, methods, tools, implementation) :
 - ✓ What was good/what has worked? Why?
 - ✓ What did not work as expected? Why? How can it be corrected?
 - ✓ What are the mistakes/errors to avoid in the future? Recommendations?

Challenges and opportunities on each cross-sectoral component

Cross-sectoral components: C1. Governance and participation involvement; C2. Operational and R+D priorities; C3. Target group focused communication needs; C4. Financial needs and opportunities

From your MED project expertise, describe shortly main conclusions for:

Topic 4: Smart natural resources management, from emerging uses as biomass to new challenges as environmental services payment

(add more slides if necessary)

As we already said the main conclusion of OSDDT are the following:

- local political actors and municipalities usually are not aware about the great variety of ecosystem services given by soil;
 - for this reason they do not take into account the problem linked to soil sealing;
 - for this reason at a local level planning activities don't take into account the recommendations made at European level about soil sealing.
- For all this reasons it is very important to raise awareness of local planners, and the indicators produced inside the project can be very useful.

Challenges and opportunities on each cross-sectoral component

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(add more slides if necessary)

One of the mains activities of OSDDT has been to produce and to test indicators of soil consumption useful to understand the consequences of urban planning in the last decade in different countries of Med area.

Testing activities have demonstrated that all the indicators produced inside the project can be used and be mobilized by technical services of European local authorities as long as they are equipped with a Geographic Information System and they have a stable nomenclature information on the use of territories and resources with good accuracy.

In this prospective, satellite imagery is an excellent resource of information if the images are of high quality. And for this reason intermediate local authority (like Scot, Province or departement) can do a good work as observatory of soil consumption.

Challenges and opportunities on each cross-sectoral component

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(add more slides if necessary)

An other activity of OSDDT has been to census different operational tools to limit soil consumption and to check with indicators produced in the framework of the project, their efficiency to limit soil consumption and soil sealing :

-In this case the testing showed that these operational tools for planning are effective when they are strictly dedicated to soil conservation. Mostly the new models of planning which are efficient, show how it is possible to choose less intensive solutions in land and/ or natural resources consuming in the territory. Financial leverage should promote these eco experiments for planning territory promoting new models as peri-urban agriculture, management of biodiversity and ecological corridors and new forms of urban housing.

- For this reason OSDDT project highlights ,what we already said in the former contribution: to preserve Land it is fundamental to plan territory at a wide inter-comunal level and to involve a wide range of competences from the planner or urbanistic ones to the agroforestry ones; to be efficient planning territory should integrated all the ecosystemic services and functions of land .

List of operational tools and best practices [Linked with the e.Book contents](#)

Cross-sectoral components: C1. Governance and participation involvement; C2. Operational and R+D priorities; C3. Target group focused communication needs; C4. Financial needs and opportunities

From your MED project outputs, please mention shortly some operational tools or best practices/ experiences that could be linked with the corresponding topic (classify them by component if is possible):

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(add more slides if necessary)

Exemple provided by OSDDT

OSDDT PROJECT has produced a set of indicators helpful to measure soil consumption and easy to be used by technical services of local authorities.

This set of indicators and the formula which explain how to use them should be promoted through the E-book.

It could be useful for you to have a look to the attached 1 of final guide of OSDDT.

Description of operational tools and best practices [Linked with the e.Book contents](#)

From your MED project outputs, please describe the operational tools or best practices/experiences that could be linked with the corresponding topic:

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(add more slides if necessary)

Some partner of OSDDT-MED already use operational tools to limit consumption of soil ; some are very interesting and should be promoted either in the e-book or in data base, because very useful to understand that it is possible to plan AND preserve ecosystemic functions of land. Here some examples among the most interesting: :

financement	Département de l'Hérault	Habiter sans s'étaler
financement	TURIN	projet stratégique "Couronne Verte" phase 2
réglementaire	TURIN	PTC -Plan Territorial de Coordination 2: règles générales pour limiter la consommation des sols
réglementaire	Département de l'Hérault	SCoT : les schémas de cohérence territoriale

financement	PEMBROKE	Medstratégie : expérimentation d'un modèle de planification pour le développement durable des zones rurales méditerranéennes
financement	MURCIA	Concours pour la rédaction du Plan directeur des parcs intégrés d'Alcantarilla
financement	MURCIA	Amélioration et sensibilisation paysage Lorca
financement	TURIN	projet stratégique "Couronne Verte" phase 2
financement	Département de l'Hérault	Habiter sans s'étaler
financement	Département de l'Hérault	ENS : Espaces Naturels Sensibles
financement	Département de l'Hérault	PAEN : périmètre agricole et naturel
financement	Département de l'Hérault	Politique foncière en faveur de la construction agricole
financement	Département de l'Hérault	politique foncière en faveur du foncier urbanisable pour du logement aidé
financement	Département de l'Hérault	SIF schéma d'intervention foncière en zone littorale
réglementaire	PEMBROKE	TAIEX assistance sur la législation européenne -environnement et planification
réglementaire	MURCIA	Plan de gestion territorial des districts de Rivière Mule, Vega Alta et Orient
réglementaire	TURIN	PTC -Plan Territorial de Coordination 2: règles générales pour limiter la consommation des sols
réglementaire	TURIN	Limiter la consommation du sol par le levier de la fiscalité locale
réglementaire	Département de l'Hérault	SCoT : les schémas de cohérence territoriale
réglementaire	CRETE	PEPD : zone de contrôles et de limitation de l'urbanisation
réglementaire	CRETE	PEP : zone de protection spéciale
réglementaire	CRETE	PERPO : zone d'urbanisation spéciale par le privé exemple PERPO "Patroklos Group"

Methodological recommendations [Linked with the e.Book contents](#)

Cross-sectoral components: C1. Governance and participation involvement; C2. Operational and R+D priorities; C3. Target group focused communication needs; C4. Financial needs and opportunities

From your MED project expertise, mention shortly some methodological recommendations for improving / enhancing a project proposition / development / transferring that could be linked with the corresponding topic (classify them by component if is possible):

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(add more slides if necessary)

OSDDT demonstrates that in mediterranean area where urbanistic landscapes are more and more intrusive and spread-out, it is absolutely necessary to preserve natural resources and ecosystemic functions of natural ressources, soil among others.

From a methodologic point of view, it is therefore very important to have urban and planning tools which integrate all the actuel knowledge and know how about natural resources (forest, soil, biodiversity, animals, water, ecc) .

From a methodological point of view, it is very important that planner and policies actors know which kind of negative consequences can have a bad way of planning. For this reason they must have tools and informations to measure the problems linked to their choices in planning the territory (observatory) from the point of view of the lack of natural resources and ecosystemic functions.

Methodological recommendations [Linked with the e.Book contents](#)

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From a methodological point of view, it is therefore very important to raise awareness of all actors (economical actors, policies makers, citizens) that it is possible to change models of planning and promote: green towns? towns with agriculture activities in the next surroundings? Forest in the town? Cohousing and/or collective housing with green collective space, rural tourism nearby the big cities, ecc.

To reach this goal, from a methodological point of view it is surely very useful to underline the real cost of all ecosystemic services and functions given by natural resources and to integrate them in any planning activities or urban fiscality; who want to consume soil will have to pay the right price for it

In this case what it is for the moment free could be integrated and used as public fund and money.