

## **Governance of Sustainability (GOS) project**

**Research and analysis of good practices related to the management and enhancement of environmental and natural resources, presenting the innovative elements and the potential for replication in the LAG Serre Calabresi territory.**

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# **1. THE DEVELOPMENT AND ENHANCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES AND SUSTAINABILITY**

The planet as a whole is still heading towards a condition of non-sustainability insofar as the natural environment (forests, water, etc.) is being stressed beyond its limits due, above all, to demographic growth and urban development: in fact, even today economic growth is accompanied by phenomena of urbanization or re-urbanization.

The development and enhancement of environmental and natural resources according to sustainability parameters is now a priority and constant objective of public policies, expressed both at the national level and in the context of individual local realities, from the *United Nations Conference on the Human Environment* held in Stockholm in 1972 to the recent COP-26 in Glasgow (November 2021).

The concept of sustainable development connected with the protection and safeguard of the environment appeared in the early 1970s and the Club of Rome report “Limit to Growth” was probably the initial contribution that started the development of the subsequent literature. The Rio Conference in 1992 is certainly the largest event in which the coordinated efforts of researchers, organizations and governments converged. Agenda 21 represents a milestone in this framework, as it is the most extensive collection of works on the topic of sustainability.

The challenge for public policy is therefore to develop a long-term sustainable economy in which natural resources and their protection are at the heart, since the main threat to sustainable development is the depletion of renewable resources such as environmental assets and natural resources.

From this point of view, environmental protection and the valorisation of natural resources is aimed at protecting natural capital, guaranteeing the rights of future generations and avoiding the decline or depletion of resources. The concept of environmental protection is therefore closely linked to the concept of sustainable development.

## **a) The environment as a “container” of economic phenomena**

In recent years, as the ecological issue has become more acute, the natural environment has begun to be seen as a scarce resource; moreover, the level of environmental degradation has made it clear that it would be impossible to continue on a path that would lead to ecological disaster and that the time has come to think about development that is compatible with environmental needs.

The concept of “environment” is intended to be as broad as possible; that is, it includes social, political and economic institutions, natural features and therefore territorial conformation, “human” capital, culture and traditions of the various populations.

Therefore, alongside the concept of the environment as a scarce resource and as a “perishable” good, there is a need to consider the environment as the main “container” of economic phenomena.

Scientific research on environmental protection and sustainable development makes use of *ecological economics*, which is a transversal specialization of that economic approach that assumes as a central element of development the links between

ecosystems and economic systems and the evaluation of the environmental consequences of traditional models of production and consumption.

Therefore, the environmental issue puts the traditional economics in front of an evident revision process that develops from the environmental issue towards the birth of a transversal discipline, the *ecological economics*, “able to draw on the different sciences that deal with the infinite facets of the environmental issue and to use the information that comes from it to identify a new paradigm able to reconstruct a long-term balance between the economy of man and the economy of the whole living world”. In short, nature is considered a “function” of the economic system.

For the purposes of sustainability, the following points seem of interest (*National Park Service's Principles*, 1994):

- “Behaviour within ecosystems: we need to understand how individual ecosystems work and it is crucial to identify key resources and the relationships between them.
- The links between ecosystems: there are links between ecosystems even if they are geographically separated; changes in one ecosystem can have consequences on other ecosystems; environmental protection requires planning and control on a large geographical scale.
- Habitat fragmentation causes a loss of biological diversity and should therefore be minimised.
- Energy needs of ecosystems: consumption of energy and resources must be minimized and above all renewable energy sources and resources that can be produced within that ecosystem must be used. Importation of energy and resources from other distant ecosystems must be minimized.
- Human use of ecosystems: should not exceed the capacity of the ecosystem itself; the size and type of any potential development should be determined on the basis of the “capability” and resilience of the ecosystem rather than on the basis of its physical capacity.
- Limits of acceptability of change: changes are inevitable but the limits of environmental acceptability of changes must be established at the outset; acceptable changes must not be close to the upper limit of capacity and unpredictable and catastrophic phenomena must also be taken into account.
- Ecosystem monitoring: continuous monitoring on key variables for sustainability must be put in place.”

## **b) Natural resources as a tool for the revitalization of inner areas**

Considering the Calabrian regional territory and in particular that of the LAG Serre Calabresi, the mountainous municipalities and inner areas have had a “development” that can be traced back to the settings of ecological theory: the ecological-biological model, of an evolutionary type, all centred on costs/benefits, sees the mountain in conditions of marginality, unless there are resources within it of particular relevance. These areas have in common a certain distance from the most important urban centres, with which they have little economic (but also social and cultural) contact, and therefore, they cannot make significant use of all those factors of development and modernisation typical of large territorial aggregates.

In other words, since they do not fall within the area of influence of the most vital centres, the inner areas have been faced with a situation in which the lack of essential infrastructures, the lack of services and protection of the territory and progressive depopulation currently represent problems of such gravity that it is difficult to resolve them.

These areas are not, however, woefully weak, but merely located in areas that are not in a position to compete, and therefore forced to keep their talents buried.

It is therefore necessary to invest in the special features of these areas, such as their natural resources, which preserve much of their cultural and historical heritage, in order to enhance their economic value, especially through the development of responsible tourism.

In fact, these areas are home to the typical products, traditions, artistic craftsmanship and social cohesion of Calabria. Immense resources that, if properly exploited, could become one of the engines of a new economic development of the area: a new force capable of enhancing the territorial identity.

The protection and enhancement of environmental and natural resources must therefore be an attempt at economic policy, especially in support of disadvantaged areas, even for the LAG Serre Calabresi.

## **2. IDENTIFYING ASPECTS FOR THE ENHANCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE TERRITORY OF THE LAG SERRE CALABRESI**

In order to identify good practices of interest to the Serre Calabresi LAG, it has been useful to identify the characteristics of the most important natural resources of the territory.

The Serre constitute a rather complex mountainous group of high naturalistic value that joins the Aspromonte massif to the south. From this point of view, some areas of considerable naturalistic interest within the Serre Calabresi district have become protected areas, Special Protection Zones (SPA) and Sites of Community Interest (SCI) (Source: Natura 2000 Network).

Among the protected areas, the most important for extension and naturalistic value is the Regional Park of Serre, established in 2004, which covers the territory of 27 municipalities in Calabria, 7 of which fall within the area of LAG Serre Calabresi: Badolato, Cardinale, Davoli, Guardavalle, San Sostene, Santa Caterina dello Ionio and Satriano.

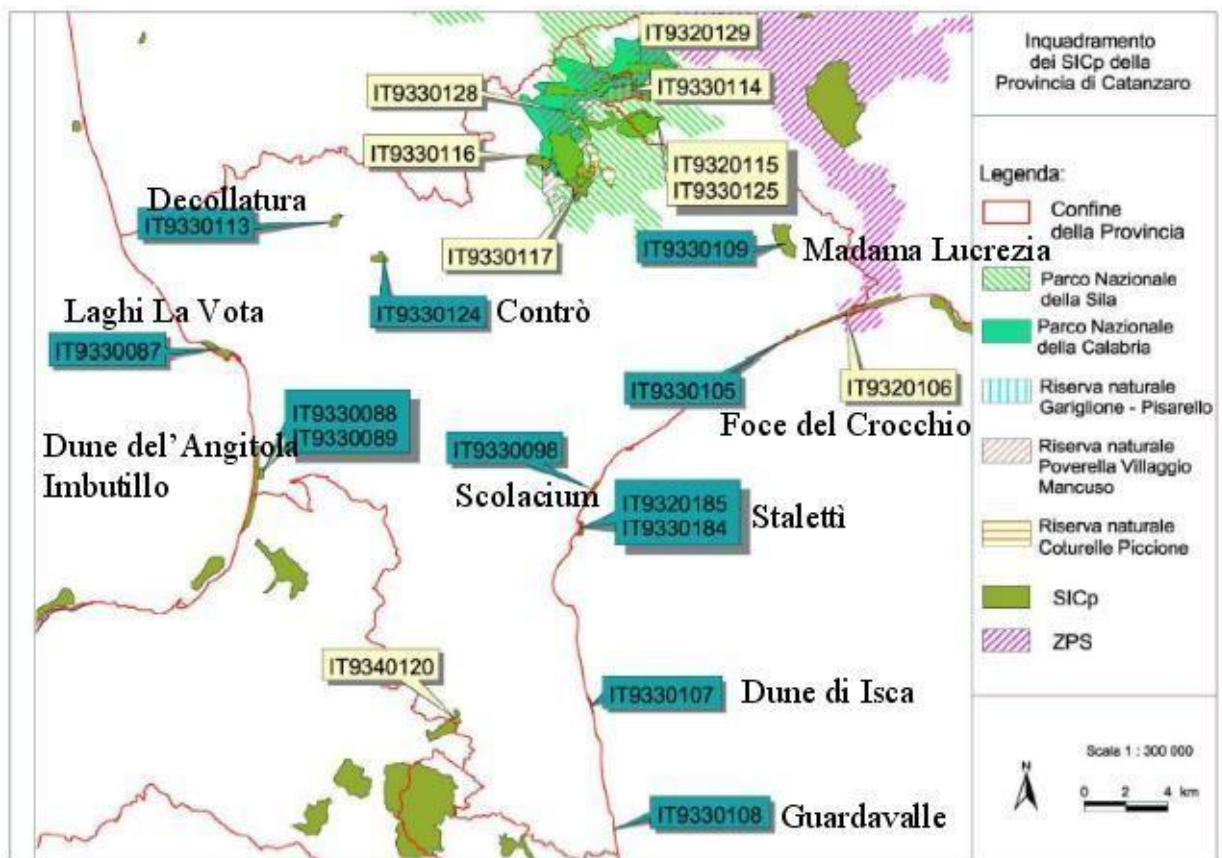
Among the SCI, subdivided by type, we mention:

1. sites dominated by marine habitats, i.e. the SCI “Fondale di Staletti” (IT9320185) characterized by the presence of the priority habitat “Praterie di Posidonia”.
2. sites dominated by coastal-dune habitats, namely the SCIs “Oasi di Scolacium” (IT9330098), “Dune di Isca” (IT9330107), “Dune di Guardavalle” (IT9330108), and “Scogliera di Staletti” (IT9330184). These sites are characterized both by dune vegetation of the psammophilous, retrodunal and halophilous series of the beaches, and by halophilous vegetation linked to the rocky stations closer to the sea.

In the more mountainous areas there are characteristic natural elements that can be exploited (forests, waterfalls, lakes, etc.) such as the Pietracupa waterfalls in Guardavalle which, with a very rapid slide of more than 15 m, run along a smooth rock wall topped by giant trees and twisted to add a small lake surrounded by bushes and shrubs.

Accordingly, the themes of interest used for the purpose of identifying good practices have been:

1. protected mountain areas,
2. marine areas of environmental value,
3. river and lake areas.



### 3. SWOT ANALYSIS

The SWOT analysis presented below has been developed on at least two levels: a general and a more specific and, for the purposes of the work, the analysis represents a strategic planning tool, in order to focus on the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the sectors in which the good practices have been identified and with the potential that can be developed with the replicability of the project at local level.

Subsequent analyses relate to the area of natural resources.

#### a) NATURAL RESOURCES" SWOT analysis

| STRENGTHS   | WEAKNESSES  |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Naturalistic excursions</li><li>• Natural environment</li><li>• History and local traditions</li><li>• Environmental education initiatives</li><li>• Enogastronomy</li></ul>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Low propensity for renewal and novelty</li><li>• Scarcity of funds available for investment</li><li>• Poor collaboration and communication between institutions and private sector</li><li>• Poor promotion of destinations</li><li>• Poor training</li><li>• Insufficient amount of accommodation</li><li>• Inadequate physical infrastructure</li></ul> |
| OPPORTUNITIES   | MINACES   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cultural tourism</li><li>• “Green” tourism</li><li>• Niche tourism demand</li><li>• Slow tourism market in growth</li><li>• Enogastronomic tourism</li><li>• School tourism</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Climate change</li><li>• Interest mainly on the beach area</li><li>• Competition from more organised destinations</li><li>• Poor preparation for the welcoming of particular tourist segments</li></ul>   |



#### **4. SELECTION OF GOOD PRACTICES FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND ENHANCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

There are various reasons that lead to an in-depth study of experiences, projects and investments supported “elsewhere”, as there is an increasing **need for knowledge and information on the methods of implementation and the results of experiences matured in other contexts**.

This demand is mainly aimed at strengthening the planning capacity and the quality of the actions carried out in the various territories, but above all it is generated by a relevant interest on how to experiment in comparable situations and, in this sense, it becomes strategic to understand which are the models that can be transferred, with the appropriate integrations and adaptations, in the various territories of reference.

In this sense, it is useful to underline how the work of identification, analysis and dissemination of good practices should not only be aimed at the “selection”, but also at the learning, training and study of models, procedures and initiatives able to positively affect the starting situation: they should represent the main instrument to respond to the increasingly strong need to have a framework of initiatives for the revitalization of local economies carried out with the various programming tools.

At a methodological level, the process of identifying a good practice consists of modelling and disseminating solutions tested in a given context that have proved satisfactory; for this reason, in order to connote a project (or part of it) as a good practice it is necessary to understand the specific methods of implementation, together with the resources used, up to the outcomes of the individual actions undertaken.

Generally speaking, an experience that shows to have effectively achieved the expected objectives (also thanks to the adoption of qualitatively relevant or innovative strategies), that has allowed to trigger stable changes in the reference context, that presents the necessary sustainability and is considered transferable in other contexts to satisfy needs or solve problems of a similar nature, can be considered a good practice.

**a) FAGUS: "Good practices to combine use and sustainability of the Apennine Forests" in Campania**

The EU-funded LIFE+ FAGUS project stemmed from the idea of testing new forest management strategies in order to integrate biodiversity conservation in the priority forest habitats 9210 (yew, holly and silver fir) and 9220 (beech), especially with regard to the sustainable use of forest resources by local communities (e.g. civic use cuts). The project focused on two SCIs, Monti Alburni and Monte Motola, in Campania.

The territory of reference was a territory lagged behind in development and weak both in terms of infrastructural endowment and in terms of the forms of organization of the activities for the production of goods and services. Complexity and heterogeneity of the territory are reflected in a certain heterogeneity of economic and social environments, even in the presence of some common elements, which essentially concern two aspects: a relatively reduced variety of productive activities and a significant dependence of local economies on the outside.

The main objective of the project was to carry out a series of experimental silvicultural interventions to promote the biological diversity of certain groups of organisms, including numerous species of community interest.

They were specific objectives of the project:

1. Develop a sustainable management strategy for habitats 9210 and 9220;
2. Increase levels of biological diversity (vascular plants, lichens, birds, beetles and saproxylic fungi);
3. Monitor habitats to quantify the effects of actions;
4. Promote the participation of all territorial stakeholders to highlight the benefits of sustainable habitat management.

Among the various actions implemented:

- special silvicultural practices were applied with the aim of helping animal species that are generally associated with old-growth forests;
- different types of habitat trees have been created: 16 nest trees that can be used by various species of birds and 9 trees with cavities that can provide shelter for microfauna;
- some areas were fenced off to limit grazing activities that may negatively affect yew and holly regeneration; the material for the construction of fences was transported by mules inside the forest in order to cause minimum damage to the undergrowth and soil.

The project has the potential to be replicated as the socio-economic context is similar and the areas are predominantly based economies, particularly in the more mountainous areas of the LAG Serre Calabresi characterised by traditional agro-sylvo-pastoral activities (mountain agriculture, forestry and livestock breeding-pastoralism), which are progressively disappearing, and which today present greater inconveniences compared to the employment opportunities available in other contexts closer to the main cities and which may have an advantage from the launch of a similar project.

## PROJECT CARD

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|--------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Entity</b>                        | Ente Parco Nazionale del Cilento, Vallo di Diano e Alburni Vallo della Lucania (SA)   |
| <b>Name of the intervention</b>      | LIFE+ FAGUS - "Good practices to combine use and sustainability of the Apennine Forests".   |
| <b>Normative Reference</b>           | LIFE 2021-2027 - LIFE11 NAT/EN/000135   |
| <b>Normative Reference Link</b>      | <a href="https://pdc.minambiente.it/it/area/temi/natura-e-biodiversita/progetto-fagus">https://pdc.minambiente.it/it/area/temi/natura-e-biodiversita/progetto-fagus</a><br><a href="http://www.fagus-life-project.eu/it/">http://www.fagus-life-project.eu/it/</a>  |
| <b>Document Link</b>                 | <a href="https://www.mite.gov.it/pagina/progetto-fagus-ente-parco-nazionale-del-cilento-e-vallo-di-diano">https://www.mite.gov.it/pagina/progetto-fagus-ente-parco-nazionale-del-cilento-e-vallo-di-diano</a>   |
| <b>Objectives</b>                    | <p>The main objective of the LIFE+ FAGUS project was to ensure the long-term conservation of habitats 9210 (yew, holly and silver fir) and 9220(beech) in the National Parks of Cilento, Vallo di Diano and Alburni. Specific objectives of the project:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop a sustainable management strategy for habitats 9210 and 9220;</li> <li>2. Increase levels of biological diversity (vascular plants, lichens, birds, beetles and saproxylic fungi);</li> <li>3. Monitor habitats to quantify effects of actions;</li> <li>4. Promote the participation of all territorial stakeholders to highlight the benefits of sustainable habitat management.</li> </ol>  |
| <b>Duration</b>                      | 2011-2016   |
| <b>Primary Beneficiaries</b>         | Park authorities  |
| <b>Partner Type</b>                  | Parks and universities  |
| <b>Activities</b>                    | <p>A. <b>Preparatory actions:</b> collection of data on the structure of the forest and on the composition and diversity of the target species and, on the basis of the data collected, the design of the interventions to be carried out.</p> <p>B. <b>Concrete conservation actions:</b> targeted interventions using different techniques, but all aimed at increasing levels of habitat diversity; both by promoting the regeneration of yew,holly and silver fir, and by encouraging increased levels of diversity for the target species.</p> <p>C. <b>Scientific monitoring actions:</b> after the conservation actions,data on the structure and composition of the forest are collected that can be compared with those collected during the preparatory actions, so that the effectiveness of the interventions can be assessed.</p> <p>D. <b>Dissemination actions:</b> to maximize the results of the project, disseminating at several levels the methodologies used and the results obtained. These actions are very diversified and go from the realization of the project website and information panels, to the execution of didactic activities,to the production of promotional material, to the organization of meetings, courses and congresses.</p> |
| <b>Source of funding</b>             | European Union co-financing   |
| <b>Budget</b>                        | <b>Budget</b> 1.244.038 € - <b>EU contribution</b> 851.450 €.   |
| <b>Replicability in the LAG area</b> | <p>The project has the potential to be replicated as the socio-economic context is similar and the areas are predominantly based economies, particularly in the more mountainous areas of the Serre Calabresi LAG characterised by traditional agro-sylvo-pastoral activities (mountain agriculture, forestry and livestock breeding-pastoralism), which are progressively disappearing and which today present greater inconveniences compared to the employment opportunities available in other contexts closer to the main cities and which may have an advantage from the launch of a similar project.</p>   |

## **b) Enhancement of the natural heritage in Friuli Venezia Giulia**

The project envisaged contributions aimed at promoting the integration of environmental sustainability in socio-economic development, through the implementation of projects to enhance environmental and natural resources, with particular reference to those related to biodiversity in the region, to improve their usability and promote the attractiveness of the area in terms of ecotourism, also in synergy with other economic development initiatives implemented in the same area.

The beneficiaries were identified as the managing bodies and agencies of regional parks and nature reserves falling, in whole or in part, with the Natura 2000 areas.

The works to be financed were, in summary, as follows:

1. works for adaptation, improvement and realization of infrastructures (for example: paths, cycle tracks, pedestrian roads), structures (for example: observatories, swings, visitor centres, guest houses, fauna enclosures, mountain huts, refuges) connected to the valorisation and fruition of the natural or semi-natural environments (natural habitats, flora and fauna), of the natural values and of the testimonies of the "material and rural culture" linked to a sustainable management of the territory;
2. creation, adaptation and extension of internal and external exhibition fittings, thematic furnishings and dedicated signs and posters, also with the creation of information points and equipped educational routes;
3. works of recovery, restoration and requalification of degraded natural and semi-natural environments which are integrated and functional to the above works.

The implementation of projects that have resulted is very interesting for the LAG Serre Calabresi as it reconsiders the models adopted so far, directing the action towards interventions that can restore, at least in part, the compromised equilibrium in the territories.

The natural heritage of the LAG Serre Calabresi area is an important resource for the strategies of exploitation of the territory and, through the possible replicability of the project, it is possible to promote initiatives able to facilitate the fruition and to strengthen the knowledge, at local and national level, in order to make attractive and enhance the tourist and naturalistic sites in the territory, considering their considerable growth potential tending to a tourism more and more personalized and attentive to naturalistic and ecological elements.

### **PROJECT CARD**

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| <b>Entity</b>                   | Friuli Venezia Giulia Region  |
| <b>Name of the intervention</b> | "Enhancement of natural heritage"   |
| <b>Normative Reference</b>      | POR FESR 2007-2013 - Axis 2 "Environmental Sustainability" - Activity 2.1.a "Enhancement of the natural and cultural heritage" - Line of action "Enhancement of the natural heritage".  |
| <b>Normative Reference Link</b> | <a href="https://www.regione.fvg.it/rafvfg/cms/RAFVG/fondi-europei-fvg-internazionale/por-fesr2007-2013/FOGLIA47/">https://www.regione.fvg.it/rafvfg/cms/RAFVG/fondi-europei-fvg-internazionale/por-fesr2007-2013/FOGLIA47/</a> |
| <b>Financing method</b>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Contributions granted on a capital account up to a maximum of</li></ul>   |

|                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
|                                      | <p>77% of the eligible expenditure of the operation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project had to have a minimum co-financing percentage from the beneficiary of 23% of the eligible expenditure.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Document Link</b>                 | <a href="https://www.regione.fvg.it/rafv/cms/RAFVG/fondi-europei-fvg-internazionale/por-fesr2007-2013/FOGLIA47/">https://www.regione.fvg.it/rafv/cms/RAFVG/fondi-europei-fvg-internazionale/por-fesr2007-2013/FOGLIA47/</a>   |
| <b>Objectives</b>                    | To promote the integration of environmental sustainability in socio-economic development through the implementation of projects for the enhancement of environmental and natural resources, with particular reference to those related to biodiversity in the region, to improve their usability and promote the attractiveness of the territory in terms of ecotourism, also in synergy with other economic development initiatives implemented in the same area.  |
| <b>Duration of intervention</b>      | 2011-2014   |
| <b>Primary Beneficiaries</b>         | Entities and managing bodies of regional parks and nature reserves that overlap, in whole or in part, with Natura 2000 areas  |
| <b>Main targets</b>                  | Bodies and organs of territorial management   |
| <b>Activities</b>                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Works for adaptation, improvement and realization of infrastructures (for example: paths, cycle tracks, pedestrian roads), structures (for example: observatories, swings, visitor centres, guest houses, fauna enclosures, mountain huts, refuges) connected to the valorisation and fruition of the natural or semi-natural environments (natural habitats, flora and fauna), of the natural values and of the testimonies of the "material and rural culture" linked to a sustainable management of the territory;</li> <li>creation, adaptation and extension of internal and external exhibition fittings, thematic furnishings and dedicated signs and posters, also with the creation of information points and equipped educational routes;</li> <li>works of recovery, restoration and requalification of degraded natural and semi-natural environments which are integrated and functional to the above works.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Source of funding</b>             | POR FESR 2007-2013  |
| <b>Budget</b>                        | 900.000 €   |
| <b>Replicability in the LAG area</b> | To promote initiatives able to facilitate the fruition and to strengthen the knowledge of the natural areas, at local and national level, in order to make attractive and enhance the tourist and naturalistic sites present in the territory, considering their considerable growth potential tending to a tourism more and more personalized and attentive to the naturalistic and ecological elements.   |

### c) Protection and enhancement of natural and cultural heritage in Lombardy

The project "Protection and enhancement of the natural and cultural heritage" aimed at increasing the potential and the tourist usability of the territory through the integration of historical and cultural resources with the system of values and environmental qualities of excellence that characterize the areas selected for funding.

The resulting integrated projects had to provide for the contextual development, in an integrated form, of the aspects of merit represented by the environmental and cultural component, also aimed at sustainable tourism. Each project had to foresee system

actions for the promotion and enhancement of the cultural and environmental heritage to support the tourist fruition of the reality object of intervention.

The planned operations were to be located in the municipalities belonging to the areas classified as eligible.

The types of eligible transactions were:

- operations of restoration, recovery and enhancement of cultural heritage;
- safety measures, environmental rehabilitation and/or enhancement works aimed at reducing/eliminating negative environmental effects;
- functional recovery of areas of natural interest, creation of environmental infrastructures;
- operations aimed at improving the use of the routes: creation, requalification and safety of paths (historical, cultural and environmental routes, etc.), cycle paths, signs and other elements identifying the landscape;
- construction of equipment, facilities and services related to the use of areas of cultural and natural interest subject to intervention (cultural heritage, institutes and places of culture, places to visit, natural areas, river and lake areas);
- adoption and diffusion of environmental sustainability tools European Charter of Sustainable Tourism, environmental certification of single subjects or territories;
- creation of information systems for the definition and use of itineraries and visit routes (destination management).

The project is interesting for the purposes of the LAG Serre Calabresi as it envisaged financing the construction of equipment, structures and services relating to the use of areas of cultural and natural interest such as natural resources like the river and lake areas present in the LAG.

## PROJECT CARD

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|---------------------------------|--|
| <b>Entity</b>                   | Lombardy Region  |
| <b>Name of the intervention</b> | "Promotion and dissemination of sustainable use in the system of protected areas and in the areas of the Lombardy ecological network through the protection and enhancement of cultural and environmental heritage".<br>"Creation and promotion of tourist itineraries for the sustainable fruition of cultural and environmental resources".  |
| <b>Normative Reference Link</b> | <a href="https://www.ue2007-2013.regione.lombardia.it/wps/portal/site/ue2007-2013/DettaglioPubblicazione/programma-operativo-competitivita-fesr/bandi/5-7/pub-asse4-tutela-valorizzazione-patrimonio-culturale">https://www.ue2007-2013.regione.lombardia.it/wps/portal/site/ue2007-2013/DettaglioPubblicazione/programma-operativo-competitivita-fesr/bandi/5-7/pub-asse4-tutela-valorizzazione-patrimonio-culturale</a>  |
| <b>Document Link</b>            | <a href="https://www.ue2007-2013.regione.lombardia.it/wps/wcm/connect/14ba26b3-6a6f-4d6c-b4cb-e7f295d0e4d9/Bando_4111.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&amp;CACHEID=ROOTWOKSPACE-14ba26b3-6a6f-4d6c-b4cb-e7f295d0e4d9-mqMmKoP">https://www.ue2007-2013.regione.lombardia.it/wps/wcm/connect/14ba26b3-6a6f-4d6c-b4cb-e7f295d0e4d9/Bando_4111.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&amp;CACHEID=ROOTWOKSPACE-14ba26b3-6a6f-4d6c-b4cb-e7f295d0e4d9-mqMmKoP</a>  |
| <b>Objectives</b>               | To develop integrated and multifunctional projects with a supra-municipal connotation, whose purpose is identified in the integration between the protection and enhancement of the system of cultural and environmental resources with the possibility of creating conditions for entrepreneurial development and economic growth.<br>In particular, to increase the potential and the tourist usability of the territory through the integration of historical and cultural resources with the system of values and environmental qualities of excellence. |

|                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Duration of intervention</b>      | 2008-2012   |
| <b>Beneficiaries</b>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local authorities also in associated form.</li> <li>• Bodies governed by public law with social, cultural, environmental and tourism promotion purposes.</li> <li>• Private non-profit entities registered and in business for at least 2 years and have the purpose of social, cultural, environmental and tourism promotion.</li> <li>• Religious entities.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Activities</b>                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operations of restoration, recovery and enhancement of cultural heritage;</li> <li>• safety measures, environmental rehabilitation and/or enhancement works aimed at reducing/eliminating negative environmental effects;</li> <li>• functional recovery of areas of natural interest, creation of environmental infrastructures;</li> <li>• operations aimed at improving the use of the routes: creation, requalification and safety of paths (historical, cultural and environmental routes, etc.), cycle paths, signs and other elements identifying the landscape;</li> <li>• construction of equipment, facilities and services related to the use of areas of cultural and natural interest subject to intervention (cultural heritage, institutes and places of culture, places to visit, natural areas, river and lake areas);</li> <li>• adoption and diffusion of environmental sustainability tools European Charter of Sustainable Tourism, environmental certification of single subjects or territories;</li> <li>• creation of information systems for the definition and use of itineraries and visit routes (destination management).</li> </ul> |
| <b>Source of funding</b>             | POR FESR 2007-2013:   |
| <b>Budget</b>                        | 30.000.000 €  |
| <b>Replicability in the LAG area</b> | The project is interesting for the purposes of the LAG Serre Calabresi as it envisaged financing the construction of equipment, structures and services relating to the use of areas of cultural and natural interest such as natural resources like the river and lake areas present in the LAG.   |

#### **d) Projects for the qualification of environmental and cultural heritage in Emilia Romagna**

The project, funded by the POR FESR Emilia Romagna 2014-2020, aimed to improve the conditions of supply and use of heritage in areas of cultural and / or natural attraction of strategic importance, starting from the excellence of cultural and natural attractions and operating in a “system” logic, qualifying the context conditions related to accessibility and usability of places and supporting the ability to activate integration and synergies between the cultural and social fabric and the economic system, with a view to increasing attractiveness and competitiveness of the area and innovation of the tourism product.

The project supported projects to enhance natural and cultural heritage attractions located in the following areas:

- Emilia-Romagna Apennines;
- Po River Delta;
- Seaside tourist district of the Emilia-Romagna coast.

In order for the projects presented to be admissible, they had to undergo, among other things, verification of coherence with the strategic orientations pursued by the guidelines of the Environmental Action Plan of the Emilia Romagna Region.

It is of particular importance for the LAG Serre Calabresi the replicability of operations for the enhancement of natural heritage attractions, which are relevant both in inland and mountainous areas and in coastal areas.

### PROJECT CARD

|                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Entity</b>                        | Emilia Romagna Region   |
| <b>Name of the intervention</b>      | Environmental and cultural heritage qualification projects  |
| <b>Normative Reference</b>           | POR ERDF Emilia Romagna 2014-2020<br>6.7 Improvement of the conditions and standards of supply and use of cultural heritage in the areas of attraction  |
| <b>Normative Reference Link</b>      | <a href="https://fesr.regione.emilia-romagna.it/">https://fesr.regione.emilia-romagna.it/</a>   |
| <b>Link Document Intervention</b>    | <a href="https://www.regione.emilia-romagna.it/fesr/opportunita/2016/progetti-qualificazione-ambientale-culturale/presentazione-domanda/documentazione">https://www.regione.emilia-romagna.it/fesr/opportunita/2016/progetti-qualificazione-ambientale-culturale/presentazione-domanda/documentazione</a> |
| <b>Objectives</b>                    | To support projects of strategic value in line with regional policies that intervene on attractions capable of triggering development processes in the territories concerned and of increasing the innovation and competitiveness of the tourism system.  |
| <b>Duration</b>                      | 2016-2020   |
| <b>Primary Beneficiaries</b>         | Local authorities and public entities.  |
| <b>Activities</b>                    | Support for projects for the qualification and enhancement of natural and cultural heritage attractions   |
| <b>Source of funding</b>             | POR FESR 2014/2020  |
| <b>Budget</b>                        | 30.307.316 €  |
| <b>Replicability in the LAG area</b> | It is of particular importance for the LAG Serre Calabresi the replicability of operations of enhancement of natural heritage attractions, which had an importance both in inland and mountainous areas and in coastal areas.   |



## **5. STAKEHOLDER**

According to the various activities foreseen by the projects that may result from the transferability of the good practices identified, there will have to be an active involvement of various stakeholders depending on their role in the territory.

### **a) Public bodies**

The involvement of local administrations will be particularly important. There are, in the territory of the LAG, some examples that have demonstrated the effectiveness of interventions of territorial animation and sensitization (the “Local Plans for Employment” for instance) functional to the development of initiatives and enhancement of productive sectors.

### **b) Local Operators**

The private sector should be actively involved in the projects through an activity of animation and involvement. This way of working will make it possible to direct investments and give ideas for new initiatives by private entities both from the production point of view and from that linked to territorial marketing and tourism offerings.

### **c) Volunteering**

It will also be important to involve voluntary organizations in order to create an active network to carry out activities to enhance local products and resources.

The organizations will have the objective of creating a network in close collaboration with local administrations, companies and producers in the supply chain as well as with schools in the area, thus allowing the direct and transversal involvement of operators, professionals, students, etc.