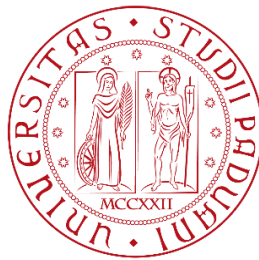


UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PADOVA

Dipartimento di Scienze Storiche, Geografiche e dell'Antichità

Dipartimento Territorio e Sistemi Agro-Forestali

Master Degree Course in
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT



THE BASSO ISONZO AGRI-CULTURAL PARK: A SUSTAINABLE LOCAL
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN THE PERI-URBAN AREA OF PADOVA

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Acronyms and Abbreviations used within the text

A – Activity	LFM – Logical Framework Matrix
AIAB – Associazione Italiana Agricoltura Biologica	M – Million
AgP – Agricultural Park	MA – Macro-Area
AP – Activity Problem	MC – Management Committee
BCR – Benefit-Cost Ratio	MIPAAF – Ministero delle Politiche Agricole, Alimentari e Forestali
B - Billion	MF – Multifunctionality
BI – Basso Isonzo	NPV – Net Present Value
BN – Basic Needs	O – Outflows
CA – Context Analysis	OECD – Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
CAP – Common Agricultural Policy	OO – Overall Objective
CBA – Cost-Benefit Analysis	OP – Overall Problems
CLLD – Community Led Local Development	OT – Objective Tree
CMO – Common Market Organization	PdR – Presidente della Repubblica
CRV – Consiglio Regionale del Veneto	PA – Partnership Agreement
CSA – Community Supported Agriculture	PaAM – Agricultural-landscape Metropolitan Park of the Padova Province
CT – Coordination Table	PACBI – Basso Isonzo Agri-Cultural Park
DF – Discount Factor	PM – Project Manager
DSCE – Dipartimento per lo Sviluppo e la Coesione Economica	PP – Per person
EAFRD – European Agriculture Fund for Rural Development	PPP – Public-Private Partnership
EC – European Commission	PR – Predominately Rural
ES – Economic Sustainability	PT – Problem Tree
ECP – European Cohesion Policy	PU – Predominately Urban
EESC – European Economic and Social Committee	R – Result
EP – European Parliament	RD – Rural Development
ERDF – European Regional Development Fund	RDP – Regional Development Programme
ESF – European Social Fund	RL – Regional Law
ESS – Eco-system services	ROP – Regional Operative Programme
EU – European Union	RP – Result Problem
FA – Financial Analysis	RV – Regione Veneto
FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization	SA – Stakeholder Analysis
FDR – Financial Discount Rate	SAM – Stakeholder Analysis Matrix
FNPV – Financial Net Present Value	SD – Sustainable Development
FRR – Financial Rate of Return	SNA – Social Network Analysis
GDP – Gross Domestic Product	SO – Specific Objective
GO – General Objective	SP – Specific Problem
GRP – General Regulatory Plan	SWOT – Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threads
I – Inflows	TO – Thematic Objective
ICEA – Istituto di Certificazione Etica e Ambientale	UA – Urban Agriculture
ICT – Information Communication Technology	UG – Urban Gardens
IM – Interaction Matrix	UPA – Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture
IN – Intermediate	UAA – Utilized Agricultural Area
INEA – Istituto Nazionale per l'Economia Agraria	UAE – Urban Agriculture Europe
IRR – Internal Rate of Return	UNIVPM – Università Politecnica delle Marche
ISPRA – Istituto Superiore per la Ricerca Ambientale	VA – Veneto Agricoltura
ISTAT – Istituto Nazionale di Statistica	WTO – World Trade Organization
ITI – Integrated Territorial Investments	WWII – World War II
HA - Hectares	
LA – Local Administration	
LD – Local Development	

Abstract

Modern global society is currently facing major environmental, economic and social challenges. Urban areas represent a core issue for these challenges: while they might be cause to many of these problematic issues, they also provide valuable inputs to address them. Urban population has recently surpassed the 50% of the world population; moreover, most of the wealth is currently produced in the urban areas as well as most of the pollution; innovation, new ideas and smart solutions are often originated within urban agglomerations where most of the research centres and institutes are located.

The Basso Isonzo Agri-Cultural Park (PACBI¹), in the peri-urban area of the city of Padova (North-East of Italy), aims to address some of the above-mentioned challenges and to provide viable solutions. The project fosters a participative approach in order to involve the local community in the management and enhancement of their territory with the purpose of coordinating the stakeholders involved for the pursuit of the public good. The specific objective of the project is the establishment of a “Multifunctional Agricultural Park” within Padova municipal area. The PACBI would be divided into 5 Macro-Areas (MAs), each one devoted to different purposes and activities. Small scale organic agriculture, landscape and biodiversity conservation, recreational and social activities, ethical economic exchanges, all these actions joined in one single project that seeks to contribute to the achievement of equity and balance between the urban and the rural interests.

The objective of the thesis consists on the elaboration of a Feasibility Study for the PACBI project. In particular, a Social Network Analysis (SNA) has been undertaken through a specific questionnaire in order to assess the interest of the stakeholders on the project and to map their mutual relationships. Moreover, the project proposal describes the activities, expected results, objectives as well as other operative and relevant factors that could be undertaken for the implementation of the project. The *Public Green Service* of the Local Administration (LA) of Padova, i.e. the promoter of the project, has also contributed in the drafting of the proposal. A Financial Analysis (FA) has been performed to assess the financial sustainability of the project. In connection to this, a review of the possible financial sources for the project, according to European and national funds and to the new Veneto Rural Development Programme (RDP) as well as other sources is also illustrated.

The Feasibility Study shows that both the local and the international contexts are rather favourable

1 In Italian, “Parco Agri-Culturale del Basso Isonzo”.

for the establishment of the PACBI. The aforementioned challenges and the most recent European, national and regional strategies/regulations related to agriculture and environmental resources, in fact, are in line with the objectives of the project. At local level, the demand for new services and better life-quality as well as the social capital and the resources put available from the local organizations create favourable conditions for project-launching.

In addition, according to the FA, the project results to be financially self-sustainable in the long-run and able to generate some revenues. However, the Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA) assessed its incapacity to payback the investments costs. One or more external financial sources are thus needed to cover the initial costs. A participative and constant contribution from the civil society is also strongly desirable in order to guarantee constant support and vigour to the relevant changes that the PACBI project entails. The auspice, in fact, is that this kind of project could become a good practice to be exported and implemented in different peri-urban areas of the City and of the region.

Chapter 1 – Introduction

The introductive chapter provides a general presentation of the work that has been undertaken for the thesis. In particular, the first paragraph defines the general background and addresses what are considered to be the main global issues and challenges that are linked to this research. The second paragraph explains how the thesis topic originated and who are the actors involved. The third paragraph illustrates the objectives of the thesis while the fourth one provides an overview of how the thesis document is structured.

1.1 Background

Although at different degrees, people all over the world are experiencing the effects of anthropic activities on the Earth: global warming, pollution, natural disasters and soil degradation are among the most direct and worse human impacts on world's habitats and natural resources. The consequences are visible to all since many years and extremely urgent, as media reports everyday and scientists warn. Given the nature and the magnitude of these problems, any individual can contribute in addressing them by adopting appropriate behaviours and contributing to positive global changes in its every day's choices. Besides scientific/technical solutions developed and implemented for addressing these problematic issues, approach to them and people's organization capacity represent key-issues to effectively deal with them. A Local, bottom-up approach could represent a powerful tool in support of the actions undertaken against these problems, in order to improve quality of life in terms of human health, social relations and environment preservation.

According to the United Nations (2015), more than half of the world population lives in urban areas, and this proportion is going to increase in the next years. Europe is the most urbanized continent with around 359 millions people living in urban contexts with more than 5.000 habitants (Urbact, 2015). The urban areas are also the places where most of the industrial activities take place and where, therefore, pollution is mostly concentrated under different forms, from air and water pollution to light and acoustic one and food contamination. Citizens and policy-makers have thus to face major challenges in order to ensure a sustainable development of the places they live in. In such a perspective the relationships between urban and peri-urban areas become extremely important, especially under the growing pressure of an increasing population and the expansion of

built infrastructures at the expense of the green lands.

In the case of Italy, it has been calculated that from 1956 to 2010 the urban areas have increased from about 8.000 km² to more than 20.500 km². Almost 7,6% of the national territory is currently urbanized: this is a percentage value higher than the average figure at European scale (2,3%) and some Italian regions present even higher values. The urbanization rate² for Veneto region - i.e. the region hosting the case study analyzed in this thesis - is 11% (ISPRA, 2015). Furthermore, Veneto has become the Italian region with the largest annual increase in urbanized territory, with 1.382 hectares (ha) of land consumed on average every year between 2000 and 2006 (Foccardi, 2013). As a consequence of these dynamics, regional rural lands had a 385.588 ha decrease between 1971 and 2010: in relative terms this corresponds to a 27% decrease (ISTAT, 2013).

As regards Padova Municipality, the peri-urban areas mostly consist of cultivated or abandoned lands that, due to the constant expansion of the city in the recent years (+12,1% from 1986 to 2010, Lironi, 2013), are the most threatened by the urban sprawl. Padova is also the most urbanized province of Veneto region: urban areas cover around 20% of the total province area. From 1971 to 2000 the Municipality has lost about 41% of the total cultivable lands (59 ha/year) (ISTAT, 2013). It is very important for citizens and policy-makers, therefore, to realize the importance of green areas within and around the cities. It has been calculated that the ecological footprint (bio-capacity) for Veneto area, i.e. the quantity of soil needed to produce sustainable and healthy food and to absorb the waste and the pollution produced by every person within the region, corresponds to 6,43 ha/per person (pp), while the actual bio-capacity of the region corresponds to 1,62 ha/pp (Lironi, 2013). There is therefore a gap of 4,81 ha/pp that, given the current trends, it is likely to increase in the future.

As explained by Sergio Lironi during the presentation of the project of the Agricultural-landscape Metropolitan Park (PaAM³) (Padova21, 2014) for the City of Padova in 2013, the soil, beyond being able to absorb carbon dioxide and carrying out a fundamental role for the climate regulation and the climate change mitigation, has many other functions, all essential for the life of all the living beings, such as: primary productivity, water regulation, cycles regulation and biodiversity conservation (Lironi, 2013). Its preservation, conservation and enhancement must then be taken into consideration in every development planning activity, including those regarding urban areas. The path for a more sustainable and healthy lifestyle starts, thus, primarily from a re-elaboration of the relations between urban and rural areas, between the cities and their green urban areas and on the

2 i.e. urban area within the region divided by total regional area.

3 In Italian, Parco Agro-paesaggistico Metropolitan (PaAM).

empowerment of local food supply chains.

Starting from these considerations, the implementation of sustainable agricultural practices, especially in urban and peri-urban areas, will definitely play a crucial role for the realization of the goals mentioned above (Poincelot, 1986; National Research Council, 1989). Several studies and researches, as well as concrete experiences from different countries, demonstrate in fact the effectiveness of a multifunctional approach to agriculture (Altieri, 2005; Douglass Warner, 2007; Lichtfouse, 2012; Gómez-Baggethun et al., 2013). The growing number of functions and services that the farms are able to provide to the communities nearby could, indeed, strongly contribute to the enhancement of the cities' quality of life. The project of the Local Administration (LA) of Padova, that will be presented and analyzed within this thesis, perfectly fits with the arguments presented so far as it could represent a great opportunity for the city to bring these topics visible to the mainstream and to actually demonstrate the feasibility of a concrete sustainable development project on the territory.

1.2 Genesis of the thesis

The final topic of this thesis is the result of a process started in December 2014, when it has been possible to meet Mr. Gianpaolo Barbariol and Mr. Luca Mosole at the office of the Green Sector of the LA of Padova (now called “*Public Green Service*”). Both of them are working on the project of the Basso Isonzo (BI) Park and, in particular, Mr. Barbariol is the coordinator of the Project, while Mr. Mosole is the architect responsible for the restoration of the two old rural buildings located in the Park. In that occasion, Barbariol confirmed the willingness of the LA to establish an Agricultural Park (AgP) in the area and, moreover, proposed to collaborate with them to the project through the thesis work. It was agreed, therefore that the thesis and the contribution to the project could have consisted on the production of a “Feasibility Study” that could contribute to the work carried out by the *Public Green Service*.

1.3 Objectives of the thesis

The thesis aims to the following general objective:

GO1 – To contribute to the development of a Feasibility Study for the implementation and the management of the “Basso Isonzo Agri-Cultural Park” (PACBI) located within Padova Municipal Area (Italy).

The research will provide specific information related to the actual feasibility of the project by identifying and analyzing the actors that could potentially be involved, the possible project impacts on the territory, the financial sustainability and the potential financial sources for the project. In general, the thesis aims at contributing to the actual establishment of the PACBI and to the activation of the 5 Macro-Areas (MAs) (see Annex A) in a short time-period.

In the light of this general objective, the following specific objectives have been identified:

SO1 – Identification and analysis of the actors that could take part to the participative management of the PACBI through Social Network Analysis (SNA) techniques.

The first specific objective is related to the results of the SNA that will help the decision-makers to identify who are the most suitable actors in the territory to be involved in the Park management. The actors will be chosen also according to the information provided by the interviews, the mapping of their mutual relationships and the typology and the intensity of the relationships themselves.

SO2 – Drafting of a sustainable management proposal for the PACBI.

The second specific objective consists on the drafting of a management proposals that takes into account the expected results and the activities of the project as well as the potential impacts.

SO3 – Assessment of the financial sustainability of the proposal drafted and preliminary identification of the potential financial sources and channels.

It is related to the analysis of the possible overall costs and revenues of the project due to the

different activities undertaken in the different MAs and on the review of the possible financial sources at local, regional, national and European level.

1.4 Thesis Structure and Organization

The thesis is organized according to eight main chapters that are briefly described below and graphically reported in Figure 1.1:

Chapter 1 – Introduction

The present chapter introduces the thesis and provides essential information regarding its background, objectives, contents and structure.

Chapter 2 – Methodology

The second chapter illustrates the methodological approaches and the tools utilized for the completion of the thesis. It is divided into 9 paragraphs that correspond to the different analysis steps that have been carried on: 2.1. Context Analysis (CA); 2.2 Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats Analysis (SWOT); 2.3 Problem (PT) and Objective Trees (OT); 2.4 Stakeholder Analysis (SA); 2.5 Social Network Analysis (SNA); 2.6 Feasibility Analysis; 2.7 Logical Framework Matrix (LFM); 2.8 Budget; 2.9 Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA).

Chapter 3 – Context Analysis

The chapter provides useful background information to approach the thesis contents and topics. In particular it focuses on the recent historical evolution of the concept of “Rurality” (3.1), highlighting how this concept changed and evolved both in terms of “popular beliefs” and evolution of the roles, services and functions that the rural areas provide to the communities. The paragraph is divided among the Second “after-war” (3.1.1), the Industrial and the Green Revolutions (3.1.2), the Economic “Boom” (3.1.3), Family farming and multi-activity (3.1.4) and The recent years (3.1.5).

The current legal framework and the state of the art at European, National and Regional level related to Multifunctional Urban Agriculture (3.2) will also be analyzed. Moreover, some definitions and information related to the most relevant experiences of Agriculture Parks in Europe

(3.3) will be presented.

Chapter 4 – Project Identification

The chapter aims to provide detailed information on the PACBI and to describe the project area (4.1). In particular, background information on the origins of the Park and on the relative project as well as its developments in the recent years will be outlined (4.1.1), the 5 thematic areas of the Park will be introduced and described, highlighting their main features and potential opportunities (4.1.2) and a description of the objectives of the project in relation to a broader international context will be presented (4.1.3). Moreover, a SWOT Analysis (4.2) is performed and a Problem Tree (4.3) is developed to better understand the current pre-project situation and shed light on the main problems that need to be faced as well as the potentialities that might be further developed.

Chapter 5 – Social Network Analysis.

The chapter presents the results of the Stakeholder Analysis for the PACBI area, providing an overview of the potential stakeholders involved in the project as well as their interests, power positions, potentials and gaps (5.1). Moreover, the analysis of the collected data is implemented in order to define - also with the help of graphical representations - who are the actors interested in participating to the project, how they interrelate to each other and how much (5.2).

Chapter 6 – Project Proposal and Feasibility Analysis

A tentative Project Proposal is drafted (6.1) based on results and inputs from previous chapters; in particular an Objective Tree and a project Logical Framework Matrix are presented. Then the general feasibility as well as potential impacts are assessed with specific focus on: Demand Analysis (6.2); Available Resources (6.3); Social Impacts (6.4); Political Aspects (6.5); Environmental Aspects (6.6); Economic Aspects (6.7).

Chapter 7 – Financial Analysis

The chapter presents the Financial Analysis of the project. The first step will be the definition of a Budget for the project (7.1), followed by a Cost-Benefit Analysis (7.2) aiming to assess the financial sustainability of the project. Potential sources of financing for the project will be

preliminary presented and described (7.3).

Chapter 8 – Conclusions

In the last chapter, some final considerations will be drawn and a general overview of the research results will be presented together with inputs and suggestions for further research on the topic.

Bibliography

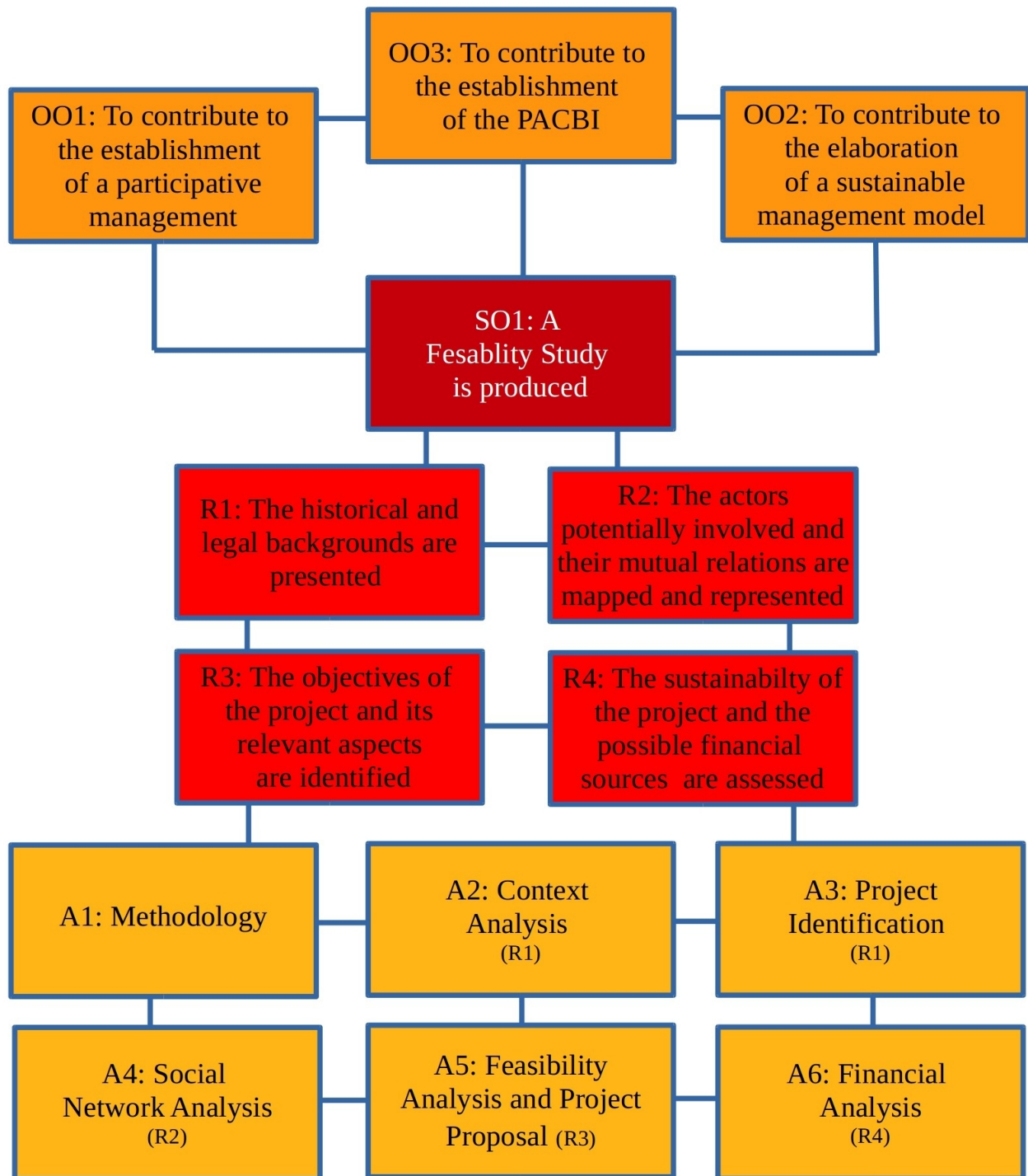
List of the references mentioned throughout the text, the normative references examined and the web references consulted.

Annexes

The annexes report documents, including some in Italian, that have not been directly included within the text and the additional graphs by the SNA. These additional materials are intended for delivering further information and allowing a better understanding of the research.

Acknowledgments

Figure 1.1 – Overview of the contents and structure of the thesis.



Chapter 2 - Methodology

The chapter describes the methodological approaches and various tools used within the different parts of the thesis.

2.1 Context Analysis (CA)

The short introduction to the the PACBI project has firstly concerned an historical review of the evolution of the concept of “rurality”. Based on data provided by the Italian National Institute for Statistics (ISTAT), it has been possible to define how and to which extent the role of the agricultural sector has been changing in Italy since the end of the Second World War (WWII), with special emphasis on employment rates, output production and comparisons with other economic sectors. Additional studies, in particular from Guidicini (2007) and Morelli (2007), have been made reference to in order to outline the evolution of the country in terms of social status of the farmers as well and relationships between the rural and the urban worlds.

With regard to the overview of the legal framework and the state of the art for multifunctional urban agriculture, the analysis at European scale has mostly consisted in the review of the past and current European Union (EU) Regulations and official documents concerning these issues, in particular: EU Regulations n. 1299, 1301, 1303, 1304 and 1305/2013 related to the new structural funds for 2014-2020. At national level, the research has been focused on the analysis of the new legislative decree on social agriculture and the Partnership Agreement. For what concerns Veneto Region, instead, the 2014-2020 Rural Development Programme (RDP) represents at the moment the most relevant document in relation to rural development and agriculture-related issues. At more local level (i.e. municipal scale), the information have been mostly gathered from documents available on the website of the Padova LA.

The Italian AgPs, ultimately, have been identified thanks to the on-line portal “*Federparchi*” and to the website of the “*European Association of Periurban Parks*”.

2.2 SWOT Analysis

The SWOT Analysis, whose objective is to outline the *ex-ante* (i.e. before project implementation) situation besides its potential future developments, consists on the analysis of the internal strengths and weaknesses and of the external opportunities and threats of a project (EuropeAid, 2014). With regards to the BI Park, the analysis has been carried out according to the available information on the Park history and the current situation of the area as reported by interviewed stakeholders (see 2.4 below), as well as through direct observation by visiting the area.

The elaboration of the SWOT matrix has been supported by the structured interviews conducted through the questionnaire reported in Annex B, including a session asking stakeholders to develop their own SWOT matrix for the BI Park initiative. The results have been collected, analysed and organized within a summary table (see paragraph 5.2) that provides a clear “snapshot” of the Park current situation and possible future scenarios.

2.3 Problem and Objective Trees

The Problem and the Objective Trees are useful tools utilized for the analysis of the situation before a project is implemented, in order to identify what are the main problems, their logical links and the potential solutions. The Problem Tree (PT) has been implemented first: it consists on the identification of the relevant problems within the context where the project is supposed to be undertaken. Problems are identified and represented from causes to consequences, according to the logical links that subsist among them. The first elements to be identified are the “Activity Problems” (APs), that are related to some particular behaviours, situations, factors or practices that are considered to be the causes of the main problems that the project aims to address. The second step consists on identifying the consequences of the APs: these are called “Results Problems” (RP) and they further define the APs, making them explicit. Then the “Specific Problem” (SP) is identified, which represents the core problem within the context under analysis. From the SP, finally, the “Overall Problems” (OPs) are identified. OPs relate to the broader problems that could affect a certain, well-identified geographic area, and to which the SP contributes. In the drafting of the PT it is important to take into consideration the logical order of the problems and the links among the elements that are considered to be causes and consequence. This exercise is very useful

for the project manager in order to define a clear overview of the situation before any activity is implemented and to design the project based on problematic issues identified in the area.

The Objective Tree (OT) represents a further elaboration of the PT in terms of transition “from problems to solutions”. It consists on the turning of all the problems identified within the PT into solutions that will become the actual objectives of the project. Consequently, the APs will be appropriately transformed into “Activities” (As), the RPs into “Results” (Rs), the SP into the “Specific Objective” (SO) and the OPs into the “Overall Objectives” (OOs). The final result of this exercise is a chart visualizing an overview of the project objectives.

2.4 Stakeholder Analysis

The Stakeholder Analysis (SA) aims to identify and assess different actors that might have a stake in the project. It consists on different phases:

1. Identification of all the organizations, both public and private, both for profit and not-for-profit (e.g. public authorities, schools, environmental organizations, research institutions, potential donors, citizen associations etc.) that, regardless their scale, could be potentially interest in the project;
2. Preliminary contacts with stakeholders and their screening by checking if they are interested and willing to take part to the SA exercise. The stakeholder list is up-dated accordingly;
3. Classification of the stakeholders according to their main activity field/sector;
4. Elaboration of a Stakeholder Analysis Matrix (SAM) in order to investigate: (a) Involvement in the issue; (b) Interests and expectations; (c) Potentials and resources; (d) Lack and deficiencies; (e) Power position; (f) Potential Actions.
5. Performing of the interviews based on the questionnaire for stakeholders (see Annex B) where specific information linked to the SAM were requested;
6. Finalization of the SAM.

The SA is functional to the SNA.

2.5 Social Network Analysis

A *Social Network* is the social structure that facilitates communication between a group of actors (individuals or organizations) that are somehow related, e.g. by means of common interests, shared values, financial exchanges, friendship, dislike, etc. (Kalamaras, 2014).

A SNA consists of an analysis of the mutual relationships among the identified stakeholders within a certain social network. Networks presenting a single type of relation among the actors are called *simplex*, whilst those that represent more than one kind of relation are called *multiplex*. In this research we only deal with *simplex networks*. Each actor represents a node and the ties between each couple of nodes are called links (or edges). These are represented with arrows and may be reciprocated (A links to B and B links to A); such links are represented with a double-headed arrow. The links may also have different strengths or weights and these are represented according to the thickness of the arrows. A *walk* is an alternating sequence of vertices and edges, beginning and ending with a vertex, in which each vertex is incident to the two edges that precede and follow it in the sequence, and the vertices that precede and follow an edge are the end vertices of that edge. A *path*, instead, is a walk in which each actor (and therefore each relation) in the graph may be used at most once (Izquierdo, 2006).

Researches in many scientific areas has shown that social networks are important when we study the way problems are solved, diseases are spread, organizations are run, and the degree to which individuals succeed in achieving their goals (Kalamaras, 2014). With regards to urban edge AgPs, similar researches could be found in Ernstson et al. (2011) and in Belaire et al. (2002).

The PACBI SNA has been conducted through a questionnaire for stakeholders (see Annex B) and, in particular, based on the “Interaction Matrix” (IM) included within it. The IM consisted of a list of all the stakeholders identified through the SA. People were requested to indicate:

- (a) the kind of interaction they had with each stakeholder during the last 5 years, choosing from a given list that included: 1. *Exchange of information*; 2. *Collaboration in projects*; 3. *Participation to committees*; 4. *Personal relationships*; 5. *Funding*; 6. *Conflict*; *Other* (to be further specified);
- (b) the intensity of the interaction by assigning a score based on the following grading system: 1. *Weak*; 2. *Casual*; 3. *Moderate*; 4. *Consistent*; 5. *Continuing*;
- (c) the “TOP 5” actors whom they interrelated most during the last 5 years.

All data collected have then been included within a specific “adjacency matrix” from which it has been possible to generate different charts illustrating the various aspects of these relationships and to measure the relevant statistics related to the network. Data elaboration for the performing of the SNA has been done with a dedicated software called “Social Network Visualizer” (SocNetV) version 1.9 (Kalamaras, 2014). Table 2.1 illustrates and defines all the parameters included in such elaboration.

Table 2.1 – Statistics included in the PACBI SNA (Kalamaras, 2014).

Statistics
General
TOTAL NODES: total number of nodes of the social network.
TOTAL LINKS: total number of links of the social network.
DENSITY: the number of actual ties in the network divided by the number of all the ties that could be present
Geodesic (shortest path) distance
AVERAGE DISTANCE: average length of all shortest paths between all pairs of vertices in the corresponding graph.
ECCENTRICITY (e): maximum geodesic distance of a node from to all other nodes in the network. Therefore, e reflects farness: how far, at most, is each node from every other node. A node has maximum (e) when it has distance 1 to all other nodes. Range: $0 < e < 43$ (number of nodes - 1).
DIAMETER: maximum distance between any two connected nodes.
Connectivity
CONNECTEDNESS: a graph is connected if there is a path between every pair of nodes.
Clusterability
CLIQUE CENSUS: a clique is a group of (2, 3 or 4) actors who interact with each other more regularly and intensely than others in the same network. All the nodes included in a clique have a relation with all the other nodes included.
CLUSTERING COEFFICIENT: it quantifies how close the node and its neighbours are to being a clique. This method computes and displays the local clustering coefficients of all nodes.
Prominence
DEGREE CENTRALITY (DC): the DC score is the sum of weights of outbound edges from node u to all adjacent nodes. DC' is the standardized DC. DC' range: $0 < DC' < 1$.
BETWEENNESS CENTRALITY (BC): the BC index of a node u is the sum of $\delta(s,t,u)$ for all s,t in V where $\delta(s,t,u)$ is the ratio of all geodesics between s and t which run through u. BC' is the standardized BC. BC' range: $0 < BC' < 1$.
INFORMATION CENTRALITY (IC): the IC index measures the information flow through all paths between actors weighted by strength of tie and distance. IC' is the standardized IC (IC divided by the sumIC). IC' range: $0 < IC' < 1$.
DEGREE PRESTIGE (DP): the DP index is the sum of inbound arc weights (inDegree) to node u from all adjacent nodes. The DP index is also known as InDegree Centrality. DP' is the standardized DP (divided by N-1). DP' range: $0 < DP' < 1$.
POWER CENTRALITY (PC) (only for charts in Annex C): for each node k, the index sums its degree (with weight 1), with the size of the 2nd-order neighbourhood (with weight 2), and in general, with the size of the kth order neighbourhood (with weight k).

With regards to data accuracy issues, it has to be mentioned that some distortions could have been produced due to the fact that the list of stakeholders of the IM has been updated throughout the study. Therefore, some actors were not present in the list from the beginning of the interviews and this could surely have influenced the decisions of the respondents. Moreover, actors like *City of Padova*, *Veneto Region*, *ULSS 16* and *Elementary/middle schools* have probably benefited from a higher number of preferences due to their wider institutional structure, even though only one single sector of the organization is actually in charge for the project. Finally, personal perspectives and interpretations of the questions and exercises requested on the questionnaire could surely have influenced the answers of the respondents.

2.6 Feasibility Analysis

The Feasibility Analysis aims to assess the feasibility of the PACBI project based on the preliminary available information as well as those collected through the interviews. In particular, it analyzes the demand for the services/benefits the project might be able to deliver, and the expectations on them. Furthermore, information on available resources (human resources, financial resources, skills, experience etc.), and expected social, environmental, economic, cultural and political impacts have been gathered and analysed. The Feasibility Analysis is then completed by the OT for the project and by the Logical Framework Matrix (LFM).

2.7 Logical Framework Matrix

The LFM represents an important tool aiming at providing an overview of the project and facilitating the assessment of its objectives, results and activities. For its elaboration references have been made to the approach and operative tools defined by EuropeAid (2004). LFM is structured in a table that reflects the scheme of the OT: (a) Overall Objectives; (b) Specific Objective; (c) Expected Results; (d) Activities. For each of these components, except for the activities, assessment indicators and relative sources of verification shall be defined. Preconditions and external factors for the realization of the activities and assumptions for the fulfilments of the results and objectives shall also be indicated in the table. Ultimately, a short list of the means and a rough calculation of the total costs of the action are to be developed and included.

2.8 Budget

The Budget for the project, drafted according to the general model provided by the European Commission, defines the total costs for the action. The first stage of its elaboration consists in the realization of a list of all the human and physical resources needed for the completion of the project. Secondly, all the information are inserted within the budget form (electronic spread sheet) highlighting unit and total costs for the whole project and highlighting those referred to the first year. In the calculation of the total eligible costs of the action the provision for contingency reserve, the indirect costs, taxes and contribution have to be taken into account.

2.9 Cost-Benefit Analysis

The CBA consists on the assessment of the financial sustainability of a project. References have been made to the European Commission (EC) Handbook “Guide to Cost-Benefit Analysis of investment projects” (EC, 2008). First of all, the time horizon, i.e. the number of years for which forecasts regarding the economically useful life of a project are provided, has to be identified. Secondly, the investments costs and revenues are identified in order to develop a cash flow for the project. After having identified the Financial Discount Rate (FDR), i.e. the loss of income generated from the sacrifice of alternative projects, for European projects this is normally fixed at 5%, it will be possible to calculate the Financial Net Present Value (FNPV), that indicates the financial performances of a project and the Benefit-Cost Ratio (BCR) that measures its efficiency. In this case, references have been mostly made to Pisani (2014).

Chapter 3 - Context Analysis

The chapter provides an overview of the context in which the PACBI project has been elaborated and is going to be implemented. Moreover, the current multi-level legal framework will be presented together with the relative opportunities that could foster the establishment of the Park.

3.1 Evolution of the concept of “Rurality”

Sub-chapter 3.1 outlines an historical overview of the Italian agriculture sector and illustrates how it has evolved since the WWII to the present times. A fundamental element that has to be taken into consideration is the extreme differentiation of the Italian territory in terms of geographic, cultural, language and bio-climate conditions. Generalizations are therefore very difficult to be drawn in this context. Speaking about the history of agriculture, moreover, means speaking about many different and complex processes that interrelate with each other and are deeply linked to the whole history of the Country. Due to these reasons and in order not to widening too much the discussion, the argumentation presented below will try to follow and concentrate only on some specific directions and topics that have been considered particularly relevant to the subjects concerning the thesis.

3.1.1 The second “after-war”

Right after the WWII, Italy was still chiefly a rural country: the number of active people employed in agriculture in 1951 was, in fact, around 42,2% of the total active population: a percentage not very different from the one registered in 1936, when the farmers represented the 49,4% of the active Italian population (ISTAT, 2011). Contrary to other European countries that had already completed the shift to an industrial-based economy, in fact, the Italian industrial development still had to come at that time. The typical “after-war” farms were, for the most part, still represented by archaic, pre-commercial and self-consumption entities, not integrated in the national market (Morelli, 2007). These isolated and marginal conditions surely did not favour the social relations and the exchange of information among the different communities, that were normally concentrated around big estates, the “*latifondia*”. The relationships between the farmers and the owners of the land,

moreover, were similar to the ones we could have found in the middle ages; technological innovations, social mobility and transportation systems were consequently not well developed (Morelli, 2007). The production of agricultural products for the cities, therefore, was mostly concentrated inside and around the cities themselves. Rural and urban were still two completely separated worlds, distant from each others.

These small community farms, on the other hand, were characterized by the presence of an high diversity of crop varieties and by an high number of micro productive processes, that were undertaken in order to satisfy the necessity of self-production and self-consumption and that made them an excellent example in terms of economic and environmental sustainability. It was possible to talk about extremely “unspecialized” farms (Morelli, 2007) that, albeit the extreme poverty and the lack of education, were able to survive according to the rhythm of the seasons and by establishing a sustainable relationship with the environment.

The years after the WWII have also been characterized by the peasants struggle movements, especially in the southern regions of Italy, where the *latifondia* were mostly concentrated, but they assumed particularly violent forms also in Emilia Romagna, in central Italy and in the north-east. These movements were aiming to free the small farmers from the extremely poor and miserable conditions to which they were enslaved by the main land owners. On October 21st, 1950, the Italian parliament issued the so-called “Agrarian Reform”, through which a million of hectares had to be expropriated from the big real estates and redistributed to the small farmers, day laborers and sharecroppers, that were actually already living and working on those lands. Due to the pressures of the big land owners, though, the hectares to be reconverted had been greatly reduced in comparison to the initial intentions of the reform promoters. Moreover, with the aim of satisfying as many persons as possible, the lands were subjected to a strong fragmentation and were split into several plots of very limited dimensions. These features still characterizes the structure of the Italian farms and farmland ownership system nowadays (Wikipedia, 2015).

3.1.2 The Industrial and the Green Revolutions

Things started to change around 1953 when the Marshall Plan became operative in Italy and, together with the opening to the global market, provided an enormous stimulus to the national economy (Cova, 2002). Several infrastructures, railways, roads and factories were built at great speed and transformed, in a few years, what previously was a rural country into one of the main

industrial economies of the world (Cova, 2002). The urbanization phenomenon was impressive and unbridled as well: huge migratory waves started to move from the countryside to the cities, from south to northern Italy and from Italy to France, Germany and Belgium (Morelli, 2007). All those people that could not find job opportunities in the agriculture sector became manpower for the newly born big factories in the urban areas. The traditional productive chain resulted, therefore, completely altered by these rapid and structural changes. In particular, there was no more geographical coincidence between the production and the consumption of the rural products (Morelli, 2007). The city industries started to absorb the production of all those products that were before handcrafted and self-produced in the rural areas, as well as all the food transformation processes that were previously undertaken by the farmers themselves. As a result, farmers were downgraded to mere land product producers for people living in the cities. It was the birth of the modern agribusiness industry. As an ultimate consequence of this process, the rural world became completely dependent on the urban world (Guidicini, 1998). The farmers and the peasants in general started to be considered negatively and labelled as ignorant, oaf and loutish by the citizens, because agriculture activities were linked to poorness, hunger, archaic relationships and technological backwardness (Morelli, 2007).

Data confirms the above-presented framework: in 1961, 29% of the active population was employed in agriculture, 40,4% in the industrial sector and 30,6% in other activities (ISTAT, 2011). A clear decrease of the percentage of people employed in agriculture (-13,2% in 10 years) could thus be observed.

In the same years, another event significantly contributed to the transformation of the rural areas as well as to the decrease of the rural employees: the so-called “Green Revolution”. It consisted in a new approach to agriculture introduced in 1944 by the American scientist Norman Borlaug, with the aim to increase agriculture productivity and thus solving the hunger problem worldwide. The innovation was based on the application of genetically selected plant varieties, chemical fertilizers and herbicides, efficient irrigation and mechanized tools and machineries that actually led to the result of increasing the dimensions of the edible part of the plants and, therefore, to increase the productivity (Shiva, 2011).

The opening to the national, European and international markets, culminated in the '80s, moreover, allowed farms specializing on the products that they could produce most efficiently and with the highest profit and this led to a further increase of productivity.

Meanwhile, the number of people employed in agriculture had another 12% decrease down to 17,2% in 1971 and then to 11,1% ten years later. On the other hand, employees of the industrial and

of the third sector increased respectively by 3,9 and 7,8% in ten years (1961-71) (ISTAT, 2011).

3.1.3 The Economic “Boom”

The 60s and 70s are commonly known as the years of the Italian economic and demographic boom. In those years, salaries started to rise very quickly, together with the demand for more and more diverse kinds of food, products and other commodities. The food habits of the Italians, in fact, previously based mostly on cereals like maize and wheat and on a few vegetables, fruits and animal products, started to be oriented towards a large consumption of meat, fish and dairy products, the so-called “noble proteins”, before almost exclusively affordable by the rich people. An increase in the consumption of fruits and vegetables was also registered (Morelli, 2007). These changes of habits were obviously accompanied by a modification of the production choices in the rural and food productive areas, in order to satisfy the new needs of the urban population. Due to scarcity of agricultural lands, the Italian producers were also forced to start importing raw materials and final products from abroad.

In 1957 the Treaty of Rome was signed and the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), one of the EU initial structural pillars, that will be deeper analyzed in the next paragraph, started to be operative. Its first objectives were related to the development of agriculture, the support to farmers' incomes, the markets' stabilization and the achievement of food sovereignty (Sodano, 2007). In particular, since its very first years of activity, the CAP sustained, subsidized and protected the most common crops at European scale, i.e. cereals and dairy-meat livestock production. Contrary to other countries such as France, Germany and partly UK, though, Italy was not specifically devoted to these kinds of products, rather to fruits, vegetables, olive oil and other Mediterranean products. The European integration and the consequent CAP incentives, therefore, had the effect of redirecting important resources devoted to agriculture to those “unnatural” productions, with the consequent creation of relevant distortions in the Italian productive specialization, as well in other southern European countries (Morelli, 2007).

Another important change observed in this period was the universal mass and mandatory primary schooling. The uniforming of education for all the young people, no matter whether they came from the city or from the country, created a completely different generation of workers compared to the former ones. The country-side became then less isolated, it included instructed and educated persons, and became closer to the cities due to the urban sprawl, the development of the

transportation systems as well as the spread of the cars to the masses' availability. Progressively, the status of cultural inferior and diversity of the peasants started to fall. At the end of the '70s and at the beginning of the '80s, the way of looking to agriculture has already changed. It was in those years, in fact, that a “boom” in the inscriptions to Agriculture faculties in Italy was registered (Morelli, 2007).

3.1.4 Family farming and multi-activity

Even though all these just mentioned processes surely contributed to strongly modify farming techniques and management choices of the Italian farmers as well as their life-style, the land-tenure structure and average size of the Italian farms remained very limited throughout the decades.

The process of farm enlargement, in fact, assumed completely different features in Italy than in other European economies. In 2010, farms with less than 2 hectares represented the 50,9% of total farms in Italy, while in Spain they corresponded to 29,6%, in France 14,7% and in Germany 5,2%. On the other hand, the farms holding more than 100 ha in Italy corresponded only to 1% of the total farms, while they represented 5,2% in Spain, 11,2% in Germany and 18,3% in France. The total number of farms at national scale, moreover, albeit in constant decrease (see Chart 3.2), continued to remain very high: 1.620.900 in 2010, compared to 989.790 for Spain and 516.100 for France. Italian farms represented 13,2% of all farms at EU scale (EC, 2015e). Nonetheless, the incidence of agriculture on the Italian Gross Domestic Product (GDP) had a 11% decrease in 50 years, passing from 13% of total GDP in 1961 to 2% in 2011. The Utilized Agricultural Areas (UAA) passed from 21 to 13 millions (M) ha due to the urban sprawl and to the abandonment of lands, especially in the mountain areas (INEA, 2011). Today, the Italian labor force employed in agriculture corresponds only to 3,6% of total labor force at national level (ISTAT, 2014) (See Charts 3.1 and 3.2 and Table 3.1 below).

The Agrarian Reform, the agricultural exodus, the industrialization, the specialization and more recently the globalization, thus, have not managed to change what it could be considered as the deep nature of Italian agriculture, based on small real estates, product/crop differentiation and flexibility. This may have happened for different reasons. First of all, land in Italy has always represented a fundamental property value: in a country where land is an important and limited factor, it was never depreciated and therefore people tended to keep it. The tumultuous and not always well-organised urbanization processes that took place in Italy, moreover, led people not to sell the land, even if

unused, because it could have always been possible to raise its value by shifting to a residential zoning. The land, ultimately, has always represented an emotional attachment to the own roots and cultural identity, to the family origins as well as to an ancient social prestige so its recall have continued to remain strong throughout the years (Morelli, 2007).

In the '70s, furthermore, in order to bypass the dimensional constraint of the farms that often did not permit the farmers to generate enough income to survive, many families started to diversify their activities. Some family members remained active in agriculture while others were looking for a job outside the farm. Even the head of the farm, sometimes, was forced to find a part-time job different from agriculture. However, this “multi-activity” took different forms according to the geographical contexts and the kind of extra-agricultural development implemented in the area.

In central Italy and in the north-east of the Country, for example, the birth of the modern industrial districts has been put in relation with the externalization of the functions of the big industries in crisis that were subcontracted to small firms or even to those farmers that needed to integrate their poor incomes and that were able to set up micro artisan laboratories in their farms. These new small entities, which from that moment on would have followed their own autonomous development logics, according to some economists, have taken nourishment by the entrepreneurship capacities of the former sharecroppers spread in those areas (Morelli, 2007).

Due to its seasonal and inconstant characteristics, moreover, agriculture has always been able to absorb and to release manpower according to the peaks of the productive processes, as well as to be integrated and flanked by different kinds of functions and activities. In the long time intervals when the agricultural works were nearly null, the sharecroppers families, especially women and the elderlies, started to take the first looms and to implement some activities in the manufacturing and ceramic sectors. This multi-activity, that was initially considered as a temporary and transitory process of shifting from the primary sector to different sectors, assumed actually the features of a permanent phenomenon and constituted very often an important financing and investment support for the agricultural activities as well as an enrichment for the entrepreneurship capacities of the farmers.

Already at the end of the '80s, situations of outcomers in agriculture, that is to say people coming from other sectors that aimed to implement agricultural activities for different reasons, could often be observed. It could be the young or the retired person that fell in love with the rural world, the entrepreneur that wanted to improve his image/reputation or the re-discover of the therapeutic virtues of cultivating; however, this phenomenon represented the culmination of the relevant change of the place occupied by agriculture and by the rural world in the collective imagination and of the

way they were considered by the society (Morelli, 2007).

3.1.5 The recent years

In recent years, the themes of food security, food quality, food sovereignty, environmental sustainability and pollution have become relevant and all of them are strictly and unavoidably related to agriculture. While the quality of life in the cities lowers, becoming more and more stressful, difficult and overcrowded, the air, the water and the food are polluted and contaminated, the human relationships become anonymous and sterile, there is a re-birth of interest for the rural world and a re-discover of the old traditions related to it. New didactic farms, projects of social agriculture, community gardens and urban agriculture keep opening, arising and growing everywhere. People are becoming aware of the benefits of these kinds of activities for the kids, for the sick persons, for the disadvantaged subjects but also for the adults in general. The quality and the kind of the food that is brought on the tables is also more and more linked to the personal health and to the prevention of the diseases. As already mentioned, agriculture as a productive process has lost and is still losing importance in comparison to other productive sectors in Italy and Europe, but this is not true if agriculture is considered from the point of view of multifunctionality (MF). As reported by ISTAT (2015) and as it will be better explained in the next paragraph, from 2010 to 2013, the number of Italian farms with activities connected to agriculture through the use of inner resources or products has considerably grown (+48,4%). Moreover, in the same period the number of Italian farms that have chosen to implement organic techniques of cultivation has grown by 4,7%. Ultimately, the new European regulations and the related national and regional rural development programmes for the period 2014-2020 are quite encouraging on this regard.

In the context of the global and multi-sectorial crisis, agriculture seems to represent the fundamental base and one of the possible solutions from which it could be possible to start re-thinking the current economic and social assets, in order to grant an equal access to food resources and assure the preservation of the natural ecosystems for the next generations to come. Italy, in particular, has the possibility of enhancing its huge potential with regard to agriculture, rural tourism and especially to the production of high quality food products. Due to its mix of particular and differentiated geographical and micro-climate conditions, in fact, Italy can count on a very high and rich plant and animal biodiversity that makes it unique in the world for the number of species cultivated and for the quality and the traditions of the food products.

Chart 3.1 – Italian active population divided by economic sector (%) – Agriculture; Industry; Other activities (ISTAT, 2011; 2014)

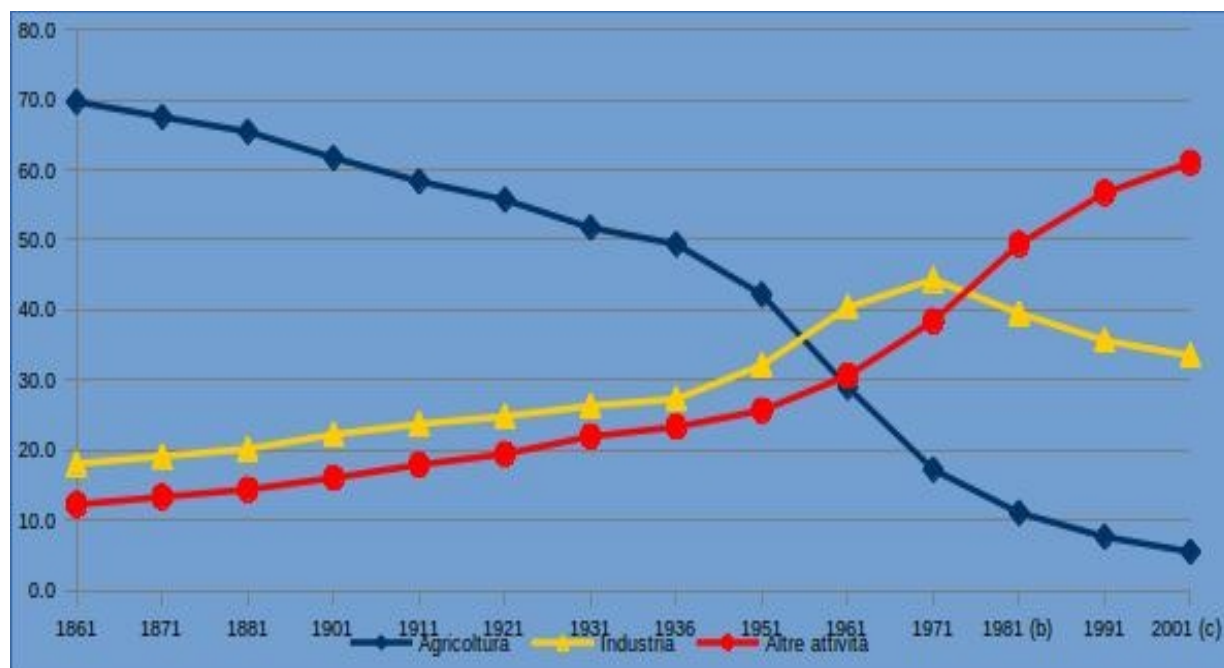
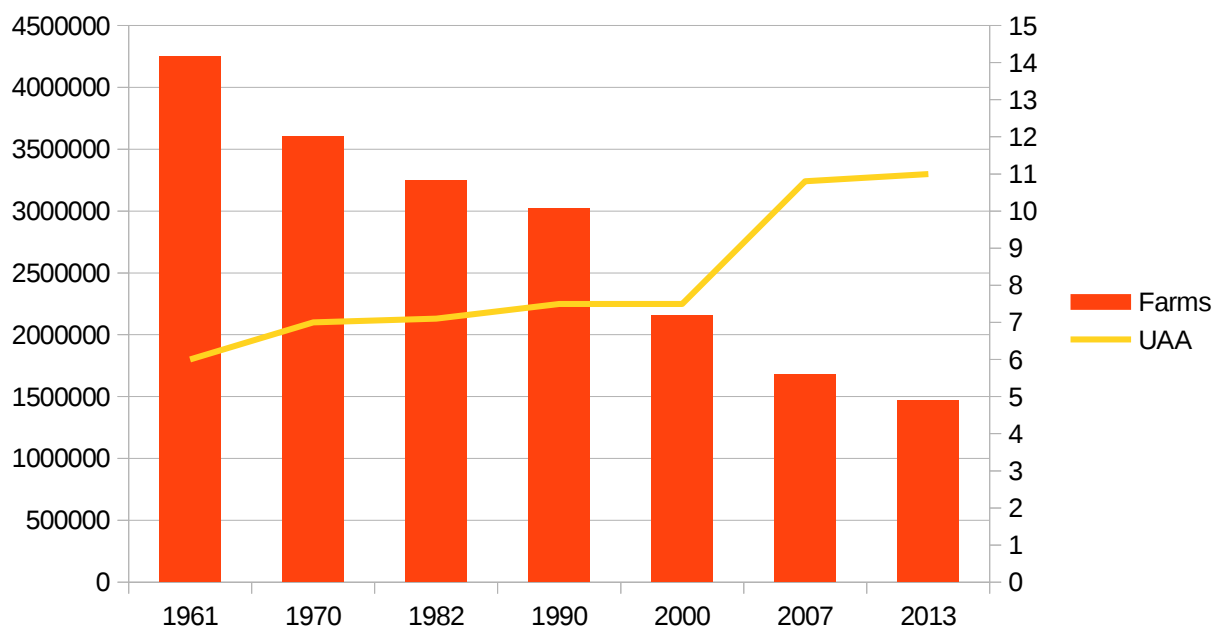


Table 3.1 – Italian active population per economic sector (%) (ISTAT, 2011; 2014)

	Agriculture	Industry	Other activities
1936	49,4	27,3	23,3
1939 – 45	/	/	/
1951	42,2	32,1	25,7
1961	29,0	40,4	30,6
1971	17,2	44,3	38,4
1981	11,1	39,5	49,4
1991	7,6	35,6	56,7
2001	5,5	33,5	61,0
2014	3,6	26,9	69,5

Chart 3.2 – Evolution of the number of Italian farms and of their average UAA (INEA, 2011)



3.2 Multifunctional Urban Agriculture: legal framework and state of the art

According to the EC (2012), “multifunctionality” in agriculture refers to *“the complementary roles that farming plays within society, over and above its role as a producer of food. It is the provision of public goods such as food security, sustainable development, the protection of the environment, the vitality of rural areas and the maintenance of an overall balance within society between the incomes of farmers and the incomes of people in other occupations”*.

“Urban Agriculture (UA)”, instead, is defined by FAO (2007) as *“the growing of plants and the raising of animals for food and other uses within and around cities and towns, and related activities such as the production and delivery of inputs, processing and marketing of products”*. Actually, as explained by the European Economic and Social Committee (2004), UA already supposes in itself a MF, precisely because of its intrinsic features of closeness to the cities and to other economic activities, particularly in the so-called developed countries. UA, in fact, could play a key role both in the process of urbanization and food security, as it could provide important contributions to a sustainable, resilient urban development, and to the creation and maintenance of a multifunctional urban landscapes (COST, 2011).

A good synthesis of these two definitions has been provided by Ingersoll et al. (2007), whose term

“Civic Agriculture” (not to be confused with Community Supported Agriculture, CSA) is referred to “the utilization of rural activities in urban areas in order to improve the civic life and the environmental/landscape quality, which, moreover, foresees the coordination of multiple rural activities in the city, a broad integrated participation and a widespread environmental awareness”. The AgPs, that will be better examined in the last paragraph of this chapter, probably represent the most suitable tool for the implementation of these concepts.

Taking inspiration from the common “color grid” definition of Van Huylenbroeck (2007) and from Ingersoll’s 2007 classification, the following can be identified as the main functions and services that could be provided by farming activities in urban areas:

- (a) Green function: protection and safeguard of environment and biodiversity and pollution reduction; enhancement of the landscape; sustainable development;
- (b) Blue function: safeguard and maintenance of the hydro-geological asset and balance of the territory;
- (c) Yellow functions: social integration and solidarity with the so-called “weak subjects”; facilitation of human relationships, interactions and knowledge exchange; facilitation of participative planning practices; environmental promotion, education and awareness; cultural element and identity creation; therapeutic, recreational and wellness activities; receptive and hospitality function;
- (d) White functions: food production, security and quality.

It is interesting to notice that, except for food production and of tourism, the other services provided are all “public goods”, that is to say, not rivalry and not exclusive goods, that do bring benefits to all the members of the community (Henke, 2011).

Policy-makers are starting to realize the importance of farming activities for a local and sustainable development and to reconsider farmers not only as food producers but also as “services-providers”, especially in the urban and peri-urban areas. This raising awareness is thus being converted into laws, norms and regulations, at different levels.

In this section the past and current legislative frameworks related to agriculture MF and to urban and rural development (RD) will be outlined, starting from the European level, through the national level (Italy) and finally the regional level (Veneto region).

3.2.1 European Level

The idea of “rural development” in Europe owes its birth to the idea of “economic and social cohesion”. The RD policy, in fact, could be defined as the product of a successful integration between the European Cohesion Policy (ECP) and the CAP. In particular, the topic of economic and social cohesion was firstly introduced in an official European document in 1986 when it was inserted in the European Unitary Act as the third priority objective. As a consequence, even though it became specific concern of the European Social Policy, it became a cross-cutting objective in all the communitarian policies, including the CAP. It was in 1985, with the “*Green Book*”, and in 1988, with the document “*The future of the Rural Areas*”, that the European Commission (EC) drew the fundamental guide-lines for the birth of the RD policy, as a differentiated branch of the traditional agriculture and regional policies (Bovolin, 2011).

The LEADER initiative (Links between actions of rural development), launched in 1991, represented one of the first RD policy initiatives as it was focused on the empowerment of the rural communities with the aim of strengthening their participative planning and decision-making processes and to put in action their own Local Development Plan on the territory (EC, 2006).

The concept of MF in agriculture is strictly related to RD. MF gained its claim at institutional level at the Earth Summit of Rio in 1992 and it started to affirm itself at European Level in the context of the Cork's Conference (1996) that represented the raising of a new awareness for what concerned the human presence on rural areas. The namesake Declaration produced in that occasion envisaged, among its objectives, a new attention to the rural world, an integrated (multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary) approach to agriculture, a diversification of the rural activities, the urban-rural relationships, the role of sustainable rural communities and the importance of the principle of subsidiarity (EC, 1996).

Three years later, in 1999, inside the debate between the EU and the World Trade Organization (WTO) around the reform of the CAP, named “Agenda 2000”, MF was claimed to be the reason of the subsidies that the EU was giving to its farmers, not anymore linked to the quantity of goods produced but instead to the services provided (Henke, 2008). This reform, that remained in force between 2000 and 2006, redefined the CAP around two main pillars: (1) the market policy or direct payments to the farmers; (2) the rural development policy, in favor of the MF in agriculture (UNIVPM, 2001). The role of agriculture was, therefore, recognized as fundamental not just in the production of food but also in the contribution to the conservation of the landscape and for the

protection of the environment, food and animal safety and quality (AIAB Lombardia, 2010).

The “Fischler's reform” of 2003 (EC Regulations n. 1782/2003 and n. 1783/2003), beyond increasing the freedom of the farmers in deciding what to cultivate in accordance to the market prices and not anymore to the quantity of goods produced, also introduced some subsidies for the reforestation of the rural areas, in particular for the reintroduction of the hedges along the limits of the fields, a traditional practice that is very important and effective for the increase of biodiversity, for the water regulation and the reduction of pollution (AIAB Lombardia, 2010). The objectives of the reform included, among the others, the promotion of a sustainable and socially acceptable agriculture, the strengthening of RD practices and the simplification of the subsidies' regime, that, moreover, became conditioned to objectives related to the enhancement of the multifunctional role of agriculture (D'Andrea, 2005).

The so-called “Health Check” of the CAP in 2009, moreover, induced a shift of resources from the first to the second pillar and the strengthening of the “principle of conditionality”, according to which the subsidies became linked to the actual fulfillments of some environmental, health, sustainability and land fertility requirements by the farmers. Four new challenges for RD were also introduced: climate change mitigation, renewable energy promotion, management of the water resources and biodiversity safeguard (ISPRA, 2010).

In the 2007-2013 planning period the two CAP pillars, defined by Agenda 2000, were confirmed and consolidated. Drawing a partial balance of the agriculture expenditure of the EU at that time, it results evident that the primary sector has been playing a decreasingly important role at European Level as its relative weight on the balance sheet has passed from about 80% in the '70s to about 40% in 2007⁴ (Sotte et al., 2007). It is remarkable to notice, moreover, that, of this 40%, 85% have been allocated to the first pillar and only 15% to the second pillar (UNIVPM, 2001). Comparing the 2000-2006 and 2007-2013 planning periods, the expenditure for the first pillar has decreased from 36 to 30% of the total European balance while the one for the second pillar from 7% to 5% (Sodano, 2007). Nevertheless, the CAP and the RD in particular still own a relevant place for the Cohesion Policy and for the European economy. In confirmation of that, a specific and unique financial instrument for rural development, the European Agriculture Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) was established in 2007 (EC Regulation n. 1290/2005).

The four axes of the 2007-2013 programme included: (1) competitiveness of agriculture, food and forestry sectors; (2) environment and management of the rural territory; (3) quality of life and

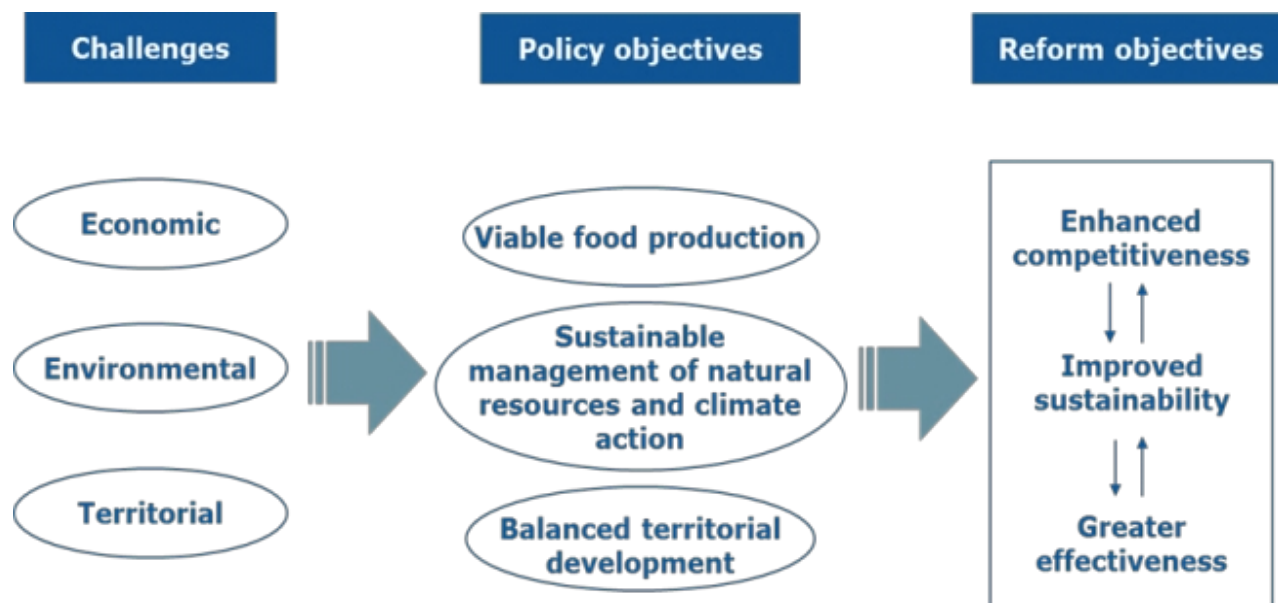
⁴ This data, anyway, has also to consider the fact that the weight of agriculture on the European economy has considerably decreased in advantage of the other sectors and along with the decrease of the cultivable lands, as explained above. Moreover, the agriculture expenditure has been also reduced due to the implementation of the reforms.

diversification of the rural areas; (4) Leader+. Solely by analyzing the titles of the axes, it is possible to grasp which are the objectives of the policy-makers in terms of sustainable rural development and which are the several competencies and responsibilities that they attribute to the farmers and their activities on the territories.

3.2.1.1 The 2014-2020 CAP Reform

After three years of discussion and intensive negotiations between the European Commission, the European Parliament and the stakeholders involved, in 2013 it was reached an agreement on the new CAP Reform. For the first time the CAP has been completely reviewed at once. The new Reform that came out was the fruit of all the past reforms illustrated above but with the eyes strongly pointed to the present and future challenges for agriculture. Three main areas of intervention were thus identified as crucial for the sector: (a) *Economic* (food security and globalization, productivity, prices and farmers' position in the food supply chain); (b) *Environmental* (resource efficiency, soil and water quality and threats to habitats and biodiversity); (c) *Territorial* (demographic, economic and social development of rural areas). Based on these three areas, three long-term CAP objectives were identified: (1) Viable food production; (2) Sustainable management of natural resources and climate action; (3) Balanced territorial development. The main challenges for the European agriculture, therefore, reflects the challenges that the entire world development system is called to face nowadays, that is to say: “*how is it possible to achieve competitiveness and wellness for all while increasing sustainability and preserving the environment?*”. In particular, “*how can EU agriculture attain higher levels of production of safe and quality food while preserving the natural resources that agricultural productivity depends upon?*” (EC, 2013). In the following Chart (3.3), the logical scheme of the CAP post 2013, from the challenges to the reform objectives, is illustrated.

Chart 3.3 – The CAP post-2013: from challenges to reform objectives (European Commission, 2013)



Despite the current financial and economic crisis, the CAP continues to represent a strong support for the European farmers and RD operators. The budget amount for the 2014-2020 period still represents the 37.8% (408,31 Billion€) of the entire ceiling for the period 2014-2020, compared to the 38,5% of the 2013 (EC, 2013). The 8,5% of the amount for the first pillar (312,74 B was shifted to the second pillar that now represents about 23,5% (95,58 B€) of the total CAP budget. However, it will be up to the single Member States to allocate the share of expenditure between pillars, with the possibility to transfer up to 15% of their national envelopes between pillars, enabling them to better target spending to their specific priorities (EC, 2013).

In addition, since 2014, the EAFRD has been included, together with the other Structural Funds (European Social Fund, European Regional Development Fund, European Cohesion Fund, European Fisheries Fund), in the new common strategy “Europe 2014-2020” (for a sustainable, smart and inclusive growth) (EU Regulation n. 1303/2013). This gives the possibility to the Member States to utilize the RD funds also for activities different from strictly rural ones, if in accordance with its six priorities, that correspond to six of the eleven thematic objectives illustrated below, common for all the funds:

1. strengthening research, technological development and innovation;
2. enhancing access to, and use and quality of, Information Communication Technologies (ICT);
3. enhancing the competitiveness of Small-Medium Enterprises of the agricultural sector (for

the EAFRD) and of the fishery and aquaculture sector (for the EMFF);

4. supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors
5. promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management;
6. preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency;
7. promoting sustainable transport and removing bottlenecks in key network infrastructures;
8. promoting sustainable and quality employment and supporting labour mobility;
9. promoting social inclusion, combating poverty and any discrimination;
10. investing in education, training and vocational training for skills and lifelong learning;
11. enhancing institutional capacity of public authorities and stakeholders and efficient public administration.

These are the six priorities elaborated for the EAFRD:

1. To stimulate knowledge transfer and innovation;
2. To strengthen competitiveness;
3. To promote the organization and the management of the risk of the food supply chain;
4. To restore, safeguard and improve the ecosystems;
5. To promote the efficient use of the resources and the transition to a CO² low-emission economy;
6. To promote social inclusion, poverty reduction and economic development in rural areas.

Member States will have to elaborate their own RD programs including at least four of these six common priorities of the EU.

The RD funds are supplied also in exchange of and in order to compensate actions that not only protect and preserve the rural areas but also contribute to mitigate climate change, such as:

1. Maintaining water quality;
2. Implementing a sustainable management of the territory;
3. Planting trees in order to prevent soil erosion and flooding.

Member States will have the possibility to elaborate sub-programs in order to better address specific needs of some particular sector, such as young and small farmers, mountain areas, short supply chains, women in rural areas and climate change mitigation and adaptation (European Parliament,

2013b). Every regional RDP, moreover, will have to include initiatives for the enhancement of natural and landscape resources (EC, 2015a).

The Regulation (EU) n. 1305/2013 contains the specific norms related to the RD planning in the EAFRD (EC, 2015b). The document highlights the importance of “diversification” towards extra-rural activities and integration between rural and extra-rural activities in rural areas, such as agriculture and forestry services provision, health assistance and social inclusion, agro-touristic activities and sustainable management of energetic resources, with new entrepreneur possibilities for young persons and women in particular. As stated in the document: *“Projects that combine agriculture and rural tourism through the promotion of a sustainable and responsible tourism in rural areas, of the natural and cultural heritage as well as of investment in renewable energy sources should be encouraged”* (European Parliament (EP), 2013b). The LEADER approach for local development (now CLLD, Community-Led Local Development) is also described as “a proved and effective tool for the promotion of the development of rural areas, fully suitable to the multi-sectoral needs of an endogenous rural development thanks to its bottom-up approach. The EAFRD contribution to local development in the context of LEADER will also cover internal cooperation projects, between territorial groups within a member state, transnational cooperation projects across several member states and cooperation projects in third countries”.

Cooperation, in particular, will have the following objectives in relation to MF (EP, 2013b):

1. Creation of poles and networks;
2. Development of new products, practices, processes and technologies in agri-food and forestry sectors;
3. Cooperation between small operators to organize common work processes work, to share equipment and resources and for the development of agro-touristic services;
4. Cooperation of the chain, both horizontal and vertical, for the creation, development and promotion of short supply chains and local markets;
5. Joint actions for climate change mitigation and adaptation;
6. Common approaches to environmental projects and practices, including the efficient management of water resources, the use of renewable energy and the preservation of the rural landscapes
7. Implementation of local development strategies targeted to one or more EU RD priorities;
8. Elaboration of forest management plans;

9. Diversification of agricultural activities in activities concerning health care, social integration, CSA and environmental and food education.

In addition and to connect with the next topic, it is important to mention an opinion article published by the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) (2014) titled “*CLLD as a tool of the cohesion policy for the rural, urban and peri-urban local development*”. The EESC, that seems to be particularly concerned with the development of the peri-urban areas, highlights the importance of the CLLD approach as an effective tool for the peri-urban areas that are called to face some specific challenges, such as the implementation of a sustainable mobility, the construction of a cohesive community and the urban sprawl.

3.2.1.2 Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture

Literature related to urban and peri-urban agriculture (UPA), including both scientific and grey literature, has been increasing in the recent years. The topic, in fact, has been widely analyzed, studied and even mentioned in several official EU documents (Council, 1999 ; EESC, 2004; EP, 2010; EESC, 2014) included the past 2007-2013 EAFRD Regulation (Council, 2005). A constant and dense lobbying activity, moreover, has been carried on in the last years by different entities and organizations at European level (PLUREL, 2011; SURF, 2012; PERIURBAN, 2012a, 2012b; PURPLE, 2014) in order to achieve a better recognition of the importance of a more complex, interdependent and multifunctional territorial planning in the new CAP 2014-2020 (PURPLE, 2015a). Nevertheless, analyzing the recent EU regulations related to the new planning period 2014-2020 (EP, 2013a,b,c,d) it seems that a clear and specific definition of what peri-urban areas are and what could be their roles, needs and potentials in an integrated and sustainable strategy for local development, is still missing. In addition, it seems that even a step back has been made compared to the past planning period that has represented a fertile land for several projects and experiences on the themes of urban agriculture and urban-rural linkages and strategies. The following table (3.2) represents some of the most significant European initiatives in this regard, divided by the Funds they refer to:

Table 3.2 – European initiatives by Fund.

Fund	Initiative
6th and 7th Research Framework Programme	(a) PURPLE (Peri-Urban Region Platform Europe): it brings together regions from across the EU with the aim of raising awareness of the specific peri-urban agenda at European, national and regional levels (PURPLE, 2015b)
	(b) PLUREL (Peri-urban Land Use Relationships - Strategies and Sustainability Assessment Tools for Urban-Rural Linkages): it is an European integrated research project established in order to develop new strategies and forecasting tools that are essential for implementing sustainable rural-urban land use relationships (PLUREL, 2007)
	(c) TURAS (Transitioning Towards Urban Resilience And Sustainability): the key challenge that is being addressed by the TURAS Project is to devise holistic transition strategies that are tailored to the needs of all stakeholders and that are flexible, adaptive and applicable across urban regions and scales (TURAS, 2015)
INTERREG – ERDF	(a) PERIURBAN PARKS: it is a regional initiative project which uses interregional exchange of experiences to improve policies on management solutions to mitigate pressures on biodiversity (PERIURBAN PARKS, 2010)
	(b) SURF (Sustainable Urban Fringes): the project brings together partners and experts from across the North Sea Region with the objective of exchanging information and developing a common approach towards the sustainability of urban fringe areas (SURF, 2010)
	(c) PAYSMED (The Portal of Mediterranean Landscape): it is a documentation center which integrates and publishes knowledge about the landscapes of the Mediterranean and an on-line collection of working papers for the planning, management and enhancement of the landscape (PAYSMED, 2008)
	(d) Other INTERREG projects: Rururbal, Rururbance, Extramet (Pareglio, 2013)
URBACT – ERDF	(a) Sustainable Food in Urban Communities: The URBACT Thematic Network is a project involving 10 European cities that are looking for joint, effective and sustainable solutions to develop low-carbon and resource-efficient urban food systems (URBACT, 2012)
Lifelong Learning Programme	(a) HORTIS (Horticulture in towns for inclusion and socialization): the project wanted to contribute to fight social exclusion, and to promote lifelong learning among adults through training a new generation of trainers on community gardening, attracting and engaging unemployed adults of the local communities (HORTIS, 2013)
	(b) MAIE (Multifunctional Agriculture in Europe): As a result of the project, research institutes, educational establishments and associations from Italy, Finland, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Portugal, the Netherlands and Germany have raised the topic of social farming to a European level, established and consolidated networks at national and international level and exchanged their experiences (MAIE, 2012)
Horizon 2020 EU Framework Programme	(a) UAE (Urban Agriculture Europe): it is a part of the COST Actions aimed at supporting transnational cooperation among researchers, engineers and scholars across Europe. UAE research wants to provide a contribution to a sustainable, resilient urban development and to the creation and maintenance of a MF urban landscapes (COST, 2011)

For what concerns the new regulation related to UPA, albeit specific norms are missing as already said, it is possible to re-construct and highlight some fragments and passages that somehow refer to the topics under analysis.

Regulation (EU) n. 1299/2013 related to the European Territorial Cooperation, reports (page 2 point (7)) that: *“Interregional cooperation should aim to reinforce the effectiveness of cohesion policy by encouraging exchange of experience between regions on thematic objectives and urban development, including urban-rural linkages”* and at the Article 2 point (3) (b): *“Under the European territorial cooperation goal, the ERDF shall support the exchange of experience concerning the identification, transfer and dissemination of good practices in relation to sustainable urban development, including urban-rural linkages”*(EP, 2013c).

Regulation (EU) n. 1301/2013 related to the ERDF dedicates Article 7 to the sustainable urban development indicating that: *“The ERDF shall support, within operational programmes, sustainable urban development through strategies that set out integrated actions to tackle the economic, environmental, climate, demographic and social challenges affecting urban areas, while taking into account the need to promote urban-rural linkages”*. Article 5 of the same Regulation reads *“Investment priorities”* and includes the following points (9) (b): *“The ERDF shall support the following priorities: providing support for physical, economic and social regeneration of deprived communities in urban and rural areas”* and (d) *“undertaking investment in the context of community- led local development strategies”* (EP, 2013d).

Regulation (EU) n. 1303/2013, moreover, at the consideration (33) declaims: *“Where an urban or territorial development strategy requires an integrated approach because it involve investments under more than one priority axis of one or more operational programmes, it should be possible for action supported by the Funds, that can be complemented with financial support from the EAFRD or the EMFF, to be carried out as an integrated territorial investment within an operational programme or programmes”*. The *“Integrated Territorial Investment”* (ITI) seems to be the most appropriate tool able to address and face the needs of peri-urban areas in the context of rural development as explained in the Article 36 of the same document (EP, 2013e). Furthermore, in the ANNEX 1 point (6.5) it reports: *“In order to take into account the objective of territorial cohesion, the Member States and regions shall, in particular, ensure that the overall approach to promoting smart, sustainable and inclusive growth in the areas concerned: (a) reflects the role of cities, urban and rural areas, fisheries and coastal areas, and areas facing specific geographical or demographic handicaps; (c) addresses urban-rural linkages, in terms of access to affordable, high quality infrastructure and services, and problems in regions with a high concentration of socially*

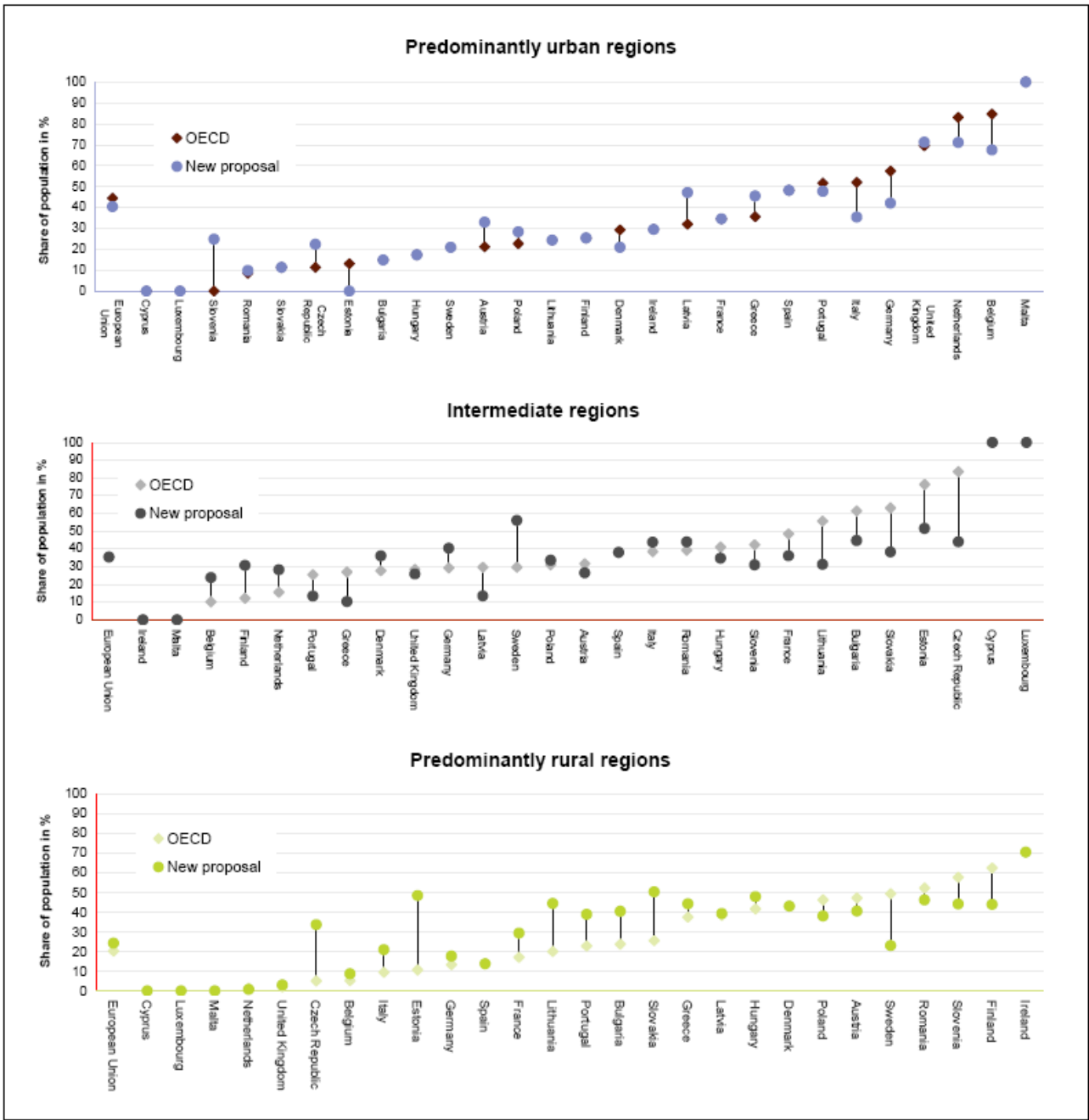
marginalized communities” (EP, 2013a).

Regulation (EU) n. 1304/2013 related to the ESF, Article 12 point (1), reads: “*The ESF may support CLLD strategies in urban and rural areas, territorial pacts and local initiatives for employment, including youth employment, education and social inclusion, as well as Integrated territorial investments (ITI)*” and (2) “*the ESF may support sustainable urban development through strategies setting out integrated actions to tackle the economic, environmental and social challenges affecting the urban areas identified by the Member States on the basis of the principles laid down in their respective Partnership Agreements*” (EP, 2013e).

Finally, in Regulation (EU) n. 1305/2013 related to the EAFRD some references to the argument were found at the consideration (19): “*The development of local infrastructure and local basic services in rural areas [...] is an essential element of any effort to realize the growth potential and to promote the sustainability of rural areas. Support should therefore be granted to operations with that aim [...] In order to create synergies and to improve cooperation, operations should also, where relevant, promote rural-urban links*” and at the Article 8 point (m): “*each rural development programme shall include programme implementing arrangements including, in relation to local development, a description of the mechanisms to ensure coherence between activities envisaged under the local development strategies, including urban-rural links*” (EP, 2013b).

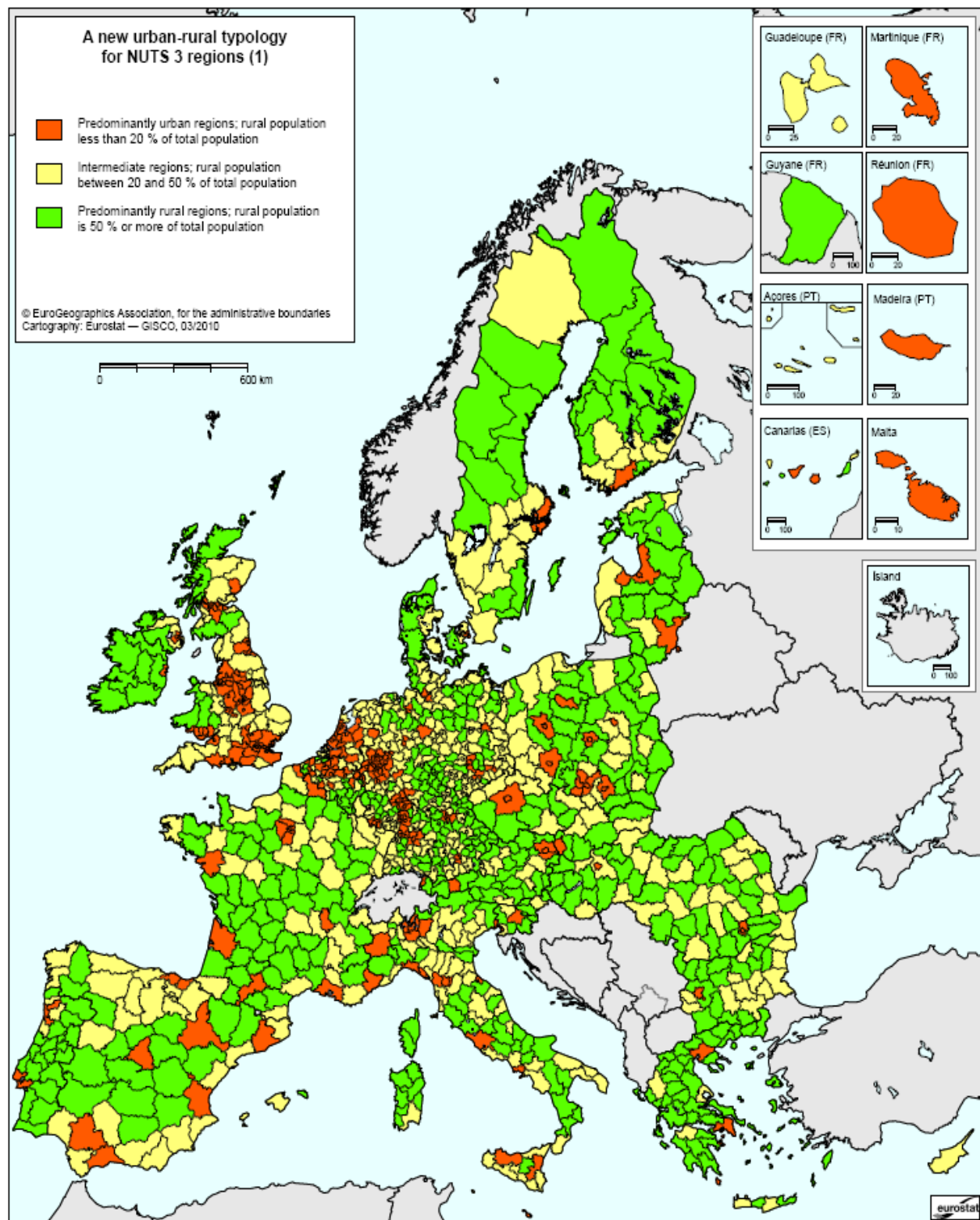
Ultimately, Eurostat (2013) reports a new classification of the European regions, inspired by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) regions classification. This classification system divides regions into three categories: predominantly urban (PU), intermediate (IN) and predominantly rural (PR) according to the population density in grid cells of 1 km². With this new classification the city of Padova and the whole Veneto Region are shifted from PR to IN. Italy in general becomes a more “rural” country, as shown in the following Chart 3.4 and Figure 3.1.

Chart 3.4 – Share of population by type of region, OECD and the new typology (Eurostat, 2013).



Source: Eurostat, JRC, EFGS, REGIO-GIS

Figure 3.1 - Urban-rural typology for NUTS 3 region (Eurostat, 2013).



(1) This typology is based on a definition of urban and rural 1 km² grid cells. Urban grid cells fulfil two conditions: 1) a population density of at least 300 inhabitants per km² and 2) a minimum population of 5 000 inhabitants in contiguous cells above the density threshold. The other cells are considered rural. Thresholds for the typology: 50% and 20% of the regional population in rural grid cells.

For Madeira, Açores and the French outermost regions, the population grid is not available. As a result, this typology uses the OECD classification for these regions.

3.2.2 National level

With regard to MF, the turning point at national level could be identified with the emanation of the legislative decrees n. 227 and 228 of 2001, that unequivocally introduced agriculture in the services' sector, a process that could be called (adapted from Italian) “tertiarization of the primary sector” (Ievoli, 2010). The MF role of agriculture has found application in Italy particularly in the legislative decree n. 228/2001 that, for the first time, provided a new jurisdictional and functional configuration of the agricultural enterprise and defined the “rural and the agro-food districts”, substantially expanding the range of the activities that could be classified as rural (AIAB Lombardia, 2010). The first article of this law it reads: *“Activities performed by the same agricultural entrepreneur aimed at the provision of goods or services through the prevalent use of equipment or resources that are normally utilized in the agricultural activities, including activities of enhancement of the territory and of the rural and forestry heritage as well as reception and hospitality, are considered also connected [to the standard agricultural activities]”*. The third article, moreover, declaims: *“The organization of recreational, cultural, educational, sport, horse-tourism and hiking activities aimed at a better fruition and knowledge of the territory are included among the agro-touristic activities”*. Article 15, lastly, allows and regulates the conventions between farmers and local administrations for activities functional to the arrangement and management of the territory, to the safeguard of the rural and forestry landscape, to the care and maintenance of the hydro-geological asset and to the promotion of the productive vocation of the territory (Presidente della Repubblica (PdR), 2001a).

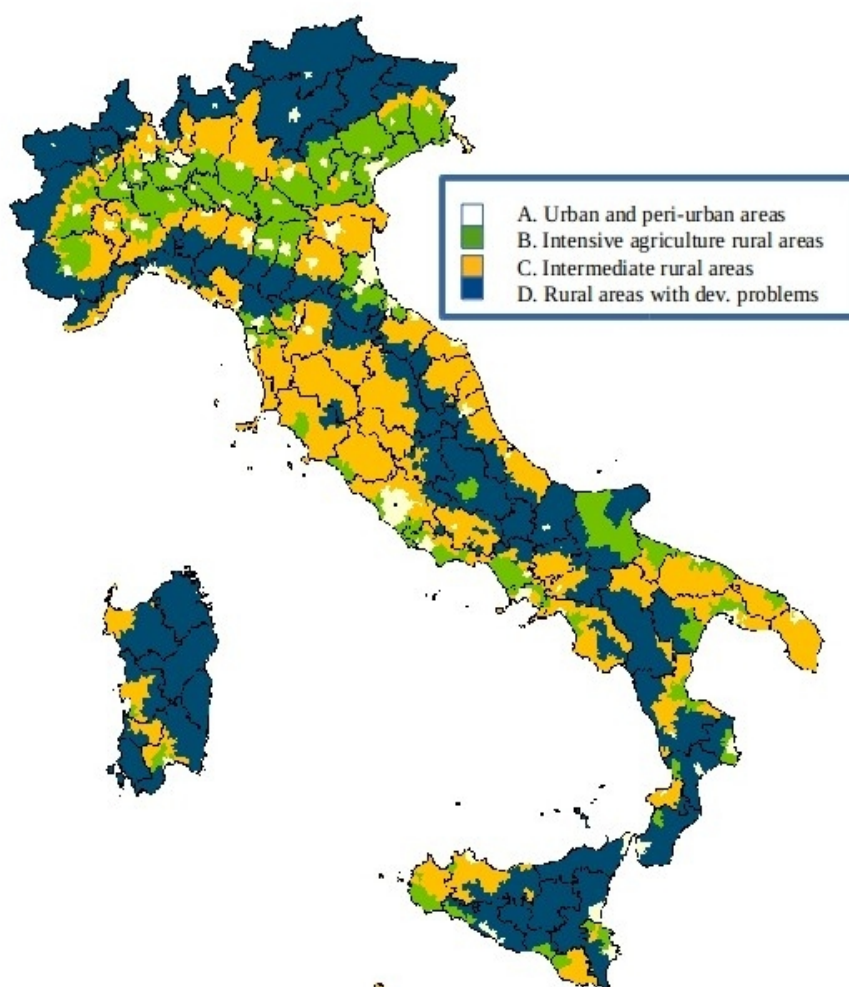
The legislative decree 227/2001 regulates the activities and works in the forestry sector and of the management of the public pastoral areas by the relative operators and firms (PdR, 2001b).

In the context of the European Strategy 2014-2020, the Partnership Agreement (PA) for Italy (DSCE, 2014) represents the acceptance and the implementation of the European guide-lines for the use of the Structural Funds at national level. The document, in general, provides several indications and recommendations related to Sustainable Development (SD) and agricultural MF, also in urban areas. Moreover, the Italian territory is classified in four different areas, according to the population density and the incidence of agriculture and forestry surface, as shown in the following Table 3.3 and Figure 3.2:

Table 3.3 – Characteristics of the 4 areas of the Italian territory (DSCE, 2014).

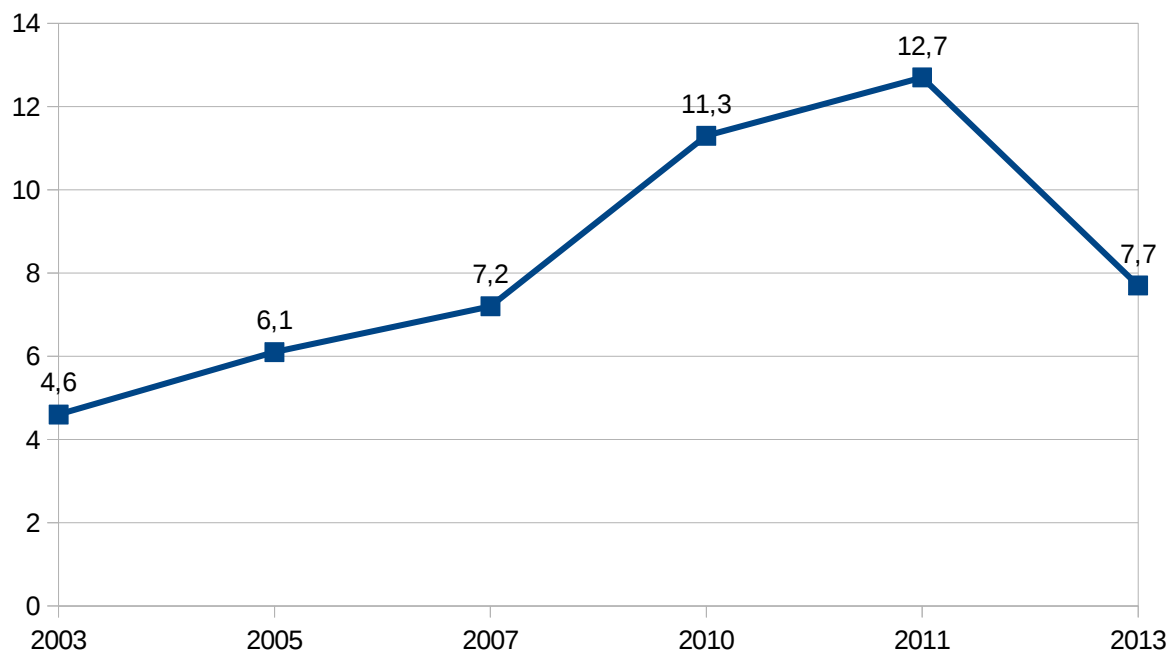
(A) Urban and peri-urban areas	(B) Intensive agriculture rural areas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Surface: 4% of the national surface - Population: 29,6% of the national population - Density: 1458 habitant/km² - Rural surface: 60,5% of the total A areas - Farms with extra-rural activities: 41% of the total A areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Surface: 17% of the national surface - Population: 26,9% of the national population - Density: 306 habitant/km² - Rural surface: 80,5% of the total B areas - Farms with extra-rural activities: 50,7% of the B areas
(C) Intermediate rural areas	(D) Rural areas with development problems
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Surface: 33% of the national surface - Population: 29,9% of the national population - Density: 177 habitant/km² - Rural surface: 84,2% of the total C areas - Farms with extra-rural activities: 42% of the total C areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Surface: 46% of the national surface - Population: 13,8% of the national population - Density: 60 habitant/km² - Rural surface: 78,2% of the total D areas - Farms with extra-rural activities: 37,5% of the D areas

Figure 3.2 – Map of the rural areas (DSCE, 2014).



About 60,5% of the urban and peri-urban areas is occupied by rural surface. As mentioned in the PA, in fact, “*agriculture tends to occupy crown territories around the big urban centres that could represent short consumption markets potentially able to absorb high-quality food productions*”. The A areas, moreover, represents only 4% of the total national surface but they host almost 30% of the population. These data suggest the enormous potential that agriculture has in urban and peri-urban areas and that, according to the same statistics, does not seem to be best exploited and enhanced at the moment. In the A areas only 4,1% of the farms implement activities different from agriculture, while in the B areas this percentage grows almost to 5,07%. The national data assert that in Italy these kinds of farm represented the 4,2% of the total farms in 2010 (DSCE. 2014)⁵. These statistics, however, albeit confirmed by ISTAT (2015), are not in line with other documents of the same institution that report different data in relation to multifunctional farms (ISTAT, 2005, 2006, 2008 and 2013b). The latter seem to be more reliable and coherent and are reported in the following chart 3.5 that shows the trend for multifunctional farms in Italy in the recent years.

Chart 3.5 – Multifunctional farms in Italy from 2003 to 2013 (% on the total Italian farms) (ISTAT data elaboration).



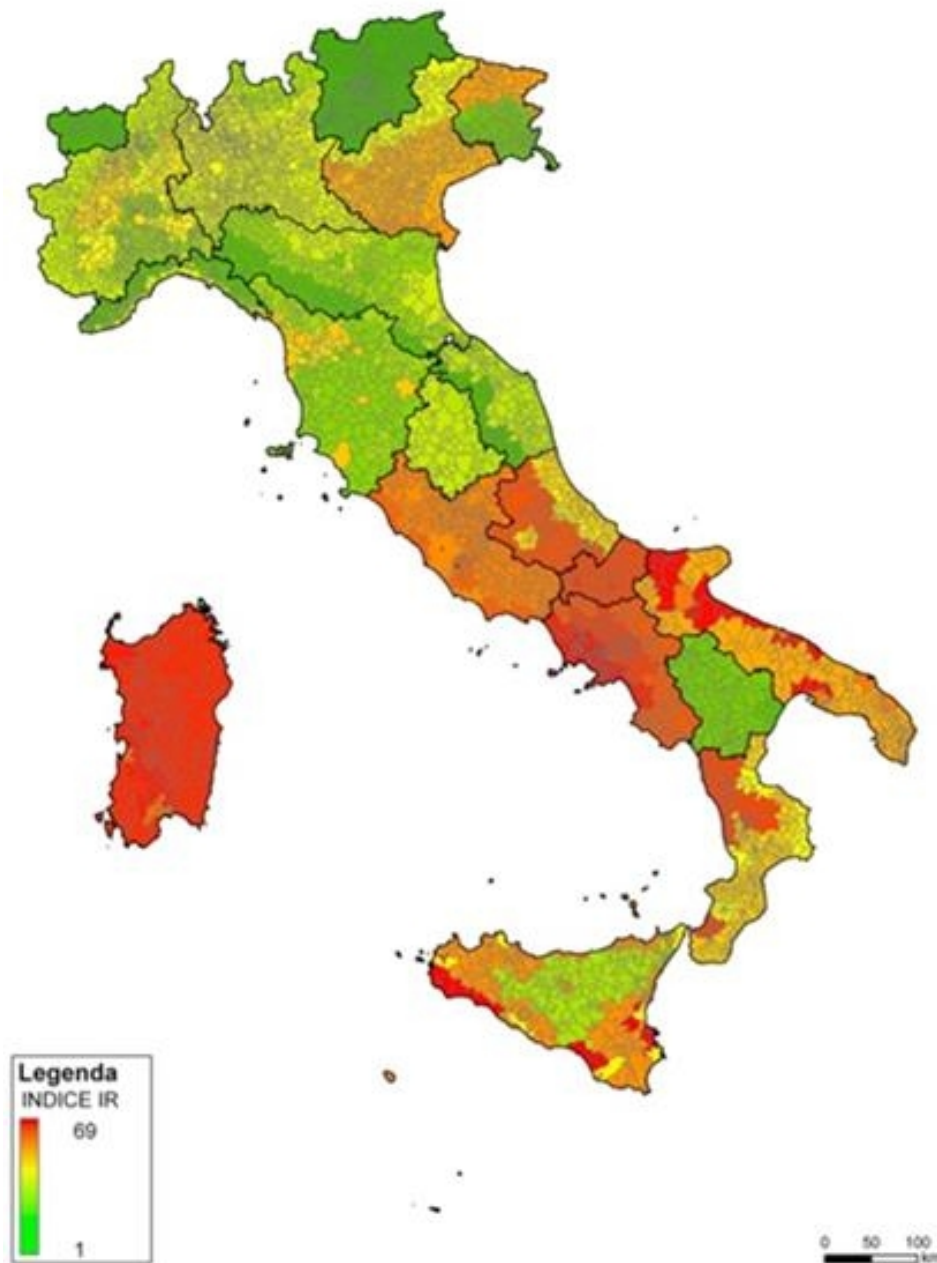
As explained by Henke (2012) the decrease of multifunctional farms observed 2013 could be referred to a change in the definition of MF which is also the reason for the in-complementarity of

⁵ An error with the comma has probably occurred here because the document indicates 41%, 50,7% and 42%. Comparing it with the ISTAT data (ISTAT, 2015), it seems more plausible to shift the comma of one position.

data mentioned before.

In order to avoid definition inaccuracies, ISTAT has elaborated a “MF Index”(Greco et al., 2013). The regions are highlighted from green (more multifunctional areas) to red (less multifunctional areas) (Figure 3.3).

Figure 3.3 – MF Index in Italy (Greco et al., 2013).



Going back to the PA (DSCE, 2014), soil consumption is mentioned as one of the main indicator related to urban development, that could have relevant impacts on the natural resources, on the landscape and on the quality of life. In addition, it is affirmed that the promotion of the structural evolution of the farm should necessarily include also forms of diversification of agriculture towards connected and complementary activities that could allow the same farm to integrate its profits. That support should be guaranteed in all the areas, since MF farms could permit to maintain agricultural practices also in the peri-urban areas where the urban sprawl constantly subtracts soil to agriculture and reduces the productive base of primary goods. The support to diversification initiatives in the peri-urban areas, thus, shall be addressed mainly towards innovative projects for the recovery/enhancement of underutilized territories and labor resources (DCSE, 2014).

Law n. 141/2015 “Provisions on social agriculture” aims *“to promote social agriculture as an aspect of the farms' MF aimed at developing social, social-health, educational and social-labor insertion interventions and services on the whole national territory and in particular in rural and disadvantaged areas”*. Particular relevance, moreover, has been attributed to the implementation of participative planning practices as highlighted in article 6 “Support interventions”, where it is described how public institutions, local administrations and regions can contribute to support and enhance social agriculture initiatives on their territories through agreements with school and hospital canteens, through the promotion of “social products” and through the establishment of integrated territorial planning programs and partnerships (PdR, 2015).

In addition, on November 20th 2015 the European Commission approved the Italian National Rural Development Programme (NRDP) which integrates the regional RDP on the topics of modernization, development and environmental safeguard in the rural and food sectors (MIPAAF, 2015). For the new planning period 2014-2020, Italy adds a national RD co-financing of 10,43 Billion (B) € to the 10,43 B€ supplied by the EAFRD, for a total amount of 20,86 B€ (around 3 per year), of which 18,62 B€ are allocated to the regional plans while 2,24 B€ to the NRDP. It is the second highest budget in Europe (after Poland) and corresponds to 11% of the total European RD expenditure. The direct payments, entirely financed by the EU, consist on 27 B€ (9% of the total European Agricultural Guarantee Fund expenditure) that, added to the RD resources and to the 4 billion coming from the Common Market Organization, make a total amount of about 52 B€ in 7 years (7,4 B€/year) allocated to Italian agriculture (MIPAAF, 2011; EC, 2015c).

3.2.3 Regional level: Veneto Region

At regional level (Veneto region), the above mentioned national law n. 228/2001 has been embraced and put into effect by the regional law (RL), currently in force, n. 40/2003 “New regulations for agriculture interventions” that, among its purposes, includes the issue of MF agriculture. In particular, in article 1 “Purposes”, it affirms that *“Veneto Region, with the aim of supporting the economic and social development of the agricultural sector, of promoting the safeguard of the environment and the management of the natural resources, of enhancing the life and the work conditions of the rural population and of guaranteeing the security and the quality of the agricultural products, regulates the interventions addressed to:*

- (a) to promote the modernization of the farms and the technological innovation of the agricultural sector;*
- (b) to favour the generational turnover;*
- (c) to sustain transformation and commercialization productive processes of agricultural products;*
- (d) to recognize and promote the MF and the multi-activity of the farms and the development of the rural areas, creating growth opportunities, income sources and complementary occupation for the farmers and their families;*
- e) to sustain quality and environmentally friendly productions, also through the introduction of quality management systems and certification of the productive chain;*
- f) to favor SD through the integration of actions directed to the growth of the farms through the actions aimed at safeguarding the environment and the consumers;*
- g) to promote professional training and upgrading with regard to food security; [...].”*

Article 29, moreover, titled “Diversification of agricultural activity”, specifies the support for structural and equipment investments on the farms concerning the purchase and the restore of real estates, the purchase of agricultural machineries and ICT tools and programs. These investments are not concerned with agriculture production but are directed to the development of different activities, such as handcraft and rural education activities. Articles 35, 36 and 37 are dedicated to the support to the farmers in the environmental sector with the objectives of restoration and conservation of the natural spaces through the implementation of sustainable and virtuous agricultural practices. Articles 38 and 39, instead, regulate the support for the conservation and the enhancement of the rural landscape and architectural heritage. Ultimately, articles 40-49 bear dispositions for the development of multi-activity both in mountain and plain areas in order to involve the farmers in

activities of conservation and maintenance of the territories, reforestation and hydro-geological control (Consiglio Regione Veneto (CRV), 2003).

With regard to rural tourism, the RL n. 28/2012 (CRV, 2012), modified by the R.L. n. 35/2013 (CRV, 2013a) and titled “Regulation of touristic activities connected to the primary sector”, identifies the activities of diversification and hospitality that can be implemented by the farms. In particular, the law specifies the definitions of agri-tourism, fishing-tourism, didactic farm and rural-tourism as expressions of the touristic offer and of the MF of the primary sector. The objectives, in accordance with the European and national regulations, are finalized to the development of the rural, lagoon and maritime areas and to the increase of the income of the farmers through the enhancement of the local products and food traditions. With rural tourism it is meant all the touristic, sport, cultural and recreational activities and initiatives, including the enhancement of the natural heritage and utilization of the rural space carried out by farmers. Moreover, the Deliberation of the Regional Council n. 591 of April 21st 2015 defined and approved the new operative dispositions for the implementation of the rural tourism activities (Giunta Regionale, 2015).

Social agriculture is another aspect of agriculture MF. At regional level the issue is regulated by the R.L. n. 14/2013 (CRV, 2013b). In the first article, “Purposes and objects”, Veneto Region commits itself to promote social agriculture in order to enlarge and consolidate the occupational and income opportunities range as well to integrate, in the agricultural context, practices aimed at the realization of educational, assistance and training services as a support for the families and the institutions. These activities can include:

- a) active policies of social-labor insertion of disadvantaged subjects through hiring, internship, professional training;
- b) implementation of qualification and rehabilitation pathways for persons with disabilities or other kind of problems;
- c) educational, caring and training initiatives as well as promotion of personal and relational wellness practices dedicated to children such as kindergartens, nursery schools and juvenile centres, but also to adults and elderlies, such as social co-housing and co-housing for social integration and mutual support;
- d) social insertion and re-integration projects for young and adults, in collaboration with the judiciary authority and the local institutions (Regione del Veneto, 2015a).

3.2.3.1 Rural Development Programme 2014-2020

The RDPs are programmatic documents that every European region has to produce in order to utilize the financing resources provided by the EU for the rural areas (see Chart 3.6).

Chart 3.6 – From Europe 2020 to RDP (European Commission, 2015).



The RDP of the Veneto region was approved by the EC on May 26th, 2015, after two years of negotiation (Regione Veneto, 2014a). The total amount of resources available for the planning period 2014-2020 corresponds to 1.184,24 M€ (+142 M€ compared to 2007-2013), of which 510 M€ (43,1%) come from the EU, 471 M€ (39,8%) from the Italian Government and 202 M€ (17,1%) from the Veneto region itself. The Programme is composed by 6 priorities, that coincide with the six overall objectives fixed by the EU, 18 focus areas or specific objectives, 13 measures or expected results and 45 support interventions that are the activities to be implemented. The following table 3.4 illustrates the 13 measures of the RDP and their relative budget expense.

Table 3.4 – Measures and relative budget expense (in M€) of the Veneto RDP (% of the total amount) (RV, 2015b).

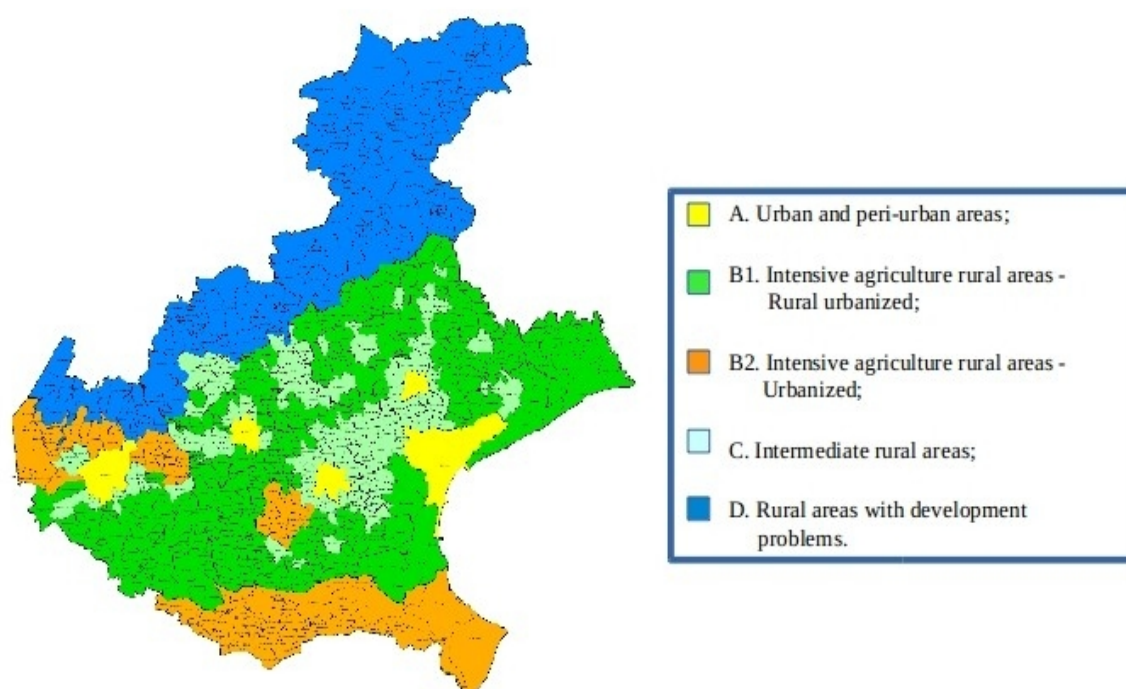
N.	Measure	Budget expense	%
1.	Knowledge transfer and communication actions	23,1	2
2.	Consultancy, substitution and assistance services for the farm management	27	2,3
3.	Quality regime of agricultural and food products	22	1,9
4.	Real estate investments	509,4	43
5.	Reinstatement of the agricultural productive potential	18	1,5
6.	Firms and farms' development	146,5	12,4
7.	Basic services and village refurbishment in the rural areas	6	0,5
8.	Investments on the development of the forest areas and increase of forests' profitability	42,7	3,6
10.	Agriculture-climate-environmental payments	115,1	9,7
11.	Organic agriculture	14,5	1,2
13.	Benefits for areas subject to environmental restrictions or to other restrictions	141	11,9
16.	Cooperation	27,5	2,3
19.	Support to participative local development (CLLD)	74,25	6,3

Multifunctionality

Veneto region occupies 6,1% of the national surface (18.399 km²) and its population constitutes the 8,1% of the total Italian population (4,9 M habitants). It is the third region in Italy for wealth production after Lombardia and Lazio with the 9,4% of the national GDP and its primary sector contributes to it for 1,9% valuing every year 5,5 B€ (Veneto Agricoltura (VA), 2015). The cultivated lands represent 44% of the regional surface, 2,7% of the national one and 6,3% of the total cultivated lands in Italy (811.440 hectares). Moreover, Veneto can count on 111.115 farms, the highest number in North Italy, that represent 7,6% of the Italian farms and on 65.500 employees in the primary sector, about 8% of total national employees (ISTAT, 2013; 2015; INEA, 2014).

The subdivision of the different areas of the region reflects almost completely the one depicted by the PA (DSCE, 2014) with an additional specification for the intensive agriculture areas (B1 and B2) (see Figure 3.4).

Figure 3.4 – Rural areas of Veneto (VA, 2015).



The regional farms that implement connected remunerative activities have been counted to be 5.490 (i.e. 4,6% of regional farms; the same figure for Padova province accounts for 3,3%) in 2013. In relative terms this value stands below the national average (7,2%). MF agriculture struggles to be implemented by the farms: 81% of them does not implement more than 1 extra activity. In comparison to year 2000 the MF farms had a 14.028 units (-51,9%) decrease (RV, 2015b). Therefore, the themes of MF and diversification of the farms' activities have been identified in the SWOT Analysis of the RDP among the weaknesses of the regional agriculture sector but also among the opportunities. In particular, these are the basic needs (BN) that have been identified to be related to these issues (Table 3.5).

Table 3.5 – Basic Needs related to MF (VA, 2015).

Code	Need
BN05	To increase the competencies of the operators;
BN06	Improvement of the agricultural, forestry and food firms' profitability;
BN07	Territorial safeguard and integration of the agricultural, forestry and food firms;
BN10	To favor innovation, product differentiation, logistic and new forms of commercialitation;
BN15	Improvement of the ecologic quality and connectivity in agricultural and forestry contexts;

BN16	Active conservation of historical rural landscapes and re-qualification of ordinary rural landscapes;
BN24	To improve the usability of the rural territories and of the relative natural, historical and cultural heritage;
BN25	To increase the territories' capacity to propose an integrated and aggregated touristic offer;
BN26	To stimulate the diversification of the rural economy;
BN28	Qualification and enhancement of the territory and of the rural heritage;
BN29	To improve the access and the quality of the services for the population with an innovative and systemic approach.

Moreover, the topics are explicitly mentioned in two of the eighteen focus areas of the Programme (see Table 3.6).

Table 3.6 – Focus Areas related to MF (RV, 2015b).

Code	Focus Area
2A	To improve economic performances of all the farms and to encourage the restoration and the modernization of the farms, in particular in order to increase the market quotas and the market orientation as well as the diversification of the activities;
6A	To favor diversification, the creation and the development of small firms as well as occupation.

Ultimately, these are the actions of the relative measures that refer to MF and to the above mentioned focus areas (Table 3.7).

Table 3.7 – Actions related to MF (RV, 2015b).

Code	Action
1.2.1	Actions of professional training and competencies acquisition;
1.2.1	Communication and demonstration actions;
2.1.1	Utilization of consultancy services by the farms;
4.1.1	Investments for improving the performances and the global sustainability of the farms;
4.4.2	Introduction of green infrastructures;
4.4.3	Structures functional to the increase and enhancement of naturalistic biodiversity;
6.1.1	Establishment of young farmers;
6.4.1	Creation and development of farms' diversification;
6.4.2	Creation and development of extra-agricultural activities in rural areas;
7.5.1	Infrastructures and information for the development of sustainable tourism in rural areas;
7.6.1	Recovery and re-qualification of architectural heritage of the villages and of the rural landscape;
8.5.1	Investments for increasing the resiliency, the environmental value and the forest mitigation potentials;
10.1.1	Low environmental impact agricultural techniques;
10.1.3	Active management of green infrastructures;

10.1.6	Safeguard and increase of semi-natural habitats;
10.1.7	Biodiversity: farmers as guardians;
11.1.1	Payments for the conversion to organic farming;
11.2.1	Payments for the maintenance of organic farming;
16.1.1	Creation and management of operative groups focused on productivity and agriculture sustainability;
16.2.1	Realization of pilot projects and development of new products, practices, processes, technologies;
16.4.1	Cooperation for the development of short chains;
16.5.1	Collective environmental projects focused on RD;
16.9.1	Creation and development of practices and networks for the spread of social agriculture and of didactic farms.

Urban and peri-urban agriculture

As already mentioned in the Introduction, Veneto region, with its 53% of urban sprawl, is the most urbanized Italian region and one of the most urbanized at European level. This phenomenon is particularly serious in the peri-urban areas where, together with the real estates fragmentation, the consequent abandon of cultivation by the small farmers and the standardization of the productions, contributes to compromise the historical rural landscape and to trivialize the ordinary ones. Intensive agriculture already occupies 40% of the utilized agricultural surface, particularly concentrated in the plain land and only the 32% of the farms preserves linear elements of the traditional rural landscape. A weak integration of the rural landscape both in the agricultural and RD planning and in the broader territorial, landscape and urban planning has been identified among the weaknesses by the RDP. Moreover, it has been mentioned that a better inter-sectoral integration could lead to activate short chains, occupation, micro-firms development and a greater integration between rural and urban areas. A recovery of the functionality and of the integrity of the landscape elements in the landscape, territorial and urban planning is thus highly desirable and potentially beneficial as well as an integrated rural-urban planning, as identified in the RDP opportunities. The necessity of sustaining the relation among different systems, urban and rural areas, mountain and plain areas has been included among the BN (RV, 2015b).

The actions that could address and involve issues related to urban and peri-urban agriculture, urban sprawl limitation and rural landscape recovery and conservation are the 4.4.2, 4.4.3, 6.4.1, 6.4.2, 7.6.1, 10.1.6, 10.1.7 and 16.4.1. Among these, the two actions of the measure 6 have to guarantee coherence and complementarity to the Regional Operative Programme (ROP) ERDF, that will be examined in the next paragraph.

3.2.3.2 ROP ERDF 2014-2020

The new ROP ERDF of the Veneto Region was approved by the EC on August 15th, 2015. The Programme foresees a total amount of resources of about 600 M€ (+152 M€ more than the former one), 300 M coming from the EU, 210 from the Italian state and 90 from the region (RV, 2015c).

The seven axes of the fund and their relative Thematic Objectives (TO) (EC, 2013a) are the following:

Axis 1 – Research, technological development and innovation (TO 1);

Axis 2 – Digital agenda (TO 2);

Axis 3 – Competitiveness of productive systems (TO 3);

Axis 4 – Sustainable energy and quality of life (TO 4);

Axis 5 – Seismic and hydraulic risk (TO 5);

Axis 6 – Sustainable Urban Development (SUD) (for the implementation of the Urban Agenda related to the TO 2, 3, 4 and 9).;

Axis 7 – Administrative and institutional capacity (TO 11) (RV, 2015c).

The axis to be taken into analysis by the present thesis are the A4 and the A6.

For what concerns the energy issues, the Veneto Region intends to concentrate its efforts on the reduction and optimization of the energetic consumptions through the improvement of the buildings energetic performances and through the shift to renewable energies and local-based production plants. Other actions to be implemented in the context of the shift to a low-carbon emission economy are the modernization of the public lights and the installation of smart grids for the energy distribution.

A6, instead, foresees the realization of integrated actions aimed at facing the economic, environmental, climate, demographic and social challenges in the urban areas, taking also into account the need of promoting the links between urban and rural areas. The main fields of intervention are: (a) urban mobility, with the necessity of shifting to highly sustainable mobility systems in order to minimize consumptions and CO₂ emissions and to promote and strengthen a multi-mode public mobility; (b) the housing quality for the disadvantaged subjects, in terms of social exclusion, urban regeneration and energetic sustainability; (c) economic crisis; (d) cooperation (RV, 2015c).

3.3 Agricultural Parks

According to SAGE (2005), an AgP could be defined as a combination of a real operative farm and a public municipal park, normally located in the peri-urban edges of the cities, that can serve as transition or buffer zone between urban and agricultural functions. They are designed for multiple uses that accommodate small farms, public areas and natural habitat since they can provide (a) natural and local food, (b) education and training, (c) naturalistic and landscape as well as (d) recreational and social services for the citizens and the nearby communities. Moreover, the naming of the concept as a “park” is intended to convey the role that an AgP can play in the (e) preservation, conservation and enhancement of the natural environment and ecosystems besides (f) helping to contain the urban areas. They can be located on either public or private land, vary in acreage, host single or multiple tenants, and have a variety of both agricultural and park components. The particular functions that can be implemented in an AgP have been already illustrated in the above paragraph related to “Multifunctional Urban Agriculture”.

In Europe, “FEDENATUR” (European Federation of the Natural and Rural and Periurban Metropolitan areas), founded in 1997, represents the main entity that aims to unite and network all the European protected natural and rural areas close to the cities, in order to contribute to the improvement of the relations among the citizens, among the people and the environment, besides to maintain the transitioning equilibrium between urban and rural areas (FEDENATUR, 1997). Its *Charter on Periurban Agriculture* (Periurban Parks, 2010) is currently the most recent and updated official document that aims to address the issues related to the “conservation, planning, development and management of periurban agricultural spaces” at European level. In Italy, a namesake chart has been elaborated in 2006 by *ISTVAP*, the institution for the safeguard and the enhancement of peri-urban agriculture (ISTVAP, 2006).

There are no official dedicated statistics on AgPs and UPA at global level. This is due, among other issues, to difficulties found when identifying/classifying AgP/UPA. As regards to Italy, the main initiatives are reported in the Table (3.7) below.

Table 3.8 – AgPs in Italy.

Park	Area (ha)	Province	Year of birth
(a) Realized Parks			
<i>Parco Adda Nord</i>	7.400	Bergamo, Lecco, Milano	1983
<i>RomaNatura</i>	129.000	Roma	1997
<i>Parco Nord Milano</i>	600	Milano	1975
<i>Parco di Montemarcello-Magra</i>	4.300	La Spezia	1995
<i>Parco Naturale Regionale di Portofino</i>	1056,26	Genova	1995
<i>Parco della Collina Torinese</i>	750	Torino, Cuneo, Vercelli	1991
<i>Parco delle Groane</i>	3.400	Milano, Monza-Brianza	1976
<i>Parco fluviale Gesso e Stura</i>	4.700	Cuneo	2007
<i>Parco Agricolo Sud Milano</i>	47.044	Milano	1990
<i>Parco Agricolo dei Paduli</i>	5.500	Lecce	2011
<i>Parco Agricolo La Valletta</i>	508,7	Lecco, Monza-Brianza	2003
<i>Parco Agricolo di Ciaculli</i>	800	Palermo	1998
<i>Parco Agricolo Monte Netto</i>	1.470,69	Brescia	2007
<i>Parco Agricolo “Salvatore Buglione”</i>	1	Napoli	2010
<i>Parco agricolo del Rio Morla</i>	1.687	Bergamo	2004
(b) Parks in transition			
<i>Parco Agricolo della Piana (Prato), Parco Agricolo Ecologico di Bergamo e Stezzano (Bergamo); Parco Agricolo di Casal del Marmo (Roma).</i>			
(c) Parks to be realized			
<i>Parco Agricolo di Travalle (Prato), Parco Agricolo delle Cascine (MI), Parco Agricolo Valli di Novellara (RE), Parco Agricolo di Parma (Parma), Parco Agricolo Franciacorta (Brescia), Parco Agricolo nella Bioregione Valdinievole (Firenze), Parco Agricolo Didattico “Il fontanile” (Ivrea), Parco Agro-paesaggistico Metropolitano (Padova).</i>			

Ultimately, it could be relevant to mention two projects related to the realization of urban public orchards in Italy, called respectively “Frutta Urbana”, realized in Roma, and “Fruttorti”, currently implemented in the cities of Parma and Reggio Emilia⁶.

⁶ Web references session of the Bibliography.

Chapter 4 – Project Identification

The chapter is dedicated to the identification of the PACBI project. The first paragraph provides some basic information related to the Park and its recent history as well as a description of the 5 MAs in which the Park has been divided. The second paragraph, instead, presents the strengths, weaknesses, threats and opportunities of the project that have been identified through a SWOT Analysis while the third paragraph consists on the Problem Tree of the project.

4.1 The Basso Isonzo Agri-Cultural Park in Padova

The BI Park covers about 600.000 m² in the peri-urban South-West area of Padova. It stretches towards the *Euganean Hills* and is touched by the *Bacchiglione River* on its Southern side (see Annex A). It is the largest city park and one of the largest parks of the whole Veneto Region.

The BI Park includes both private and public owned areas, the latter belonging to the LA of Padova. Within them, five MAs have been identified in the South-Eastern side of the Park that has been the object of the first planning phase. Each MA is to be dedicated to different project activities.

The LA of Padova is the project promoter⁷ and, by supporting the development of the BI Park, its main aim is to allow local associations and organizations operating in the territory to cooperate for the management of the Park, according to their specific characteristics, competences and fields of interest. This approach is aimed at facilitating the establishment of new and innovative synergies, relationships and projects in the area, which could produce considerable benefits for the organizations themselves, firstly, but even for the whole city, especially regarding the quality of life and the respect of the environment.

An additional goal of this pilot project is the creation and consolidation of an effective and robust management model that could then being exported, adjusted and implemented in other urban and peri-urban contexts.

7 <http://www.padovanet.it/dettaglio.jsp?id=19450>.

4.1.1 Background of the Basso Isonzo Park

With the approval of the first General Regulatory Plan (GRP) of Padova in 1957, the BI area was bound to the creation "*of a large urban park at the service of the whole city, with green infrastructures and sports facilities*" (Associazione per il Parco del Basso Isonzo, 2002). Almost 60 years have passed and the Park today is not only unrealized but it still remains, as in the last 60 years, object of controversies, reverse courses and question marks. The BI green area, moreover, has decreased over time due to extensive wooded vegetation cuts in the past and, more recently, various allotment works. Despite this trend, planning tools and the constant monitoring activities of some citizens and local association have helped preserving the agricultural character and the landscape value of the area.

A first step towards the creation of the Park was made in 1998 with the creation of the "*Garden of the Olives of Jerusalem*" and of a first bike route that connected the Park with the "*Bassanello*" bridge (Associazione per il Parco del Basso Isonzo, 2002). In 2001, however, the approval of the Variant of the GRP modified the previously identified restricted area perimeter and allowed the construction of the sports facilities that now occupy the entire Northern sector of the Park (Association for the Park Basso Isonzo, 2002).

In 2006, the Park project received a new impulse by the launching of the Agenda 21 Thematic Group "Participatory Processes on Urban Parks" the creation of which was very much related to the BI Park (Comune di Padova, 2008). The eight Thematic Group sessions that were organized and open to all local associations represented a good example of participatory planning in the City and produced a first summary matrix of the BI PACBI project (Milanesi, 2007). The document, presented in October 2006, emphasized the potentialities and the vocation of the area, defined the different MAs of the Park and their functions, and took also into account aspects related to the urban planning, such as water management, mobility and the building norms for the area (PadovA21, 2006). A more detailed project was then developed and refined by the Green Sector of the Municipality of Padova for the "Mediterranean Landscape Award" to which the BI Park project participated in 2009 as the representative of the Veneto Region (Paysmed, 2009; Chiozzi, 2011).

The project of the Park, therefore, was in an advanced definition stage and the political authorities seemed likely to carry it forward. The project, however, foresaw a reduction of the areas to be set as a park at the expense of building, later actually put into practice (and still on-going) according to the criteria of the urban equalization (Lironi, 2007).

The first inauguration of a sector of the park was held in May 2011: the so-called "*Field of Sunflowers*", an extensive equipped area of 40,000 m² that represented the first instance of the future agricultural vocation of the Park. Traditional varieties of grapevines, maple trees and hedgerows with ornamental and landscape functions were in fact bedded out in the area (Comune di Padova, 2015a).

After some years of stalemate, the project was revived to public attention in the context of a broader approach, with reference to the development of the PaAM of the Padova province. This initiative aims to stop the increasing land consumption within the Province of Padova and enhance the green areas located in the peri-urban belt of the city. The PaAM project, which has been being carried out by a group of local associations since several years, was public announced in January 2014, with the patronage of the Municipality of Padova and the support of the Agenda 21 Thematic Group. The five meetings recorded an excellent participation among the local organizations and culminated in the public presentation of the guidelines for the PaAM, signed by all the participants (May 8, 2014) (Comune di Padova, 2015b).

The BI Urban Gardens (UG) Park, the largest UG area within the city hosting 127 plots, was then inaugurated just one month later. The refurbishing of an old rural building, located next to the *Field of Sunflowers* and destined to become the "Eco-Museum of the Rural Culture" and documentation centre of the Park, started in the same year with the financial support of the *Fondazione Cariparo*.

In conclusion, the PACBI project seems to proceed, but the extreme slowness of the process, not always accompanied by a full availability of information related to the will of the LA to support it, brought to an uncertain situation for the residents and the citizens, who - in many cases - would appreciate more security and involvement regarding the future of such an important urban park. On the other hand private citizens, together with local organizations, should be able to acquire a better coordination and representative capacity as well as the awareness that would permit them to interpret an active role in the process of managing the territory they live in and of its resources.

4.1.2 The five Macro-Areas of the Park

The BI Park has been divided into 5 MAs (see Annex A), each one with different features, vocations and potentialities, that represent the essential bare bones of the Park's MF. They are shortly described below.

I. ECO-MUSEUM: it will be housed in a farm building, currently under renovation and located on the western edge of the *Field of Sunflowers*, within the central part of the Park. The yard of the house is already characterized by the presence of elements of the traditional agricultural landscape. The "green square", closely located inside the *Field*, will serve instead as a free gathering place for the citizens and will be used for the organization of events and activities, such as a local agricultural market, exhibitions, events and celebrations.

II. NATURALISTIC AREA: it is located in the Central-Eastern part of the Park and occupies about 20.000 m². It represents an example of natural vegetation succession on our territory, as well as a biodiversity heritage that needs to be safeguarded and enhanced. Activities related to the observation of birds, walks, over-high path-ways and guided tours may be promoted and carried out in the area.

III. RECREATIONAL AREA/PLAYGROUNDS: this area includes (a) the *Field of Sunflowers*, equipped with gazebos and picnic tables, (b) the "*Garden of the Olives of Jerusalem*", located in the South-East side of the Park and connected to the *Bassanello* bridge by a tree-lined path and (c) a recreational/sport area next to the *Bacchiglione* river. These areas could also be dedicated to the organization of celebrations and events as well as sport events.

IV. PARK OF THE BASSO ISONZO URBAN GARDENS: they are located in the Central-Southern part of the Park and have already become, in a very short time, a pleasant place for socialization and gathering. The large car park and the central square could provide also the possibility of organizing events, seeds exchanges, barter of surplus products and other activities. The ULSS 16 of Padova (i.e. the Local Health Agency), moreover, has already started to experiment some "garden-therapy" practices with individuals in treatment and the proximity with the *Agrarian Institute "Duca degli Abruzzi"* could lead to the establishment of some other forms of mutually-beneficial cooperation. As emerged from numerous positive experiences in different contexts, UG are an approach of great impact on the management of public parks, primarily for their ability to create value for all the parties involved. The LAs, which not only could save money for the management of the urban green but also might collect annual fees from the users; the local residents, who can benefit from a healthy and friendly place where to spend their free time, and, of course, the garden users who receive the management of a plot and can cultivate their own

horticultural products as well as develop social relationships.

V. DIDACTIC-EXPERIMENTAL URBAN FARM: a disused stable that requires refurbishing is situated near the Western borders of the urban gardens by the river *Bacchiglione*. The building is a typical farmhouse and should be upgraded in accordance with the preservation of its traditional features. The farmland available consists of approximately 10 ha which would be devoted to the cultivation of organic crops and orchard. In the urban farm, therefore, beyond a purely productive vocation, other activities could also be developed, such as: (a) educational-experimental function, with the possibility of organizing guided tours for the citizens and the schools; (b) organization of courses and workshops; (c) testing of innovative and sustainable farming techniques; (d) implementation of energy-saving practices and energy production from renewable sources (solar, wind, compost); (e) waste-recycling; (f) processing of products, etc.. A shop for the direct sales of the products produced by the farm and the delivery of food tasting could also be established.

4.1.3 Broader context

The general objectives of this project are in line with the "*Local Agenda 21*" programme which represents the local implementation of the SD objectives set by the Earth Summit of Rio in 1992. On February 13th 2001, in fact, the City of Padova signed the "*Aalborg Charter*" i.e. the "*European Cities Charter for a sustainable and durable development*" (The European Sustainable Cities & Towns Campaign, 1994), pledging to respect the relative commitments and principles. The Local Agenda 21, renamed "*PadovA21 – Padova Sostenibile*", consists on a participatory planning process whose main goal is to involve the citizens and the local stakeholders in the production of a long-term action plan aiming to ensure environmental, social and economic sustainability to the City.

The project, launched in December 2002, started with the drawing of a report on the state of the environment in Padova and of a manual reporting indicators on the quality of life (Comune di Padova, 2006). The second step, then, consisted in the activation of the already mentioned Thematic Groups, mainly concerned on the design of the City parks, called "*Participatory Processes on Urban Parks*". Since 2007, therefore, the BI Park project has benefited from the support of local associations, organizations, committees and organizations that have had the opportunity to meet and share experiences, ideas and proposals about the Park. All the abovementioned documents are

available on the website of the City of Padova⁸.

In 2011, moreover, the city became a member of the "*Covenant of Mayors*", through which it committed to a 20% reduction of CO₂ emission level, registered in 2005, by 2020. In particular, the Covenant is part of the "*European Package for Energy and Climate Change*" and serves as a support for the cities in the drafting and the implementation of their own "*Sustainable Energy Action Plan*" (SEAP) (Green Digital Charter 2012).

The presence and active management of green areas is fully functional to the achievement of these goals. The PACBI project could therefore represent a significant, concrete and revitalizing step for the City of Padova, also in relation to the implementation of these important formal commitments that, in the recent years, have certainly suffered a setback.

4.2 SWOT Analysis

Table 4.1 presents the outputs of the SWOT Analysis for the PACBI project. Its contents have been identified both through direct observation of the BI area and thanks to the interviews undertaken with the stakeholders (see Chapter 5).

Table 4.1 – SWOT Analysis.

Strengths	Weaknesses
1. Wide high-value naturalistic and landscape area.	1. Political turnover.
2. Agricultural vocation.	2. Lack of coordination among the local organizations.
3. Strategic position, urban – rural link: (a) closeness to the city; (b) closeness to rural areas and easy connections to the Euganean hills; (c) adjacency to the Bacchiglione river; (d) closeness to other Agrarian centres.	3. Lack of funding.
4. Urban gardens, a small wood, equipped playgrounds, cycling routes and a "sport district" are already present within the Park area.	4. The buildings need to be repaired and renovated.
5. Participative, multi-disciplinary, bottom-up approach.	5. The Park has already been reduced due to construction permissions.
6. Presence of two old rural buildings.	6. Land-property fragmentation.
7. Innovative project.	7. Lack of communication and involvement of the residents by the LA.
	8. Mobility organization in the area.
	9. Complexity of the situation, many actors involved.

8 <http://www.padovanet.it/dettaglio.jsp?id=8023>

8. Crisis of the city's building sector.	10. Old project.
Opportunities	Threats
<p>1. Preservation of a wide green urban area: (a) biodiversity preservation; (b) reduction of air pollution; (c) improvement and conservation of soil fertility; (d) limitation to urban sprawl.</p> <p>2. Restoration, conservation and promotion of elements of the traditional Venetian rural culture: (a) restoration of a traditional rural plain landscape with old local “cultivars”; (b) restoration of two traditional rural buildings; (c) establishment of a Museum of the Rural Culture in one of them.</p> <p>3. Establishment of a “urban didactic farm” (in the other building).</p> <p>4. Production, transformation, selling and promotion of local organic products.</p> <p>5. Creation of a “sustainable mobility zone”: (a) trails; (b) cycling routes; (c) horse routes; (d) electric cars.</p> <p>6. Organization of open events, activities, courses, conferences, laboratories, festivities, etc. in collaboration with different subjects of the territory.</p> <p>7. Promotion and awareness of the citizens on themes related to the environment, sustainable agriculture, health and renewable energies.</p> <p>8. Economic enhancement of the territory: (a) job opportunities; (b) working insertion of weak subjects; (c) 0km markets; (d) tourism.</p> <p>9. Improvement of the quality of life of the citizens.</p> <p>10. Involvement of the territory, synergies creation, participative ownership.</p> <p>11. Creation of an exportable and innovative model for a participative management of green urban areas.</p> <p>12. Network creation in the context of the PaAM.</p> <p>13. Social agriculture, horticultural therapy and services for the citizens.</p> <p>14. European funding and other financing sources.</p>	<p>1. Unclear position/will of the L.A.</p> <p>2. Lack of participation, support and coordination among the local associations and entities.</p> <p>3. No financial sources are identified.</p> <p>4. Urban sprawl.</p> <p>5. Establishment of industrial farms in the area.</p> <p>6. Persistence of a “stalemate” situation.</p> <p>7. Neglect and vandalism in the area.</p> <p>8. Environmental depletion of the area.</p> <p>9. Conflict situations.</p> <p>10. Low autonomy for the participants.</p> <p>11. Pollution.</p>

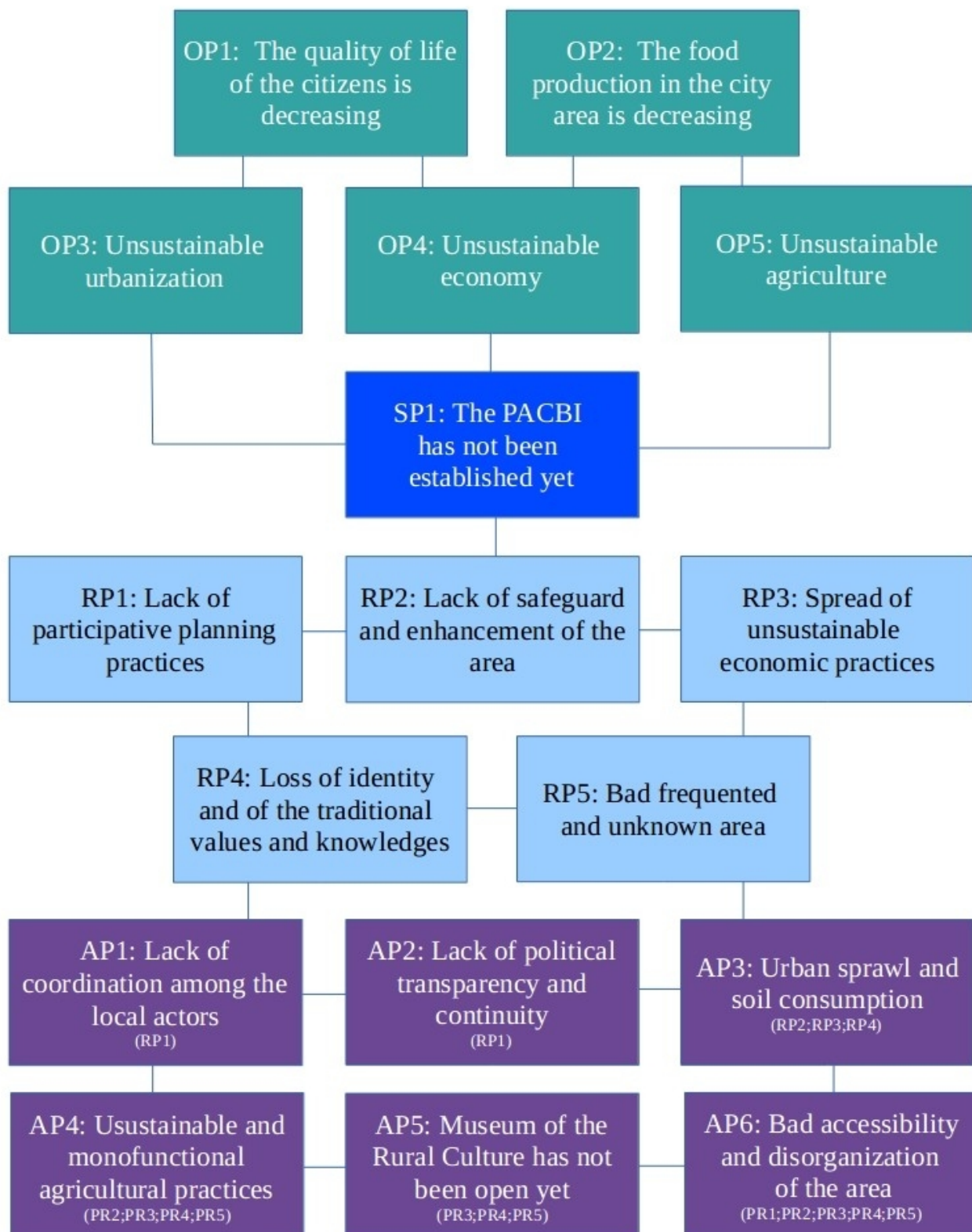
4.3 Problem Tree

The PT⁹ (Figure 4.1) consists on the identification of the problems that have been observed in the project area. Together with the SWOT Analysis, it consists of one of the initial steps in the assessment of the pre-project situation. All the problems will be then transformed into solutions by the elaboration of the OT¹⁰ that will represent the objectives of the project. The PT, therefore, is also the initial phase of the LFM (see Chapter 6).

9 For the Italian version see Annex F.

10 See Chapter 2 for further information

Figure 4.1 – Problem Tree of the project.



Chapter 5 – Social Network Analysis

Chapter 5 describes and analyses the network of stakeholders potentially involved in the development of the project idea through the implementation of a SNA.

5.1 Stakeholder Analysis

As described in chapter 2, the SA has been fed with data collected through the interviews based on the questionnaire reported in Annex 2. In particular, questions 3.6, 3.7, 3.8 and 3.9 were related, respectively, to check the availability of the interviewed organization to actually participating or collaborating to the project (3.6), to: identify their MAs or fields of interest related to the project (3.7), list the activities that might be implemented by the organizations (3.8) and find potential resources the organizations might make available for the project and for how long (3.9).

Building on results from the interviews, the Stakeholder Analysis Matrix (SAM), partially reported in Table 5.1 below (see Annex I for the full version of the table), was elaborated according to the following key-issues/questions: (a) reasons why the organizations have been involved in the project; (b) interests and expectations in relation to the project; (c) potentials and resources to be made available for the project; (d) lacks and deficiencies; (e) power position; (f) potential actions to be undertaken in order to involve the organization in the project. In particular, section (e) – power position has been identified on the basis of the interviews realized and according to the interviewer's perceptions in relation to the inputs and interest degree shown by the interviewed subjects (Figure 5.1).

The organizations taken into consideration within the SAM are all organizations that have participated to the structured interview, plus “*Fondazione Cariparo*”, “*Veneto Region*”, “*Fondazione Fenice*” and “*Parco Etnografico di Rubano*” that, albeit they did not answer to the request of interview, are anyway considered important players for the project.

Figure 5.1 – Power position grid for stakeholder prioritization (MindTools, 2016)

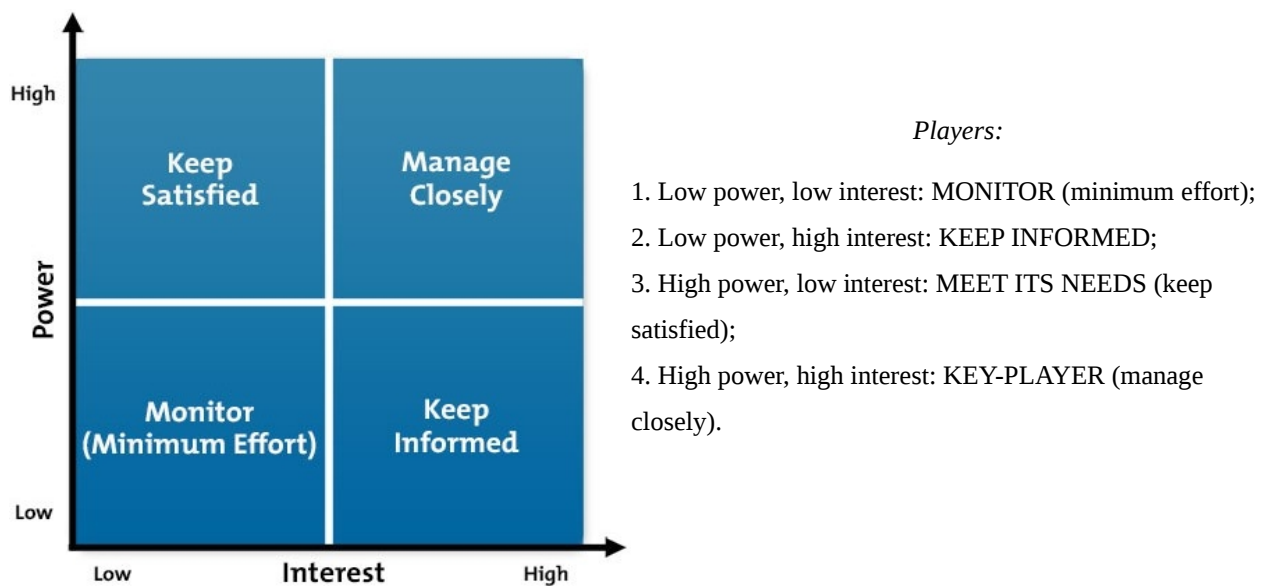


Table 5.1 collects the analysis of the main stakeholders identified for the PACBI project. Most of them represent “Key-players”, i.e., actors that have both high interest in the project and high power to contribute to its realization and continuation. Except for *Fondazione Cariparo*, labeled as “Meet its needs”, because it has not shown up itself in relation to the project (*low interest*) but owns an high funding power (*high power*), the remaining organizations are all characterized by a “low power – high interest” combination that make them actors to be “kept informed”. Actors included within Table 5.1, therefore, are likely to be the ones that may represent the leaders of the project as well as the main managers of the different MAs, mentioned in column (f) - *Potential actions* (except for MA4 - UG that is already established and self-sustainable).

Table 5.1 – Main actors of the Stakeholder Analysis Matrix.

#	Stakeholders and basic characteristics	(a) Involvement in the issue	(b) Interests and expectations	(c) Potential and resources	(d) Lack and deficiencies	(e) Power position	(f) Potential actions
1.	MUNICIPALITY OF PADOVA: Public Green Service of the Padova municipality	Promoter of the project, owner of the land and of the structures.	ES, wellness of the citizens, fruition, maintenance and enhancement of the 'area.	Lands, structures, planning competencies, funding, authority.	Limited funding, lack of transparency, involvement and continuity.	High power, high interest: KEY-PLAYER.	Coordination, planning, visibility and dissemination actions.
2.	VENETO AGRICOLTURA: Regional institution for agriculture, forestry and food sectors	Promoter and manager of similar projects in Veneto.	Sensitization, education, citizens' wellness, rural and naturalistic tourism.	Technical and planning competencies, economic resources, structures, plants.	Unclear organizational framework due to on going re-shaping of the organization.	High power, high interest: KEY-PLAYER.	Management of MA2, network creation, plants supply, European calls and RDP.
3.	I.I.S. DUCA DEGLI ABRUZZI – S. BENEDETTO DA NORCIA: High-schools specialized on agriculture issues	Closeness to the Park, partnership opportunity.	Collaboration, training, internship, cultivation.	Means, competencies, structures, production and selling, old rural instruments, unused space.	Limited funding.	High power, high interest: KEY-PLAYER.	Network creation, cultivation and selling, collaboration with the UG, training, internships.
4.	EL TAMISO: Organic farming cooperative	Biggest organic cooperative in the territory.	Cultivation, transformation, selling, promotion.	Expertise, means, economic resources, RDP accessibility.	Limited funding, not owner of the land (for RDP)	High power, high interest: KEY-PLAYER.	Management of the farming activities, MA5.
5.	LOCAL FARMERS: Farmers operating in the area	Farming in the Park area.	Continuing their activity, collaboration availability.	Competencies, means, structures.	Some are not organic, land expropriation.	Low power, high interest: KEEP INFORMED.	Cultivation, local farmers' market, organic farming, training.
6.	WWF VICENZA-PADOVA: Environmental protection organization	Common purposes, opportunity to collaborate.	Environmental safeguard and enhancement.	Human resources, competencies, networking.	Limited resources, voluntary work	Low power, high interest: KEEP INFORMED.	Management of MA2, education, signals and promotion..
7.	COISLHA: Social agriculture cooperative	Based within the Park. Common	Cultivation, selling, work insertion, maintenance,	Human resources, competences, weak	Limited economic resources.	High power, high interest: KEY-	Green maintenance MA3, management of

#	Stakeholders and basic characteristics	(a) Involvement in the issue	(b) Interests and expectations	(c) Potential and resources	(d) Lack and deficiencies	(e) Power position	(f) Potential actions
		purposes, opportunity to collaborate.	training, recreational activities.	subjects, means, clients.		PLAYER.	the museum MA1 , cultivation and selling, education.
8.	ARCHITECTURE ORGANIZATIONS: Bio-ecological architecture associations and architects' professional order	Common purposes, opportunity to collaborate.	Eco-building, participative planning, urban regeneration.	Technical and planning competences.	No lacks identified.	Low power, high interest: KEEP INFORMED.	Participative planning, eco-self-construction, promotion, training, calls.
9.	FONDAZIONE CARIPARO: Social and economic development organization (private bank foundation)	Already financed the restoration of the Eco-Museum.	Urban SD, open and responsible community, life quality, innovation.	Funding.	Lack of communication.	High power, low interest: MEET THEIR NEEDS.	Funding, promotion.
10.	BANCA ETICA: Ethical finance and SD organization (private bank)	Financing of environmental projects.	SD, ethical finance, promotion, training.	Funding, technical competences.	No lacks identified.	High power, high interest: KEY-PLAYER.	Funding, training, promotion.
11.	RESIDENTS IN THE PARK: People that live inside the Park area.	Residents in the Park.	Transparency and involvement by the LA. Mobility, security, maintenance, realization of the Park.	Voluntary work.	No coordination, (some show) hostility towards the LA.	Low power, high interest: KEEP INFORMED.	Participative planning, information by the LA, involvement in the project.

5.2 Analysis of the results

The following data represent the main results of the survey on the PACBI project, conducted through questionnaire/interviews from August 2015 to January 2016 (see Annex C for a complete presentation of the results).

5.2.1 Information on the organization

Table 5.2 shows an overview of the amount of subjects contacted for the interviews (see Annex D for the complete list) and the relative answers received. The positive answers have been 53 out of 97 (roughly 55%).

Table 5.2 – Respondents according to different reply categories.

Reply category	Total n.	% on total
Interviewed on the questionnaire	51	52,6
Only interview	2	2,1
Not interested	14	14,4
No answer	30	30,9
Total contacted	97	100

Table 5.3 shows the main sectors of belonging of the organizations interviewed. Some of the respondents indicated more than one sector. The agricultural sector is the most represented with 43% of the preferences, followed by the environmental and social sectors indicated by, respectively, 35 and 33% of the interviewees.

Table 5.3 – Main sectors people interviewed belong to¹¹.

Sector	Total n.	% on total	% on 51¹²
Agricultural (22)	22	27,2	43,1
Environmental (18)	18	22,2	35,3

11 Some people indicated more than one sector.

12 % on people interviewed on questionnaire (n = 51).

Social (17)	17	21,1	33,3
Cultural (11)	11	13,6	21,6
Education (7)	7	8,6	13,8
Architecture (3)	3	3,7	5,9
Mobility (1)	1	1,2	2
Financial (1)	1	1,2	2
Health (1)	1	1,2	2
Total sectors	81	100	/

The relevant features of the organizations in relation to the PACBI project, instead, are shown in Table 5.4. Most of the interviewees indicated more than one feature. “SD” and “UPA” are the most represented features.

Table 5.4 – Relevant features of the organizations interviewed people belong to¹³.

Feature	Total n.	% on total	% on 51¹⁴
Sustainable Development (SD)	15	19,8	29,5
Urban/peri-urban agriculture (UPA)	11	14,5	21,6
Training/education	11	14,5	21,6
Organic agriculture	8	10,5	15,7
Social approach	7	9,2	13,8
Biodiversity conservation	5	6,6	9,8
Environmental services	5	6,6	9,8
Resident in the Park	4	5,3	7,8
Trade union	2	2,6	3,9
Promotional vocation	2	2,6	3,9
Rural tourism	2	2,6	3,9
Bee-keeping	1	1,3	2
Consultancy	1	1,3	2
Rural Identity	1	1,3	2
Horticultural therapy	1	1,3	2
Total features	76	100	/

Table 5.5 provides an overview of the geographic scope for the interviewed organizations. It is relevant to observe that about 84% of them operate exclusively within the Veneto Region. The

¹³ Some people indicated more than one feature.

¹⁴ % on people interviewed on questionnaire (n = 51).

remaining organizations declared that they have a broader geographic scope but they operate at local (i.e. regional, provincial and municipal) level as well.

Table 5.5 – Geographic scope.

Area	Total n.	% on total
Padova Municipality	17	33,3
Padova Province	16	31,5
Veneto Region	10	19,6
National	4	7,8
International	4	7,8
Total areas	51	100

5.2.2 Interaction Matrix

The IM has the objective to collect data regarding the typology and intensity of interactions that occur among the interviewed organizations, taking into account the last 5 years. People were asked to choose among a list of interaction typologies given in the questionnaire, i.e.: 1. *Exchange of ideas, advises and information*; 2. *Collaboration in projects*; 3. *Participation to advisory or executive committees*; 4. *Personal relationships*; 5. *Funding*; 6. *Conflict*; Other. With regards to the intensity, the range varied from 1 to 5: 1. *Weak (1 or 2 interactions)*; 2. *Casual (from 3 to 6 interactions)*; 3. *Medium (from 7 to 10 interactions)*; 4. *Consistent (more than 10 interactions)*; 5. *Continuing*. The interviewees were also asked to identify the so-called “TOP 5”, i.e. the 5 actors with whom they have the most tight relationships.

This kind of analysis aims to investigate the social network of the PACBI project and to visualize it through graphical representations¹⁵ (see Chapter 2 for further information on the statistical parameters).

Table 5.6 shows the list of interviewees included within the survey and the sector where they operate. *Veneto Region*, *Fondazione Cariparo*, *Parco Etnografico di Rubano* and *Fondazione Fenice* have been included due to both the high number of mentions received by the other interviewees and the relevance they have in relation to the project. The ID number associated to each actor is used as a reference for the identification in the charts. The colour of each sector is

¹⁵ For the full list of charts see Annex J.

linked to the colour of the nodes in Figure 5.2 and 5.3.

Table 5.6 – List of the stakeholders according to the main operative sector.

ID	Actor	Agriculture	Environment	Culture	Social	Education	Architecture	Finance	Health
1.	Municipality of Padova – Public Green Service								
2.	Veneto Region – Agriculture and Forestry								
3.	Fondazione Cariparo								
4.	Veneto Agricoltura								
5.	ULSS 16								
6.	Unipd – Biology Department								
7.	Unipd – School of Agriculture								
8.	I.I.S. Duca degli Abruzzi								
9.	El Tamiso								
10.	Corti e Buoni								
11.	Agronomi e Forestali Senza Frontiere								
12.	Coislha								
13.	Circolo Wigwam – Il Presidio								
14.	Fattoria “LUNGARGI NE”								
15.	C.I.A.								
16.	Confagricoltura								
17.	Ordine degli Architetti								
18.	Ordine degli Agronomi e Forestali								

ID	Actor	Agriculture	Environment	Culture	Social	Education	Architecture	Finance	Health
19.	<i>Legambiente</i>								
20	<i>Auser Basso Isonzo</i>								
21.	<i>Etifor</i>								
22.	<i>Ass. Patavina Apicoltori</i>								
23.	<i>Slow Food Padova</i>								
24.	<i>Diversamente bio</i>								
25.	<i>Amaterra</i>								
26.	<i>Lipu Padova</i>								
27.	<i>S.I.A.</i>								
28.	<i>WWF Vi - Pd</i>								
29.	<i>ACS Padova</i>								
30.	<i>INBAR</i>								
31.	<i>ANAB</i>								
32.	<i>Parco Etnografico di Rubano</i>								
33.	<i>Città So.La.Re</i>								
34.	<i>Banca Etica</i>								
35.	<i>Cà Sana</i>								
36.	<i>Elementary/ middle schools</i>								
37.	<i>Scout Pablo Neruda</i>								
38.	<i>Diocese of Padova</i>								
39	<i>Fondazione Fenice</i>								
40.	<i>La Mente Comune</i>								
41.	<i>Amici della Bicicletta</i>								
42.	<i>Giardino Storico</i>								
43.	<i>Il Sestante</i>								
44.	<i>Terre Di Mezzo</i>								
45.	<i>MDF Padova</i>								
46.	<i>Fondazione</i>								

ID	Actor	Agriculture	Environment	Culture	Social	Education	Architecture	Finance	Health
	Lanza								
47.	Arcadia								
48.	ASU di Padova								
Tot.	48	13	11	8	6	4	3	2	1

Figure 5.2 shows the random view of the PACBI social network. The number of nodes is 48 while the total edges (links) of the network are 602. The density, instead is 0,267. The random view is useful to provide an overview of the network but it does not provide relevant visual information.

Figure 5.3, instead, represents the PACBI social network according to the intensity of the relations (although the quality of the image does not permit to fully distinguish them). The size of the nodes (each node corresponding to an actor) reflects their “out-degree” or “degree centrality”, i.e. the number of outgoing links, while the layout of the chart has been set according to the “degree prestige – in-degree” option of the software¹⁶, i.e. the nodes with more ingoing links are located in the centre while those with less ingoing links are located along out of the centre (Izquierdo, 2006).

Both the *Municipality of Padova* and *Veneto Region* nodes are located in the centre of the graph (degree prestige) but the size of the two nodes is considerably different due to the number of outgoing links (degree centrality). In the case of *Veneto Region* (as well as of *Fondazione Cariparo*, *Parco Etnografico di Rubano* and *Fondazione Fenice*), the outgoing links have not been registered because they did not take part to the survey. The statistics calculated (Table 5.3), though, don't take into consideration these 4 actors, in order not to generate distortions.

As mentioned in Chapter 2, it is relevant to recall that some distortions could have been produced due to the fact that the list of stakeholders of the IM has been updated throughout the study. Therefore, some actors were not present in the list from the beginning and this could surely have influenced the replies of the respondents. Moreover, actors like *Municipality of Padova*, *Veneto Region*, *ULSS 16* and *Elementary/middle schools* have probably benefited from an higher number of preferences due to their wider institutional structure, even though only one single department/office of each of these organizations is actually in charge for the project.

¹⁶ See Chapter 2 for further information.

Figure 5.2 – Random view of the PACBI social network.

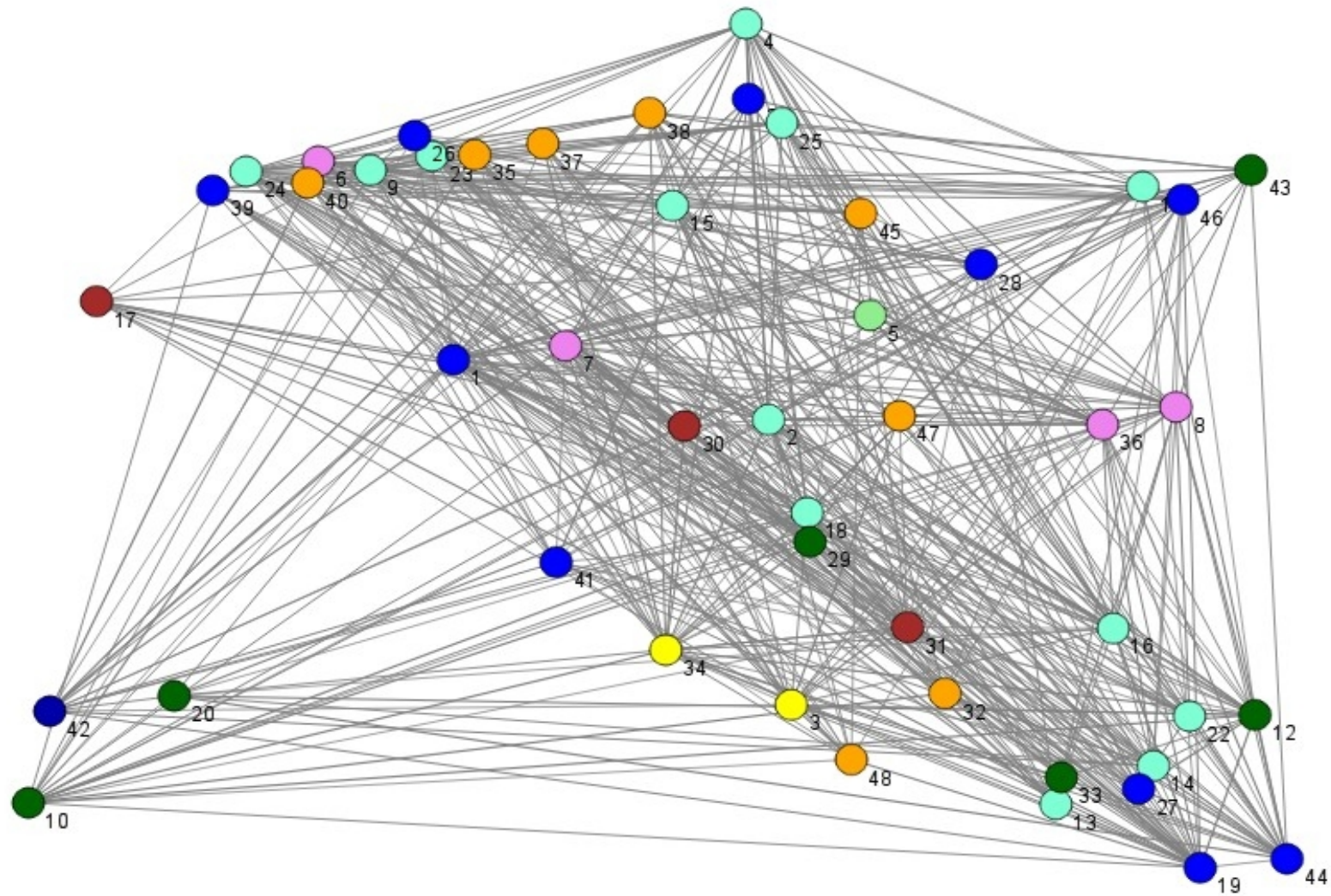


Figure 5.3 – PACBI network visualized according to degree prestige index.

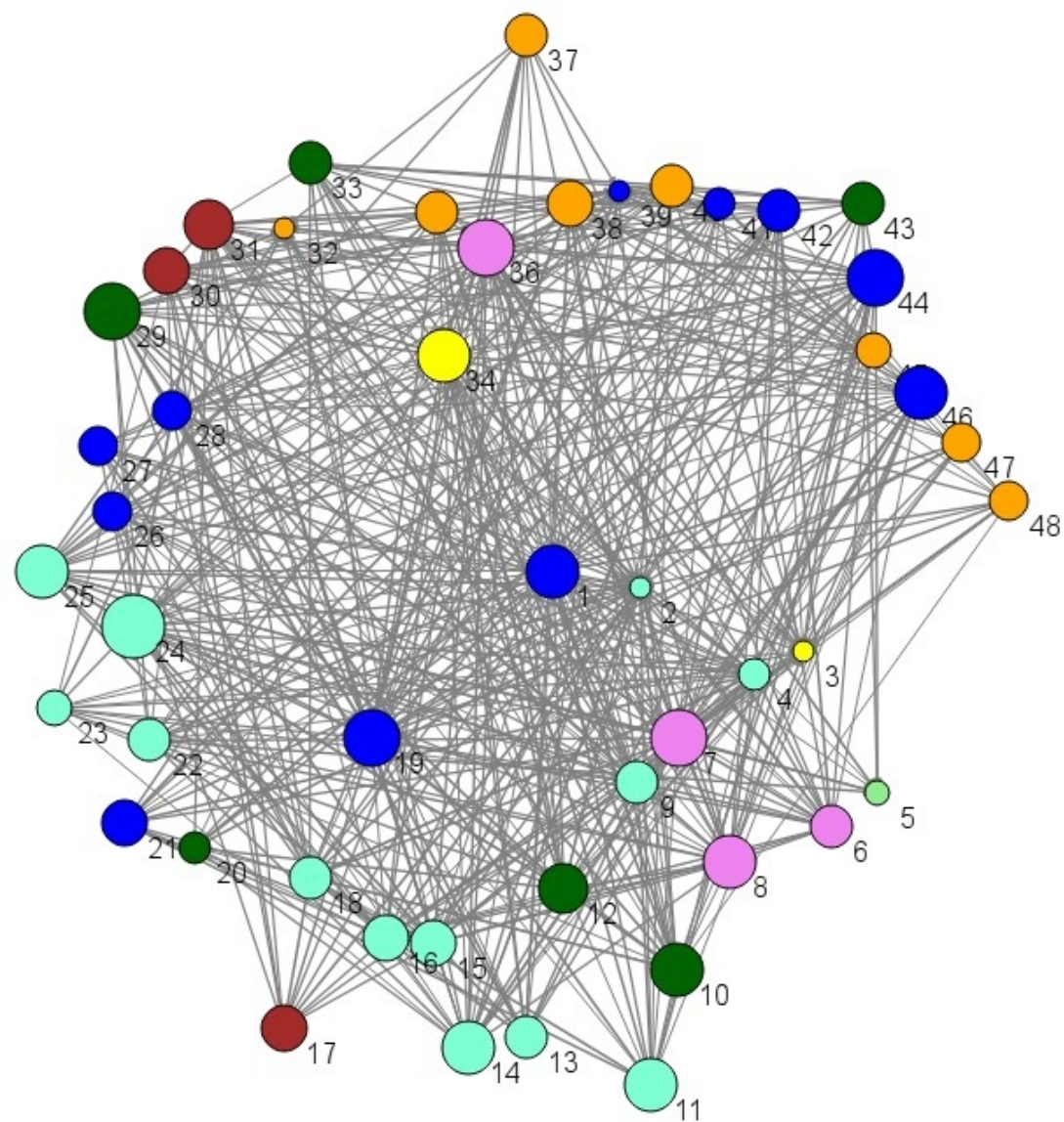


Table 5.7 – Statistics calculated for the PACBI Social Network (see also Figure 5.3).

General	
TOTAL NODES: 44	
TOTAL LINKS: 516	
LINKS/ORGANIZATION: 11,73	
DENSITY: 0,273	
Geodesic distance	
AVERAGE SHORTEST PATH LENGTH: 1,786	
ECCENTRICITY (e): max = 2,833 (node 37); min = 1,5 (node 34)	
DIAMETER: 2	
Connectivity	
CONNECTEDNESS: this direct graph is unilaterally connected. For every pair of nodes (u, v) there is a link either from v to u or from u to v, but not always both.	
Clusterability	
3 VERTEX CLIQUES: max = 343 (node 1); min = 13 (node 37); sum = 1487; total = 13.244; ratio = 0,112	
CLUSTERING COEFFICIENT: mean: 0,493; max CC = 1 (node 21); min CC = 0 (node 5) (range: $0 < CC < 1$)	
Prominence (' = standardized value)	Range
DEGREE CENTRALITY (DC): max DC' = 0,0481 (node 24); min DC' = 0,002 (node 5)	$0 < DC' < 1$
BETWEENNESS CENTRALITY (BC): max BC' = 0,0373 (node 8) ; min BC' = 0 (node 4); BC' sum = 0,154; BC' Mean = 0,004	$0 < BC' < 1$
INFORMATION CENTRALITY (IC): max IC' = 0,031 (node 31); min IC' = 0,011 (node 37); IC' sum = 1; IC' mean = 0,023	$0 < IC' < 1$
DEGREE PRESTIGE (DP): max DP' = 0,099 (node 1); min DP' = 0 (node 37); DP sum = 1330; DP' sum = 1; DP' mean = 0,023	$0 < DP' < 1$
PROXIMITY PRESTIGE (PP): max PP = 0,395 (node 26); min PP = 0 (node 23); PP Sum= 11,356; PP mean = 0,2581	$0 < PP < 1$

The network density value denotes that the PACBI network is expressing about 30% of its potential (0,273). The average geodesic distance (or shortest path), i.e. a sequence of actors and relations that begins and ends with a node and where each actor (and therefore each relation) in the graph may be included only once, is 1,786. On average, therefore, each actor has to relate with almost 2 different actors in order to reach any other actor within the network in the quickest way. However, although not strongly¹⁷, the network results “connected”, i.e. for every pair of nodes at least one of them is connected to the other. Moreover, the “average local clustering coefficient”, i.e. the measure of how close a node and its neighbours are to being a “social clique¹⁸”, is 0,493. The clustering coefficient of node 21 – *Etifor* is 1, i.e. every neighbour connected to *Etifor* is also connected to every other node within its “neighbourhood”¹⁹, while the value for node 5 – *ULSS 16* is 0, i.e. no node that is connected to node 5 is connected to any other node connected to node 5 (Izquierdo, 2006).

¹⁷ A connection is normally considered strong when every pair of actors are mutually connected to each other.

¹⁸ Group of nodes within which every member knows everybody else (Izquierdo, 2006).

¹⁹ All the nodes connected to node 21.

The actor with the highest “degree centrality”, i.e. the highest number of outgoing links is the association *Diversamentebio* while the one with the lowest “degree centrality” is *ULSS 16. Duca degli Abruzzi* (Agrarian School) results to be the actor with the highest “betweenness centrality”, i.e. the ratio of all geodesics between pairs of nodes which run through each node (Kalamaras, 2014), while *Veneto Agricoltura* shows the lowest one. According to Izquierdo (2006), being in between actors makes you powerful because you may be able to control the flow of e.g. information, resources, expertise, etc. With regard to “information centrality”, i.e. the proportion of total information flow that is controlled by each actor (Kalamaras, 2014), *ANAB (Associazione Nazionale Architettura Bioecologica)* presents the highest coefficient whilst *Scout Pablo Neruda* the lowest one. The “degree prestige”, that measures the number of ingoing links, is attributed to the LA of Padova while *Scout Pablo Neruda* seems to be the actor with the lowest value for this parameter. Ultimately, *Lipu Padova* is entitled to the “proximity prestige”, i.e. the measure of how close other actors are to a given actor (Wright, 2005), *Slow Food Padova* is the most “isolated actor”.

Additional graphs have been produced by the analysis: they are available in Annex J. The IM, in fact, provides the information in order to produce different graphs according to the 5 typologies of interactions illustrated above. Each of these have been computed according to the “degree prestige circular visualization” for what concerns the nodes' disposition and to the “out-degree” option for what concern the nodes' size. This standard formula has been identified as the most suitable to the purposes of the analysis because it immediately shows both which are the actors with the higher number of ingoing links (degree prestige) by locating them in the centre of the network and which are the ones with the higher number of outgoing links (degree centrality) by increasing or decreasing the size of their nodes. Also in this case, statistics do not take into consideration the 4 “outsiders” i.e. *Veneto Region*, *Fondazione Cariparo*, *Parco Etnografico di Rubano* and *Fondazione Fenice*, even though they are shown in the graphs. All the networks result “disconnected”.

The interaction that registered the higher number of links (358) is the “Exchange of ideas, advises and information” one (Figure 5.4 and Table 5.4). In this network, the average number of links for every node is more than 8, while the density is almost 19%. *Municipality of Padova* and *Veneto Region* are the actors that register the higher “degree prestige” value, followed by *Legambiente*, *School of Agriculture*, *El Tamiso* and *Veneto Agricoltura*. These nodes, in fact, are located in the centre of the graph. For what concerns the “degree centrality” parameter, *Diversamentebio* confirms to be the actor with the higher number of outgoing links.

Table 5.8 – Statistics of the “Exchange of ideas, advises and information” graph (see also Figure 5.4).

General	
TOTAL NODES: 44	
TOTAL LINKS: 358	
LINKS/ORGANIZATION: 8,136	
DENSITY: 0,189	
Connectivity	
CONNECTEDNESS: the graph is disconnected	
Clusterability	Range
CLUSTERING COEFFICIENT: mean = 0,258; max = 1(node 14); min = 0 (node 4)	$0 < C < 1$
Prominence (' = standardized value)	
DEGREE CENTRALITY (DC): max DC' = 0,558 (node 24); min DC' = 0,023 (node 5)	$0 < DC' < 1$
DEGREE PRESTIGE (DP): max DP' = 0,791 (node 1); min DP' = 0 (node 25)	$0 < DP' < 1$

Figure 5.5 shows the “*Collaboration in projects*” network, the second most numerous with 271 links, more than 6 per node on average. The network density is about 14%. In this case, the actors that mostly participate to projects are *Municipality of Padova*, *Legambiente* and *Elementary/middle schools*, according to “degree prestige” and *Banca Etica*, *Terra di Mezzo*, *Diversamentebio* and *Corti e Buoni*, according to “degree centrality” (see Table 5.5).

Table 5.9 – Statistics of the “Collaboration in project” graph (see also Figure 5.5).

General	
TOTAL NODES: 44	
TOTAL LINKS: 271	
LINKS/ORGANIZATION: 6,149	
DENSITY: 0,143	
Connectivity	
CONNECTEDNESS: the graph is disconnected	
Clusterability	Range
CLUSTERING COEFFICIENT: mean = 0,21; max = 1 (node 16); min = 0 (node 5)	$0 < C < 1$
Prominence (' = standardized value)	
DEGREE CENTRALITY (DC): max DC' = 0,326 (node 34); min DC' = 0,023 (node 5)	$0 < DC' < 1$
DEGREE PRESTIGE (DP): max DP' = 0,791 (node 1); min DP' = 0 (node 11)	$0 < DP' < 1$

The “*Funding*” network (Figure 5.6) is clearly “dominated” by the institutional actors: *Municipality of Padova*, *Veneto Region* and *Fondazione Cariparo* are located right in the middle of the network and register the higher ingoing links for “funding” interactions. *Banca Etica*, instead, that is located a little bit aside compared to the aforementioned nodes, is distinctly the node with the higher

“degree centrality” (Table 5.6).

Table 5.10 – Statistics of the “Funding” graph (see also Figure 5.6).

General	
TOTAL NODES: 44	
TOTAL LINKS: 44	
LINKS/ORGANIZATION: 1	
DENSITY: 0,023	
Connectivity	
CONNECTEDNESS: the graph is disconnected	
Clusterability	Range
CLUSTERING COEFFICIENT: mean = 0,004; max = 0,167 (node 34); min = 0 (node 1)	$0 < C < 1$
Prominence (' = standardized value)	
DEGREE CENTRALITY (DC): max DC' = 0,163 (node 34); min DC' = 0 (node 1)	$0 < DC' < 1$
DEGREE PRESTIGE (DP): max DP' = 0,349 (node 1); min DP' = 0 (node 5)	$0 < DP' < 1$

The last network taken into consideration is the “TOP 5” network (Figure 5.6). The *Municipality of Padova* confirms to be the “focal node” of the PACBI network, being located in the centre as the most chosen node among the “TOP 5” rankings. However, it is relevant to mention that the nodes with the highest “clustering coefficient” are *Ordine degli Architetti* and *ASU di Padova* as they represent the central nodes of the two most cohesive groups of actors (clique) (Table 5.7).

Table 5.11 – Statistics of the “TOP 5” graph (see also Figure 5.7).

General	
TOTAL NODES: 44	
TOTAL LINKS: 142	
LINKS/ORGANIZATION: 3,227	
DENSITY: 0,075	
Connectivity	
CONNECTEDNESS: the graph is disconnected	
Clusterability	Range
CLUSTERING COEFFICIENT: mean = 0,329; max = 1 (node 17, 48); min = 0 (node 31)	$0 < C < 1$
Prominence (' = standardized value)	
DEGREE CENTRALITY (DC): max DC' = 0,032 (node 29); min DC' = 0 (node 1)	$0 < DC' < 1$
DEGREE PRESTIGE (DP): max DP' = 0,197 (node 1); min DP' = 0 (node 11)	$0 < DP' < 1$

Figure 5.4 – PACBI Social Network visualization according to the “Exchange of ideas, advises and information” among the actors.

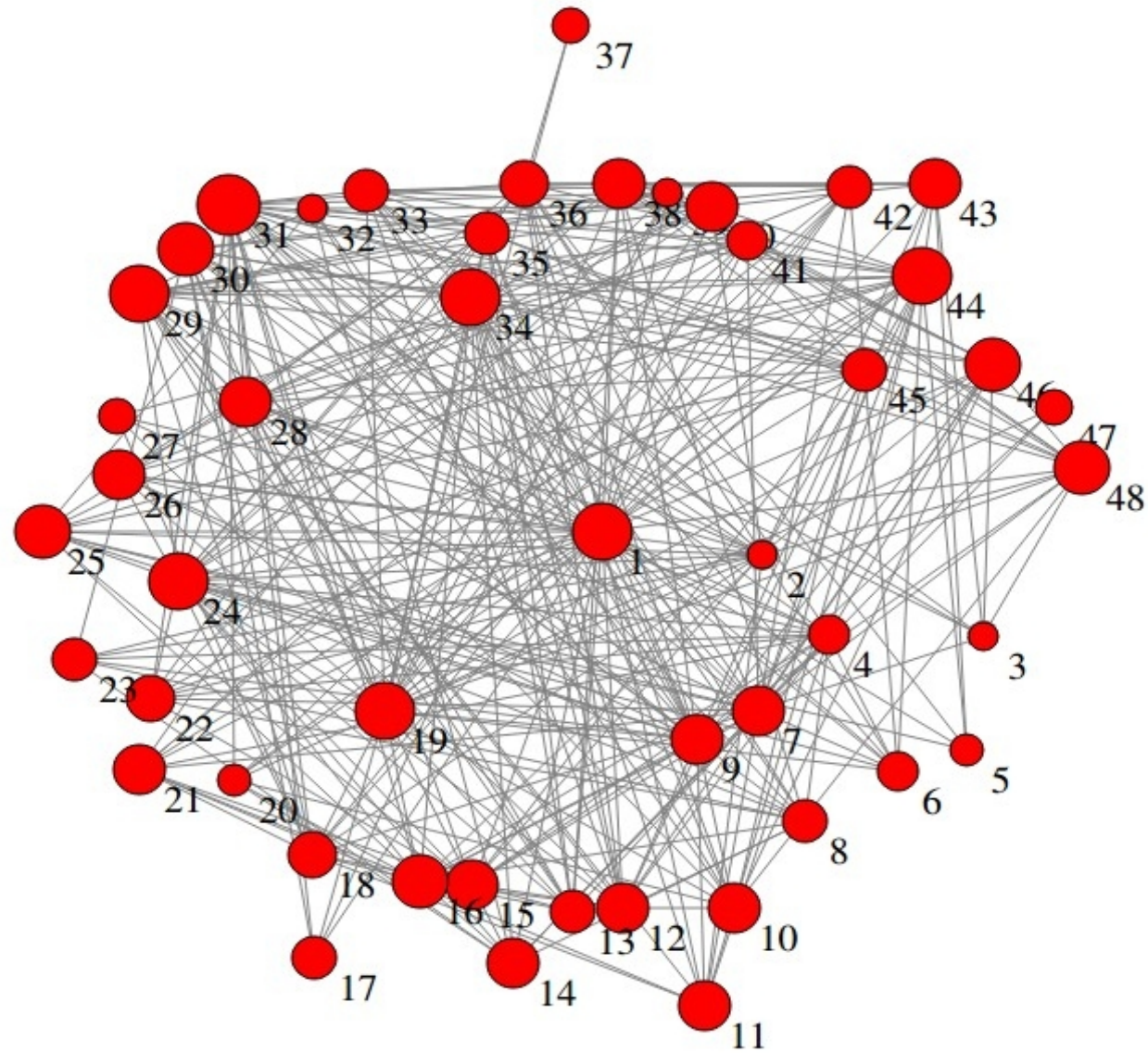


Figure 5.5 – PACBI Social Network visualization according to the “Collaboration in projects” among the actors.

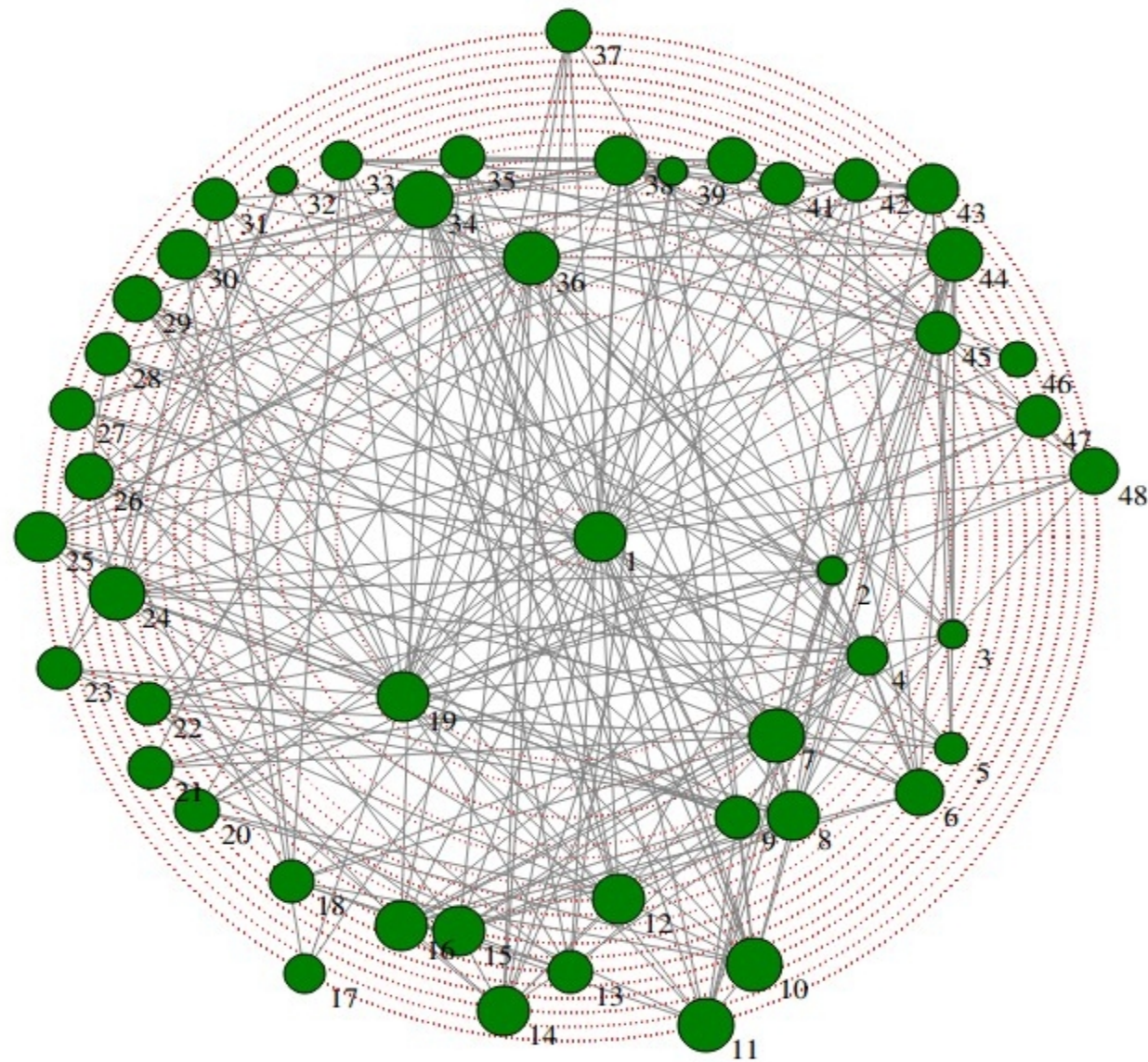


Figure 5.6 – PACBI Social Network visualization according to the “Funding” among the actors.

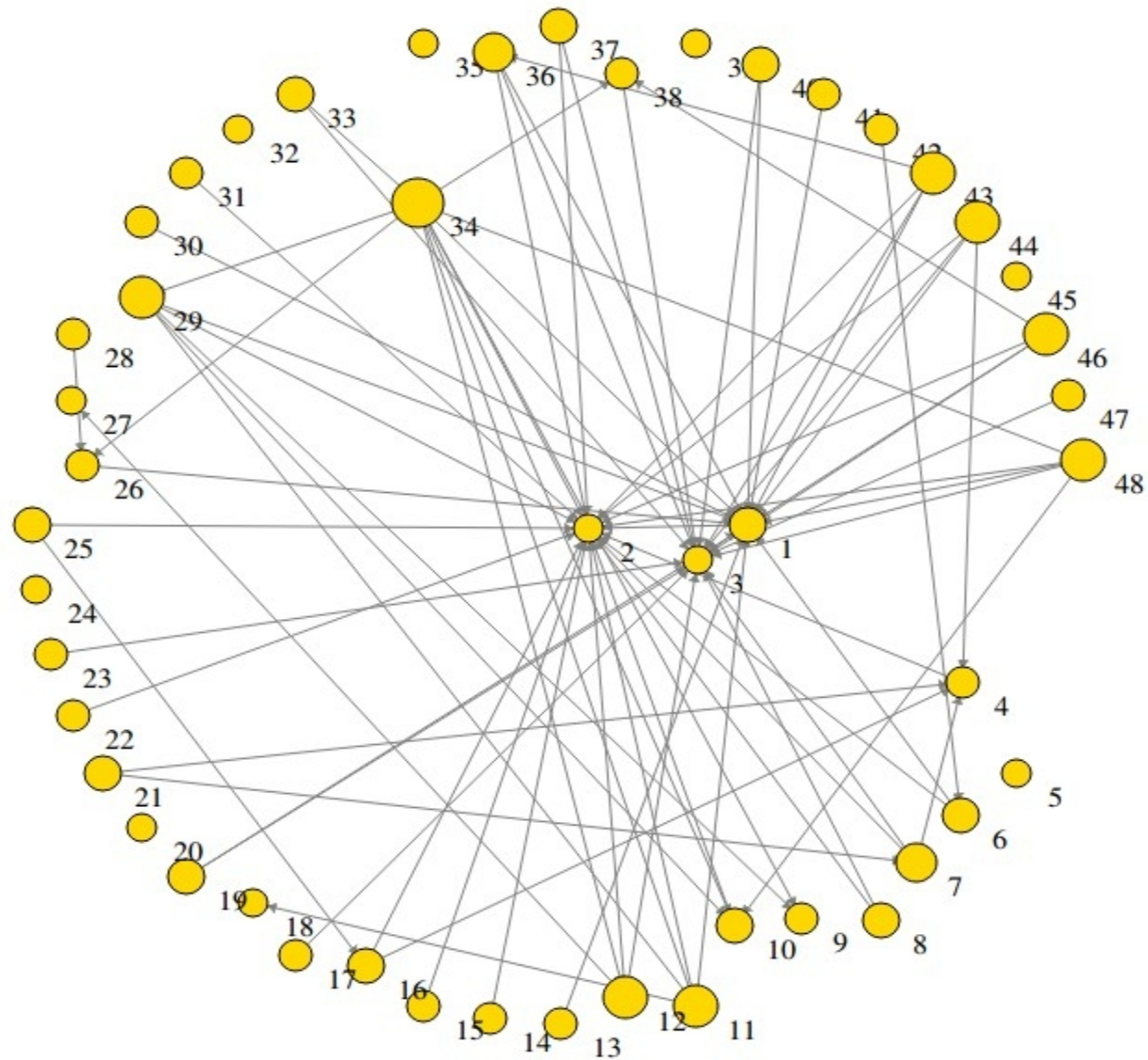
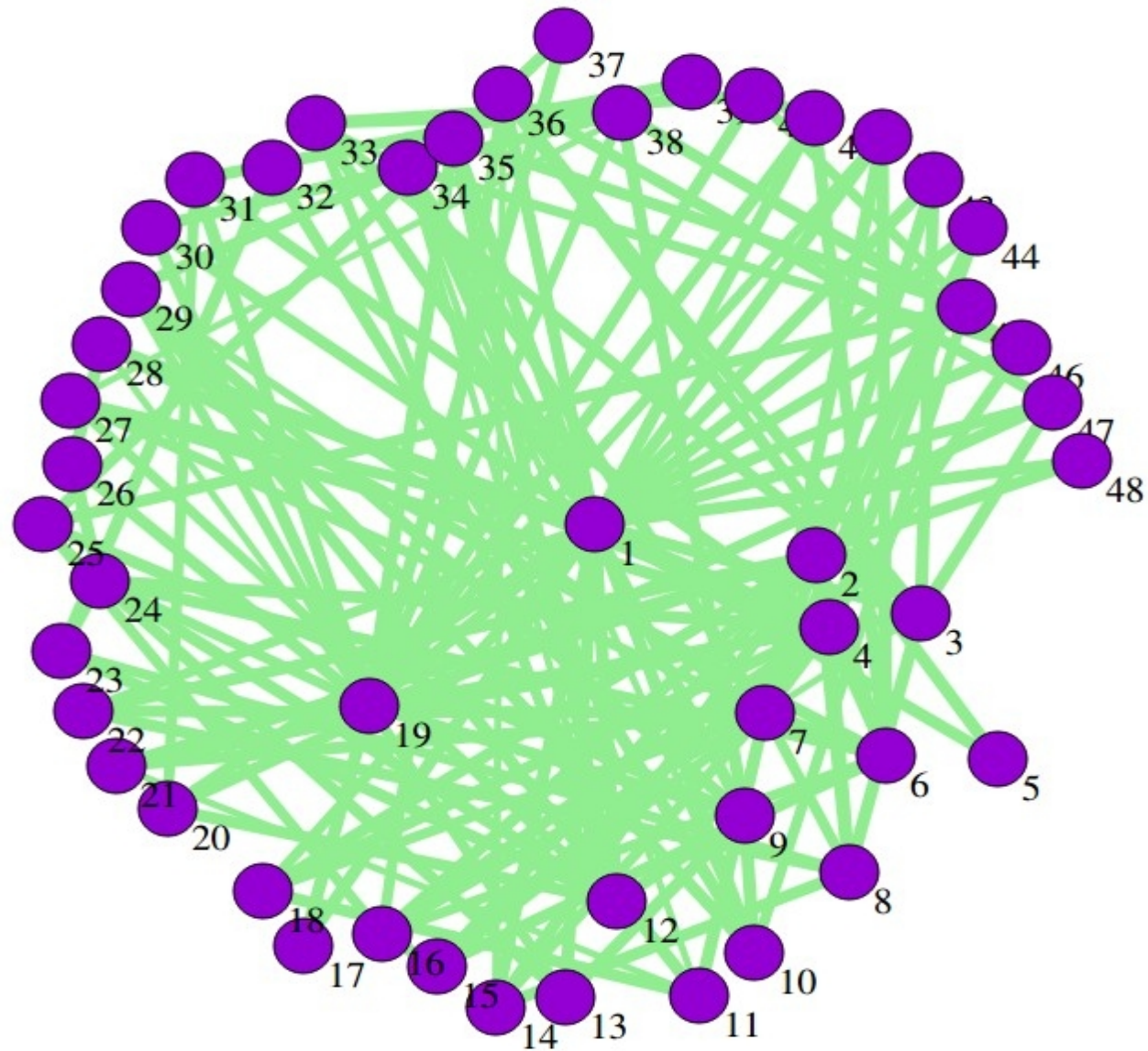


Figure 5.7 – PACBI Social Network visualization according to the “TOP 5” answer.



5.2.3 Evaluation of the interest and of the resources availability

Among the 51 subjects that participated to the survey, more than 75% of them are aware of the existence of the BI Park (Table 5.7).

Table 5.12 – Replies to question 3.1 Do you know the BIAP project of the Local Administration of Padova?

Answer	Total n.	% on total
Yes	39	76,5
No	12	23,5
Total answers	51	100

The evaluation of the project according to the three different aspects, i.e. “involvement of the citizens”, “involvement of the local organizations”, “participation/communication”, provided similar results, also due to the similarity of the questions. The prevalence of the “*Insufficient*” answer is confirmed in all three questions (37%, 30% and 53%) as well as the “*I don't know*” answer (26%, 30% and 20%). The most positive aggregate answers (“*Satisfying*” and “*Very Satisfying*”) were registered for the second question (18%). With regards to question 3.5²⁰, the internal strengths and weaknesses and the external opportunities and threats of the project identified by the interviewees are reported in Table 5.8.

Table 5.13 – SWOT Analysis of the PACBI project according to the answers of the respondents.

Strengths	Tot. n.	%	Weaknesses	Tot. n.	%
Easy accessibility and centrality	19	37,3	Old project without continuity/political will	11	21,6
Sustainable development	15	29,4	Weak involvement of the territory	11	21,6
Presence of a natural area and of the river	14	27,5	Management costs/limited resources	11	21,6
Participative planning	13	25,5	Fragmentation of the properties	7	13,7
Favourable context	12	23,5	Complexity/dispersion/dishomogeneity	7	13,7
Urban agriculture	9	17,6	Coordination of many actors	6	11,8
Coordinated multifunctionality	7	13,7	Neglect/vandalism/security/lights	6	11,8
Large dimensions of the area	6	11,8	Already built and limited green area	6	11,8
Closeness to other agricultural centres	4	7,8	Weak networking capacity of the local org.	3	5,9
Closeness to the river banks" cycling routes	4	7,8	Weak interest of the citizens	3	5,9
Cultural aspect	3	5,9	Traffic, mobility, accessibility	3	5,9
Presence of recreational areas	3	5,9	Weak relation with the river	2	3,9
Innovation	2	3,9	Pollution	1	2

20 See Annex B.

Low built and low traffic area	1	2			
Total strengths	112	/	Total weaknesses	77	/
Opportunities	Tot. n.	%	Threats	Tot. n.	%
Urban-local-natural-community economy	17	33,3	Urban sprawl/speculation	22	43,1
Synergies, coordination, participation	17	33,3	Failure/misunderstanding/no participation	11	21,6
Safeguard of the territory/SD	16	31,4	Political will/bureaucracy	7	13,7
Urban green	14	27,5	Neglect/vandalism	3	13,7
Improving the wellness of the citizens	13	25,5	Limited resources	3	13,7
Environmental and sustainability education	13	25,5	Environmental depletion of the area	3	13,7
Sustainable mobility	10	19,6	Lack of involvement of the territory	2	3,9
Job opportunities (young people)	9	17,6	Conflict situations	2	3,9
Rural tourism/promotion of the territory	8	15,7	Land expropriation	2	3,9
Organization of events/recreation activities	7	13,7	No one	1	2
Ecological/cycling/river routes network	6	11,8	Profitable activities	1	2
Multifunctional agriculture	5	9,8	Intensive agriculture	1	2
Innovation/research	3	5,9	Pollution	1	2
European funding	3	5,9	Low autonomy for the participants	1	2
			Uncertainty on the management	1	2
Total opportunities	141	/	Total threats	61	/
Total SWOT (% are calculated on 51 total interviewed)					391

Question 3.6 related to the interest of participating to the project was answered positively by all the organizations but (96%). “Promotion” was the most chosen option with almost 18% of the preferences, followed by “consultancy/technical support” (12%) and the “didactic urban farm” (MA5) (11%) while the activity of “training/education” is largely the most preferred (32%). After that, activities of “promotion/sensitization/sponsorship” and “recreational/visits/summer camps” received, respectively, 14% and 10% of the preferences. Human resources, moreover, would be made available by more than 90% of the organizations while almost 65% of them could share technical competencies and almost 20% tools, equipment and infrastructures. Concerning the time availability, almost 50% of the sample would like to collaborate on single projects while the remaining 50% is much more open (“at indefinite time”). Almost all the interviewed subjects are available to collaborate with other subjects within the PACBI (96%) and half of them are open to interrelate with any of the other actors in the network. Ultimately, more than 70% of the interviewees indicated “funding” as the main necessary resource for the project, followed by “coordination” (22%). *Padova Municipality*, moreover, has been mentioned by almost 67% of the interviewees as the subject that should provide those resources, followed by *Fondazione Cariparo* (28%) and *Veneto Region* (22%).

Chapter 6 – Feasibility Analysis and Project Proposal

Chapter 6 describes the main steps for the Feasibility Analysis of the PACBI project. Different aspects of the project are taken into consideration in order to provide a holistic overview of the initiative and the available resources. Moreover the analysis is supported by data that have been collected through the questionnaire for stakeholders (see Annex B) and that have been already presented in Chapter 5. The last paragraph illustrates the PACBI project proposal (see Annex E for the Italian version) and the Logical Framework Matrix.

6.1 Demand Analysis

According to the statistics and to the multi-level scenario illustrated so far, the project under analysis, with its main characteristics in terms of (a) environmental and biodiversity conservation, (b) sustainable and high-quality agriculture, (c) social, therapeutic and recreational value, (d) cultural and identity value, (e) virtuous economy, (f) urban sprawl, pollution and climate change mitigation, (g) increase in the quality of life of the citizens, is not only in line with the new European strategy “Europe 2014-2020”, but it also addresses some of the main challenges and needs of the society.

This is confirmed also by the results of the survey conducted for this research and showing the aspirations, perceived problems and needs of the local organizations as well as Padova citizens in relation to the Park. Results also show the presence of a widespread scepticism related to the real capacities and will of the policy makers to really address issues related to the Park area.

For what concerns data on strengths reported within the SWOT Analysis, about 25% of the interviewees indicated the “*Favourable context*” that comprehends the economic crisis (and the city building sector crisis), the new European Strategy and the demand of “green²¹” services from the citizens, as a strength of the project. A little higher amount of the interviewed people, moreover, indicated the “*Participative planning approach*” as a strength and 33% identified the “*Involvement of the territory, the creation of synergies and coordination*” among the opportunities of the project. “*Improving the wellness of the citizens*” has also been mentioned as an opportunity by roughly 25% of the interviewees.

21 Services provided by AgPs.

At the same time, however, the SWOT analysis also highlights that 22% of the interviewees have identified the “*Weak continuity and the old age of the project due to the political will*” as a key weakness and that the “*Political will and bureaucracy*” has been identified as the third more relevant threat for the project (14%). “*Urban sprawl and speculation*”, also linked to the planning of the LA, represents the main threat mentioned by almost half of the interviewees (43%). About 22% of them, moreover, identified the “*Weak involvement of the territory and the lack of communication by the LA*” as a strong limiting factor for the project.

Nonetheless, the interest for the project remains high and this goes together with the willingness to be part of it: 49 out of 51 respondents, in fact, have declared to be available to collaborate to the project. The preference regarding the availability is equally distributed between “*At indefinite time*” and “*By single projects*”. The same proportion of interviewees declared to be willing to collaborate with other organizations within the project and, in particular, more than 50% of them are open to collaborate with any local organizations. Most of the organizations (63%) are likely to “*Collaborate on projects*” while a lower percentage would like to “*Collaborate on the participative planning*” (14%), in the “*Management*” (10%) and in “*Networking*” activities (10%).

With regards to the participation of citizens to the project, more than one third of the interviewees considered it as “*Insufficient*” (37%), however a similar percentage gave positive reply (“*Sufficient*” to “*Satisfying*”). On the other hand, while no one declared that participation was “*Very Satisfying*”, about 22% declared that “*there has been no involvement at all by the LA*”, mostly due to a lack of information about the project and related processes (18%).

In a similar way dissatisfaction prevails with regard to the participation by civil society organizations: percentages are even lower than those mentioned above, probably due to the fact that the question had been directly asked to local organizations. About 30% indicated that participation among local civil society organizations was “*Insufficient*” and only 16% reported the level of participation/involvement was “*Sufficient*” or “*Satisfying*”. Furthermore, although almost 20% of respondents made reference to Agenda21 as a driving initiative, most of them stated there has been very poor involvement and there is no continuity in the process. It is worthwhile remembering, however, that about 30% of respondents declared they had not a clear opinion on this topic.

In the last question, instead, the interviewees were requested to evaluate the communication and the promotion activities for the Park. The dissatisfaction is confirmed by the 53% of them that judged these activities as “*Insufficient*” while only 16% considered them as “*Sufficient*”. The percentage of people not expressing an opinion (“*I don't know*”) remains quite high in this case too (20%). As regards the reasons affecting people’s perception of communication and promotional activities,

almost one third of the respondents (27%) said that “*There is no information*”, and about 24% that “*There is no direct communication*” while only 2% affirmed that “*There are adequate communicative channels*”.

34 organizations (67%), lastly, identified the LA as the subject that should provide the necessary resources to start the project and, among them, 70% of the interviewed people indicated “*Funding*” as a key resource LA should provide while 22% mentioned “*Coordination*” and almost 20% “*Human resources*”.

In brief the survey showed that local organizations are interested to consider their involvement within the PACBI project and are ready to collaborate and cooperate with each other in order to run it. The relationships with the LA though have confirmed to be very weak and sporadic, to the extent that some of the interviewees do not trust anymore the possibility of actually taking the project to a successful implementation. One of the reasons behind this lack of trust might be identified in the lack of a clear position by the LA, that is mirrored by the length of the whole process and by the endless procrastination during past years. Furthermore the situation could also be ascribed to the lack of coordination among local associations and citizens that, through a collective action, would be legitimate to enhance a public urban space to ensure benefits to the whole community.

6.2 Available Resources

The paragraph aims to outline a tentative list of all the internally available resources to the project. The list will be drafted according to the results presented in Chapter 5 and to the resources already available and arranged by the LA within the area. Resources are organized under the following categories: (a) Local organizations, (b) Human resources, (c) Competences, (d) Means and structures, (e) Funding, (f) Other resources.

(a) Local organizations

49 local organizations are willing to collaborate to the project, among them:

- 2 institutional organizations, i.e. the *Public Green Service* of the LA and 1 regional institution related to agriculture;
- 2 financial organizations: 1 financial foundation has already funded the projects and another

is willing to support it;

- 6 cooperatives: 1 organic farming cooperative, 3 social cooperatives, 1 social agriculture and 1 environmental cooperative;
- 3 educational institutions: 1 University School and 1 University department, 1 high school of agriculture and 1 comprehensive institution (that includes 7 schools among infant, primary and secondary);
- 2 agriculture trade unions;
- 2 professional orders: 1 of agronomists and forestry and 1 of architects and landscape planners;
- 24 associations: 5 related to agriculture, 7 environmental, 6 cultural, 4 social and 2 of bio-architecture;
- 1 commission of the Diocese of Padova , 1 environmental studies foundation and 1 section of the local health institution;
- 3 farms and 2 didactic farms operating in the area.

(b) Human resources

- Personnel of the *Public Green Service*;
- 45 organizations²²;
- Users of the UG;
- Residents to be involved;
- Disadvantaged subjects supported/employed by social cooperatives
- Kids from the schools;
- Customers of the organizations that undertake commercial activities;
- Patients from the health institutions (or from other subjects, hypothetical);
- Volunteers.

22 45 organizations out of 49 have the availability of human resources for the project

(c) Competencies

Planning and technical competencies of the LA *Public Green Service*;

32 organizations have technical competences related to their operative sectors: participative planning, farming, organic farming, social, rural development, tourism, agro-ecology, forestry, green maintenance, food quality, education, urban and landscape planning, architecture, mobility, health, training, conflicts mediation, legislative, finance, European funding, bureaucracy and promotion;

Other competencies by internal or external subjects.

(d) Means and structures

- Lands, buildings and structures owned by the LA, included the UG's;
- 10 organizations have declared to be able to provide means and infrastructures. These can include: agricultural, training, health, social, restaurant structures; agricultural, building, green maintenance, civil protection, restaurant and transportation means; signals and information posters; equipment for events organizations; selling stores and shops;
- 2 organizations could also provide traditional rural instruments for the Eco-Museum (MA1).
- Lands and structures potentially made available by other private, public or religious subjects.

(e) Funding²³

- Funding from the LA;
- Funding from *Fondazione Cariparo*;
- Funding from the RDP;
- Funding from local organizations (4);
- Potential crowd-funding (Banca Etica's network), collective ownership, Community Supported Agriculture, donations;
- Potential funds from European calls for proposal and/or participation to on-going projects or

²³ For a deeper analysis of the potential financial sources for the project, see Paragraph 7.3.

projects undergoing preparation (Life+, Horizon 2020, etc.);

- Potential funding from other subjects that want to get involved or want to get visibility/improved image and reputation (e.g. local companies).

(f) Other resources

- Plants from the nursery of *Veneto Agricoltura* and from the *Agrarian Institute*;
- Animals from the farmers (3).

6.3 Relevant Aspects

The most relevant aspects related to the project are presented in the next paragraphs.

6.3.1 Agricultural Aspects

The agricultural dimension represents the basic pillar of the PACBI project and one of its fundamental features. Farming activities, in fact, are going to make use of the highest percentage of the Park area and will represent the main activity to be implemented within it.

According to the information provided by the LA, 5 farms are currently operating inside the Park but only 2 of them are resident in the Park; the other 3 are working on some of the LA lands within the Park but their operative seat is outside of it. One external farm is currently cultivating alfalfa on LA owned lands to be used as forage for animals in order to meet organic farming standards. The other 2 external farms are taking care of cutting the grass of the green areas of the Park: grass is then used to feed animals. With regards to the two resident farms: one is currently intentioned to establish a didactic farm with traditional and less common animal species right next to the Eco-Museum and is willing to collaborate with the LA, while the other one cultivates salads with conventional (i.e. not organic) methods since many years on the territory but it will probably have to move away from the Park due to land shrinking deriving from the construction permission authorized by the LA. They would not be likely to shift to an organic farming technique.

Two large cooperatives (*El Tamiso* and *Coislha*) would be available to take care of the agricultural

aspects and could jointly manage the lands available for fruit and vegetable cropping according to organic farming standards. In particular *Coislha* is based inside the Park area and already cultivates and sells its organic products within the Park. *El Tamiso* would like to open an organic farm products shop within the Park. The *Agrarian Institute* has declared they are available for cultivations in the area as well, particularly for animals' forage. Moreover, there will be the possibility to organize an organic local farmers' market in the green square of the "Sunflowers' Fields" (see Annex A). Synergies and collaboration with other similar initiatives on the territory could surely be developed. According to one fascinating hypothesis, for example, the area could become the new operative seat, as well as distribution point, of *Altra-agricoltura Nord-Est*, one of the biggest "ethical purchase group" of the city, that is likely to be thrown out its current seat²⁴.

For what concerns the Urban Experimental-Didactic Farm (MA5), *El Tamiso* would be available to manage it together with many other organizations (20 in total) that could collaborate to the demonstrative part connected to the different cropping techniques, from the very traditional to the most innovative ones. Didactic activities involving animals, instead, would be located next to the Eco-Museum (MA1): both *Coislha* and A.C.S. affirmed to have the possibility to manage the structure. In addition, as mentioned before, another didactic farm with several rare animals is opening right next to the Museum and would be open to collaborate with the LA in order to integrate the two initiatives.

Ultimately, it has emerged from the surveys that some residents of the Park are already practicing wine, fruits and vegetables organic production for private use.

6.3.2 Environmental Aspects

Environmental sustainability and biodiversity conservation are two out of the many project priorities. The use of organic farming techniques inside the Park area will be a requisite, as well as the limitation to the urban sprawl and the obligation for the new buildings to satisfy eco-compatibility requirements, particularly in terms of energetic performances, materials utilized and eco-systems preservation.

The new RDP will be able to cover much of the costs for the plantation of the hedges along the fields as well as for the re-vegetation of some areas. *Veneto Agricoltura*, moreover, manages a very well equipped plant nursery and could supply resistant plants and trees adapted to local eco-

²⁴ The organization unfortunately did not answer to the request of interview on the BI Park.

geographic conditions. The same institution would also be available for the management of the naturalistic area (MA2), together with WWF, LIPU and other 14 organizations, and for the networking with other areas they already manage.

Moreover, *Coislha* (that is actually already taking care of the maintenance of the “Sunflowers' Fields”) together with 8 organizations (including S.I.A.) could be involved in the safeguard, maintenance and management of the green areas, while another 8 organizations are willing to collaborate for the construction of green paths, a pond, ecological corridors, Park signals and an “eco-theatre”, i.e. an open-air theatre available for the schools, built with environmentally friendly materials and integrated in the landscape of the Park.

The MA2, in particular, could be enhanced by the organization of bird-watching and scientific observation/research activities, as well as by green paths and the improvement of the pond, in order to try better preserving the already existent flora and fauna habitats and to create new ones. Furthermore, the building of ecological corridors, both inside the Park and in connection to external ones could have positive impacts in terms of biodiversity increase and could strongly improve the naturalistic value of the area. For example corridors might help connecting the naturalistic area to the *Bacchiglione* river as well as linking different naturalistic protected parks on the territory.

The re-organization of the mobility within the Park area, finally, would also increase life quality and contribute to make the area more enjoyable for visitors and residents. A boosting of an environmentally friendly public transportation system in the neighbourhood as well as of the cycling routes could decrease the amount of private cars that daily pass through the area and satisfy the needs of the mostly elderly residents. A limitation of the traffic and some restriction on the pollution should also be implemented. As suggested by an interviewee, if the LA would have the willing to experiment, the BI area could really represent a pilot-project of “sustainable mobility zone” where only public transportation means fuelled with renewable energy sources would be allowed to circulate. At this stage this is purely hypothetical, but maybe some trial can be done in the future.

6.3.3 Social Impacts

The social dimension represents a relevant issue for an urban edge AgP, whose ultimate objective is to improve the life quality of the citizens.

First of all, attention will be paid to the accessibility and usability of the area through the strengthening of the access ways to the Park, of the cycling routes and of the inside links among the MAs, in order to improve its homogeneity and multi-functional integration.

The recreational areas and the playgrounds (MA3) are already active and open to the public fruition. They could host parties, celebrations and also university students events. Around 12 among the organizations interviewed declared to be interested on this MA.

The UG (MA4), moreover, already offers a place where users can deepen their relationships among each other, organize social meals and other events, and spend time together literally “cultivating” their hobbies. 6 organizations declared they are willing to collaborate with the UG MA users for education, horticulture therapy and other activities.

As already mentioned with reference to the agricultural aspects, the didactic and education structures that will be arranged (MA1 and MA5) will provide the possibility for kids and visitors in general to learn and experience different kinds of traditional and innovative cultivation techniques as well to observe and try interaction with many animal species.

The BI Park wants to become a reference point for the citizens of Padova and for visitors where everyone could benefit from nature and the landscape and have the possibility to spend time in different ways, learning new things, practicing sport activities, deepening social relations and every other activity that could be undertaken in a free public and semi-natural space.

6.3.4 Cultural Aspects

Cultural aspects, emphasized also by the title of the project, are directly link to the willing of the project promoter to restore and enhance the traditional rural landscape that was typical of this area before the advent of industrial monocultures and urbanization processes. The purpose, therefore, is to re-organize the farming activities in the area according to the traditional rural knowledge and practices (e.g. hedges and fruit trees along the fields, raised beds, traditional plant species and varieties, etc.) that are often very similar to the organic and more innovative farming techniques. The old rural buildings will also be restored according to their traditional and original characteristics.

The Rural Culture Eco-Museum (MA1), as it has already been illustrated, will provide a witness of the traditional life of the farmers as well as the instruments and tools that were utilized for their

activities. One of the interviewee suggested to focus the Museum on the history of the old “fluviale Padova” i.e. on the rivers, channels and mills that characterized the city in the past. This approach is also strengthened by the presence of other rural history Museums on the territory (e.g. the *Parco Etnografico di Rubano*), the possibility to create a new Museum within the *Agrarian Institute* and, as suggested by *Veneto Agricoltura*, the idea of establishing an ethnographic museum network at regional scale.

With regards to the issues of identity keeping, knowledge and tradition conservation as well as enhancement of the territory, it has also been suggested to empower the PACBI project with a “participative species selection” experiment that could be started by the users of the UG and then widen to the farmers operating in the area. The experiment would consist in the selection of particular plant/animal species originating from Padova territory (broccoli, chicken, sheep or others) and on the implementation of their collective cultivation/growing. This could also lead to the creation of a brand and to the building-up of an identity for these products and their link to the area.

6.3.5 Economic Aspects

The economic aspects are one of the most challenging issues within the project. One of the main purposes of the PACBI project is, in fact, to create a sort of “virtuous economy island” that could represent a concrete example of alternative economy within the city. For doing so and in order to demonstrate its feasibility, the project must achieve its own independent economic sustainability. The distinction into MAs, beyond representing the multi-functional core of the initiative, has been thought also to contribute to economic sustainability through a differentiation of activities. In particular, every MA will be managed by a leader organization that will be responsible for the MA economic sustainability as well as coordination with other actors. In this way, although contributing to the whole project, every MA will be singularly accountable for its sustainability and different balance sheets will be developed.

A detailed financial Cost-Benefit Analysis of the project will be presented in the next chapter together with additional considerations on economic impacts as they emerge from similar initiatives. So far all the costs for the arrangement and the maintenance of the recreational and playgrounds areas have been undertaken by the LA. The UG are self-sustainable as the users pay an annual fee that includes the plots, access to irrigation-water and the use of tool sheds. The building that will host the Eco-Museum, moreover, is currently under restoration thanks to a 250.000 €

financial contribution by the *Fondazione Cariparo*. The other building, though, is still abandoned and would require an additional consistent investment for refurbishing operations. Since it is LA-owned there seems to be limited chances to fund these activities through RDP resources (see paragraph 7.3), but alternatives might be proposed. *Banca Etica*, i.e. Ethical Bank created in Padova, affirmed that the project satisfies their environmental and social ethical requirements and that they could be interested to support it. The same entity also promotes a web portal that supports these kinds of projects through crowdfunding initiatives (Banca Etica, 2015). Other crowdfunding platforms, specifically focused on Padova area, have been created and are available on-line, such as “Padova dal Basso”. Crowdfunding could also be implemented independently through a collective initiative if the citizens of the city decided to become the shareholders of the Park area, as they should already be since it is a public area.

Ultimately, the project will be able to benefit by the funding provided by the RDP and potentially by other European funds, as it will be better explained in Chapter 7. Around 10 organizations would be available to collaborate in the planning and consultancy phases as well as for the European calls for proposal.

6.3.6 Political Aspects

The political will has represented so far and it probably still represents a strong limiting factor for the PACBI project. All the LAs that have governed the city during the last 30 years (if not more), in fact, have largely unmet the expectations of the citizens in relation to the BI Park.

Still today the Park finds itself in an ambiguous situation as the project has already been started but it is not sure if the current LA will have the will and the resources to continue and finalize it. For these reasons, therefore, the crowdfunding and the collective ownership should represent two possible solutions to be taken into account by the citizens that consider themselves legitimated to contribute to the fruition and to the enhancement of a mostly unused public space.

For the abovementioned reasons the relationships with the LA are very important and should be considered carefully. The creation of a “Coordination Table” (CT) for the Park involving all the organizations involved in this study could be helpful in this perspective: the CT would have the task of creating the group-works for every MA and to organize the communication and promotion activities. A “Management Committee” (MC) for the Park will also be created including representatives of the leader organizations for each MA: the MC will have the task of developing,

consolidating and maintaining a transparent relationship with the LA.

6.3.7 Communication Aspects

The CT will have the task of organizing the communication to the citizens through the creation of a web-site for the Park and through periodical newsletters and other communication channels via popular social network. The already active communicative channels of the LA could also be exploited (Agenda21). Moreover, beyond the CT periodical meetings, the idea is to organize also public meetings for information sharing and the exchange of ideas, projects, needs and problems open to all citizens within the broader context of the Agro-landscape Metropolitan Park project of the Province of Padova.

6.4 Project Proposal

6.4.1 Summary of the action

- *Title:* Basso Isonzo Agri-Cultural Park (PACBI)
- *Programme:* Agricultural-landscape Metropolitan Park of the Padova Province (PaAM) – Local Agenda21
- *Total duration:* 24 months
- *Total cost:* 500.000 € (estimated cost)
- *Overall Objectives:*

OO1: To contribute to the increase of the quality of life of the citizens;

OO2: To contribute to the promotion of Community Supported Agriculture (CSA);

OO3: To contribute to the promotion and the spread of ecological and regenerative urbanization and construction practices in the city;

OO4: To contribute to the promotion and the spread of virtuous and ethical economic practices in the city;

OO5: To contribute to the promotion and the spread of sustainable agricultural practices in the city.

- *Specific Objective:*

SO1: Establishment of the Basso Isonzo Agri-Cultural Park.

- *Direct beneficiaries:* local organizations, residents of the neighborhood
- *Final beneficiaries:* all the citizens of Padova
- Expected results:

R1: Participative planning and management practices are established;

R2: Ecological safeguard, enhancement and promotion of the Park area is achieved;

R3: Ethical and sustainable economic activities are developed in the area;

R4: The traditional rural Venetian culture is promoted and valued;

R5: Educational, promotional and recreational activities are organized in the area.

- *Main activities:*

A1: Coordination among the citizens and the local organizations (R1);

A2: Establishment of a transparent and constant relationship between the LA and the Planning Table (R1);

A3: Implementation of ecological building and planning practices within the Park area (R2;R3;R4;R5);

A4: Establishment of sustainable agricultural practices and planning within the Park area (R2;R3;R4;R5);

A5: Activation of the Eco-Museum of the Rural Culture (MA1) (R3;R4;R5);

A6: Smart and ecological mobility re-organization of the area (R1;R2;R3;R4;R5).

6.4.2 Description of the action

- *Description of the objectives of the project:*

OG1: The project aims to contribute to increase the quality of life of the citizens of Padova,

guaranteeing them a range of services that could meet some of the basic needs of every citizen, including: (a) the safeguard, enhancement and maintenance of the largest green area of the city; (b) the creation and maintenance of spaces dedicated to educational, cultural, recreational and social activities; (c) the establishment of an organic urban farm that would be able to protect the biodiversity of the Park and to provide healthy fresh products.

OG2: Reference is made to CSA. It presumes a clear change in terms of productive system but it recalls values and practices that were well known and implemented by our ancestors before the so-called "globalization", which started after the WWII. CSA and food sovereignty basically mean to restore the symbiotic relationship between men and the land they live on. These issues, moreover, are closely connected with the issue of the land consumption that has led to an enormous decrease of agricultural land at both national and local scale, with the consequent need of importing food from abroad. The project, therefore, wants to contribute to the achievement of a food sovereignty for the city and to the spread of community farming practices in order to foster a rapprochement to the land by the citizens and to raise awareness related to these issues.

OG3: The objective aims to contribute to the creation of awareness in relation to environmentally friendly construction and urban planning practices in the city. By means of this initiative it would be possible, to inform the citizens, the businesses and the institutions about the need to shift from the current urban expansion system to a system more careful to the regeneration and the recovery of dismissed urban areas, rather than to new constructions, and at the same time more aware of the importance of the eco-compatibility of the materials, of reuse practices and of energy saving.

OG4: The objective is focused on the dissemination and promotion of an alternative economic model compared to the current one. This alternative model is based on: (a) the production of natural high-quality products and on the preservation of the ecosystems; (b) seasonal and locally produced food rather than on the purchasing of the food products and on the extension of the supply chains; (c) the exchange and the cooperation rather than on the large-scale distribution and on competition. A model, therefore, that could serve the interests of the people who compose and sustain it, that could create value without leaving anybody behind and without creating imbalances and failures. It is thus emphasized the need for a return to community life, to a more ethical society and to a mutual aid and support among the citizens.

OG5: The fifth overall objective has the purpose of promoting and disseminating sustainable agricultural practices among the citizens. The organic farm, beyond being open to anyone wishing to visit it and to learn the techniques in use, will also become an educational and informative centre for topics related to close-to-nature agriculture and its effects on the nearby environment and

people. The information and training activities are therefore aimed at raising the public awareness on these relevant issues, but also at providing a stimulus to people so they could experience first-hand what they are being taught. The hope, in fact, is to create a "bio-district" in Padova, i.e. *"a region where farmers, citizens, tour operators, associations and governments tighten an agreement for the sustainable management of the local resources, starting from the organic model of production and consumption (short supply-chains, ethical purchasing groups, public canteens, etc.)"* (Biodistretto, 2015).

OS1: The specific objective consists of making the five main areas (MA) of the BI Park available and accessible to the citizens by completing the establishment of the Park itself. The five MAs area: MA1. Eco-Museum of the Rural Culture; MA2. Naturalistic area; MA3. Recreational/playground area; MA4. Basso Isonzo Urban Gardens Park; MA5. Urban experimental-didactic farm.

- *Description of the activities and of the relative results:*

A1R1: The action is directed to the establishment of a "bottom-up" coordination for the Park among the citizens and the local organizations. Periodical informative and discussion meetings among the organizations, the associations and the institutions that have expressed an interest on the Park, will be fostered thanks to the creation of a "Stakeholder Coordination Table" (CT) in collaboration with Agenda21. The CT will have the task of electing/appointing a Management Committee (MC) for the Park (to be created by choosing among the members of the invited organizations) and to form 5 (or more) working-groups that will manage the MAs and the organizational matters of the Park. Each working-group will be coordinated by a manager chosen among the members of the working-group itself. At the same time, the CT will also deal with the informative aspects, ensuring a steady flow of information to the citizens through newsletters and the creation of a website. Informative public meetings, in the context of the PaAM, will also be periodically organized in order to stimulate the participation and the exchange of ideas, information and problems;

A2R1: The Municipality of Padova will publish a tender for the award of the concession management of the 5 MAs of the Park. The award criteria will have to take into consideration the specific competences that are required by every MA. The tender will provide the details and the conditions of the agreement and collaboration between the LA and the MC. The CT and the working groups could also include personnel of the relevant sectors of the Municipality, if interested, as well as utilize the facilities of Agenda21. The LA, moreover, will also be able to contribute to the coordination of the communication and dissemination activities as well as to the

organization of the public events through its already available communicative channels (website, newsletter, message boards, etc.). In this way, the project is willing to consolidate a stable and transparent relationship between the LA, the CT of the Park and the citizens.

A3R2: The third activity is finalized to the safeguard of the Park area and the regulation of the building expansion within the same. Each new building, structure and infrastructure project realized within the park shall comply with requirements defined in reference to the energetic impact, to the materials used, to the aesthetic and landscaping aspects and to the preservation of the existing habitats and ecosystems. Among the others, one of the proposed actions will consist on the accommodation and care of the naturalistic area (MA2) that, besides carrying out an important function in terms of habitat and biodiversity conservation, could also be utilized for educational and recreational purposes. This activity contributes also to results R3, R4 and R5.

A4R3: The objective is to start a didactic organic farm (MA5) inside the Park. The farm will be able to produce vegetables, fruits and cereals implementing traditional farming techniques according to the organic regulations. The commercialization of these products will contribute to the economic sustainability of the farm. There will also be the possibility to create a laboratory for the processing of the products and a dining area, as well as a shop for direct sale. Ethical Purchasing Groups (G.A.S. in Italian), shops and canteens could be involved in the distribution/sale of the products. The activity contributes to results R2, R4 and R5.

A5R4: The fifth activity has the objective of enabling the Eco-Museum (MA1). The structure that will host the Museum, currently under renovation, represents a typical country house from the early twentieth century and will itself be part of the exhibition. The visit to the museum will be enriched with objects, images and artifacts related to the traditional Venetian rural culture as well as by the presence of the animals in the farmyard in front of the building. Given the presence of other similar structures in close areas (e.g. *Agrarian Institute, Parco di Rubano*), it is proposed to work for the creation of a provincial network of museums tied to the theme of agriculture and to devote, in particular, the Eco-Museum of the Basso Isonzo to the topic of “Padova and its water resources”. The museum network could then been extended on regional scale, as proposed by *Veneto Agricoltura*. The action also contributes to the results R3 and R5.

A6: The action is cross-cutting to all the proposed results. It has the goal of pursuing and fostering the design of the Park, from different points of view: (a) regarding the internal organization of the Park, it is planned to integrate the MAs MA3 and MA4 in the overall design of the area and to strengthen the internal connections through the creation of bike routes, trails and ecological corridors; (b) with regard to links with areas outside the Park, it aims to provide the creation of

ecological networks that could act as bridges among different green areas and already existing or planned agricultural parks (*Agricultural Schools, Parco di Rubano, Agricultural-Fluviale Park Lungargine, Corso Australia* area, *PACTA* project, other UGs), as well as to take advantage of the presence of the *Bacchiglione* river; (c) in relation to the mobility issue in the BI area, sustainable mobility is intended to be promoted and encouraged through the re-organization of the local traffic and the enhancement of the public services, of the cycling routes and in general of the linking between the Park and the other city districts. Signals, maps and indications, finally, will also be placed in different points of the city in order to guide the persons to the Park, to delimitate its borders as well as to illustrate the MA and the relative activities.

- *Timing and risk factors:*

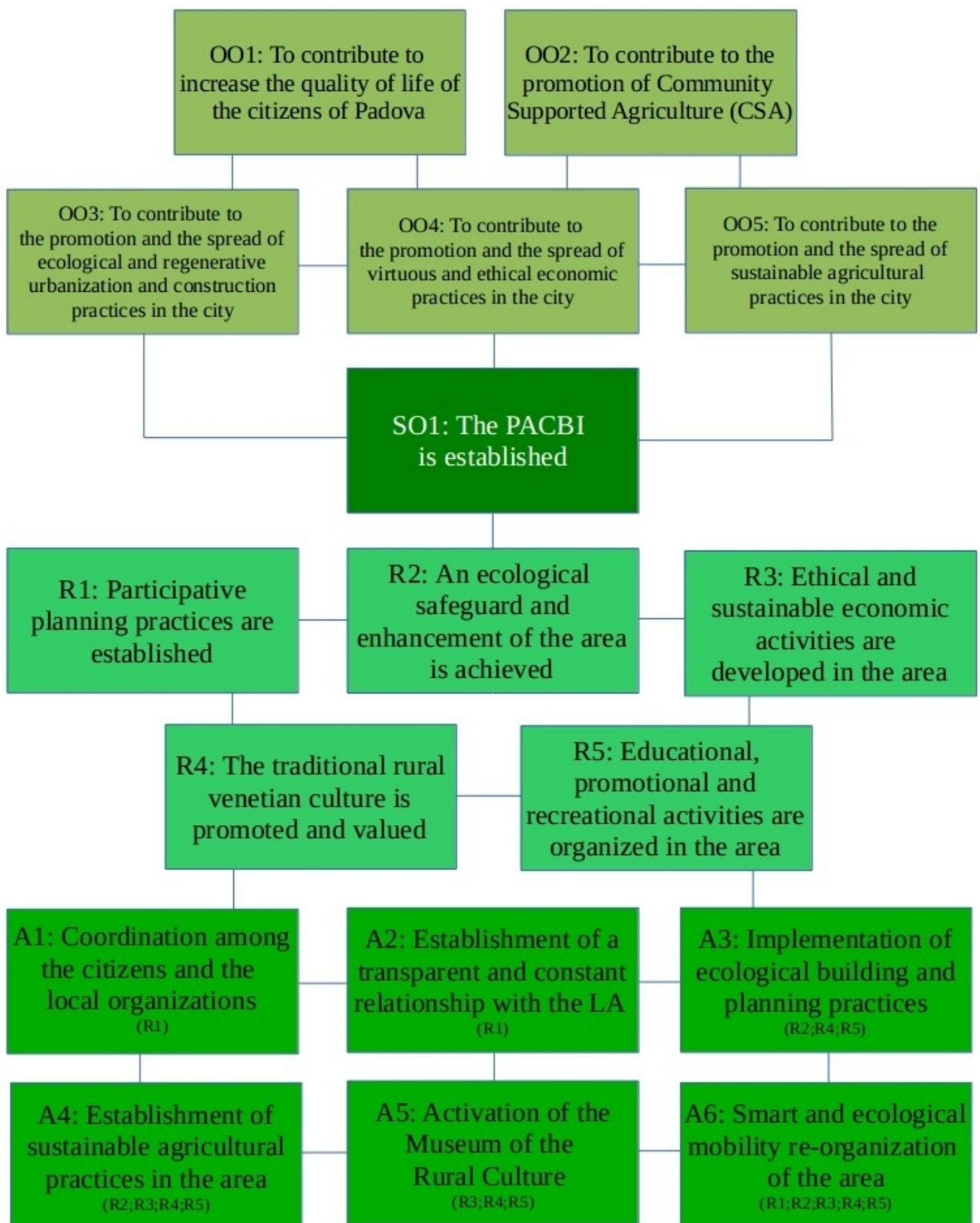
The project will be developed over a 24 months period. The timing takes into account the time needed for the restoration of the building that will host the didactic farm as well as the conversion period of the fields to organic farming. The main risks are connected to the unclear political will and to the lack of resources. Other factors to be considered are related to the demands and the needs of the residents who may be partly in disagreement with the project. For the positive outcome of the operation, therefore, it is necessary to create and maintain good communication conditions with the residents and, more in general, with all the citizens and the organizations involved. It is also important to take care of the re-organization of the mobility plan of the area, especially in relation to the role of the river and its enhancement.

6.4.3 Objective Tree

The OT²⁵ for the project has been elaborated starting from the problems identified in the PT (see Paragraph 4.3). In Figure 6.1, the problems have thus been converted into solutions that represent respectively the Activities (A), the Results (R), the Specific Objective (SO) and the Overall Objectives (OO).

25 See Annex G for the Italian version.

Figure 6.1 – Objective Tree of the project.



6.4.4 Logical Framework Matrix

Table 6.1 - LFM for the PACBI project.

	<i>Intervention Logic</i>	<i>Indicators of Achievement</i>	<i>Source of Verification</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>
OO	<p>OO1: To contribute to the increase of the quality of life of the citizens;</p> <p>OO2: To contribute to the promotion of Community Supported Agriculture (CSA);</p> <p>OO3: To contribute to the promotion and the spread of ecological and regenerative urbanization and construction practices in the city;</p> <p>OO4: To contribute to the promotion and the spread of virtuous and ethical economic practices in the city;</p> <p>OO5: To contribute to the promotion and the spread of sustainable agricultural practices in the city.</p>	<p><i>Compared to pre-project situation:</i></p> <p>1.1 Air pollution reduction by 5% in the Park area 3 year after the end of the project (3Y²⁶) (12);</p> <p>1.2 Reduction by 5% of the number of diseases in the Park area (3Y) (13);</p> <p>1.3 Increased physical activity by 10% among the residents of the Park (2Y) (5);</p> <p>1.4 Reduction by 5% of obesity among the residents of the Park (3Y) (13);</p> <p>1.5 Reduction by 3% of average annual perceived temperature registered in the Park area (2Y) (12);</p> <p>1.6 At least 200 (about 1/week) activities or events of any nature are realized in the PACBI (2Y) (1, 2, 3, 4);</p> <p>2.1 The production of agricultural food products within the Padova municipality is increased by 5% (2Y) (5);</p> <p>2.2 At least 250 citizens become shareholders of the project (2Y) (5);</p> <p>2.3 Organization of at least 10 events related to CSA (1Y) (1, 2, 3, 4);</p> <p>3.1 Padova's land consumption index is reduced by at least 5% (5Y) (14, 17);</p> <p>3.2 The number of Padova's cycling routes km is increased by 5% (5Y) (5, 15, 17);</p> <p>3.3 The number of class A buildings is increased by 7% in the City (5Y) (5, 15, 17);</p> <p>3.4 The percentage of renewable energy sources consumption in the City is increased by 7% (5Y) (5, 15, 17);</p> <p>3.5 The environmental coherence index of the City is increased by 5% (5Y) (5, 15, 17);</p> <p>3.6 The landscape integration parameter is respected by at least 75% of the new buildings of the City (5Y) (5, 15, 17);</p> <p>4.1 Realization of an Ethical Economy District in the City (5Y) (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)</p> <p>4.2 Organization of at least 30 events related to surplus exchange, barter, re-use in the PACBI (2Y) (1, 2, 3, 4);</p> <p>4.3 Organization of local markets, Ethical Purchase Groups and partnerships with schools,</p>	<p>1. PACBI web-site;</p> <p>2. PACBI Newsletters;</p> <p>3. LA web-site;</p> <p>4. LA newsletters;</p> <p>5. Reports of the CT;</p> <p>6. Reports of the working-groups;</p> <p>7. Reports of MC;</p> <p>8. ICEA²⁷;</p> <p>9. Architectural organizations;</p> <p>10. MA coordinators;</p> <p>11. Agro-ecology laboratory – University of Padova;</p> <p>12. Environmental Report- Padova21;</p> <p>13. ULSS 16²⁸;</p> <p>14. ISPRA²⁹;</p> <p>15. City Chamber of Commerce;</p> <p>16. ISMEA³⁰;</p> <p>17. AUDIS³¹.</p>	

²⁶ 1Y = 1 year after the end of the project, 2Y = 2 years after the end of the project, etc.

²⁷ Istituto Certificazione Etica e Ambientale (Institute of Ethical and Environmental Certification).

²⁸ Local Health Structure.

²⁹ Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale (Superior Institute for the Environmental Protection and Research).

³⁰ Istituto di Servizi per il Mercato Agricolo Alimentare (Services Institute for the Food Agricultural Market) (ISMEA, 2014).

³¹ Associazione Aree Urbane Dismesse (Abandoned Urban Areas Association) (AUDIS, 2010)

		university and public canteens (2Y) (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6); 5.1 Organization of at least 10 events related to sustainable agriculture in the PACBI (2Y) (1, 2, 3, 4); 5.2 Increase of organic farming production in the City by of at least 5%(3Y) (5, 8, 15, 16); 5.3 Activation of at least other 100 UGs plots in the City (2Y); 5.4 Increase of organic products consumption by at least 5% in the City (3Y) (5, 16); 5.5 Reduction of water and soil pollution in the Park area by at least 15% (5Y) (11, 12); 5.6 Increase of biodiversity (i.e. number of plant/animal species, habitats) by at least 5% in the Park area (3Y) (11, 12).		
	Intervention Logic	Indicators of Achievement	Source of Verification	Assumptions
SO	SO1: Establishment of the Basso Isonzo Agri-Cultural Park (PACBI).	SO1.1 The 5 macro-areas (MA) are effectively active and accessible to the public. (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10).	1. PACBI web-site; 2. PACBI Newsletters; 3. LA web-site; 4. LA newsletters; 5. Reports of the CT; 6. Reports of the working-groups; 7. Reports of MC; 10. MA coordinators.	The LA is willing to finalize the action. The risks are related to the coordination among the stakeholders within the CT and the MAs.
	Intervention Logic	Indicators of Achievement	Source of Verification	Assumptions
R	R1: Participative planning and management practices are established; R2: An ecological safeguard, enhancement and promotion of the Park area is achieved; R3: Ethical and sustainable economic activities are developed in the area; R4: The traditional rural venetian culture is promoted and valued; R5: Educational, promotional and recreational activities are organized in the area.	<i>At the end of the project:</i> 1.1 Organization of the first meeting of the CT (1, 2, 3, 4, 5); 1.2 Agenda21 supports and coordinate the meetings (3, 4, 5); 1.3 Election of the MC (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7); 1.4 Creation of the working-groups (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6); 1.5 The relevant sectors of the LA participate to the working-groups (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6); 1.6 Organization of at least 20 meetings of the CT in 24 months (at least 51% of the members) (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6); 1.7 Organization of at least 24 meetings between LA and MC in 24 months (1, 2, 3, 4, 7); 1.8 Organization of at least 4 meetings for the PaAM in 24 months (1, 2, 3, 4, 5); 1.9 The LA contributes to the communicative aspects of the project (3, 4). 2.1 The regulation related to the construction rules within the Park is approved by the LA (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9); 2.2 The urban sprawl regulation is enforced (number of infractions/legal actions/controls) (5, 6, 9); 2.3 The eco-compatibility building regulation is enforced (number of infractions/legal actions/controls) (5, 6, 9); 2.4 Realization of a biodiversity monitoring (species and habitat census) in the area (1,	1. PACBI web-site; 2. PACBI Newsletters; 3. LA web-site; 4. LA newsletters; 5. Reports of the CT; 6. Reports of the working-groups; 7. Reports of MC; 8. ICEA; 9. Architectural organizations; 10. MA coordinators; 11. Agro-ecology laboratory – University of Padova	1. Citizens participate to the public meetings; 2. Agenda 21 supports the meetings; 3. The LA participates to the meetings and work-groups; 4. The LA supports the communication and visibility aspects; 5. The LA elaborates and approves the construction

	<p>2, 3, 4, 5, 6);</p> <p>2.5 The MA2 is accessible to the public (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10);</p> <p>2.6 Implementation of organic farming techniques in all the Park's agricultural lands (6, 8, 10);</p> <p>2.6 Soil fertility and water quality is improved (11);</p> <p>2.7 Hedges and orchards are realized in all the planned areas (6, 8, 10);</p> <p>2.8 New cycling routes, trail and ecological corridors are realized (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10) ;</p> <p>2.9 Application of traffic reduction regulation in the area (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6);</p> <p>2.10 The Park is made accessible and maintained on regular basis (5, 6, 10).</p> <p>3.1 The conversion of the fields to organic farming is completed (6, 8, 10);</p> <p>3.2 The two rural buildings are restored and available (5, 6, 9, 10);</p> <p>3.3 Activation of MA1, MA2 and MA5 (1, 2, 3, 4, 5);</p> <p>3.4 A local farmers' market is weekly organized in the Park (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6);</p> <p>3.5 Creation of a network of commercial relations with shops, ethical purchasing groups and canteens (1, 2, 6, 10);</p> <p>3.6 All the MAs are economically sustainable (6, 10).</p> <p>4.1 The two rural buildings are restored and available (5, 6, 9, 10);</p> <p>4.2 Launching of the Eco-Museum (MA1)(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10);</p> <p>4.3 Realization of the didactic “raised beds³²” (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10);</p> <p>4.4 Hedges and old plant species are planted (6, 8, 10);</p> <p>5.1 Activation of MA1, MA2 and MA5 and integration with MA3 and MA4 (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10);</p> <p>5.2 At least 96 didactic activities are realized in 24 months (1 per week)(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10);</p> <p>5.3 At least 24 training courses or seminars are realized in 24 months (1 per month)(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10);</p> <p>5.4 At least 24 recreational activities or events are organized in 24 months (1 per month)(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10);</p> <p>5.5 The Park is regularly accessible and maintained (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10).</p>		<p>regulation;</p> <p>6. The regulation is enforced;</p> <p>7. A traffic reduction regulation is developed by the LA;</p> <p>8. Citizens respect the regulations and the rules of the Park.</p> <p>9. Financial sources are found for the restoration of the second rural building;</p> <p>10. Coordination with other local farmers' market;</p> <p>11. Local farmers participate to the market.</p> <p>12. Citizens participate to the market;</p> <p>13. Civil society participates to the events and activities organized.</p>	
	Intervention Logic	Means (initial costs)	Source of Verification	Preconditions
A	<p>A1: Coordination among the citizens and the local organizations (R1)</p> <p>A1.1: Initiative promotion and research for new potential stakeholders via web channels (e-mail, social-networks, etc.);</p>	<p>- Human resources: ca 330.000 €;</p> <p>- Physical resources: ca 100.000 €;</p> <p>- Auditing costs: ca 12.000</p>	<p>1. PACBI web-site;</p> <p>2. PACBI Newsletters;</p> <p>3. LA web-site;</p> <p>4. LA newsletters;</p> <p>5. Reports of the CT;</p>	<p>Before the action starts:</p> <p>The LA confirms the will of</p>

32 In Italian: “campi baulati”.

<p>A1.2: Organization of interviews with the interested organizations; A1.3: Creation of a Coordination Table (CT); A1.4: Organization of periodical meetings of the CT (Agenda21); A1.5: Election of a Management Committee (MC) for the Park and creation of 5 working-groups according to the 5 MAs of interest; A1.6: Organization of periodical public meetings for the promotion of the project and for sharing ideas and problems in the context of PaAM.</p> <p>A2: Establishment of a transparent and constant relationship between the LA and the Planning Table (R1)</p> <p>A2.1: The LA publishes the Call for Proposal for the assignment of the MAs to the MC; A2.2: Establishment of partnerships and agreements between the LA and the MC for the management of the 5 MAs; A2.3: The LA participates to the plenary meetings of the CT and to the working-groups through Agenda21; A2.4: The LA is the promoter of the public meetings for the PaAM through Agenda21; A2.5: The LA contributes to the communication activities (newsletters, web-site, social networks).</p> <p>A3: Implementation of ecological building and planning practices in the Park area (R2) (R3;R4;R5)</p> <p>A3.1: A formal regulation requires the new buildings and restorations in the Park area to satisfy energetic, material and landscape requirements (energetic self-sufficiency, ecological material, design and planning); A3.2: Restoration of the old rural building according to the principle of the ecological architecture and of the rural tradition (R4); A3.3: Formal subscription by the CT of sustainable building guide-lines for the Park area; A3.4: Activation of the naturalistic area (MA2) for educational and training activities (R5).</p> <p>A4: Establishment of sustainable agricultural practices and planning in the Park area (R2) (R3;R4;R5)</p> <p>A4.1: Establishment of an organic didactic farm (MA5) (R3); A4.2: Planning of the area and of the activities according to the principles of the agro-ecology and for the restoration of the old Venetian rural landscape (R4); A4.3: Utilization of organic farming techniques (biological, biodynamic, synergic); A4.4: Monitoring and analysis of the fertility of the soil and of the purity of the water in the Park area.</p>	<p>€; - Monitoring costs: ca 1.200 €; - Visibility and coordination costs: ca 3.000€; - Other costs: ca 2.000; - Contingency reserve and indirect costs: ca 50.000 €</p> <p>Total: ca 500.000 €</p>	<p>6. Reports of the working-groups; 7. Reports of MC; 8. ICEA³³; 9. Architectural organizations; 10. MA coordinators;</p>	<p>implementing the project; The funding for the restoration of the second rural building are found;</p> <p><i>During the activities:</i></p> <p>The regulation related to the construction rules within the Park is approved by the LA; The organizations participate to the CT; The residents of the Park approve and support the project; It is found a fair agreement between the LA and the MC for the management of the Park; Competencies , responsibilities and resources are equally distributed among the MA; MA5 manages to be sustainable and to draw from the RDP funds; Citizens and visitors appreciate and support the</p>
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<p>A4.5: Creation of a laboratory for the transformation of the products and organization of restoration activities (R3);</p> <p>A4.6: Creation of selling points for short-supply chain products (R3);</p> <p>A4.7: Organization of didactic activities, training, seminars and other events related to agriculture sustainability (R5).</p> <p>A5: Activation of the Eco-Museum (MA1) (R4)(R3;R5)</p> <p>A5.1: Accomplishment of the restoration of the building;</p> <p>A5.2: Setting-up of the contents and of the topics to be exposed;</p> <p>A5.3: Networking and cooperation with similar initiatives at local scale;</p> <p>A5.4: Creation of an itinerary for the visit to the animals;</p> <p>A5.5: Creation of the traditional “raised beds” (campi baulati).</p> <p>A6: Smart and sustainable mobility re-organization of the area (participative planning) (R1;R2;R3;R4;R5)</p> <p>A6.1: Creation of a low-traffic and ecologic vehicles mobility area;</p> <p>A6.2: Creation of ecological corridors and routes;</p> <p>A6.3: Integration of the UGs (MA4) and of the Recreational/playground (MA3) in the mobility planning;</p> <p>A6.4: Creation of physical links and routes among all the MAs;</p> <p>A6.5: Strengthening of the links with the already existing cycling routes;</p> <p>A6.6: Strengthening the role of the river and creation of water mobility;</p> <p>A6.7: Strengthening of the links with the other rural poles (ecological networks).</p>			<p>initiative;</p> <p>Effective coordination and networking with external entities.</p>
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6.4.5 Activities Schedule

Table 6.2 - Activities schedule for the first year of the PACBI project.

Year 1 - Activity	Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Implementing body
A1: Coordination among the citizens and the local organizations.														
Preparation ³⁴ A1.1: Initiative promotion and research for new potential stakeholders via web channels;														Project Manager
Execution ³⁵ A1.1: Initiative promotion and research for new potential stakeholders via web channels;														Project Manager
Preparation A1.2: Organization of interviews with the interested organizations;														Project Manager
Execution A1.2: Organization of interviews with the interested organizations;														Project Manager
Preparation A1.3: Creation of a CT for the Park;														Project Manager
Execution A1.3: Creation of a CT for the Park;														Project Manager
Preparation A1.4: Organization of periodical meetings of the CT;														MC
Execution A1.4: Organization of periodical meetings of the CT;														MC
Preparation A1.5: Election of a MC for the Park and creation of 5 working-groups according to the 5 MAs of interest;														CT
Execution A1.5: Election of a MC for the Park and creation of 5 working-groups according to the 5 MAs of interest;														CT
Preparation A1.6: Organization of periodical public meetings for the promotion of the project and for sharing ideas and problems in the context of PaAM.														CT, LA, PaAM promoter association
Execution A1.6: Organization of periodical public meetings for the promotion of the project and for sharing ideas and problems in the context of PaAM.														CT, LA, PaAM promoter association
A2: Establishment of a transparent and constant relationship between the LA and the CT.														
Preparation A2.1: The LA publishes the Call for Proposal for the assignment of the MAs to the MC;														LA

34 Activities of preparation that include restoration, construction and mobility re-organization.

35 Execution of the activities that include also fruition of the restored buildings, MAs or of the mobility re-organization of the area.

Execution A2.1: <i>The LA publishes the Call for Proposal for the assignment of the MAs to the MC;</i>															LA
Preparation A2.2: <i>Establishment of partnerships and agreements between the LA and the MC for the management of the 5 MAs;</i>															LA, MC
Execution A2.2: <i>Establishment of partnerships and agreements between the LA and the MC for the management of the 5 MAs;</i>															LA, MC
Preparation A2.3: <i>The LA participates to the plenary meetings of the CT and to the working-groups through Agenda21;</i>															LA
Execution A2.3: <i>The LA participates to the plenary meetings of the CT and to the working-groups through Agenda21;</i>															LA
Preparation A2.4: <i>The LA is the promoter of the public meetings for the PaAM through Agenda21;</i>															LA
Execution A2.4: <i>The LA is the promoter of the public meetings for the PaAM through Agenda21;</i>															LA
Preparation A2.5: <i>The LA contributes to the communication activities;</i>															LA
Execution A2.5: <i>The LA contributes to the communication activities;</i>															LA
A3: Implementation of ecological building and planning practices in the Park area.															
Preparation A3.1: <i>A formal regulation requires the new buildings and restorations in the Park area to satisfy energetic, material and landscape requirements;</i>															LA, CT
Execution A3.1: <i>A formal regulation requires the new buildings and restorations in the Park area to satisfy energetic, material and landscape requirements;</i>															LA, CT
Preparation A3.2: <i>Restoration of the old rural building according to the principle of the ecological architecture and of the rural tradition;</i>															Architecture, building enterprise
Execution A3.2: <i>Restoration of the old rural building according to the principle of the ecological architecture and of the rural tradition;</i>															Architecture, building enterprise
Preparation A3.3: <i>Formal subscription by the CT of sustainable building guide-lines for the Park area;</i>															CT
Execution A3.3: <i>Formal subscription by the CT of sustainable building guide-lines for the Park area;</i>															CT
Preparation A3.4: <i>Activation of the naturalistic area (MA2) for educational and training activities;</i>															Building enterprise

[illegible]

Execution A5.2: <i>Setting-up of the contents and of the topics to be exposed;</i>																Museum Curator
Preparation A5.3: <i>Networking and cooperation with similar initiatives at local scale;</i>																Project Manager
Execution A5.3: <i>Networking and cooperation with similar initiatives at local scale;</i>																Project Manager
Preparation A5.4: <i>Creation of an itinerary for the visit to the animals;</i>																Building enterprise
Execution A5.4: <i>Creation of an itinerary for the visit to the animals;</i>																Coislha, A.C.S., farmer
Preparation A5.5: <i>Creation of the traditional “raised beds”;</i>																Building enterprise
Execution A5.5: <i>Creation of the traditional “raised beds”;</i>																Agronomist, farmer
A6: Smart and sustainable mobility re-organization of the area (participative planning).																
Preparation A6.1: <i>Creation of a low-traffic and ecologic vehicles mobility area;</i>																LA, Urban planner, Building enterprise
Execution A6.1: <i>Creation of a low-traffic and ecologic vehicles mobility area;</i>																Citizens and visitors
Preparation A6.2: <i>Creation of ecological corridors and routes;</i>																Landscape planner
Execution A6.2: <i>Creation of ecological corridors and routes;</i>																Building enterprise
Preparation A6.3: <i>Integration of the UGs (MA4) and of the Recreational/playground (MA3) in the mobility planning;</i>																Urban planner, building enterprise
Execution A6.3: <i>Integration of the UGs (MA4) and of the Recreational/playground (MA3) in the mobility planning;</i>																Working-groups, visitors, users of the UGs
Preparation A6.4: <i>Creation of physical links and routes among all the MAs;</i>																Urban planner, building enterprise
Execution A6.4: <i>Creation of physical links and routes among all the MAs;</i>																Working-groups, visitors
Preparation A6.5: <i>Strengthening of the links with the already existing cycling routes;</i>																LA, Urban planner, building enterprise
Execution A6.5: <i>Strengthening of the links with the already existing cycling routes;</i>																Citizens, visitors
Preparation A6.6: <i>Strengthening the role of the river and creation of water mobility;</i>																LA, Urban planner, building enterprise
Execution A6.6: <i>Strengthening the role of the river and creation of water mobility;</i>																Citizens, visitors
Preparation A6.7: <i>Strengthening of the links with the other rural poles (ecological networks).</i>																LA, Urban planner, building enterprise
Execution A6.7: <i>Strengthening of the links with the other rural poles (ecological networks).</i>																Citizens, visitors

Table 6.3 - Activities schedule for the second year of the PACBI project.

Year 2 - Activity	Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Implementing body
A1: Coordination among the citizens and the local organizations.														
Preparation A1.1: Initiative promotion and research for new potential stakeholders via web channels;														Project Manager
Execution A1.1: Initiative promotion and research for new potential stakeholders via web channels;														Project Manager
Preparation A1.2: Organization of interviews with the interested organizations;														Project Manager
Execution A1.2: Organization of interviews with the interested organizations;														Project Manager
Preparation A1.3: Creation of a CT for the Park;														Project Manager
Execution A1.3: Creation of a CT for the Park;														Project Manager
Preparation A1.4: Organization of periodical meetings of the CT;														MC
Execution A1.4: Organization of periodical meetings of the CT;														MC
Preparation A1.5: Election of a MC for the Park and creation of 5 working-groups according to the 5 MAs of interest;														CT
Execution A1.5: Election of a MC for the Park and creation of 5 working-groups according to the 5 MAs of interest;														CT
Preparation A1.6: Organization of periodical public meetings for the promotion of the project and for sharing ideas and problems in the context of PaAM.														CT, LA, PaAM promoter association
Execution A1.6: Organization of periodical public meetings for the promotion of the project and for sharing ideas and problems in the context of PaAM.														CT, LA, PaAM promoter association
A2: Establishment of a transparent and constant relationship between the LA and the CT.														
Preparation A2.1: The LA publishes the Call for Proposal for the assignment of the MAs to the MC;														LA
Execution A2.1: The LA publishes the Call for Proposal for the assignment of the MAs to the MC;														LA
Preparation A2.2: Establishment of partnerships and agreements between the LA and the MC for the management of the 5 MAs;														LA, MC
Execution A2.2: Establishment of partnerships and agreements between the LA and the MC for the management of the 5 MAs;														LA, MC

Preparation A2.3: <i>The LA participates to the plenary meetings of the CT and to the working-groups through Agenda21;</i>															LA
Execution A2.3: <i>The LA participates to the plenary meetings of the CT and to the working-groups through Agenda21;</i>															LA
Preparation A2.4: <i>The LA is the promoter of the public meetings for the PaAM through Agenda21;</i>															LA
Execution A2.4: <i>The LA is the promoter of the public meetings for the PaAM through Agenda21;</i>															LA
Preparation A2.5: <i>The LA contributes to the communication activities;</i>															LA
Execution A2.5: <i>The LA contributes to the communication activities;</i>															LA
A3: Implementation of ecological building and planning practices in the Park area.															
Preparation A3.1: <i>A formal regulation requires the new buildings and restorations in the Park area to satisfy energetic, material and landscape requirements;</i>															LA, CT
Execution A3.1: <i>A formal regulation requires the new buildings and restorations in the Park area to satisfy energetic, material and landscape requirements;</i>															LA, CT
Preparation A3.2: <i>Restoration of the old rural building according to the principle of the ecological architecture and of the rural tradition;</i>															Architecture, building enterprise
Execution A3.2: <i>Restoration of the old rural building according to the principle of the ecological architecture and of the rural tradition;</i>															Architecture, building enterprise
Preparation A3.3: <i>Formal subscription by the CT of sustainable building guide-lines for the Park area;</i>															CT
Execution A3.3: <i>Formal subscription by the CT of sustainable building guide-lines for the Park area;</i>															CT
Preparation A3.4: <i>Activation of the naturalistic area (MA2) for educational and training activities;</i>															Building enterprise
Execution A3.4: <i>Activation of the naturalistic area (MA2) for educational and training activities;</i>															Veneto Agricoltura, WWF, LIPU
A4: Establishment of sustainable agricultural practices and planning in the Park area.															
Preparation A4.1: <i>Establishment of an organic didactic farm (MA5);</i>															Building enterprise
Execution A4.1: <i>Establishment of an organic didactic farm (MA5);</i>															Building enterprise

Preparation A4.2: <i>Planning of the area and of the activities according to the principles of the agro-ecology and for the restoration of the old Venetian rural landscape;</i>																	Landscape planner, agronomist
Execution A4.2: <i>Planning of the area and of the activities according to the principles of the agro-ecology and for the restoration of the old Venetian rural landscape;</i>																	Landscape planner, agronomist
Preparation A4.3: <i>Utilization of organic farming techniques;</i>																	Farmer
Execution A4.3: <i>Utilization of organic farming techniques;</i>																	Farmer
Preparation A4.4: <i>Monitoring and analysis of the fertility of the soil and of the purity of the water in the Park area.</i>																	Agroecology laboratory (University of Padova)
Execution A4.4: <i>Monitoring and analysis of the fertility of the soil and of the purity of the water in the Park area.</i>																	Agroecology laboratory (University of Padova)
Preparation A4.5: <i>Creation of a laboratory for the transformation of the products and organization of restoration activities;</i>																	Building enterprise
Execution A4.5: <i>Creation of a laboratory for the transformation of the products and organization of restoration activities;</i>																	Coislha, El Tamiso
Preparation A4.6: <i>Creation of selling points for short-supply chain products;</i>																	Coislha, El Tamiso, others
Execution A4.6: <i>Creation of selling points for short-supply chain products ;</i>																	Coislha, El Tamiso, others
Preparation A4.7: <i>Organization of didactic activities, training, seminars and other events related to agriculture sustainability.</i>																	Agricultural organizations
Execution A4.7: <i>Organization of didactic activities, training, seminars and other events related to agriculture sustainability.</i>																	Agricultural organizations
A5: Activation of the Eco-Museum (MA1).																	
Preparation A5.1: <i>Accomplishment of the restoration of the building;</i>																	Building enterprise
Execution A5.1: <i>Accomplishment of the restoration of the building;</i>																	Coislha, A.C.S.
Preparation A5.2: <i>Setting-up of the contents and of the topics to be exposed;</i>																	Exhibition Designer
Execution A5.2: <i>Setting-up of the contents and of the topics to be exposed;</i>																	Museum Curator
Preparation A5.3: <i>Networking and cooperation with similar initiatives at local scale;</i>																	Project Manager
Execution A5.3: <i>Networking and cooperation with similar initiatives at local scale;</i>																	Project Manager
Preparation A5.4: <i>Creation of an itinerary for the visit to the animals;</i>																	Building enterprise
Execution A5.4: <i>Creation of an itinerary for the visit to the animals;</i>																	Coislha, A.C.S., farmer

Preparation A5.5: <i>Creation of the traditional “raised beds”;</i>															Building enterprise
Execution A5.5: <i>Creation of the traditional “raised beds”;</i>															Agronomist, farmer
A6: Smart and sustainable mobility re-organization of the area (participative planning).															
Preparation A6.1: <i>Creation of a low-traffic and ecologic vehicles mobility area;</i>															LA, Urban planner, Building enterprise
Execution A6.1: <i>Creation of a low-traffic and ecologic vehicles mobility area;</i>															Citizens and visitors
Preparation A6.2: <i>Creation of ecological corridors and routes;</i>															Landscape planner
Execution A6.2: <i>Creation of ecological corridors and routes;</i>															Building enterprise
Preparation A6.3: <i>Integration of the UGs (MA4) and of the Recreational/playground (MA3) in the mobility planning;</i>															Urban planner, building enterprise
Execution A6.3: <i>Integration of the UGs (MA4) and of the Recreational/playground (MA3) in the mobility planning;</i>															Working-groups, visitors, users of the UGs
Preparation A6.4: <i>Creation of physical links and routes among all the MAs;</i>															Urban planner, building enterprise
Execution A6.4: <i>Creation of physical links and routes among all the MAs;</i>															Working-groups, visitors
Preparation A6.5: <i>Strengthening of the links with the already existing cycling routes;</i>															LA, Urban planner, building enterprise
Execution A6.5: <i>Strengthening of the links with the already existing cycling routes;</i>															Citizens, visitors
Preparation A6.6: <i>Strengthening the role of the river and creation of water mobility;</i>															LA, Urban planner, building enterprise
Execution A6.6: <i>Strengthening the role of the river and creation of water mobility;</i>															Citizens, visitors
Preparation A6.7: <i>Strengthening of the links with the other rural poles (ecological networks).</i>															LA, Urban planner, building enterprise
Execution A6.7: <i>Strengthening of the links with the other rural poles (ecological networks).</i>															Citizens, visitors

Chapter 7 – Financial Analysis

This chapter aims to assess the financial sustainability of the project. In the first paragraph a list of the financial resources and the budget of the project are drafted. The second paragraph, *Cost-Benefit Analysis* (CBA), illustrates how the investment costs and the revenues of the project are calculated and the financial sustainability for the future years is evaluated. Finally, the third paragraph provides an overview of the possible financial sources for the project.

7.1 Budget

In the following Tables (7.1, 7.2 and 7.3), resources needed for the implementation of the activities and the achievement of the expected results are listed. They are distinguished into personnel/staff (Table 7.1) equipment and physical resources (7.2), and other resources (7.3). Salaries have been defined according to the 20th Report on wages in Italy (OD&M Consulting, 2015) and by taking into consideration the ethical features of the project, while for prices reference has been made to the price archive of the Chamber of Commerce of Padova (2015). All data represent a preliminary estimation.

Table 7.1 – Human resources for the project.

Human resources	Period	Quantity	Unit value (€)
Architect (MA5)	24 months	1	3.000/month
Workman (MA5)	24 months	3	1.500/month
Landscape planner (mobility and signals)	12 months	1	3.000/month
Workman (mobility and signals)	12 months	2	1.500/month
Graphic designer (brand and signals)	2 months	1	2.000/month
Agronomist (raised beds)	20 days	1	100/day
Workman (raised beds)	10 days	1	60/day
Farmer (raised beds)	24 months	1	500/month
Forestry planner (Re-vegetation and MA2)	1 month	1	3.000/month
Workman (Re-vegetation and MA2)	1 month	1	1.500/month
Museum curator	24 month	1	2.500/month
Exhibition designer	1 month	1	2.000/month
Watch-person (MA1, MA3)	24 months	2	1.000/month
Gardener (MA1, MA3)	24 months	1	1.000/month

Facilitator for the Coordination Table (CT)	24 sessions	1	50/session
Project Manager (PM)	24 months	1	3.000/month
PM collaborator	24 months	1	2.000/month
Accountant	24 months	1	2.000/month
Soil scientist	30 days	1	150/day

Table 7.2 – Physical resources for the project.

Physical resources	Period	Quantity	Unit rate (€)
Purchase of construction/restoration materials	/	<i>forfait</i>	50.000
Rent of tools and equipment for construction/restoration	24 months	1	800/month
Purchase of mobility and water system re-organization materials	/	<i>forfait</i>	15.000
Rent of tools and equipment for mobility, water system	12 month	1	800/month
Rent of excavator for raised beds	10 days	1	50/day
Purchase of irrigation system for raised beds	/	1	200
Purchase of organic agricultural inputs for raised beds	/	2 sessions	200/item
Purchase of tools for raised beds maintenance	/	1	200
Purchase of plants for raised beds	/	400	0,50/plant
Purchase of trees for re-vegetation	/	400	2/plant
Purchase of material for green infrastructures (MA2)	/	1	5.000
Rent of excavator and tools for re-vegetation and MA2	1 month	1	1.000/month
Purchase of communication materials (signals, posters, flayers)	/	<i>forfait</i>	5.000
Purchase of exposition material for the Eco-Museum (MA1)	/	<i>forfait</i>	5.000
Purchase of animal feed	24 months	<i>forfait</i>	100/month
Purchase of tools and equipment for maintenance of MA1	/	<i>forfait</i>	2.000
Purchase of materials and equipment for the general maintenance	/	<i>forfait</i>	10.000

Table 7.3 – Other costs for the action

Other costs	Period	Quantity	Unit rate (€)
3.1 Auditing costs	2 years	1	6.000/year
3.2 Financial services	/	1	3.500
3.3 Monitoring costs	23 month	1	100/month
3.4 Evaluation costs	/	1	1.000
3.5 Visibility actions	24 month	1	100/month
3.6 CT meetings	24 months	1	100/month
3.7 Public meetings	4 months	1	200/month
3.8 Soil analysis	30 days	1	50/day
3.9 Publication	/	1	1.000

Data presented above have then been organized within the following budget table (Table 7.4) in order to calculate the total amount of eligible costs of the project.

Table 7.4 – Budget of the project (d: per day; i: per item; m: per month; y: per year).

Expenses	All years				Year 1			
1. Human resources	unit	# of units	unit rate (€)	costs (€)	unit	# of units	unit rate (€)	costs (€)
1.1 Technical staff								
1.1.1 Architect	m	24	3.000	72.000	m	12	3.000	36.000
1.1.2 Landscape planner	m	12	3.000	36.000	m	12	3.000	36.000
1.1.3 Graphic designer	m	2	2.000	4.000	m	2	2.000	4.000
1.1.4 Forestry planner	m	1	3.000	3.000	m	1	3.000	3.000
1.1.5 Agronomist	d	20	100	2.000	d	10	100	1.000
1.1.6 Exhibition designer	m	1	2.000	2.000	m	1	2.000	2.000
1.1.7 Soil scientist	d	30	150	4.500	d	15	150	2.250
1.2 Working staff								
1.2.1 Workman (mobility)	m	24	1.500	36.000	m	24	1.500	36.000
1.2.2 Workman (construction)	m	72	1.500	108.000	m	36	1.500	54.000
1.2.3 Workman (agricultural)	d	10	60	600	d	10	60	600
1.2.4 Workman (forestry)	m	1	1.500	1.500	m	1	1.500	1.500
1.3 Administrative staff								
1.3.1 Accountant	m	24	2.000	48.000	m	12	2.000	24.000
1.3.2 Project manager (PM)	m	24	3.000	72.000	m	12	3.000	36.000
1.3.3 PM collaborator	m	24	2.000	48000	m	12	2.000	24.000
1.3.4 Museum curator	m	24	2.500	60000	m	12	2.500	30.000
1.4 Support staff								
1.4.1 Watchman	m	48	1.000	48.000	m	24	1.000	24.000
1.4.2 Gardener	m	24	1.000	24.000	m	12	1.000	12.000
1.4.3 Facilitator	d	24	50	1.200	d	12	50	600
1.4.4 Farmer	m	24	500	12.000	m	12	500	6.000
Subtotal human resources				582.800				332.950
2. Physical resources	unit	# of units	unit rate (€)	costs (€)	unit	# of units	unit rate (€)	costs (€)
2.1 Construction/restoration								
2.1.1 Purchase of materials	i	1	50.000	50.000	i	1	50.000	50.000
2.1.2 Rent of equipment	m	24	800	19.200	m	12	800	9.600
2.2 Mobility and water system re-organization								
2.2.1 Purchase of materials	i	1	15.000	15.000	i	1	15.000	15.000
2.2.2 Rent of equipment	m	12	800	9.600	m	12	800	9.600
2.3 Raised beds								

2.3.1 Purchase of irrigation plant	i	1	200	200	i	1	200	200
2.3.2 Purchase of equipment	i	1	200	200	i	1	200	200
2.3.3 Rent of excavator	d	10	50	500	d	10	50	500
2.3.4 Purchase of plants	i	400	0,5	200	i	400	0,5	200
2.3.5 Purchase of organic inputs	i	2	200	400	i	1	200	200
2.4 Re-vegetation and MA2								
2.4.1 Purchase of trees	i	400	2	800	i	400	2	800
2.4.2 Green infrastructure	i	1	5.000	5.000	i	5000	1	5000
2.4.3 Rent of excavator and tools	m	1	1.000	1.000	m	1	1000	1000
2.5 Communication and signals								
2.5.1 Purchase of materials	i	1	5.000	5.000	i	1	5.000	5.000
2.6 MA1								
2.6.1 Purchase of material	i	1	5.000	5.000	i	1	5.000	5.000
2.6.2 Purchase of equipment	i	1	2.000	2.000	i	1	2.000	2.000
2.3.2 Purchase of animal feed	m	24	100	2.400	m	12	100	1.200
2.7 General maintenance								
2.7.1 Purchase of equipment	i	1	10.000	10.000	i	1	10.000	10.000
Subtotal physical resources				126.500				
3. Other costs	unit	# of units	unit rate (€)	costs (€)	unit	# of units	unit rate (€)	costs (€)
3.1 Auditing costs	y	2	6.000	12.000	y	1	6.000	12.000
3.2 Financial services	i	1	3.500	3.500	i	1	3.500	3.500
3.3 Monitoring costs	m	23	100	2.300	m	12	100	1.200
3.4 Evaluation costs	m	1	1.000	1.000	/	/	/	/
3.5 Visibility actions	m	24	100	2.400	m	12	100	1.200
3.6 CT meetings	m	24	100	2.400	m	12	100	1.200
3.7 Public meetings	i	4	200	800	i	2	200	400
3.8 Soil analysis	d	30	50	1.500	d	15	100	750
3.9 Publication	i	1	1.000	1.000	/	/	/	/
Subtotal other costs				26.900				
4. Subtotal direct eligible costs of the action (1-3)				736.200				
5. Provision for contingency reserve (maximum 5% of 4)				29.448				
6. Total direct eligible costs of the action (4+5)				765.648				
7. Indirect costs (maximum 7% of 6)				53.535,36				
8. Total eligible costs (6+7)				819.183,36				
9. Taxes and contribution in kind				Unknown				
10. Total accepted costs of the action (8+9)				819.183,36				

7.2 Cost-Benefit Analysis

In order to calculate the Financial Net Present Value (FNPV or NPV) and the Benefit-Cost Ratio (BCR) for the project, the investments costs (first year), the operative costs and the revenues of the project has to be calculated. The FNPV is defined in Pisani (2014) as “the sum that results when the discounted value of expected investment and operating costs of the project are deducted from the discounted value of the expected revenues”. It is needed for testing the project’s financial performance and it is calculated according to the following formula:

$$NPV = \sum_{t=0}^n \frac{(\text{Benefits} - \text{Costs})_t}{(1 + r)^t} \quad (1)$$

where:

r = discount rate

t = year

n = analytic horizon (in years)

The Financial Discount Rate (FDR) (**r** in the formula (1)) is the opportunity cost of capital, i.e. “the loss of income from the investments made into one project instead of another one” (Pisani, 2014). Normally, for European projects, it is set on a cut-off rate of 5%. It is needed to calculate the Discount Factor (DF): **DF** = **1/(1 + r)^t**. In order to generate benefits a project shall show a FNPV > 0. BCR, instead, represents the present value of project benefits divided by the present value of project costs, i.e.:

$$BCR = \Sigma \text{Benefits} (1 + r)^{-n} / \Sigma \text{Costs} (1 + r)^{-n} \quad (2)$$

As for (1), the PV in (2) is calculated by taking into account an appropriate DF that includes a FDR. If B/C > 1 the project can be defined as economically sustainable and efficient (Pisani, 2014).

The time horizon, i.e. “*the maximum number of years corresponding to the economically useful life of the project*” (Pisani, 2014), taken into consideration for the PACBI project is 10 years. The data presented in the tables below, as the ones already provided above, represent a preliminary estimation. In Table 7.5 the operative costs for the action are illustrated based on values already shown in Table 7.4 and taking into account a project-life of ten years.

Table 7.5 – Investment (first year) and operating costs for 10 years (Currency: €).

Operating costs	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Human resources</i>										
Agronomist			1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Museum curator			30.000	30.000	30.000	30.000	30.000	30.000	30.000	30.000
Watch-person/gardener			36.000	36.000	36.000	36.000	36.000	36.000	36.000	36.000
Facilitator			600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600
Soil scientist			1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500
Farmer			6.000	6.000	6.000	6.000	6.000	6.000	6.000	6.000
Total human resources	332.950	249.850	75.100	75.100	75.100	75.100	75.100	75.100	75.100	75.100
<i>Physical resources</i>										
Agricultural inputs			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Plants			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Communication material			1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Animal feed			1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200
General maintenance			10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000
Total physical resources	90.100	47.400	12.400	12.400	12.400	12.400	12.400	12.400	12.400	12.400
<i>Other costs</i>										
Monitoring costs			1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200
Visibility actions			600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600
CT meetings			1200	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.200
Public meetings			400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Soil analysis			500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Total other costs	20.250	6.650	3.900	3.900	3.900	3.900	3.900	3.900	3.900	3.900
Total costs	443.300	303.900	91.400	91.400	91.400	91.400	91.400	91.400	91.400	91.400

Table 7.6 shows all the potential benefits that could be generated by the PACBI project and that could payback the identified investment and operating costs. The benefits generated by the activities that will be managed by the local organizations within the different Park MAs are not taken into consideration because they will provide income to the organizations themselves. The LA, in fact, can pave the way for the start-up of project-related activities and help in achieving project sustainability through the entrustment of the MA management to the local organizations. On this perspective, the PACBI project represents a public service provided by the LA to the citizens. The latter, therefore, are called to contribute to the conservation, the fruition and the enhancement of the area.

Table 7.6 – Potential benefits of the PACBI (Currency: €).

Potential benefits (€)	Estimation details	Amount (€)
1. Visits to the Eco-Museum (MA1), animals and raised beds	6€ ticket; 4€ students; 3€ children; 2€ school-children (min. 20) ³⁶ (30 entries/month); (30 e/month); (50 e/month); (8 e/month) ³⁷	180+120+150+320 = 770/month
2. Urban Gardens (MA4)	70€/year * 127 users of the urban gardens	= 8.890/year
3. Organization of events (MA3)	Rent of the space: 250€/day * 10 days ³⁸	= 2.500/month
4. Rent of MA5	Didactic farm (2000€/month) + 4 ha of fields (4000€/month) ³⁹	= 6.000/month
Total potential benefits	9.240 + 8.890 + 30.000 + 72.000	120.310/year

The net cash flow, i.e. the difference between the inflows and the outflows of the PACBI project for 10 years, is illustrated in Table 7.7. Starting from this calculation, through the discount factor it has been possible to calculate the discounted costs and the discounted benefits in order to compute the FNPV and the B/CR.

Table 7.7 – Net cash flow for 10 years (Currency: €) (Discount Rate at 5%) and Benefit-Cost Ratio of the Project.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Discount Factor	0,952	0,907	0,864	0,823	0,784	0,746	0,711	0,677	0,645	0,614
Costs	443.300	303.900	91.400	91.400	91.400	91.400	91.400	91.400	91.400	91.400
Discounted costs	422.021,6	275.637,3	78.969,6	75.222,2	71.657,6	68.184,4	64.985,4	61.877,8	58.953	56.119,6
Total costs (A)										1.478.400
Total discounted costs (B)										1.233.628,5
Benefits	0	120.310	120.310	120.310	120.310	120.310	120.310	120.310	120.310	120.310
Discounted benefits	0	109.121,17	103.947,84	99.015,13	94.323,04	89.751,26	85.540,41	81.449,87	77.599,95	73.870,34
Total benefits (C)										1.082.790
Total discounted benefits (D)										814.619,01
Total losses in 10 years (C-A)										-395.610
Net cash flow	-443.300	-183590	+28.910	+28.910	+28.910	+28.910	+28.910	+28.910	+28.910	+28.910
Discounted Net Cash Flow	-422.021,6	-166.516,13	+24.978,24	+23.792,93	+22.665,44	+21.566,86	+20.555,01	+19.572,07	+18.646,95	+17.750,74
FNPV (D-B)										-419.009,49

36 Prices have been set according to a review of the prices utilized by other similar initiatives and structures in Italy (Villa Smeraldi, 2015; Museo Dino Bianco, 2015; Comune di Stabio, 2011; Museo di Mairano, 2014; Parco di Rubano, 2015).

37 3.240 entries/year: the estimated number of visitors is in line with the average visitors per years of ethnographic and anthropological museums and similar institutes in Italy (3649 entries/year) and in Veneto region (3131 entries/year) in 2006 according to ISTAT (2015b; 2015c).

38 Fondazione Fenice, 2016

39 INEA, 2014b.

As shown in Table 7.7, the FNPV is lower than 0 as it foresees a discounted loss of 419.009,49 € for the project in 10 years. In order to generate benefits, the FNPV should be > 0 . The operating benefits, however, although being unable to cover the investments costs, manage to cover the operating costs as the operating benefits run at the rhythm of about 20.000 € per year. The B/CR also presents a negative value, 0.66. As mentioned before, it measures projects' efficiency and, in order to assure project's sustainability it should be higher than 1. Therefore, outcomes from the financial CBA demonstrate the project is not fully financially sustainable. Nonetheless, the project could become sustainable in the long-run if the investment costs were covered by complementary external financial sources (see paragraph 7.3). Financial unsustainability is not fully surprising when considering that the project aims to support the management and valorisation of a public green area delivering public benefits to the community. An economic CBA would probably be a most appropriate tool for assessing the sustainability of the project because many benefits are not reflected within the financial cash flows.

7.2.1 Positive economic impacts of the project

Even though the financial CBA highlighted the negative financial performances of the project in the long-term, it has to be mentioned that the project is promoted by a public actor and, moreover it is aimed at delivering public benefits and utilities in the area of intervention. The PACBI project, in fact, is not focused on creating a business able to payback the initial costs, rather it is focused on providing services and increasing the life quality of the citizens. For these reasons, it is worthwhile identifying the benefits that, according to available literature, the project could deliver to the territory and taking them into account. Among all the potential benefits of an AgP, literature resources report that only a few of them have been proven to be directly associated to the presence of green and agricultural spaces in urban areas. Two studies, in particular, from Ifpra (2013) and the UK Forestry Commission (2012) provide a review of the literature evidences that assess the correlation between urban parks and positive outcomes. The most robust evidences have been found in relation to the increase of biodiversity: several studies, in fact, confirm that large and joined green areas significantly increase the richness of species in comparison to other kinds of urban green spaces (Ifpra, 2013). House prices and land property values, moreover, have been observed to

be linked to the presence of green and natural areas. A research from Denmark, for instance, concluded that for 17% of the respondents the proximity to nature was the most important reason for the choice of their current home. The study also found that house prices decreased by 0.04% when the distance to a forest increased by 1%. A UK study, moreover, found that investments in urban quality improvements led to office rents increasing by 15–35% with a mean rise of 24%. A reasonably positive correlation between economic regeneration and investments in improving green spaces was also found in some studies that provide evidences on the value of annual benefits (Ifpra, 2013). With regard to climate change mitigation and adaptation, a pilot project (Nisbet et al., 2011) evaluated how changes in land management and use could help reducing flood risk through the creation of floodplain woodland, riparian woodland and other farm woodland. The mean annual carbon-sequestration capacity calculated over a 100 years-long period would result around 530 ton (t) CO₂/year, equivalent to an average carbon sequestration per hectare of 6,3 t CO₂/ha/year.

Focusing on microclimate regulation, another study (Gill et al., 2007) in the UK registered up to 10°C differences in the average annual temperature between urban areas and green space areas. Although not in economic terms, the study calculated the potential benefits that green space may provide during the summer heat waves that are likely to increase in the future years (UK Forestry Commission, 2012). According to these and other researches, there is a moderate to strong evidence that urban parks are able to cool the environment, at least at the local scale (*Ibidem*). Apart from the abovementioned references, several other direct or indirect benefits associated to the presence of wide green areas and natural agricultural practices in urban areas could be identified. Examples include the relation between organic farming and biodiversity reported in Schneider *et al.* (2014), the link between organic farming and soil fertility highlighted, among others, by Veneto Agricoltura (2006) and the many studies by Paoletti (2011) on agro-ecology and bio-indicators.

Table 7.8 tries to summarise the potential benefits provided by the PACBI action and the relative evidence strength as reported in Ifpra (2013) and Forestry Commission (2012). This list provides a preliminary overview of the wide range of services that could be potentially generated by the project.

Table 7.8 – Potential benefits of the PACBI.

1. Economic Benefits	Evidence strength
1.1 Higher real estate prices in the area and in the city;	moderate to strong
1.2 Creation of new job opportunities;	weak to moderate
1.3 Increase of tourism in the area and in the city;	weak

1.4 Increase of local food productivity;	weak
1.5 Economic regeneration and investments;	weak to moderate
1.6 Urban regeneration, recycling and re-use;	moderate
2. Life quality benefits	
2.1 Creation of space for recreation and leisure activities;	weak to moderate
2.2 Improvement of the aesthetics quality of the area;	strong
2.3 Cleaner air;	weak to moderate
2.4 Reduction of the traffic;	no direct evidences
2.5 Reduction of noise;	moderate
2.6 Reduction of light pollution;	no direct evidences
2.7 Cooling;	moderate to strong
2.8 Production of local healthy natural products;	weak to moderate
2.9 Creation of an ethical economic district;	no direct evidences
3. Environmental benefits	
3.1 Water management;	weak
3.2 Increase of biodiversity;	strong
3.3 Reduction of water pollution;	weak
3.4 Reduction of soil contamination;	weak
3.5 Carbon sequestration;	weak to moderate
3.6 Reduction of energetic consumptions and environmental impacts due to (2.1, 2.4, 2.7, 2.8);	no direct evidences
3.7 Climate change mitigation and adaptation;	strong
4. Cultural benefits	
4.1 Increase of social cohesion;	weak to moderate
4.2 Strengthening social ties and relations;	weak to moderate
4.3 Community and identity creation;	weak to moderate
4.4 Historical conservation and enhancement;	no direct evidences
4.5 Landscape conservation and enhancement;	weak to moderate
4.6 Education, information and training;	no direct evidences
4.7 Conservation and passing down of knowledge and traditions;	no direct evidences
4.8 Mutual social support;	weak to moderate
4.9 Integration and work insertion of disadvantaged subjects;	no direct evidences
5. Health benefits	
5.1 Increase physical activity;	strong
5.2 Obesity reduction;	moderate to strong
5.3 Stress reduction;	moderate
5.4 Improved self-reported health and mental health;	moderate
5.5 Increase of longevity;	moderate
5.6 Opportunity for curing sick persons;	weak
5.7 Diseases prevention;	weak

The next step would consist on transforming these benefits in monetary values through the use of the so-called “shadow prices” coefficients and to develop then an economic BCA. An example of this kind of approach on urban green areas is available in Tempesta (1997) with reference to “Iris Park”, a urban park within Padova municipal area. In that case, through a specific questionnaire, citizens were asked to quantify how much they would have been willing to pay for the services provided by the Park. The author was then able to compute the coefficients in order to quantify the economic values of the services. Unfortunately it was not possible to implement this kind of approach to the PACBI case study due to time shortness.

7.3 Financial Sources

According to the information collected both in the Context Analysis and through the interviews, the following potential financial sources for the project have been identified:

(a) Crowdfunding

Both the platform “Produzioni dal Basso” and the local one “Padova dal Basso”⁴⁰ offer the opportunity of up-loading project-ideas and gaining funding from anyone that appreciates them and wants to support them. The first platform, moreover, presents the option of applying to a consolidated network, i.e. the one of *Banca Etica*, that is also one of the stakeholders interviewed for the PACBI project. The project-proposal is assessed by Banca Etica and, if positively evaluated against a set of requirements/features set up by the Bank itself, promoters are given the chance to gain more visibility. Among other crowdfunding platforms available on the internet, it is worthwhile mentioning: “Barnraiser”, “Kickstarter” and “Citizinvestor” at international level and “Eppela”, “SiamoSoci”, “Common” and “Buona Causa” at national scale⁴¹. When someone decides to economically support a project the supporter is given back a commitment to be remunerated with a percentage of the future project revenues or a promise of some kind of reward once the project will be fully operative. Support however can simply be given without receiving anything back.

40 References available in the Web references list.

41 *Ibidem*.

(b) Collective ownership

At a first glance collective ownership looks similar to crowdfunding, but in this case there would not be any mediation by a middle-man (platform or organization) between the project and the investors. In this case collective ownership would consist of a collective initiative by Padova citizens who could decide to invest a certain amount of money for the realization of the BI Park, with the conviction and they will benefit from the positive outcomes produced by the initiative. The procedure could recall the one foreseen by CSA initiatives where the customers financially support the farmers by paying them in advance. The system has the purpose of sharing the risks that the agricultural activity entails as well as providing the resources for the investment and structural costs that farmers alone could not afford. It consists on a trust action towards the farmers and their activities by the citizens that recognize the importance of farming practices for the production of food and for the safeguard of the territory (Local Harvest, 2015). Similarly, the citizens of Padova would become the shareholders of the PACBI by sharing the risks with the manager organizations and, above all, by providing the resources for covering the investments costs. The establishment of the AgP, beyond generating at least some of the benefits listed above (Table 7.8), would also permit the citizens to benefit from a share of the outcomes produced by the project (Terra Nuova, 2014).

(c) Regional Rural Development Plan (Veneto Region)

As already illustrated in the CA (chapter 3), the RDP of Veneto Region offers different and consistent funding opportunities for the LA and the farmers that operate within the Park area. The eligible measures and actions for the PACBI project are shown in Table 7.9.

Table 7.9 – Eligible actions of the RDP (VA, 2015).

<i>Measure and action</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Admissibility conditions</i>	<i>Admissible expenses</i>	<i>Selection principles</i>
Measure 4 - Real estate investments (508,4 M€)				
4.4.2 – Introduction of green infrastructures	Farmers, public authorities' farms, public authorities	Connected with actions 10.1.3 and 10.1.6; plain and hill agricultural areas	Ecological corridors, groves, water networks, grassy gully	Location, surface, coordination
4.4.3 – Structures functional to the increase and enhancement of naturalistic biodiversity	Farmers, public authorities' farms, farmers' associations	Connected with actions 10.1.3 and 10.1.6;	Wildlife observation and spread structures, wet areas creation, bio-genetics heritage collection	Location, vulnerability of the area, surface
Measure 7 - Basic services and village refurbishment in the rural areas (6 M€)				
7.5.1 –	Local territorial authorities,	Territorial plan	Construction, urban	Location, PPP,

Infrastructures and information for the development of sustainable tourism in rural areas	Park boards, public-private partnerships (PPP)	presentation, small-scale structures, public areas	transformation, equipment, promotion, information	beneficiaries, complementarity, social and environmental concern
7.6.1 Recovery and re-qualification of architectural heritage of the villages and of the rural landscape	Farmers, farmers' associations, Farmers and other territorial manager subjects associations, public authorities	Certification of the historical and architectural value of the infrastructures, safeguard of historical and landscape value	Construction, restoration, general expenses (maximum 200.000 €)	Legally demonstrated cultural interest, location, production synergies, innovation
Measure 8 - Investments on the development of the forest areas and increase of forests' profitability (42,7 M€)				
8.1.1 – Afforestation of agricultural and not agricultural lands	Public authorities and private subjects owners or managers of the lands	Biodiversity conservation, no mountain areas, conditionality regime (EU Reg. n. 1306/2013)	Propagation equipment, planting of the trees, maintenance, general expenses	Beneficiaries' typology, location, investment's typology
Measure 10 - Organic agriculture (14,5 M€)				
10.1.1 – Low environmental impact agricultural techniques	Farmers, farmers' associations, public authorities' farms	Plain and hill surfaces, minimum 25% of the farm surface or 1 hectare, [minimum agricultural activity (EU Reg. n. 1307/2013), conditionality requirements (EU Reg. UE n. 1306/2013), fertilizers requirements*]		Location , surface extension
10.1.2 – Environmental optimization of agricultural and irrigation techniques	Farmers, farmers' associations, public authorities' farms	Plain and hill surfaces, minimum 25% of the farm surface or 1 hectare, landscape purposes, [*], 5 years commitment		Location , surface extension
10.1.3 – Active management of green infrastructures	Farmers, farmers' associations, public authorities' farms	Minimum limit of 0,125 ha for ecological corridors, minimum extension of 0,05 ha and maximum 1 ha for groves, maximum 20% of farm surface, no biomass production, [*], 5 years commitment		Location , surface extension
10.1.5 – Improvement of agricultural soils and reduction of climate-modifying emissions	Farmers, farmers' associations, public authorities' farms	Organic carbon less than 2% in the soil, minimum 1 ha or 25% of the farm surface, only arable lands, web report commitment, [*], 5 years commitment		Location , surface extension, % of arable land
10.1.6 – Safeguard and increase of semi-natural habitats	Farmers, farmers' associations, public authorities' farms	1 ha minimum, [*], 5 years commitment		Location, past interventions and investments
10.1.7 – Biodiversity: farmers as guardians	Farmers, farmers' associations, public authorities' farms	Certification of the protected animal and plant species, 5 years commitment		Typology of the beneficiary and typology of farm
10.2.1 – Conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources in agriculture	Public authorities	Presentation of a project, past experience, respect of the genealogical and registry books, not compatible with 10.1.7	Unitary standard cost for conservation in purity, expenses for activities actions	Quality of the proposal, coherence to national and regional norms, actions typology

Measure 11 - Organic agriculture (14,5 M€)				
11.1.1 – Payments for the conversion to organic farming	Farmers, farmers' associations, public authorities' farms	Organic farm, minimum 1 ha, maximum 30% of farm's surface or 5 ha of forage cultivation, [*], 2 years of organic conversion, crop rotation, 5 years commitment	Location	
11.2.1 – Payments for the maintenance of organic farming	Farmers, farmers' associations, public authorities' farms	Organic farm, minimum 1 ha, maximum 30% of farm's surface or 5 ha of forage cultivation, [*], 2 years of organic conversion, crop rotation, 5 years commitment	Location	
Measure 16 - Cooperation				
16.1.1 – Creation of operative groups focused on productivity and agriculture sustainability	European Innovation Partnerships Groups (IPG): firms, researchers, consultants, organizations, public authorities, stakeholders	Presentation of a project containing: • Description of the topic/problem; • Description of activities; • List of the partners; • Timing of the project; • Budget description;	Animation and information activities, arrangement of feasibility studies, arrangement of activities plan, administrative activities	Quality of the proposal
				Support typology 100% of the expense covered, maximum 50.000 €, maximum time 12 months
16.1.1 – Management of operative groups focused on productivity and agriculture sustainability	IPG has to be composed: • Minimum 2 subjects with legal personality functional to the activities Plan; • Temporary Association of Purpose; • Internal regulation; • Transparency and no conflict of interests; • Minimum 1 agricultural firm;	Operative location and firms in the Veneto Region, presentation of an activities Plan containing: as above plus Measures and Sub-measures, visibility and dissemination actions description	Administrative and legal costs, cooperation and operative costs, results dissemination activities costs	Quality of the proposal, typology of the action, composition of the group, relevance of the actions, quality of the communication plan
			Support typology 100% of the expense covered, maximum 250.000 €, maximum time 5 years	
16.2.1 – Realization of pilot projects and development of new products, practices, processes, technologies;	Aggregation groups, IPG	Presentation of a project that foresees innovation spread and results dissemination	Administrative and legal costs, materials and equipment, purchase of copyright, software and licenses, external works and consultancy, general expenses	Technical contents, costs-benefits relation, results dissemination efficiency, administrative management, composition of the group
16.4.1 – Cooperation for the development of short chains	Cooperation Group (CG): • Agricultural firms for the direct sale of the products; • Agricultural firms and other chain subjects	Project presentation: • Description of objectives and activities; • Description of expected results; • List of participants and role; • Timing of the project	Administrative and legal costs, costs for the arrangement of the project, animation, cooperation, promotion and training costs	Number and typology of participants , range of products, presence of complementary actions
16.5.1 – Collective environmental projects focused on RD;	Private and public subjects. Minimum 2 subjects representatives of firms, research bodies, training or consultancy bodies, collective interests associations, public	Project presentation: • Environmental topic; • Objectives; • Location and surface; • Subjects involved; • List of the measures activated	Administrative and legal costs, feasibility studies and researches, animation, training, networking, cooperation, coordination and	Defined through Measure 4.4, 10 and 11

	authorities		dissemination costs	
16.9.1 – Creation and development of practices and networks for the spread of social agriculture and of didactic farms	Cooperation Group (CG): • Social and didactic farm; • Public authorities • Private Schools; • Training and consultancy bodies; • PPP; • Private social services subjects	Social agriculture practices, subjects located in Veneto, new networks and activities, presentation of a practice, cooperation, network project	Administrative and legal costs, animation, cooperation, dissemination, social agriculture activities and general costs	Quality of the proposals, number and typology of participants, coherence with local planning, territoriality of the interventions, job creation, typology of disadvantaged subjects, topics involved

(d) Loans and contributions.

Another funding source for the PACBI project could be represented by loans. *Banca Etica*, for instance, has declared in the interview to be available to sustain the project because, from a preliminary screening, it meets their ethical and sustainability requirements. Other financial institutes could also be available. *Fondazione Cariparo*, for example, has already provided a 250.000 € contribution for the restoration of the old rural building that will host the “Rural Culture Eco-Museum”.

(e) Other potential financial sources

The project could also benefit from the participation to other calls for proposals that are periodically published by foundations (again *Fondazione Cariparo* and other foundations), banks and other institutions or private firms (*Enel Cuore*, *Fondazione Vodafone Italia*⁴²). Ultimately, European calls for proposal and initiatives of the European Regional Development Fund (see paragraph 3.2.3.2), such as INTERREG and Urbact, the European Social Fund and the LIFE Programme for Environment and Climate action could also be taken into consideration.

⁴² *Ibidem*.

Chapter 8 – Conclusions

This final chapter aims to provide an overview of the thesis, in order to summarize the main results and considerations that could be drawn from the analysis undertaken.

Starting from the CA (Chapter 3), it could be affirmed that the issues raised within this research and addressed by the project are in line with priorities set-up by the EU, national and regional-wide policy agenda. The new European Strategy “Europe 2014-2020”, in particular, emphasizes the necessity of a shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors, climate change mitigation, adaptation and management, environmental protection, the promotion of resource efficiency, support of social inclusion and investing in education, training and lifelong learning. As it has been illustrated, the national and regional policies mostly provide a "bridge" among the EU-wide policies and the local scale. The EU multi-level approach, in fact, aims to establish a direct link between the Communitarian Funds and the regional territories and institutions. The operative tools at regional level⁴³ are represented by the so-called “Operative Regional Programmes”. These provide opportunities for organizations at regional level (i.e. associations, NGOs, firms, cooperatives, institutions, etc.) to get funds to finance their projects/activities. Other European Initiatives and funding opportunities are also available for application without any regional intermediation (see Chapter 7). Funding mechanisms are much more complex than what has been reported here, as many limitations in terms of geographic location, juridical nature, project management competences and eligible expenses could impede the obtainment of the funds.

With regard to the PACBI project, it is believed that local actors - ranging from local authorities to civil society organizations, and from enterprises to citizens - should play a central role in identifying both the needs for the development of their territory, and the solutions that could help meeting them. The “bottom-up approach issue” has been addressed since the beginning of this thesis and has been chased throughout the whole text. It is relevant to understand how priorities are set within local policy agenda and how citizens and local organizations can influence the decision-making process. Two main options could be taken into consideration by the civil society in order to try to exercise their role: i.e. (1) the “institutional” option and (2) the “territorial” one. Both are better explained below. According to SNA (Chapter 5), the institutional actors, and in particular *Padova Municipality*, play a central role in all the networks analyzed. This data might reflect a sociological tendency of every human group to provide itself with some kind of a “leader” and, at the same time,

43 For disadvantaged, mountain and rural areas, even the local level is reached through the LEADER initiative.

confirms the stronger role of institutional entities compared to civil society organizations. However, it cannot be seen in a totally positive way due to the fact that a weak leadership is likely to result in a slowing down/collapse of the whole network and this is exactly what happened so far in the case of the BI Park (see Chapter 4). In the last years, in fact, Padova LA's priorities for the area have been different from the ones expressed by people interviewed for the survey. It is evident, then, that the “institutional” option, i.e. the effort to influence the policy-makers agenda in order to have requests fulfilled, is probably not working for the local organizations that have been struggling for the establishment of the BI Park. Although this option cannot be totally abandoned, it cannot represent the only/main strategy. Civil society organizations, that represent the majority of the actors active within the PACBI network, should become more aware of the power held in the social capital they represent and concretely start to implement actions on the territory with the aim of paving the way for the establishment of the PACBI. This would introduce to the second option, i.e. the “territorial” one. The multiple benefits that the PACBI project could potentially bring to Padova citizens, in fact, have been widely illustrated and documented throughout the text with the support of many studies and researches (see in particular Chapters 1 and 7). The two options, therefore, have surely to be carried out simultaneously as it is foreseeable and desirable that the relevant and urgent environmental and health trends, currently registered in most of the “western” countries, as well as the new already mentioned European recommendations cannot anymore be ignored by the policy-makers. A clear and determined change also at institutional level would be, thus, reasonable and necessary.

The thesis aimed to assess if the PACBI project is viable and to what extent it could effectively address key-problematic issues emerged from the Context Analysis and that are common to many urban areas in Italy and Europe. Notwithstanding some bias (e.g. limited size of the sample), the results of the survey suggest that many representatives/components of the local social capital are interested in and ready to cooperate for the project implementation. Potential leading actors have been identified for every MA and many other organizations would be ready to contribute on different activities (Chapter 6). Moreover, the SNA shows that all 44 actors included in the network are connected, i.e. every actor is directly reachable by any other actor within the network. This is particularly important in relation to the network's cohesion. What emerged from the interviews in relation to the local social capital, in fact, presented a rather pessimistic situation, where the “coordination among many actors”, the “weak networking capacity of the local organizations”, the “weak interest of the citizens”, the “failure/misunderstanding/no participation” and the “conflict situations” have been identified as weaknesses or threats to the project by almost 20% of the

respondents. As directly confirmed by some of the interviewees, the “common opinion” on this issue is that the common interests are often set aside in respect to particular ones and even where they share the same purposes and objectives, local organizations are rarely able to collaborate and support each-other. Results from the SNA, however, present a rather different situation, i.e. a quite developed network (although with significant room for further development), where every actor can reach anyone else in the network through less than 2 intermediaries (geodesic distance) and nobody is farther from any other by more than 2 edges (network diameter). According to Cordaz (2005), these figures (in particular the latter one) denote the presence of a very “compact” network. Moreover, in the network there are 4.347 *cliques*⁴⁴, i.e. groups made up of 3 or 4 actors that know each other very well. The “Exchange of ideas, advises and information” (358 links) and “Collaboration in projects” (271 links) networks also witness the activity and the vitality of the network. Therefore, it could be affirmed that the PACBI network has a rather good cohesion level that could represent an optimal starting point for the implementation of the project but should also be better exploited and improved.

The PACBI project is not just about establishing a urban park as it is widely connected to multiple objectives and aims to produce significant positive environmental, social and economic impacts within the Municipality. In line with indications provided by experiences and institutions at national (Camera, 2014; Confagricoltura, 2016) and international level (FAO, 2016; UNCDD, 2016; Global Soil Week, 2016), in fact, the project aims to represent a pilot and best-practice action for what concerns sustainability issues and, in particular, the promotion of more responsible relationships with the natural resources, especially soil and water. Food sovereignty and access to these primary resources are issues that in other parts of the world, especially⁴⁵ in Developing Countries, represent much more urgent problems than in Northern ones. However, countries like China, U.S.A., together with several multinational corporations from various countries (including Italy), have realized since a few years the importance of land and water resources for their economies/businesses and have already started to buy millions hectares of agricultural lands in Africa and Latin America (Ottaviani, 2013; Coldiretti, 2011). Italy is not self-sufficient in terms of food production as Italian import/export commercial balance of agricultural, livestock and fisheries products for 2015 is negative (-5 to -7 M€) (ISTAT, 2016). Agricultural lands in Italy, therefore, constitute an enormous collective heritage at disposal of the local communities that cannot be anymore wasted at advantage of urbanization processes. Land conservation and enhancement should, then, become a priority in Italy as well as in other countries.

44 3 vertex cliques plus 4 vertex cliques. See Chapter 2 for further definitions.

45 One above all, “*La Via Campesina*”.

From a more internal perspective, the PACBI wants to be the promoter of a new healthier and more ethical “life-style”, based on local organic food productions, mutual economic support as well as on a deeper connection to nature and the benefits it could bring for the health of the citizens, especially in urban areas. The PACBI project, in fact, aims to become a development model for peri-urban areas that could be exported not only to other areas within Padova Municipality, but also at Regional, National and International scale. The project, in fact, is strongly linked to the PaAM⁴⁶ project, that aims to safeguard and enhance the peri-urban areas of all Veneto provinces in order to spread and implement the principles of access to land, local food production, sustainability, urban regeneration and a shift towards a more equal, balanced and integrated relationship between urban and rural areas. Climate change, then, is another relevant factor to be taken into consideration in the planning of the future cities. “Resilience” and “self-sustainability” should become the new rallying cry for cities that want to be ready to face the global climate changes that are likely to occur in the future decades and that could put people in front of problems such as water and food shortages, energy deficiencies and catastrophic events.

In brief, it could be affirmed that the feasibility of the project has been positively assessed in terms of context demand but it provided moderate feedbacks for what concerns the financial sustainability as uncertainty still remains regarding initial investments. It is now up to the LA of Padova and to local citizens to decide what are their priorities and the actions to be implemented within the area. As commented by many stakeholders interviewed during the survey, the implementation of the PACBI project could represent a valuable example of effective and constructive policy making and networking processes as well as a best-practice for the establishment of a sustainable local development model for the city.

46 Parco Agro-paesaggistico Metropolitano.

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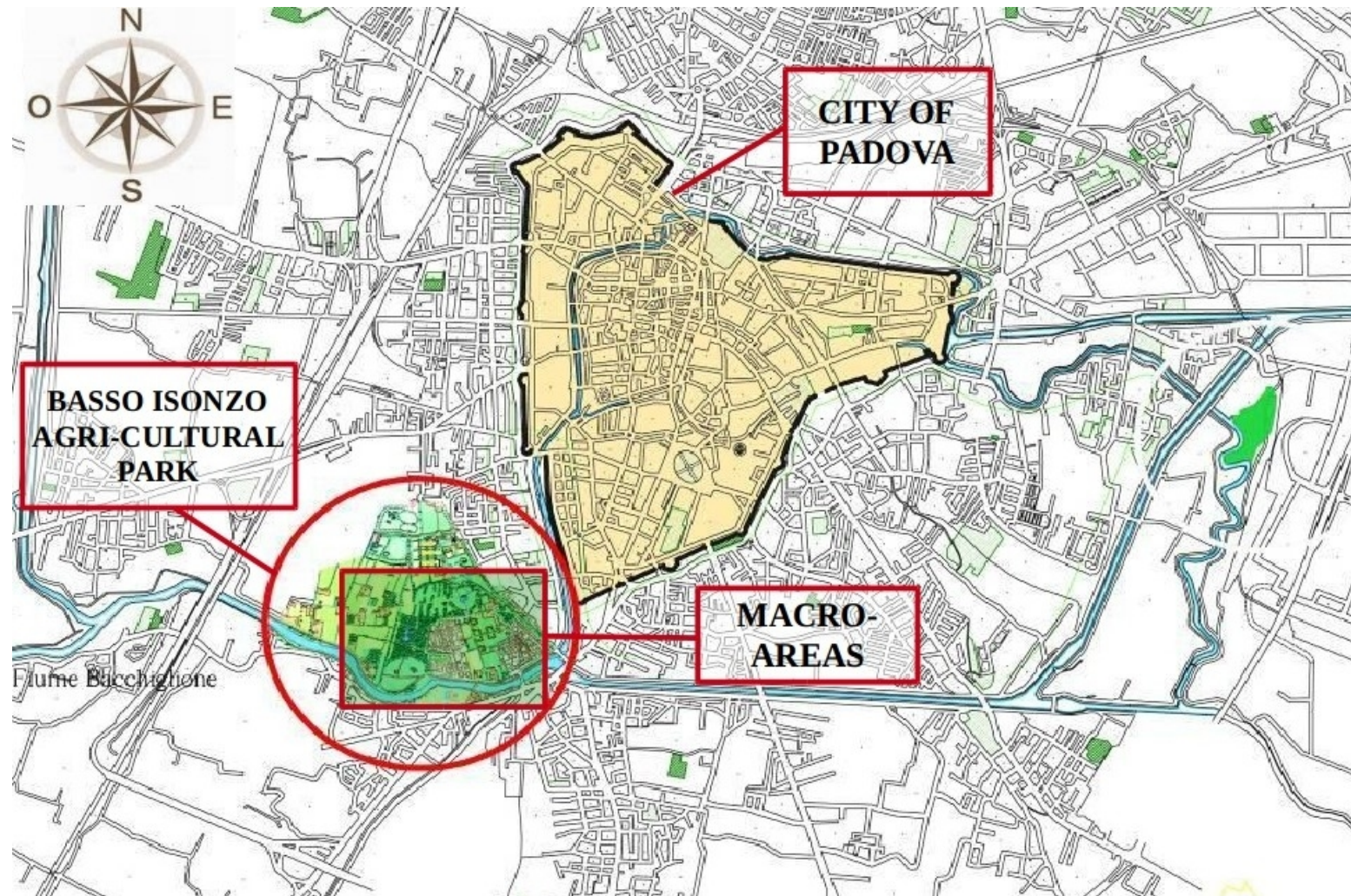
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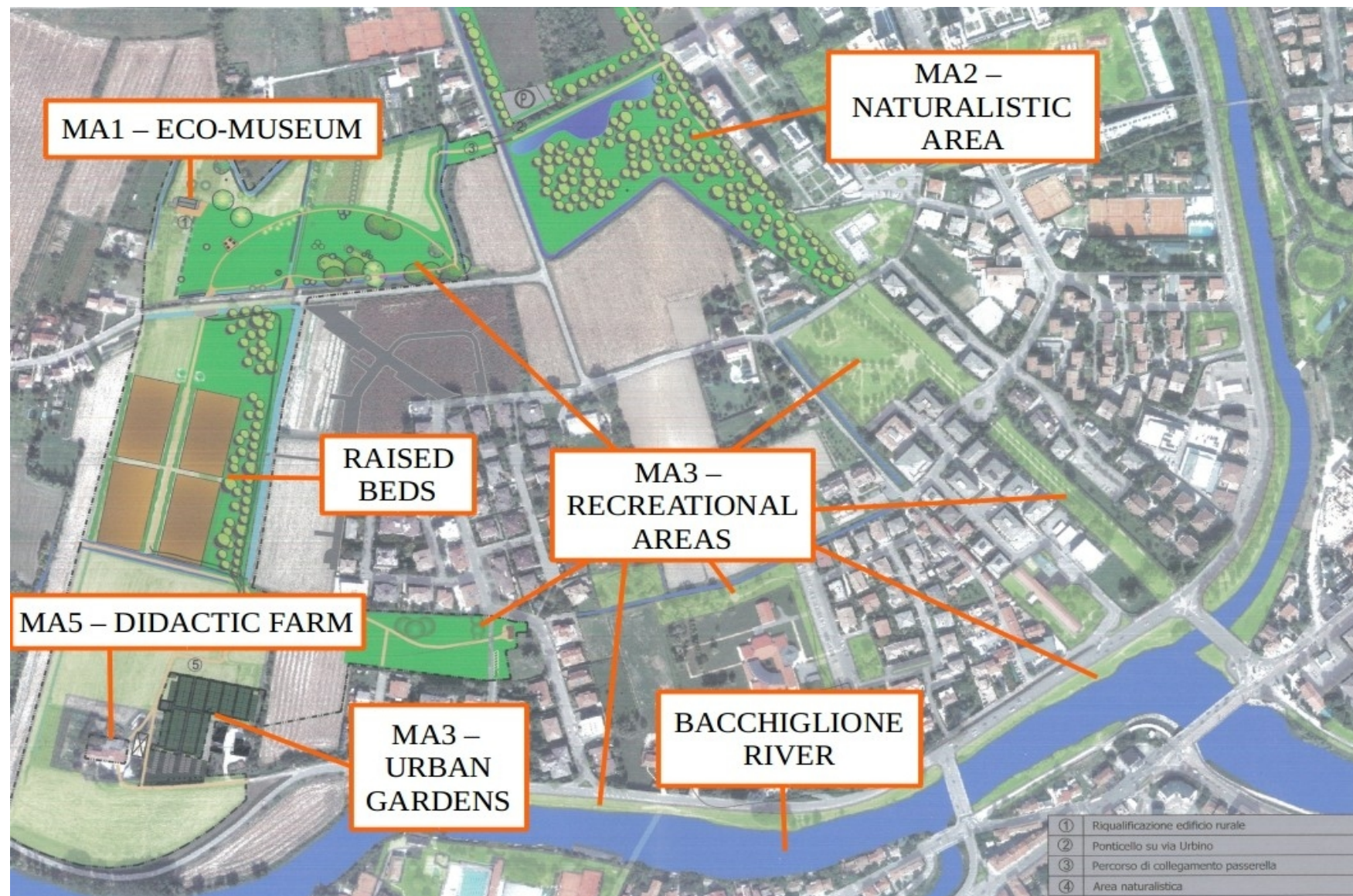
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Annex A – Maps of the PACBI

Figure A.1 – Location of the PACBI (red circle) within the Padova urban area (PAYSMED, 2009).



A.2 – Distribution of the 5 MAs within the Park area (PAYSMED, 2009)



Annex B – Questionnaire for stakeholders

(original Italian version used for interviews)



**UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI PADOVA**



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PADOVA
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Laurea magistrale in Local Development

Questionario sul Parco del Basso Isonzo (Padova) “Social Network Analysis”

Persone di riferimento: Filippo Ceschi
Tel: +39 348 1381691
Email: filippo.ceschi@studenti.unipd.it

Data e luogo dell'intervista: _____

Gentile rispondente,

il presente questionario è rivolto a enti e associazioni che, direttamente o indirettamente, possono entrare in contatto con il progetto del Parco del Basso Isonzo (Zona sud-ovest di Padova, si veda Allegato 1), promosso dal Comune di Padova. Il questionario è realizzato in collaborazione con il Comune di Padova, nell'ambito di una tesi di Laurea Magistrale in Local Development, realizzata presso il Dipartimento di Scienze Storiche, Geografiche e dell'Antichità (DiSSGeA) dell'Università di Padova. Gli obiettivi principali della tesi consistono in: (a) identificare gli attori interessati al progetto; (b) valutare il grado di potenziale interesse degli attori e l'ambito operativo di riferimento; (c) mappare le relazioni reciproche tra gli attori coinvolti, nonché analizzare la natura e l'intensità delle stesse; (d) individuare sinergie esistenti o potenziali che potrebbero essere valorizzate ai fini della futura gestione del Parco; (e) sviluppare possibili proposte operative per la gestione futura dell'area.

Il questionario si articola in quattro sezioni principali:

1. Informazioni sull'ente/associazione rispondente;
2. Matrice delle interazioni con altri attori;
3. Valutazione dell'interesse e delle risorse a disposizione;
4. Dubbi, domande, suggerimenti.

Il questionario è anonimo e le informazioni saranno trattate con il massimo della riservatezza, secondo il D.lgs. 196/2003 (Codice in materia di protezione dei dati personali). Se vorrà ricevere informazioni in formato elettronico in merito ai risultati dello studio, sarà nostra cura inviarle all'indirizzo di posta elettronica che la invitiamo a indicare in calce al questionario. Tale indirizzo non sarà in alcun collegato con le informazioni riportate nel questionario. La ringraziamo vivamente per la collaborazione: il Suo aiuto è per noi prezioso.

1. INFORMAZIONI SULL'ENTE/ASSOCIAZIONE RISPONDENTE

1.1 Nome dell'ente/associazione

1.2 Nome e ruolo del rispondente

1.3 Sede

1.4 Data di fondazione

1.5 Settore/i di appartenenza

1.6 Caratteristiche rilevanti per il progetto/particolarità

1.7 Ambito geografico di operatività

2. MATRICE DELLE INTERAZIONI CON ALTRI ATTORI

La collaborazione tra gli attori che operano in un territorio è fondamentale per una gestione ottimale delle risorse a disposizione. Le chiediamo di indicare con quali attori, tra quelli elencati nella seguente tabella, la sua organizzazione ha avuto almeno un rapporto di interazione, di che tipo e di quale intensità. Come periodo indicativo ci si può riferire agli **ultimi cinque anni**. Le chiediamo inoltre di indicare, con un numero da 1 (maggiore numero di interazioni) a 5 (minor numero di interazioni), la “TOP 5” degli attori con cui la sua organizzazione ha avuto più interazioni.

LEGENDA:

TIPO DI INTERAZIONE (può essere indicato più di un tipo di interazione): 1. Scambio di idee, avvisi, informazioni; 2. Collaborazione in progetti; 3. Partecipazione a comitati consultivi o direzionali; 4. Rapporti personali; 5. Finanziamenti; 6. Conflitto.

INTENSITÀ DELL'INTERAZIONE: 1. Scarsa (Max 1 o 2 interazioni); 2. Occasionale (da 3 a 6 interazioni); 3. Moderata (da 7 a 10 interazioni); 4. Consistente (più di 10 interazioni); 5. Continuativa. Nelle caselle vuote è possibile indicare altri soggetti rilevanti per la sua organizzazione e per il progetto in questione.

ATTORE	TIPO DI INTERAZIONE	INTENSITÀ DELL'INTERAZIONE	TOP 5
1. COMUNE DI PADOVA	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
2. REGIONE VENETO	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
3. FONDAZIONE CARIPARO	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
4. VENETO AGRICOLTURA	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
5. U.L.S.S. 16	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
6. UNIPD - BIOLOGIA	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
7. UNIPD - AGRIPOLIS	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
8. I.I.S. DUCA DEGLI ABRUZZI	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
9. EL TAMISO	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
10. CORTI E BUONI	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
11. AGRONOMI S. FRONTIERE	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
12. COISLHA	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
13. WIGWAM – IL PRESIDIO	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
14. FATTORIA “LUNGARGINE”	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
15. C.I.A.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
16. CONFAGRICOLTURA PD	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
17. ORDINE ARCHITETTI	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
18. ORD. AGRONOMI E FORESTALI	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
19. LEGAMBIENTE PADOVA	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
20. AUUSER BASSO ISONZO	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
21. ETIFOR	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
22. ASS. PATAVINA APICOLTORI	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
23. SLOW FOOD PADOVA	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
24. DIVERSAMENTEBIO	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
25. ALMATERRA	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	

26. LIPU PADOVA ONLUS	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
27. SOCIETÀ IT. ARBORICOLTURA	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
28. WWF VICENZA-PADOVA	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
29. A.C.S. PADOVA	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
30. I.N.B.AR. PADOVA	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
31. A.N.A.B. PADOVA	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
32. PARCO ETNOGR. RUBANO	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
33. COOP. CITTÀ SO.LA.RE	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
34. BANCA ETICA	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
35. CÀ SANA	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
36. SCUOLE ELEMENTARI/MEDIE	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
37. SCOUT PABLO NERUDA	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
38. DIOCESI DI PADOVA	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
39. FONDAZIONE FENICE	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
40. LA MENTE COMUNE	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
41. AMICI DELLA BICICLETTA	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
42. GRUPPO GIARDINO STORICO	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
43. COOP. IL SESTANTE	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
44. COOP. TERRA DI MEZZO	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
45. MOV. DECRESCITA FELICE	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
46. FONDAZIONE LANZA	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
47. ARC.A.DIA DIDATTICA	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
48. A.S.U. DI PADOVA	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Altro _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	

O.	M.
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3.6 Ritieni che la tua organizzazione possa essere interessata a collaborare al progetto?

Sì ☐ No ☐

3.6.1 Se no, a quali condizioni ritieni che sarebbe eventualmente interessata a collaborare?

3.7 In che ambito del progetto ritieni che la tua organizzazione potrebbe collaborare?

Area naturalistica ☐

Museo della civiltà contadina ☐

Fattoria didattica ☐

Area ricreativa/parco giochi ☐

Promozione/comunicazione ☐

Costruzione/ristrutturazione ☐

Consulenza/supporto tecnico ☐

Finanziamento ☐

Altro (precisare) _____

3.8 Quale tipo di attività potrebbero essere promosse/realizzate dalla tua organizzazione?

3.9 Quale tipo di risorse ritieni che la tua organizzazione potrebbe mettere a disposizione del progetto? E per quanto tempo?

3.10 Ritieni che possa esserci interesse e disponibilità, da parte della tua organizzazione, a collaborare con altre organizzazioni all'interno del Parco?

Sì ☐ No ☐

3.10.1 Se no, perché?

3.10.2 Se sì, con chi e con quali modalità?

ATTORE	FORMA DI COLLABORAZIONE

3.11 Quali risorse, infine, ritiene dovrebbero essere necessariamente fornite da un soggetto terzo per la realizzazione del progetto? E da chi in particolare?

4. DUBBI, DOMANDE, SUGGERIMENTI

Grazie per la collaborazione! Se vorrà ricevere informazioni riguardo ai risultati dello studio, la preghiamo di lasciare il suo recapito di posta elettronica nello spazio sottostante. Arrivederci!

Email

Annex C – Results of the questionnaire for stakeholders

The following data represent the results of the questionnaire on the PACBI project, conducted from August 2015 to January 2016. The structure of the results presentation reflects the one of the questionnaire itself.

1. INFORMATION ON THE ORGANIZATION

Chart C.1 – Distribution of reply categories among people approached for interviews (% figures).

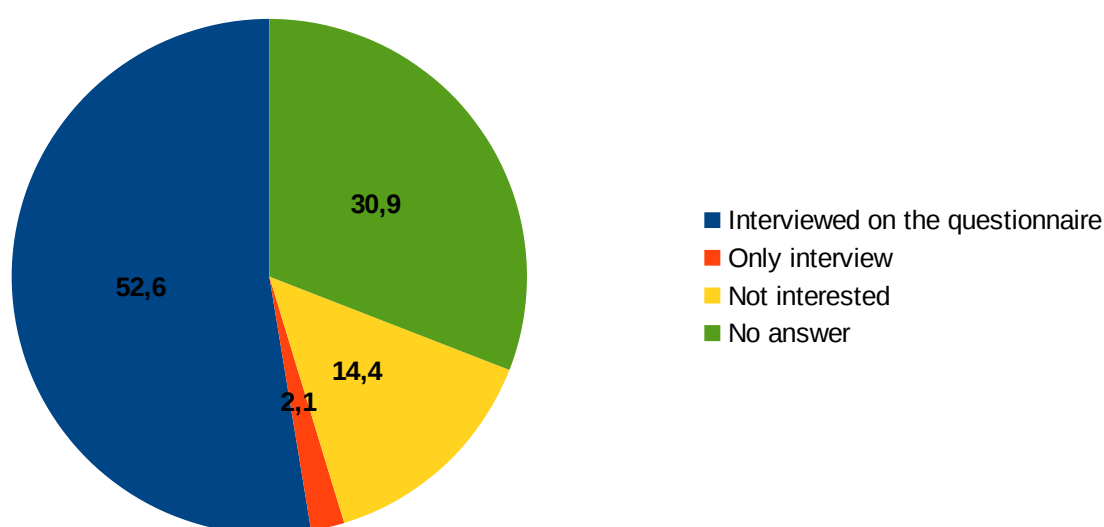


Table C.1 – Role of the interviewed persons within the organization they belong to⁴⁸.

Role	Total n.	% on total
President	20	39,2
Manager	9	17,6
Supervisor	7	13,7
Councilor	5	9,8
Partner	5	9,8
Head	2	3,9
Professor	1	2
Consultant	1	2
Technician	1	2
Total roles	51	100

⁴⁸ If more than 1 person was interviewed for the same organization, the highest position is reported.

Chart C.2 – Role of the interviewed persons within the organization they belong to (% figures)

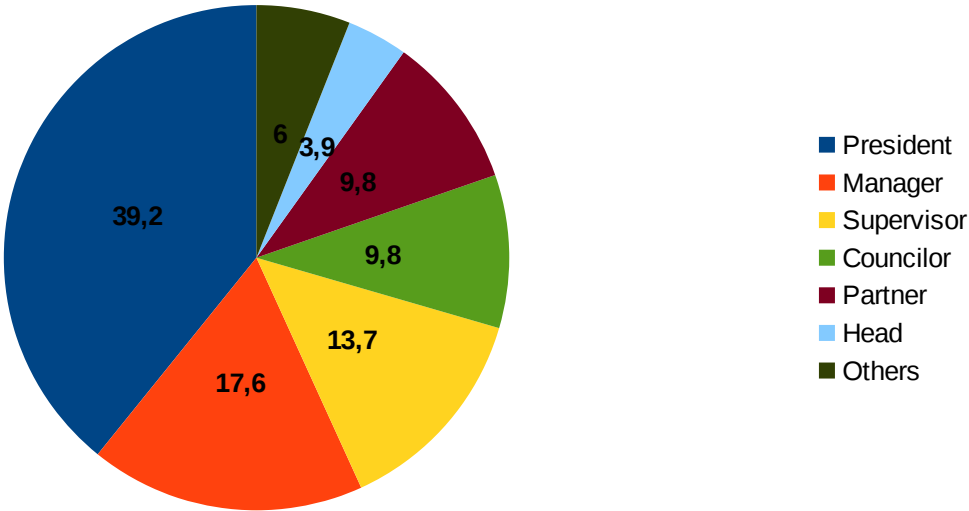


Chart C.3 – Main sectors people interviewed belong to.

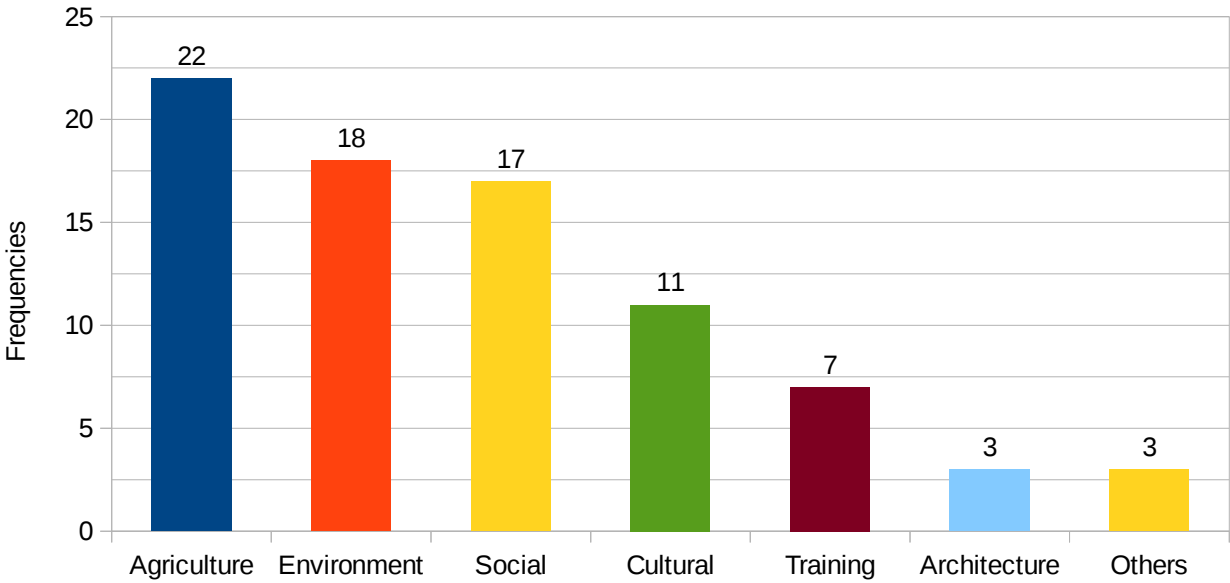


Chart C.4 – Relevant features of the organizations interviewed people belong to.

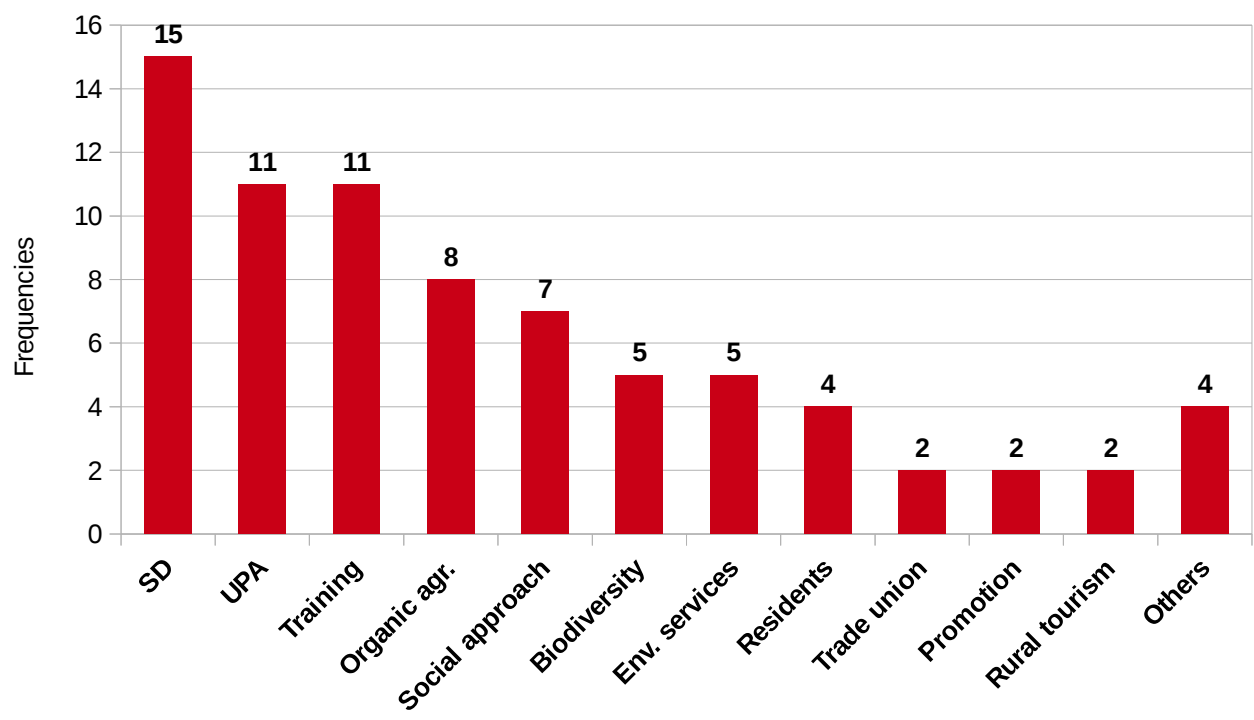
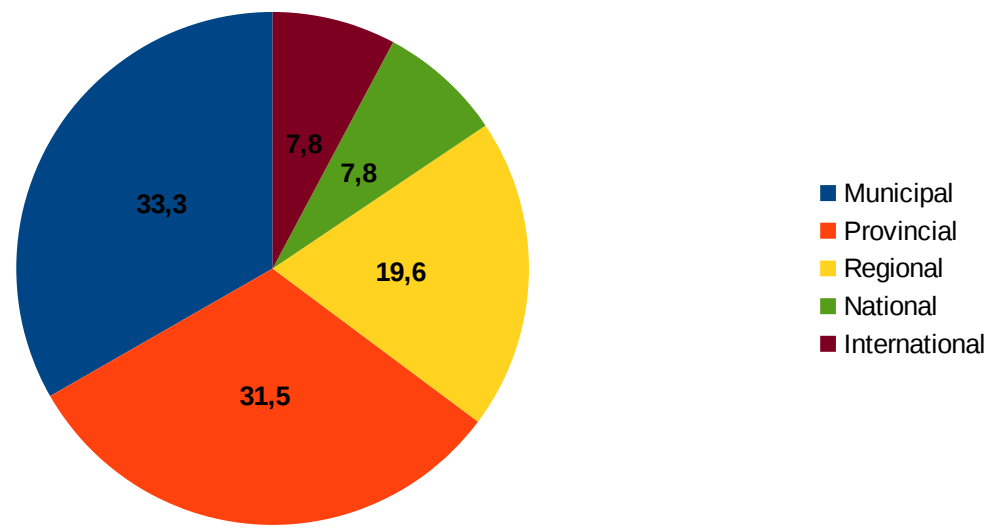


Chart C.5 – Operating area (geographic scope) of organizations covered by interviews (% figures)



3. EVALUATION OF THE INTEREST AND OF THE RESOURCES AVAILABILITY

Table C.2 – Replies to question 3.2 How would you evaluate the project regarding the involvement of the citizens?

Answer	Total n.	% on total
Insufficient	19	37,2
Sufficient	6	11,8
Fair	8	15,7
Satisfying	5	9,8
Very satisfying	0	0
I don't know	13	25,5
Total answers	51	100

Chart C.6 – Replies to question 3.2 How would you evaluate the project regarding the involvement of the citizens?

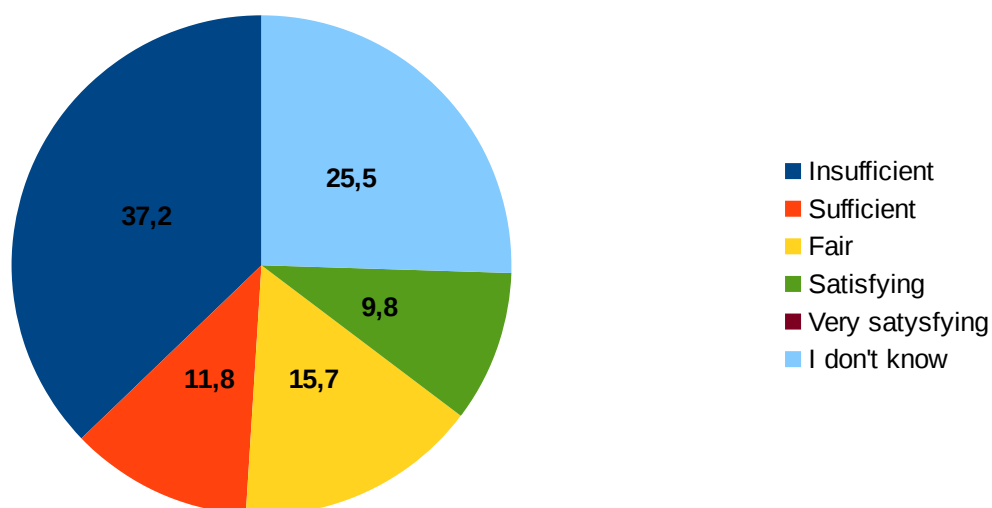


Table C.3 – Reasons for evaluation given in Table C.2.

Answer	Total n.	% on total	% on 51⁴⁹
There has been no involvement	11	25,6	21,6
A detailed information is missing	9	20,9	17,6
There is no continuity	8	18,6	15,7
The Agenda21 meetings have been organized	4	9,3	7,8
It could involve many citizens	3	7	5,9
There is not a planning table	3	7	5,9
There is involvement	2	4,7	3,9
The issue has been talked	1	2,3	2

⁴⁹ % on people interviewed on questionnaire (n = 51).

There is no educational work	1	2,3	2
An identity of the Park is missing	1	2,3	2
Total answers	43	100	/

Table C.4 – Replies to question 3.3 How would you evaluate the project regarding the involvement of the local organizations?

Answer	Total n.	% on total
Insufficient	15	29,4
Sufficient	8	15,7
Fair	4	7,8
Satisfying	8	15,7
Very satisfying	1	2
I don't know	15	29,4
Total answers	51	100

Chart C.7 - Replies to question 3.3 How would you evaluate the project regarding the involvement of the local organizations?

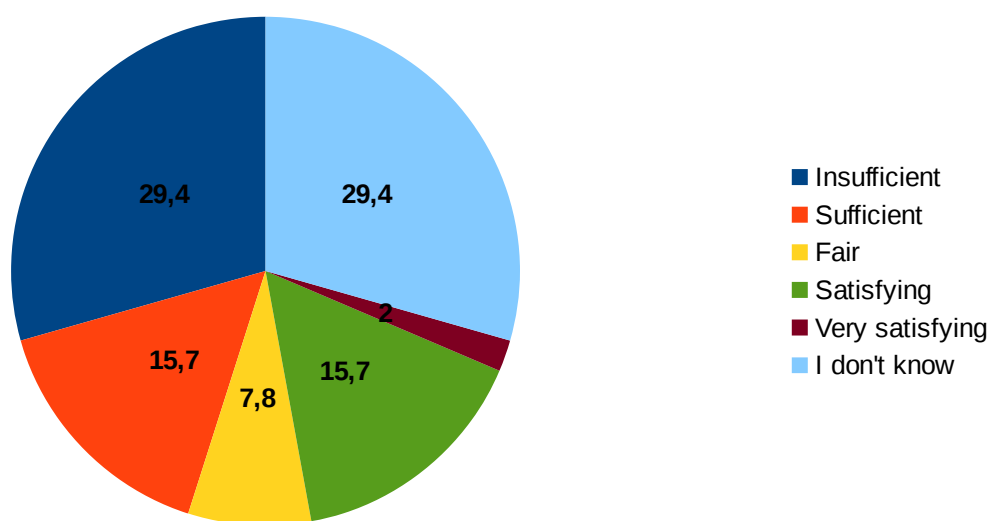


Table C.5 – Reasons for evaluation given in Table C.4.

Answer	Total n.	% on total	% on 51⁵⁰
There has been no involvement	10	23,3	19,6
The Agenda21 meetings have been organized	9	20,9	17,6
There is no continuity	9	20,9	17,6
More actors have been involved	4	9,3	7,8
Meetings and mediations with the LA have been organized	3	7	5,9

50 % on people interviewed on questionnaire (n = 51).

Something has been done but more could be done	3	7	5,9
The LA has no initiative/doesn't believe in the participation/is in confusion	3	7	5,9
I don't know anything	1	2,3	2
The local organizations have not participated	1	2,3	2
Total answers	43	100	/

Table C.6 – Replies to question 3.4 How would you evaluate the project regarding activity of promotion/communication?

Answer	Total n.	% on total
Insufficient	27	52,9
Sufficient	8	15,7
Fair	4	7,8
Satisfying	2	3,9
Very satisfying	0	0
I don't know	10	19,6
Total answers	51	100

Chart C.8 – Replies to question 3.4 How would you evaluate the project regarding activity of promotion/communication?

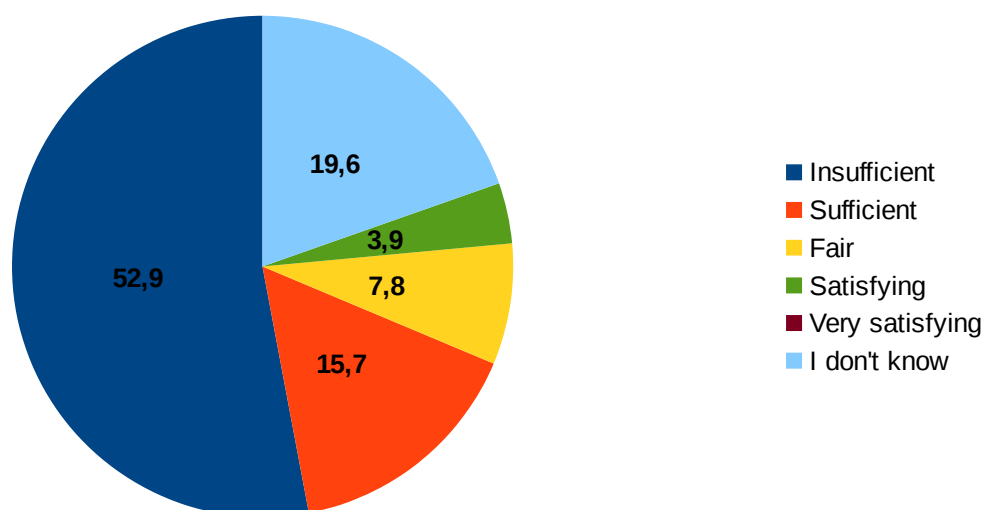


Table C.7 – Reasons for evaluation given in Table C.6.

Answer	Total n.	% on total	% on 51⁵¹
There is no information	14	29,2	27,5
There is no direct communication	12	25	23,5
There is no continuity	5	10,3	9,8
Concreteness is missing (ex. signs, web-site, logo, media coverage)	4	8,2	7,8
We receive the Agenda21 newsletters	2	4,2	3,9
We have been informed	2	4,2	3,9
The citizens and the local organizations have not been involved	2	4,2	3,9
There is no coordination	2	4,2	3,9
There is a relationship with the LA	1	2,1	2
Adequate communication channels	1	2,1	2
The LA has no initiative	1	2,1	2
Limited tools and resources	1	2,1	2
Publicizing has to be extended	1	2,1	2
Total answers	48	100	/

Table C.8 – Replies to question 3.6 Do you believe that your organization could be interested on participating to the project?

Answer	Total n.	% on total
Yes	49	96,1
No	2	3,9
Total answers	51	100

Table C.9 – Replies to question 3.7 In which field do you believe that your organization could participate?

Field	Total n.	% on total	% on 51⁵²
Promotion/communication	32	17,8	62,7
Consultancy/technical support	21	11,8	41,2
Didactic Farm – MA5	20	11,2	39,2
Naturalistic area – MA2	17	9,6	33,3
Eco-Museum – MA1	16	9,1	31,4
Training/education	14	7,9	27,5
Recreation area/playground – MA3	12	6,7	23,5
Cultural	8	4,5	15,7
Urban gardens – MA4	6	3,4	11,8
Construction/restoration	6	3,4	11,8

51 % on people interviewed on questionnaire (n = 51).

52 % on people interviewed on questionnaire (n = 51).

Virtuous/fair economy	5	2,8	9,8
Funding	5	2,8	9,8
Social agriculture	5	2,8	9,8
Agriculture	5	2,8	9,8
Sustainable mobility	2	1,1	3,9
PaAM	2	1,1	3,9
Agrarian genetics	1	0,6	2
Social inclusion	1	0,6	2
Total fields	178	100	/

Chart C.8 – Replies to question 3.7 In which field do you believe that your organization could participate?

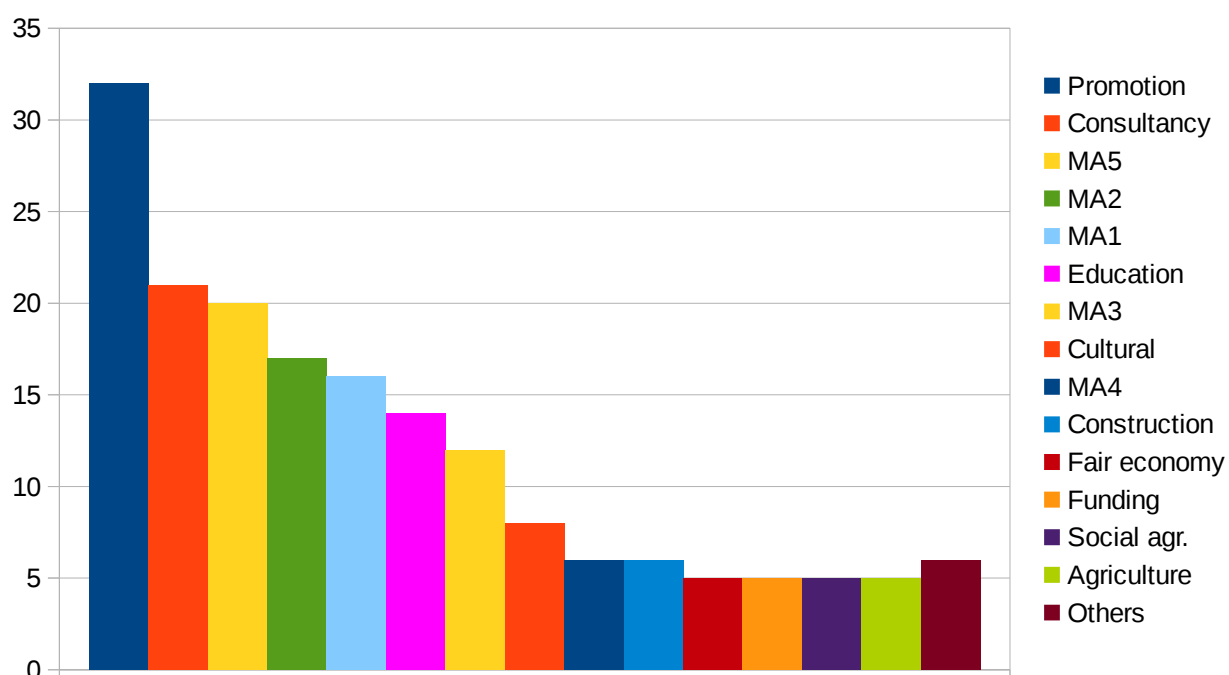


Table C.10 – Replies to question 3.8 Which kind of activities could be promoted/realized by your organization?

Activity	Total n.	% on total	% on 51 ⁵³
Training/Education	40	32	78,4
Promotion/Sensitization/Sponsorship	18	14,4	35,3
Recreation activities/visits/summer camps	12	9,6	23,5
Consultancy/Planning/Calls for proposals	10	8	19,6
Safeguard/Maintenance/Management	9	7,2	17,6
Green paths/Pond/Ecological corridors/Signs/Eco-theater	8	6,4	15,7
Cultivation/Participative species selection/bee-keeping/Community gardens	8	6,4	15,7
Economic activities/Short-chains/Surplus exchange	8	6,4	15,7
Social and therapy agriculture	6	4,8	11,8

53 % on people interviewed on questionnaire (n = 51).

Internship/thesis/Research	4	3,2	7,8
Financial services	1	0,8	2
Civil protection	1	0,8	2
Total activities	125	100	/

Chart C.9 – Replies to question 3.8 Which kind of activities could be promoted/realized by your organization?

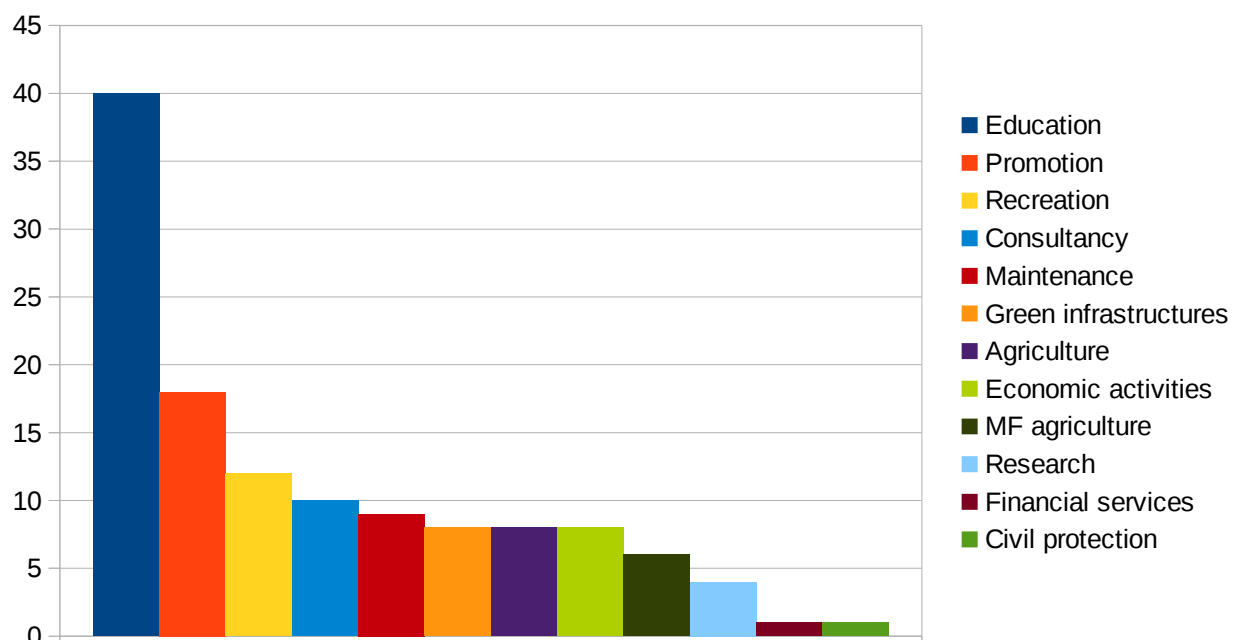


Table C.11 – Replies to question 3.9 Which kind of resources you believe that your organization could make available for the project?

Available Resources	Total n.	% on total	% on 51
Human resources	46	41,4	90,2
Competences	33	29,8	64,7
Tools and equipment/structures	10	9	19,6
Patients/kids/clients/students	6	5,4	11,8
Network of relations	5	4,5	9,8
Funding	4	3,6	7,8
Animals	3	2,7	5,9
Old rural instruments	2	1,8	3,9
Information	1	0,9	2
Plants	1	0,9	2
Total resources	111	100	/

Table C.12 – Replies to question 3.9 For how long you believe that your organization could make available the aforementioned resources?

Time	Total n.	% on total	% on 51⁵⁴
Project-time	24	47,1	/
Indefinitely	23	45,1	/
I don't know	4	7,8	/
Total time	51	100	/

Chart C.10 – Replies to question 3.9 For how long you believe that your organization could make available the aforementioned resources?

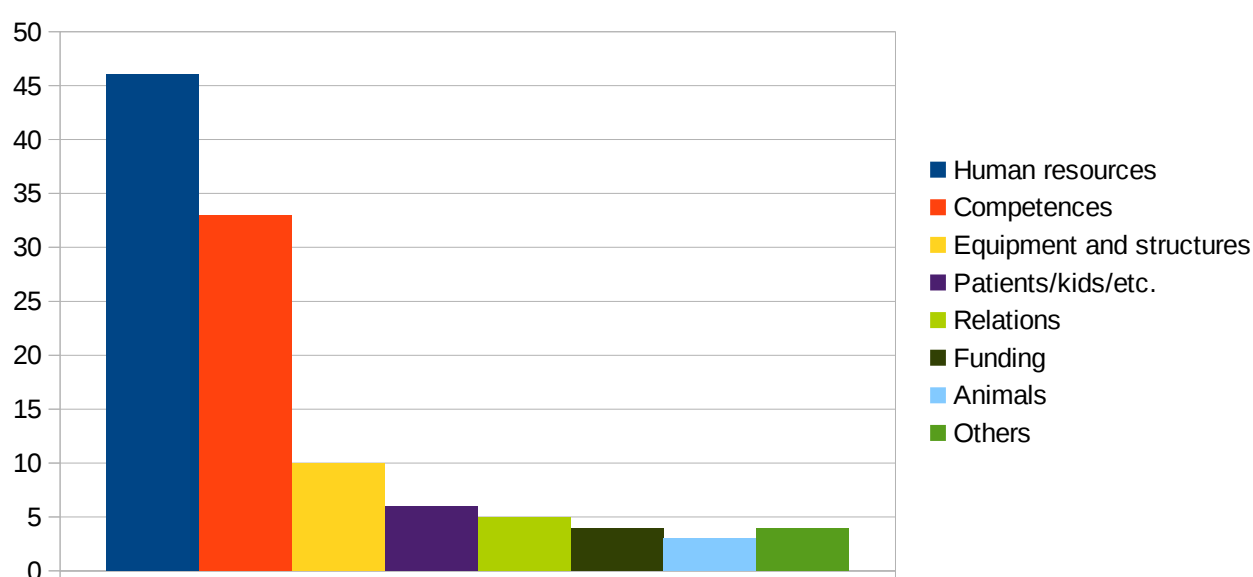


Table C.13 – Replies to question 3.10 Do you believe that your organization could be interested and open to collaborate with other organizations within the Park?

Answer	Total n.	% on total
Yes	49	96,1
No	2	3,9
Total answers	51	100

Table C.14 – Replies to question 3.10.1 If yes, with who?

Preference	Total n.	% on total	% on 51⁵⁵
All	26	25,5	51
Padova Municipality	12	11,8	23,5

54 % on people interviewed on questionnaire (n = 51).

55 % on people interviewed on questionnaire (n = 51).

Coislha	8	7,8	15,7
Legambiente Padova	8	7,8	15,7
El Tamiso	8	7,8	15,7
Cà Sana	5	4,9	9,8
Universty of Padova	5	4,9	9,8
Confederazione Italiana Agricoltura Padova	3	2,9	5,9
Banca Etica	3	2,9	5,9
Confagricoltura Padova	2	2	3,9
Auser Basso Isonzo	2	2	3,9
Italian Society of Arboriculture	2	2	3,9
Diocese of Padova	2	2	3,9
Agrarian Institute	2	2	3,9
Other 14 Actors Mentioned	14	13,7	27,5
Total Preferences	102	100	/

Table C.15 – Replies to question 3.10.1 If yes, through which form of collaboration?

Form of Collaboration	Total N.	% On Total	% On 51
Collaboration In Projects	32	50	62,7
Participative Planning	7	10,9	13,7
Management	5	7,8	9,8
Networking	5	7,8	9,8
Consultancy	4	6,3	7,8
Mutual Promotion	3	4,7	5,9
Financing	3	4,7	5,9
Crowdfunding	2	3,1	3,9
Volunteering	2	3,1	3,9
Conflicts Mediation	1	1,6	2
Total forms of collaboration	63	100	/

Chart C.11 – Replies to question 3.10.1 If yes, with who?

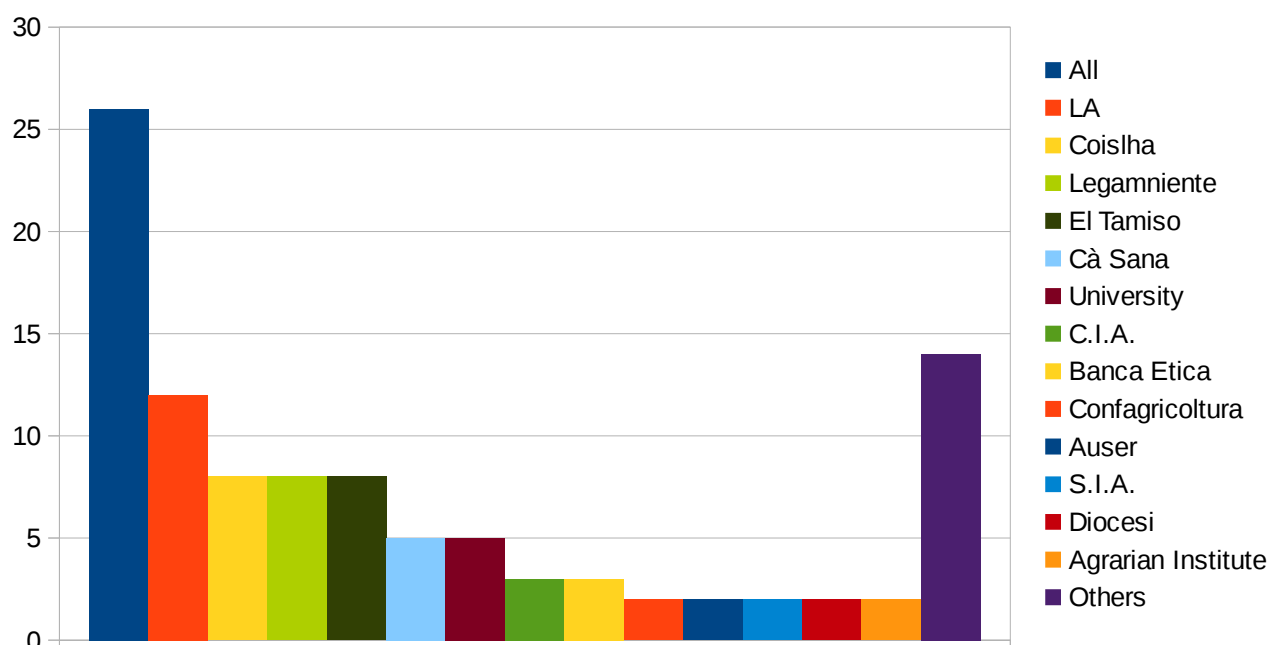


Table C.16 – Replies to question 3.11 Which kind of resources, in conclusion, do you believe to be necessarily provided by a third subject? And by who in particular?

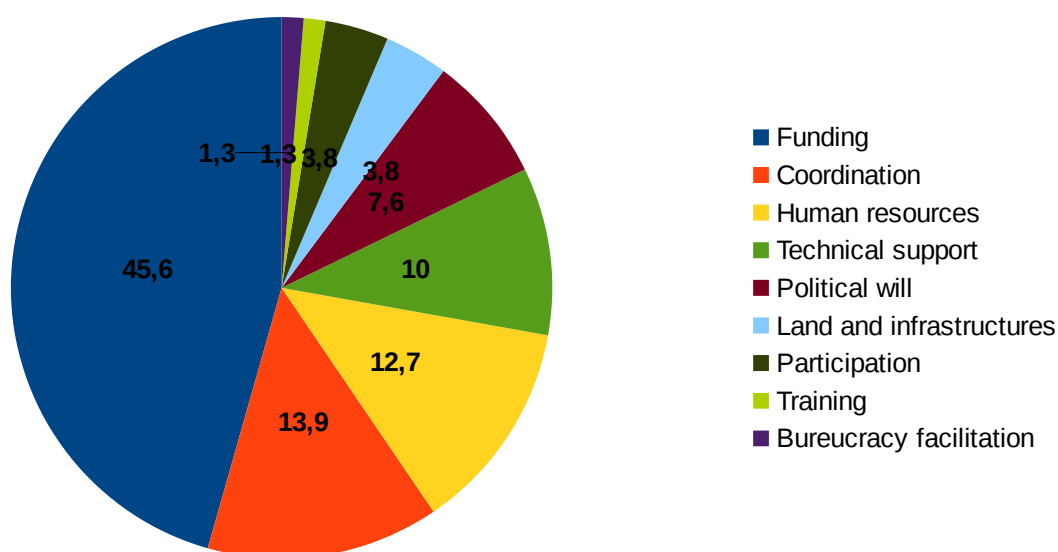
Preference	Total n.	% on total	% on 51⁵⁶
Padova Municipality	34	30,6	66,7
Fondazione Cariparo	14	12,6	27,5
Veneto Region	11	10	21,6
Civil society	10	9	19,6
Trade unions	8	7,2	15,7
Banca Etica	7	6,3	13,7
Rural Development Program of Veneto	7	6,3	13,7
Network of organizations	6	5,4	11,8
University	4	3,6	7,8
European Union	3	2,7	5,9
Province of Padova	3	2,7	5,9
Veneto Agricoltura	2	1,8	3,9
Coislha	1	0,9	2
U.L.S.S. 16	1	0,9	2
Total Preferences	111	100	/

⁵⁶ % on people interviewed on questionnaire (n = 51).

Table C.17 – Replies to question 3.11 And by who in particular?

Resource	Total n.	% on total	% on 51⁵⁷
Funding	36	45,6	70,6
Coordination	11	13,9	21,6
Human resources and competences	10	12,7	19,6
Technical Support, tools and equipment	8	10,1	15,7
Political will	6	7,6	11,8
Land and infrastructures	3	3,8	5,9
Participation and involvement	3	3,8	5,9
Training	1	1,3	2
Bureaucracy facilitations and fiscal reductions	1	1,3	2
Total resources	79	100	/

Chart C.12 – Replies to question 3.11 Which kind of resources, in conclusion, do you believe to be necessarily provided by a third subject?



57 % on people interviewed on questionnaire (n = 51).

ITALIAN – Risultati del Questionario sul Parco del Basso Isonzo

1. INFORMAZIONI SULL'ENTE/ASSOCIAZIONE RISPONDENTE

Numero di organizzazioni contattate (97) (100%)

Numero di organizzazioni intervistate (51) (52,6%)

Risposta positiva/no questionario (2) (2,1%)

Non interessate (14) (14,4%)

Nessuna risposta (30) (30,9%)

Ruolo Presidente (19) Coordinatore (9) Responsabile (6) Consigliere (5) Collaboratore (5) Altro (3) Titolare (2) Consulente (1)

Settore di appartenenza Agricolo (22) Ambientale (18) Sociale (17) Culturale (11) Didattico (6) Architettura (3) Mobilità (1) Finanziario (1) Sanitario (1)

Caratteristiche rilevanti per il progetto/particolarità Sviluppo sostenibile (15) Agricoltura urbana/orti urbani (11) Didattica/formazione (10) Agricoltura biologica (8) Sociale (7) Biodiversità (5) Servizi ambientali (5) Residenti nel Parco (4) Associazione di categoria (2) Promozione (2) Turismo agricolo (2) Apicoltura (1) Consulenza (1) Recupero identità agricola (1) Orto-terapia (1)

Ambito geografico di operatività (rispetto a Padova) Comunale (17) Provinciale (16) Regionale (10) Nazionale (4) Internazionale (3)

3. VALUTAZIONE DELL'INTERESSE E DELLE RISORSE A DISPOSIZIONE

3.1 E' a conoscenza del progetto del Comune di Padova sul Parco del Basso Isonzo?

Sì (39) No (11)

3.2 Come valuta il progetto dal punto di vista del coinvolgimento della cittadinanza?

Insufficiente (19) Sufficiente (6) Discreto (8) Soddisfacente (5) Molto soddisfacente (0) Non so (12)

3.2.1 Perché?

Risposte positive Ci sono stati gli incontri di Agenda 21 (4) Potrebbe coinvolgere molti cittadini (3)

C'è coinvolgimento (2) Se ne è parlato (1)

Risposte negative Non c'è stato coinvolgimento (11) Manca una informazione dettagliata (9) Non c'è continuità (7) Non c'è un tavolo di concertazione (3) Non c'è lavoro didattico (1) Manca un'identità (1)

3.3 Come valuta il progetto dal punto di vista del coinvolgimento degli operatori attivi sul territorio?

Insufficiente (15) Sufficiente (8) Discreto (4) Soddisfacente (7) Molto soddisfacente (1) Non so (15)

3.3.1 Perché?

Risposte positive Ci sono stati gli incontri di Agenda 21 (9) Sono stati effettuati incontri e mediazioni con il Comune (3) Più attori sono stati coinvolti (3)

Risposte negative Non c'è stato coinvolgimento (10) Non ce continuità (9) Qualcosa è stato fatto ma si potrebbe fare di più (3) Il Comune non ha iniziativa/non crede nella partecipazione/è in confusione (3) Non ne so niente (1) Scarsa partecipazione degli enti e associazioni (1)

3.4 Come valuta il progetto dal punto di vista della promozione/comunicazione?

Insufficiente (26) Sufficiente (8) Discreto (4) Soddisfacente (2) Molto soddisfacente (0) Non so (10)

3.4.1 Perché?

Risposte positive Riceviamo la newsletter di Agenda21 (2) Siamo stati informati (2) C'è un rapporto con il Comune (1) Canali comunicativi adeguati (1)

Risposte negative Non si sa niente (14) Non c'è comunicazione diretta (12) Non c'è continuità (5) Non c'è concretezza (es. segnaletica, sito web, logo, rapporto con i media) (4) Non c'è coinvolgimento degli abitanti e delle realtà locali (2) Non c'è coordinamento (2) Il Comune non ha iniziativa (1) Risorse e strumenti limitati (1)

3.5 Le chiediamo ora di indicare quali sono, secondo lei, i principali punti di forza (F) e di debolezza (D) INTERNI al progetto e quali sono le principali opportunità (O) e minacce (M) ESTERNE al progetto.

Punti di forza Facile accessibilità e centralità (18) Sviluppo sostenibile (15) Presenza di un'area naturalistica e del fiume (14) Progettazione partecipata (13) Contesto favorevole (domanda da parte dei cittadini, congiuntura economica, direttive europee) (12) Agricoltura urbana (9) Multifunzionalità e organicità (7) Area di grandi dimensioni (6) Vicinanza con altri poli agricoli (4) Vicinanza con gli argini e piste ciclabili (4) Aspetto culturale (3) Presenza di parchi attrezzati,

spazio di aggregazione, orti urbani (3) Progetto innovativo (2) Scarsa edificazione e traffico (1)

Punti di debolezza Progetto vecchio e senza continuità/volontà politica (11) Scarsità di risorse, costi di gestione (10) Scarso coinvolgimento del territorio/comunicazione (11) Frammentazione delle proprietà (6) Complessità, dispersione, non organicità (6) Coinvolgimento e coordinamento di più attori (6) Degrado, vandalismo, sicurezza (6) Area edificata, limitata (6) Scarsa capacità di fare rete tra le associazioni (3) Scarso interesse della popolazione (3) Traffico, viabilità, accessibilità (3) Scarso rapporto con il fiume (2) Inquinamento dell'area (1)

Opportunità Agricoltura urbana/prodotti locali e naturali/Marchio “Basso Isonzo” (17) Salvaguardia del territorio/sviluppo sostenibile (16) Coordinamento e sinergie nel territorio (17) Verde urbano (14) Migliorare il benessere dei cittadini (13) Educazione ambientale e alla sostenibilità (13) Mobilità sostenibile (10) Opportunità di lavoro (giovani) (9) Aspetto culturale/creazione di identità e di comunità (9) Turismo/promozione del territorio (8) Organizzazione di eventi ed attività ricreative (7) Creazione di percorsi all'interno del Parco (corridoi/reti ecologiche, fiume, piste ciclabili), (5) Agricoltura sociale e terapeutica (5) Ricerca/innovazione (3) Bandi europei (3)

Minacce Espansione e speculazione edilizia (22) Fallimento del progetto (11) Volontà politica/burocrazia (7) Mancanza di finanziamenti (3) Degrado/vandalismo (3) Antropizzazione dell'area (3) Non coinvolgimento del territorio (2) Situazioni di conflitto (2) Espropriazione dei terreni (2) Nessuna (1) Profitto (1) Agricoltura intensiva (1) Inquinamento (1) Poca autonomia per gli eventuali partecipanti (1)

3.6 Ritene che la sua organizzazione possa essere interessata a collaborare al progetto?

Sì (48) No (2)

3.7 In che ambito del progetto ritiene che la sua organizzazione potrebbe collaborare?

(31) Promozione/comunicazione (20) Fattoria didattica (20) Consulenza/supporto tecnico (16) Area naturalistica (16) Museo della civiltà contadina (13) Formazione (12) Area ricreativa/parco giochi (8) Culturale (6) Orti urbani (5) Economia virtuosa/solidale, (5) Finanziamento (5) Agricoltura sociale, (5) Agricolo (6) Costruzione/ristrutturazione (2) Mobilità sostenibile (2) Parco Agro Paesaggistico Metropolitano (1) Genetica agraria, (1) Inclusione sociale

3.8 Quale tipo di attività potrebbero essere promosse/realizzate dalla sua organizzazione?

(39) Didattica/Educazione/Formazione (17) Promozione/Sensibilizzazione/Patrocinio (12) Attività ricreative/Visite/Centri estivi (10) Consulenza/Progettazione/Bandi (9) Tutela del

parco/Manutenzione/Gestione/Guardiania (8) Percorsi nel verde/Stagno/Corridoi ecologici/Segnaletica/Teatro eco-sostenibile (8) Vendita/Micro filiere/Scambio prodotti (8) Coltivazione/Selezione varietale partecipativa/apicoltura/Orto associativo (6) Agricoltura sociale/Soggetti deboli/Accoglienza/orto-terapia (3) Tirocinio/tesi/Ricerca (1) Servizi finanziari

3.9 Quale tipo di risorse ritiene che la sua organizzazione potrebbe mettere a disposizione del progetto? E per quanto tempo?

Risorse a disposizione Risorse umane (45) Competenze (32) Mezzi/strutture (10) Relazioni (5) Finanziamenti (4) Animali (3) Vecchi attrezzi agricoli (2) Informazioni (1) Pazienti (1) Piante (1)

Tempistiche A tempo indeterminato (22) A progetto (24)

3.10 Ritiene che possa esserci interesse e disponibilità, da parte della sua organizzazione, a collaborare con altre organizzazioni all'interno del Parco?

Sì (48) No (2)

3.10.1 Se sì, con chi e con quali modalità?

Attore	Forma di collaborazione
(25) TUTTI (12) COMUNE (8) COISLHA, LEGAMBIENTE, TAMISO (5) A.I.A.B. VENETO, CÀ SANA, UNIVERSITÀ (4) COLDIRETTI (3) C.I.A., BANCA ETICA (2) CONFAGRICOLTURA, AUSER B.I., S.I.A, LA FENICE, DIOCESI, DUCA DEGLI ABRUZZI (1) REGIONE, VENETO AGRICOLTURA, LA MENTE COMUNE, AMICI DELLA BICICLETTA, CORTI E BUONI, ARCHIBIODESIGN, ORTI URBANI DEL BASSO ISONZO, FATTORIA DIDATTICA DEL BASSO ISONZO, LIPU, ALTRAGRICOLTURA NORD-EST, CARIPARO, AZIENDE AGRICOLE, ULSS 16, LANZA, ACS, INBAR	(31) COLLABORAZIONE IN PROGETTI (7) PROGETTAZIONE PARTECIPATA (5) CREAZIONE DI RETE (5) GESTIONALE (3) PROMOZIONALE (3) FINANZIARIA, CONSULENZA, (2) VOLONTARIA, (2) AZIONARIATO DIFFUSO (1) GESTIONE DEI CONFLITTI

3.11 Quali risorse, infine, ritiene dovrebbero essere necessariamente fornite da un soggetto terzo per la realizzazione del progetto? E da chi in particolare?

Attore	Tipo di risorsa
(34) COMUNE (14) CARIPARO (11) REGIONE (7) BANCA ETICA PIANO DI SVILUPPO REGIONALE (6) RETE DI ASSOCIAZIONI (4) UNIVERSITÀ, COLDIRETTI (3) PROVINCIA,	(35) FINANZIAMENTI (10) RISORSE UMANE/COMPETENZE (11) COORDINAMENTO (6) VOLONTA' POLITICA (8) SUPPORTO TECNICO/MATERIALE/MEZZI (1) FORMAZIONE (3)

UNIVERSITÀ, UNIONE EUROPEA (2) C.I.A., COLDIRETTI, VENETO AGRICOLTURA, ASSOCIAZIONI BIOLOGICHE (1) COSILHA (2) CITTADINI, (1) ULSS	TERRENI E STRUTTURE (1) SEMPLIFICAZIONE BUROCRATICA (1) SGRAVI FISCALI (1) PARTECIPAZIONE/COINVOLGIMENTO
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Annex D – Subjects contacted

Table D.1 – List of the subjects contacted, relative answers and persons interviewed for the PACBI project.

<i>Subject Contacted</i>	<i>Answer</i>
AGRONOMI E FORESTALI SENZA FRONTIERE	POSITIVE
ALMATERRA	POSITIVE
ALTRAGRICOLTURA NORD-EST	NO ANSWER
AMICI DELLA BICICLETTA	POSITIVE
ARCADIA DIDATTICA	POSITIVE
ARCHIBIODESIGN	NO ANSWER
ASSOCIAZIONE COOPERAZIONE E SOLIDARIETÀ (ACS) - PADOVA	POSITIVE
ASSOCIAZIONE CULTURALE LA BIOLCA	NOT INTERESTED
ASSOCIAZIONE ITALIANA AGRICOLTURA BIOLOGICA (AIAB) VENETO ONLUS	NO ANSWER
ASSOCIAZIONE ITALIANA PER LA GESTIONE AGRONOMICA E CONSERVATIVA DEL SUOLO (AIGACOS)	NOT INTERESTED
ASSOCIAZIONE LO SQUERO	NO ANSWER
ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE ARCHITETTI BIOECOLOGICI (ANAB) - PADOVA	POSITIVE
ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE RANGERS D'ITALIA	NO ANSWER
ASSOCIAZIONE PATAVINA APICOLTORI IN PADOVA (APAPD)	POSITIVE
ASSOCIAZIONE PARCHI E GIARDINI D'ITALIA (APGI)	NOT INTERESTED
ASSOCIAZIONE RICREATIVA CULTURALE ITALIANA (ARCI) - PADOVA	NO ANSWER
ASSOCIAZIONE STUDENTI UNIVERSITARI (ASU) DI PADOVA	POSITIVE
AUSER BASSO ISONZO	POSITIVE
AZIENDA AGRICOLA “ANDREA CAPPELLARI”	POSITIVE
AZIENDA AGRICOLA “IL TIGLIO”	POSITIVE
AZIENDA AGRICOLA “LAZZARO UMBERTO”	POSITIVE
AZIENDA AGRICOLA “SCALDAFERRO LORETTA”	POSITIVE
BANCA ETICA	POSITIVE
BIOREKK	NO ANSWER
BLUVOLLEY PADOVA	NO ANSWER
CÀ SANA PADOVA	POSITIVE
CONFEDERAZIONE ITALIANA AGRICOLTORI (CIA) - PADOVA	POSITIVE
CORPO NAZIONALE GIOVANI ESPLORATORI ITALIANI (CNGEI) - PADOVA	NO ANSWER
CENTRO SERVIZI VOLONTARIATO PROVINCIA DI PADOVA (CSV)	NOT INTERESTED
CARITAS SACRA FAMIGLIA	NOT INTERESTED
CENTRO STUDI L'UOMO E L'AMBIENTE	NOT INTERESTED
CIRCOLO LIBERTÀ E GIUSTIZIA PADOVA	NO ANSWER
CIRCOLO WIGWAM – IL PRESIDIO	POSITIVE

CIVILTÀ CONTADINA	NOT INTERESTED
CITTÀ SOLARE S.C.S.	POSITIVE
CLUB DEL PIRON	NO ANSWER
COISLHA	POSITIVE
COLDIRETTI PADOVA	NOT INTERESTED
COLTIVARE CONDIVIDENDO	NO ANSWER
COMITATO BASSO ISONZO	NO ANSWER
COMUNE DI PADOVA – SETTORE SERVIZIO VERDE PUBBLICO	ONLY INTERVIEW
CONFAGRICOLTURA PADOVA	POSITIVE
CORTI E BUONI	POSITIVE
WALTER CRIVELLARO	POSITIVE
CONSIGLIO DI QUARTIERE 5 (EX)	ONLY INTERVIEW
DIOCESI DI PADOVA – COMMISSIONE NUOVI STILI DI VITA	POSITIVE
DIVERSAMENTE BIO	POSITIVE
DONNE AZZURRE	POSITIVE
DUCA DEGLI ABRUZZI – S. BENEDETTO DA NORCIA	POSITIVE
ECOISTITUTO DEL VENETO “ALEX LANGER”	NOT INTERESTED
EL TAMISO	POSITIVE
ESAPOLIS	NOT INTERESTED
ETIFOR	POSITIVE
FATTORIA “LUNGARGINE”	POSITIVE
FONDAZIONE CARIPARO	NO ANSWER
FONDAZIONE CAMPAGNA AMICA	NO ANSWER
FONDAZIONE FENICE	NO ANSWER
FONDAZIONE LANZA	POSITIVE
FONDO AMBIENTE ITALIANO - PADOVA	NO ANSWER
GAS LA TORTUGA	NO ANSWER
GREEN PEACE PADOVA	NO ANSWER
GREEN PINK	NO ANSWER
GRUPPO GIARDINO STORICO DELL'UNIVERSITÀ DI PADOVA	POSITIVE
IL SESTANTE S.C.S. ONLUS	POSITIVE
INFORMAZIONE FORMAZIONE EDUCAZIONE AMBIENTALE - VENETO (INFEA)	NO ANSWER
ISTITUTO DI BIOLOGIA AGROAMBIENTALE E FORESTALE (IBAF)	NO ANSWER
ISTITUTO NAZIONALE DI BIOARCHITETTURA - PADOVA (INBAR)	POSITIVE
ISTITUTO SUPERIORE PER LA PROTEZIONE E LA RICERCA AMBIENTALE (ISPRA)	NO ANSWER
ITALIA NOSTRA - PADOVA	NOT INTERESTED
LA MENTE COMUNE	POSITIVE
LEGAMBIENTE PADOVA	POSITIVE

LEGA ITALIANA PROTEZIONE UCCELLI - LIPU PADOVA ONLUS	POSITIVE
MOVIMENTO DECRESCITA FELICE (MDF) - PADOVA	POSITIVE
ORDINE DEGLI AGRONOMI E FORESTALI DELLA PROVINCIA DI PADOVA	POSITIVE
ORDINE DEGLI ARCHITETTI DELLA PROVINCIA DI PADOVA	POSITIVE
ORTO SOCIALE BLOG	POSITIVE
ORTO CORTO	NO ANSWER
PARCO DEGLI ORTI URBANI DEL BASSO ISONZO	POSITIVE
PARCO ETNOGRAFICO DI RUBANO	NO ANSWER
RARI NANTES PADOVA	NOT INTERESTED
REGIONE VENETO – AGRICOLTURA E FORESTE	NO ANSWER
RETE LAVORO SOLIDALE	NO ANSWER
SALVIAMO IL PAESAGGIO – PROVINCIA DI PADOVA	NO ANSWER
SCOUT PABLO NERUDA	POSITIVE
SCUOLA ESPERIENZIALE ITINERANTE DI AGRICOLTURA BIOLOGICA	NO ANSWER
SLOW FOOD PADOVA	POSITIVE
SOCIETÀ ITALIANA DI ARBORICOLTURA (SIA)	POSITIVE
TERRA DI MEZZO S.C.S.	POSITIVE
TERRA! ONLUS	NOT INTERESTED
TRANSITION ITALIA	NOT INTERESTED
TUTTOGAS PADOVA	NO ANSWER
UNITÀ LOCALE SOCIO SANITARIA PADOVA (ULSS 16)	POSITIVE
UNIVERSITÀ DI PADOVA – DIPARTIMENTO DI BIOLOGIA	POSITIVE
UNIVERSITÀ' DI PADOVA – SCUOLA DI AGRARIA E MEDICINA VETRINARIA	POSITIVE
XI ISTITUTO COMPRENSIVO “A. VIVALDI”	POSITIVE
VENETO AGRICOLTURA	POSITIVE
WWF VICENZA - PADOVA	POSITIVE

Annex E – PACBI project proposal

IT	RIASSUNTO DELL'AZIONE
Titolo	Parco Agri-Culturale del Basso Isonzo (PACBI)
Programma	Parco Agro-paesaggistico Metropolitano (PaAM) – Agenda21 Locale
Luogo	Comune di Padova, Italia
Durata totale	24 mesi
Costi totali	500.000 € (cifra indicativa)
Obiettivi Generali (come il progetto può contribuire a obiettivi di livello superiore)	<p>OG1: Contribuire all'aumento della qualità della vita dei cittadini [della città di Padova];</p> <p>OG2: Contribuire al raggiungimento di una sovranità alimentare per la città [Agricoltura Civica];</p> <p>OG3: Contribuire alla promozione e alla diffusione di pratiche di bio-edilizia e di rigenerazione urbana in città;</p> <p>OG4: Contribuire alla promozione e alla diffusione di una economia virtuosa, etica, solidale e sostenibile in città;</p> <p>OG5: Contribuire alla promozione e alla diffusione di pratiche agricole sostenibili nel territorio di Padova.</p>
Obiettivo specifico	OS1: Realizzazione del Parco Agri-Culturale del Basso Isonzo.
Beneficiari diretti	Organizzazioni locali, cittadini del quartiere
Beneficiari finali	Cittadini di Padova
Risultati attesi	<p>R1: Un modello di progettazione e gestione partecipata del Parco è consolidato e implementato;</p> <p>R2: La salvaguardia e la valorizzazione ecologica del Parco sono garantite;</p> <p>R3: Attività economiche etiche e sostenibili sono sviluppate nell'area;</p> <p>R4: La tradizionale cultura rurale veneta è promossa e valorizzata;</p> <p>R5: Attività didattiche, promozionali e ricreative sono organizzate nell'area.</p>
Attività principali	<p>A1: Realizzazione di un coordinamento (Tavolo di Concertazione) per il Parco tra le organizzazioni locali e i cittadini (R1);</p> <p>A2: Creazione di un rapporto stabile e trasparente tra il Comune e il Tavolo di Concertazione per il Parco (R1);</p> <p>A3: Realizzazione di una edificazione e di una pianificazione urbanistica eco-compatibile all'interno dell'area Parco (R2;R3;R4;R5);</p>

	<p>A4: Consolidamento di pratiche agricole sostenibili all'interno dell'area Parco (R2;R3;R4;R5);</p> <p>A5: Attivazione del Museo della Civiltà Contadina (MA1) (R3;R4;R5);</p> <p>A6: Riorganizzazione intelligente ed ecologica della mobilità nell'area Parco (R1;R2;R3;R4;R5).</p>
DESCRIZIONE DELL'AZIONE	
<p>Contesto del progetto nel Comune di Padova</p>	<p>Nel 1957, anno dell'approvazione del primo Piano Regolatore Generale di Padova, l'area del Basso Isonzo veniva vincolata alla realizzazione “di un grande parco urbano a servizio di tutta la città, con sistemazioni a verde ed impianti sportivi” (Associazione per il Parco del Basso Isonzo, 2002). Sono passati quasi 60 anni e il Parco non solo non è stato realizzato ma rimane ancora oggi, come negli ultimi 60 anni, oggetto di controversie, retromarcie e punti interrogativi. L'area verde del Basso Isonzo, inoltre, si presenta oggi notevolmente ridotta rispetto al passato, essendo stata vittima, nel corso dei decenni, prima di estesi tagli di vegetazione arborea e poi di varie opere di lottizzazione che, grazie anche alla costante attività di monitoraggio di alcuni cittadini e associazioni locali, non ne hanno ancora stravolto completamente il carattere agricolo e il valore paesaggistico.</p> <p>Un primo passo per la realizzazione del Parco venne effettuato nel 1998 con la realizzazione del Giardino degli Ulivi di Gerusalemme e di una prima pista ciclabile che collegava il Parco con l'area del Bassanello (Associazione per il Parco del Basso Isonzo, 2002). Nel 2001 però, grazie all'approvazione della Variante di PRG, si provvide alla cancellazione della precedente perimetrazione dell'area a vincolo e si diede avvio alla costruzione degli impianti sportivi che ora occupano l'intero settore settentrionale del Parco (Associazione per il Parco del Basso Isonzo, 2002). Nel 2006 il progetto di Parco urbano ricevette un nuovo impulso a seguito dell'attivazione, da parte del Comune, del Gruppo tematico di Agenda21, denominato "Processi Partecipati sui Parchi Urbani", esplicitamente dedicato al Parco del Basso Isonzo (Comune di Padova, 2008). Gli otto incontri, aperti a tutte le associazioni locali (Milanesi, 2007), costituirono un buon esempio di progettazione partecipata in città ed arrivarono a produrre una matrice sintetica del progetto del Parco Agri-Culturale del Basso Isonzo. Il documento, presentato nell'ottobre di quello stesso anno, sottolineava le potenzialità e le vocazioni dell'area, definiva le diverse macro-aree del Parco con le relative destinazioni d'uso e prendeva inoltre in considerazione aspetti legati alla pianificazione urbanistica, quali la gestione delle acque, la mobilità e l'edificabilità nell'area (Padova21, 2006). Il progetto più dettagliato venne poi ulteriormente sviluppato e perfezionato dal Settore Verde del Comune di Padova in occasione del “Premio Mediterraneo del Paesaggio”, al quale il progetto del Parco del Basso Isonzo partecipò nel 2009 come rappresentante della Regione Veneto (Paysmed, 2009; Chiozzi, 2011).</p> <p>Il progetto di Parco era ormai in fase avanzata di definizione e le autorità politiche sembravano disposte a portarlo avanti. Tale progetto prevedeva comunque una riduzione della superficie da destinare a parco a scapito dell'edificazione, poi effettivamente messa in pratica (ed ancora in atto) secondo i criteri della perequazione urbanistica (Lironi, 2007).</p> <p>A maggio del 2011 si tenne la prima 'inaugurazione di un settore del parco: il cosiddetto “Campo di Girasoli”, un'area attrezzata di 40.000 mq destinata a parco estensivo che</p>

	<p>rappresentava il primo esempio della futura vocazione agricola del parco. Varietà tradizionali di vite, aceri e siepi campestri furono infatti messe a dimora nell'area a scopo ornamentale e paesaggistico (Comune di Padova, 2015a).</p> <p>Dopo alcuni anni di stallo, il progetto fu riproposto all'attenzione pubblica nell'ambito di un approccio di più ampio respiro, con riferimento al discorso sul Parco Agro-paesaggistico Metropolitano (PaAM). Tale iniziativa aveva, e ha tuttora, come principale obbiettivo quello di fermare il crescente consumo di suolo in atto nella Provincia di Padova e di valorizzare le numerose aree verdi presenti nella cintura peri-urbana della città. Il progetto in questione, che da vari anni è portato avanti da un gruppo di associazioni locali, venne ufficializzato a Gennaio 2014 grazie al patrocinio del Comune di Padova e all'istituzione dell'omonimo gruppo tematico di Agenda 21. I cinque incontri registrarono un'ottima partecipazione e culminarono nella presentazione pubblica delle linee-guida del PaAM, sottoscritte da tutte le associazioni partecipanti, tenutasi l'8 Maggio 2014 (Comune di Padova, 2015b). A Giugno dello stesso anno fu inaugurato il Parco degli Orti Urbani del Basso Isonzo, il più grande della città con 127 appezzamenti. Sempre nel 2014 infine, fu avviata, grazie al contributo della Fondazione Cariparo, la ristrutturazione di un vecchio edificio rurale situato in fianco al Campo dei Girasoli e destinato a diventare Museo della Civiltà Contadina e centro di documentazione del Parco.</p> <p>In conclusione, il progetto del PABI sembra, seppur lentamente, procedere, ma l'estrema lentezza del processo, accompagnata da una non sempre piena disponibilità di informazioni in merito alle decisioni provenienti dall'amministrazione locale, contribuiscono a creare una situazione di attesa e incertezza tra i residenti e i cittadini padovani in genere, che gradirebbero più sicurezza e coinvolgimento riguardo al futuro e alla tutela di un così grande e importante parco urbano. D'altro canto i cittadini e la società civile dovrebbero acquisire una maggiore capacità organizzativa e di rappresentanza nonché una maggiore consapevolezza che consentirebbe loro di divenire parte attiva e protagonista nel processo di gestione del territorio e di valorizzazione delle risorse che lo caratterizzano.</p>
Descrizione degli obiettivi del progetto	<p>OG1: Il progetto vuole contribuire all'aumento della qualità della vita dei cittadini di Padova garantendo loro una serie di servizi che vadano a soddisfare alcuni dei bisogni primari di ogni cittadino, tra i quali: la tutela, la valorizzazione e il mantenimento della più estesa area verde del Comune; la realizzazione e la manutenzione di spazi dedicati ad attività didattiche, culturali, ricreative e allo sviluppo delle interazioni sociali; la creazione di una fattoria biologica urbana che sappia tutelare la biodiversità del Parco e fornire prodotti sani a km0.</p> <p>OG2: L'obiettivo fa riferimento ad un ampio tema quale è l'Agricoltura Civica. Essa presuppone un netto cambiamento in termini di sistema produttivo ma richiama valori e pratiche che ben erano conosciute e messe in atto dai nostri avi prima della cosiddetta “era globalizzata”, cominciata nel dopoguerra. Agricoltura civica e sovranità alimentare significano principalmente ristabilire il rapporto simbiotico tra l'uomo e la terra, cioè tra l'uomo e quei 10-15 cm di suolo fertile che lo sfamano quotidianamente e permettono la sua sopravvivenza. Questi temi sono strettamente collegati con il tema del consumo di suolo che in Italia, ma ancor più in Veneto e soprattutto a Padova, proprio a partire dal dopoguerra ha portato ad una enorme diminuzione delle superfici agricole e quindi alla necessità di importare derrate alimentari. Il</p>

progetto vuole quindi contribuire al raggiungimento di una sovranità alimentare per la città e alla diffusione di pratiche di agricoltura di comunità per favorire un riavvicinamento alla terra da parte dei cittadini e una sensibilizzazione legata a questi temi.

OG3: Si vuole qui contribuire alla creazione di una sensibilità riguardante le pratiche edilizie e di pianificazione urbanistica eco-compatibili in città. Con questo obbiettivo si auspica di poter diffondere e promuovere tra i cittadini, le imprese e le istituzioni la necessità di convertire l'attuale sistema di espansione urbanistica in un sistema più attento alla rigenerazione e al recupero di aree urbane dismesse, piuttosto che alla nuova edificazione, e allo stesso tempo più consapevole riguardo ai temi dell'eco-compatibilità dei materiali, del riuso e del risparmio energetico.

OG3: Il progetto mira alla diffusione e alla promozione di un modello di economia alternativa rispetto a quello attualmente in vigore. Questo modello si basa: (a) sulla produzione di prodotti naturali di qualità e sulla salvaguardia degli ecosistemi; (b) sulla stagionalità e sulla produzione locale piuttosto che sull'acquisto di prodotti e sull'allungamento delle filiere di approvvigionamento; (c) sullo scambio e sulla cooperazione piuttosto che sulla grande distribuzione e sulla competizione. Un modello quindi che possa fare gli interessi delle persone che lo compongono e che possa creare valore senza lasciare nessuno per strada e senza creare squilibri e fallimenti. Si ribadisce dunque la necessità di un ritorno ad una vita più di comunità, ad una società più solidale e di mutuo soccorso e sostegno tra i cittadini.

OG4: Il quinto obbiettivo ha lo scopo di promuovere e diffondere pratiche agricole sostenibili tra la cittadinanza. L'azienda biologica, oltre ad essere aperta a chiunque volesse visitare ed apprendere le tecniche utilizzate, diventerà anche centro didattico e divulgativo di temi legati all'agricoltura naturale e ai suoi effetti sull'ambiente e sulle persone circostanti. Le attività di informazione e formazione sono quindi finalizzate alla sensibilizzazione dei cittadini riguardo questi temi più che mai attuali ma anche a fornire uno stimolo agli stessi perché in prima persona possano sperimentare ciò che gli viene insegnato. L'auspicio infatti è quello di creare anche a Padova un cosiddetto “bio-distretto”, cioè “un'area geografica dove agricoltori, cittadini, operatori turistici, associazioni e pubbliche amministrazioni stringono un accordo per la gestione sostenibile delle risorse locali, partendo dal modello biologico di produzione e consumo (filiera corta, gruppi di acquisto, mense pubbliche)” (Biodistretto 2015).

OS1: L'obbiettivo specifico, nonché obbiettivo centrale del progetto, consiste nel rendere operative e accessibili per i cittadini le 5 macro-aree (MA) del Parco del Basso Isonzo e quindi completare la realizzazione del Parco stesso. Le 5 macro-aree sono: MA1, Museo della Civiltà Contadina; MA2, Area naturalistica; MA3, Area ricreativa/parchi attrezzati; MA4, Parco degli Orti Urbani del Basso Isonzo; MA5, Fattoria didattica urbana.

**Analisi dei
PRINCIPALI
portatori di interesse**

<i>Attori</i>	<i>Interessi e aspettative</i>	<i>Risorse e mancanze</i>	<i>Azioni di coinvolgimento</i>
COMUNE DI PADOVA	Sostenibilità economica, benessere cittadini, fruizione e manutenzione dell'area.	Terreni e strutture, competenze progettuali. Risorse economiche limitate. Poca trasparenza, comunicazione e continuità.	Ruolo di coordinamento, progettazione e comunicazione. Promotore del progetto.

	FONDAZIONE CARIPARO	Sviluppo urbano sostenibile, qualità della vita, comunità aperta e solidale, innovazione.	Risorse economiche.	Finanziamento, divulgazione.
	VENETO AGRICOLTURA	Sensibilizzazione, educazione, benessere cittadini, turismo naturalistico, prodotti locali, cultura.	Competenze tecniche e progettuali, risorse economiche, rete di strutture, vivaio.	Gestione area naturalistica (MA2). Creazione di rete museale. Utilizzo del vivaio per piante da siepe e varietà antiche. Bandi europei e PSR.
	ISTITUTO AGRARIO	Sviluppo di forme di collaborazione, didattica, coltivazione.	Mezzi, competenze e strutture agricole, produzione e vendita. Antichi attrezzi agricoli e spazio inutilizzato. Fondi limitati.	Creazione rete museale, coltivazione e vendita prodotti, rapporto con gli orti urbani, formazione e didattica.
	COISLHA	Educazione, coltivazione e vendita, manutenzione del verde, gestione delle strutture, inserimento lavorativo	Risorse umane, competenze, mezzi, produzione e vendita prodotti locali, attività con soggetti deboli. Risorse economiche limitate.	Manutenzione del verde (MA3), gestione struttura museale (MA1), coltivazione e vendita prodotti, didattica e educazione ambientale.
	EL TAMISO	Coltivazione, trasformazione, vendita prodotti, divulgazione.	Cooperativa agricola biologica, competenze, mezzi, risorse economiche.	Gestione fattoria didattica (MA5).
	WWF VICENZA-PADOVA	Salvaguardia biodiversità e habitat naturali. Creazione corridoi ecologici e valorizzazione fiume.	Risorse umane, competenze. Risorse in generale limitate, lavoro volontario.	Gestione area naturalistica (MA2), educazione ambientale, comunicazione e cartellonistica.
	BANCA ETICA	Sostenibilità ambientale, economia etica e solidale, educazione, divulgazione.	Risorse economiche, competenze.	Finanziamento, attività di divulgazione e formazione.
	ASSOCIAZIONE COOPERAZIONE E SOLIDARIETÀ	Sviluppo sostenibile, didattica, creazione di reti, guardiana e custodia.	Risorse umane, competenze, rete di relazioni.	Gestione struttura museale (MA1), attività di divulgazione e cooperazione.
	ANAB, INBAR, ORDINE DEGLI ARCHITETTI	Bio-edilizia, progettazione urbanistica eco-compatibile, rigenerazione urbana.	Risorse umane, competenze tecniche e progettuali.	Progettazione partecipata, corsi di formazione, divulgazione, costruzione, ristrutturazione, auto-costruzione, bandi.
Descrizione delle attività e dei relativi risultati	<p>A1R1: L'azione è rivolta alla costituzione di un coordinamento per il Parco “dal basso” tra i cittadini e le organizzazioni locali. Saranno facilitate periodiche occasioni di incontro e confronto tra le organizzazioni, le associazioni e gli enti che hanno manifestato un interesse per il Parco, attraverso la creazione, in collaborazione con Agenda21, di un Tavolo di Concertazione (TC) dei portatori di interesse. Questo tavolo avrà il compito di eleggere un Comitato Gestionale (CG) del Parco (tra i membri delle organizzazioni partecipanti al TC) e di formare 5 (o più) gruppi di lavoro che si occuperanno della gestione delle macro-aree e della questioni organizzative del Parco. Ogni gruppo di lavoro sarà coordinato da un coordinatore scelto dai membri del gruppo stesso. Allo stesso tempo il TC si occuperà anche degli aspetti divulgativi, garantendo la costante informazione ai cittadini tramite newsletter e la creazione di un sito internet. Saranno inoltre organizzati incontri informativi aperti al pubblico nell'ambito del progetto del Parco Agro-paesaggistico Metropolitano per stimolare la partecipazione e lo</p>			

scambio di idee, informazioni e problematiche.

A2R1: Il Comune di Padova provvederà a pubblicare un bando per l'assegnazione in concessione della gestione delle 5 **MA** del Parco. I criteri di concessione delle assegnazioni dovranno tener conto delle specifiche competenze richieste per ogni **MA**. Il CG potrà quindi partecipare al bando avendo già costituito un coordinamento e avendo già formato i 5 (o più) gruppi di lavoro. Il bando fornirà gli estremi e le condizioni dell'accordo e della collaborazione tra il Comune e il CG. Il TC e i gruppi di lavoro potranno anche includere i settori competenti del Comune oltre che usufruire dei servizi di Agenda21. Il Comune, inoltre, potrà contribuire al coordinamento delle attività di comunicazione e divulgazione, nonché all'organizzazione di eventi pubblici grazie agli strumenti già a disposizione (sito internet, newsletter, bacheche). In questo modo si intende consolidare un rapporto stabile e trasparente tra il Comune, il TC del Parco e i cittadini.

A3R2: La terza attività è finalizzata alla tutela dell'area Parco e alla regolamentazione dell'espansione edilizia all'interno della stessa. Ogni nuovo edificio, struttura e opera infrastrutturale realizzata all'interno dell'area Parco dovrà essere conforme a requisiti definiti con riferimento all'impatto energetico, ai materiali utilizzati, all'aspetto estetico e paesaggistico e alla preservazione degli habitat e degli ecosistemi esistenti. Tra le altre, una delle azioni proposte consisterà nella sistemazione e tutela dell'area naturalistica (**MA2**) che, oltre ad espletare una importante funzione di habitat e preservazione della biodiversità, potrà essere utilizzata anche a scopi didattici e ricreativi. L'attività contribuisce trasversalmente anche ai risultati R3, R4 e R5.

A4R3: Questa attività ha come obiettivo quello di avviare una fattoria didattica a indirizzo biologico (**MA5**) all'interno del Parco. Tale fattoria (azienda agricola) produrrà ortaggi, frutta e cereali utilizzando tecniche colturali tradizionali e in conformità a disciplinari di agricoltura biologica e la cui commercializzazione contribuirà alla sostenibilità economica dell'azienda agricola. Ci sarà anche la possibilità di realizzare un laboratorio per la trasformazione dei prodotti e un'area ristoro, oltre che uno spaccio per la vendita diretta. Gruppi di Acquisto Solidale (GAS), negozi e mense cittadine potranno essere coinvolti nella distribuzione/vendita dei prodotti. L'attività contribuisce trasversalmente anche ai risultati R2, R4 e R5.

A5R4: La quinta attività ha come obiettivo quello di attivare l'Eco-Museo (**MA1**). La struttura destinata ad ospitare tale Museo, attualmente in fase di ristrutturazione, rappresenta un tipico casolare rurale dei primi del novecento e sarà essa stessa parte dell'esposizione. La visita al Museo sarà arricchita di oggetti, immagini e reperti legati alla tradizione contadina veneta oltre che dalla visita agli animali presenti nell'area antistante l'edificio. Vista la presenza di altre strutture simili non lontane dall'area in oggetto (es. Duca degli Abruzzi, Parco di Rubano) si propone di lavorare alla creazione di una rete museale provinciale (e, in prospettiva, regionale come proposto da Veneto Agricoltura) legata all'agricoltura e di dedicare, in particolare, il Museo del Basso Isonzo al rapporto tra la città di Padova e le sue acque. L'azione contribuisce anche ai risultati R3 e R5.

A6: Questa azione si pone come trasversale a tutti i risultati proposti. Essa ha come obiettivo quello di perseguire e favorire l'organicità progettuale del Parco sotto diversi punti di vista: (a)

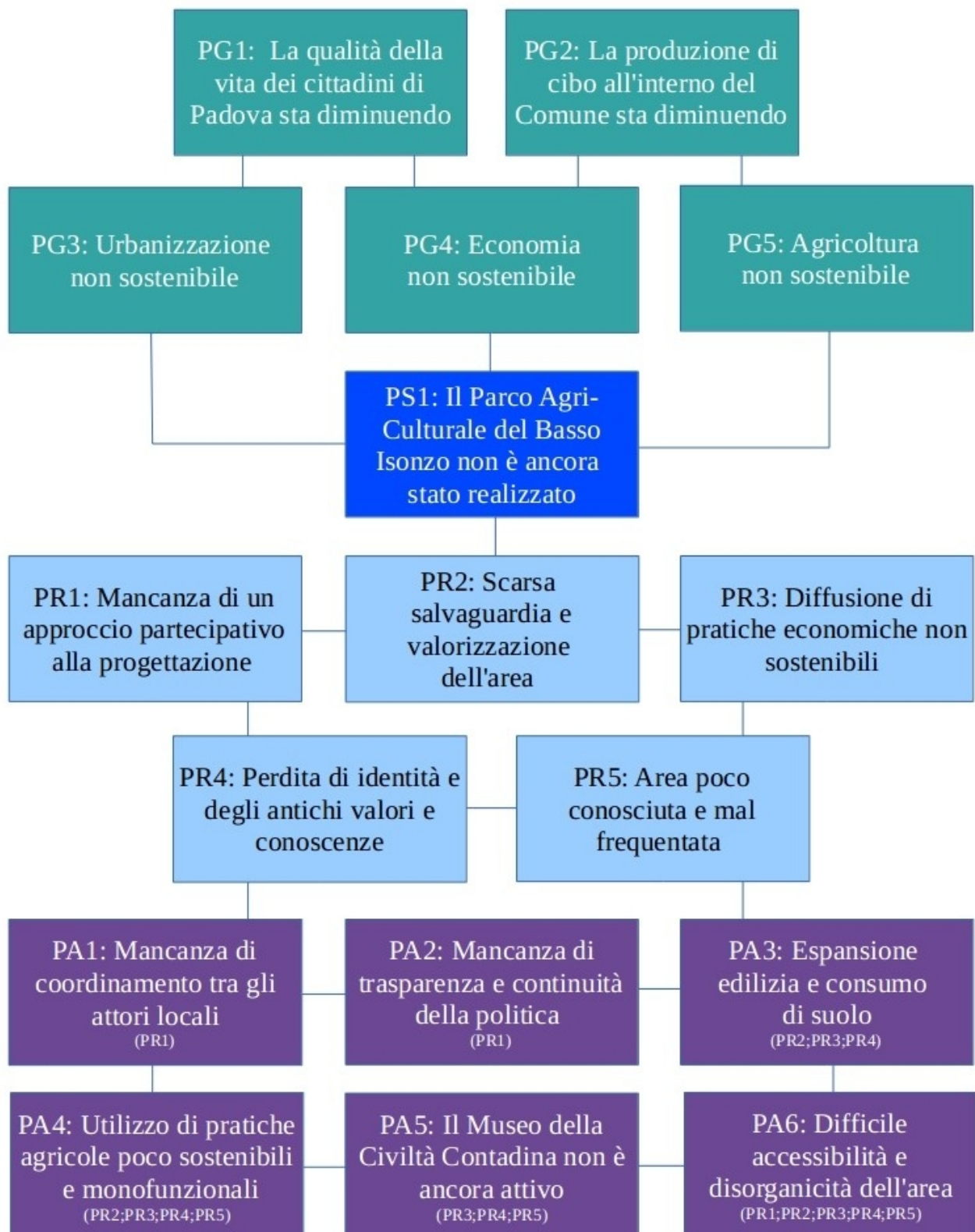
	<p>per quanto riguarda l'organizzazione interna del Parco, si intende integrare le macro aree MA3 e MA4 nel disegno complessivo dell'area e potenziare i collegamenti interni tramite la creazione di piste ciclabili, sentieri e corridoi ecologici; (b) per quanto riguarda l'organizzazione esterna, si prevede la creazione di reti ecologiche che possano fare da ponte tra diverse aree verdi e parchi agricoli già presenti o in fase di realizzazione (Istituti Agrari, Parco di Rubano, Parco agro-fluviale “Lungargine”, area Corso Australia, Progetto “Sacro Cuore Pacta”), oltre che sfruttare la presenza del fiume; (c) in relazione alla mobilità nell'area Basso Isonzo, si intende promuovere e incoraggiare forme di mobilità sostenibili, riorganizzando il traffico locale e potenziando i servizi pubblici e le piste ciclabili di collegamento tra il Parco e gli altri quartieri cittadini. Cartelli, segnali informativi e mappe saranno infine installati in diverse aree della città in modo da guidare le persone verso il Parco e delimitarne i confini oltre che illustrarne le macro-aree e le relative attività.</p>
Tempistiche e fattori da tenere in considerazione	<p>Il progetto si svilupperà in un arco di tempo di 24 mesi. Le tempistiche tengono conto dei tempi di ristrutturazione dell'edificio che sarà adibito a fattoria didattica e dei tempi di conversione dei campi all'agricoltura biologica.</p> <p>I principali rischi sono dovuti alla volontà politica e alla mancanza di risorse. Altri fattori da tenere in considerazione includono le richieste e le esigenze dei cittadini residenti, alcuni dei quali potrebbero essere in disaccordo con il progetto. Risulta quindi necessario, per la buona riuscita dell'operazione, creare e mantenere attivo un canale comunicativo con i residenti e in generale con tutti i cittadini e le organizzazioni coinvolte. Altrettanto importante è la riorganizzazione della mobilità nell'area anche e soprattutto in relazione al rapporto con il fiume e alla sua valorizzazione.</p>
Descrizione della attuale situazione pre-progetto	<p style="text-align: center;">RILEVANZA DELL'AZIONE</p> <p>È stato calcolato che in Italia, dal 1956 al 2010 le aree urbane sono passate da circa 8.000 km² a più di 20.500 km². Attualmente, quasi il 7,6% del territorio nazionale è urbanizzato, a fronte di un valore medio europeo pari a 2,3%. Nel caso del Veneto il tasso di urbanizzazione territoriale raggiunge addirittura l'11% (ISPRA, 2015). Il Veneto è inoltre la regione italiana con il maggior incremento annuo di territorio urbanizzato: tra il 2000 e il 2006 in media 1382 ettari/anno di terreno sono stati urbanizzati (“consumati”) (Foccardi, 2013). Come conseguenza di questo processo di urbanizzazione, la superficie agricola utilizzata (SAU) a livello regionale ha subito una diminuzione di 385.588 ettari (-27%) tra il 1971 e il 2010 (ISTAT, 2013).</p> <p>Prendendo in considerazione la situazione più specifica del Comune di Padova, risulta evidente che sono le zone peri-urbane della città, per lo più costituite da campi coltivati o terreni abbandonati, quelle più a rischio di scomparire a causa dell'espansione edilizia che negli ultimi anni ha comportato un aumento del 12,1% della superficie urbanizzata (1986-2010) (Lironi, 2013a). Padova è anche la provincia più urbanizzata del Veneto con oltre il 20% di suolo consumato rispetto alla superficie totale disponibile. Secondo i dati dell'ISTAT (2013), infatti, tra il 1971 e il 2000 sono andate perse circa il 41% del totale delle terre coltivabili della Provincia di Padova, con un ritmo che sfiora i 60 ettari/anno. Risulta quindi fondamentale per i cittadini e per i rappresentanti politici comprendere l'importanza delle aree verdi all'interno e</p>

	<p>intorno alla città.</p> <p>Come spiegato da Lironi (2013b) nella presentazione del progetto del Parco Agro-paesaggistico Metropolitano della Provincia di Padova (Padova21, 2014), il terreno, oltre ad essere in grado di assorbire l'anidride carbonica e svolgere un ruolo fondamentale per la regolazione del clima e la mitigazione dei cambiamenti climatici, svolge numerose altre funzioni essenziali per la vita di ogni essere vivente, tra le quali ricordiamo: funzione produttiva, regolazione delle acque, regolazione dei cicli naturali e conservazione della biodiversità. La sua tutela, la sua conservazione e valorizzazione devono dunque essere inserite come obiettivo fondamentale in ogni agenda che si occupi di pianificazione e sviluppo sia urbano che rurale, in ogni parte del mondo. Il percorso per uno stile di vita più sostenibile e sano inizia in primo luogo da una rielaborazione delle relazioni tra aree urbane e aree rurali, tra le città e le proprie aree verdi e sul potenziamento delle filiere alimentari a livello locale. Partendo da queste considerazioni, l'attuazione di pratiche agricole sostenibili, in particolare nelle aree urbane e peri-urbane delle città, potrebbe sicuramente svolgere un ruolo fondamentale per la realizzazione degli obiettivi menzionati sopra (Poincelot, 1986; Natural Research Council, 1989). Diversi studi e ricerche, nonché esperienze e iniziative in numerosi paesi, dimostrano inoltre l'efficacia di un approccio multi-funzionale all'agricoltura (Gómez-Baggethun et al., 2013; Lichtfouse, 2012; Altieri, 2005; Douglass Warner, 2007). Il crescente numero di funzioni e servizi che le aziende sono in grado di fornire alle comunità di cui fanno parte potrebbe, infatti, contribuire fortemente al miglioramento della qualità della vita dei cittadini di quelle stesse comunità. Il progetto del Comune di Padova che sarà presentato e analizzato in questa tesi si sposa perfettamente con le argomentazioni presentate sin qui e potrebbe rappresentare una grande opportunità per portare queste tematiche all'attenzione dell'opinione pubblica cittadina e dimostrare la concreta fattibilità di un progetto di sviluppo sostenibile sul territorio, nonché rappresentare il primo passo del progetto di Parco Agro-paesaggistico Metropolitano della Provincia di Padova.</p>
<p>Descrizione del contesto internazionale a cui fa riferimento il progetto</p>	<p>Gli obiettivi generali del presente progetto sono, dunque, in linea con il programma "Agenda 21 Local", che rappresenta la realizzazione locale degli obiettivi di sviluppo sostenibile stabiliti dal Vertice della Terra di Rio nel 1992. Il 13 febbraio 2001 il Comune di Padova ha infatti firmato la "Carta di Aalborg" o "Carta delle Città Europee per uno sviluppo durevole e sostenibile" (The European Sustainable Cities & Towns Campaign 1994) impegnandosi a rispettarne gli impegni e i principi. L'Agenda21 Locale, ribattezzata Padova21 – Padova Sostenibile, consiste in un processo partecipativo di progettazione che come principale obiettivo ha quello di coinvolgere la cittadinanza e i portatori di interesse locale nella produzione di un piano d'azione a lungo termine che possa essere in grado di assicurare una sostenibilità ambientale, sociale ed economica alla città. Il progetto, avviato nel dicembre 2002, ha avuto come punto di partenza quello di redigere un Rapporto sullo stato dell'ambiente a Padova e un Manuale degli indicatori sulla qualità della vita (Comune di Padova 2006). I gruppi tematici fin qui attivati hanno riguardato principalmente la progettazione dei parchi cittadini e sono stati denominati "Processi partecipati sui parchi urbani" di cui, come abbiamo ricordato in precedenza, ha fatto parte anche il Parco del Basso Isonzo e, più recentemente, il Parco Agro-paesaggistico Metropolitano.</p>

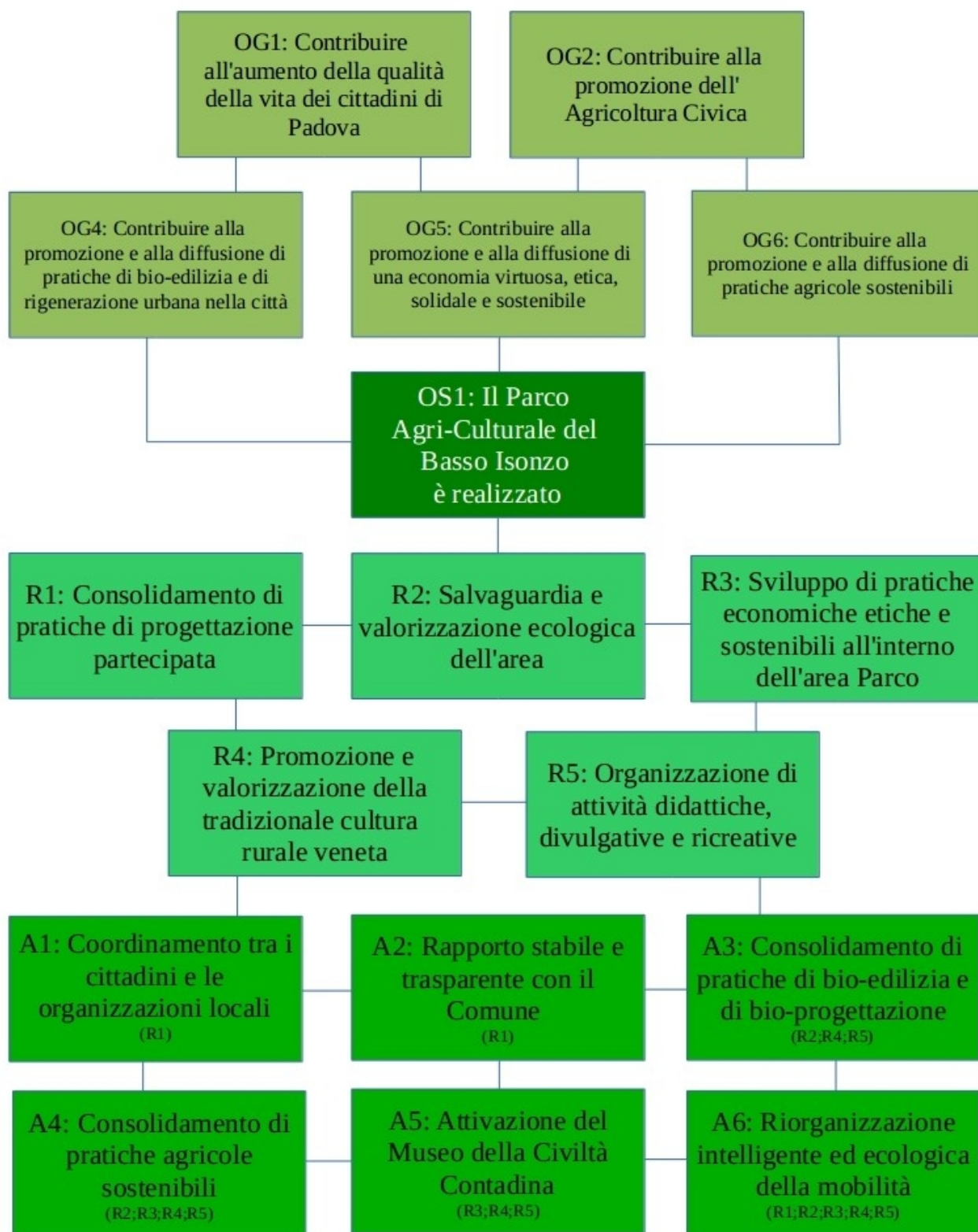
Nel 2011, inoltre, la città è entrata a far parte del “Patto dei Sindaci”, tramite il quale si impegna a ridurre almeno del 20% le emissioni di CO², prodotte nell'anno 2005, entro il 2020. In particolare, il Patto fa parte del Pacchetto Europeo per l'Energia e i Cambiamenti Climatici e funge da supporto per le città nella redazione e nell'attuazione del proprio Piano d'Azione per l'Energia Sostenibile (PAES) (Green Digital Charter 2012).

Il progetto del PACBI potrebbe dunque rappresentare un passo significativo, concreto e rivitalizzante nell'attuazione di questi importanti impegni formali che, negli ultimi anni, hanno sicuramente subito una battuta d'arresto.

Annex F – Albero dei Problemi



Annex G – Albero delle Soluzioni



Annex H – SWOT Analysis

<i>Strengths</i>	<i>Weaknesses</i>
<p>1. Wide high-value naturalistic and landscape area.</p> <p>2. Agricultural vocation.</p> <p>3. Strategic position, urban – rural link: (a) closeness to the city; (b) closeness to rural areas and easy-linked to the Euganean hills; (c) adjacency to the Bacchiglione river; (d) closeness to other Agrarian centres.</p> <p>4. Urban gardens, a small wood, equipped playgrounds, cycling routes and a “sport district” are already present in the Park area.</p> <p>5. Participative, multi-disciplinary, bottom-up approach.</p> <p>6. Presence of two old rural buildings.</p> <p>7. Innovative project.</p> <p>8. Economic crisis of the city's building sector.</p>	<p>1. Political turnover.</p> <p>2. Lack of coordination among the local organizations.</p> <p>3. Lack of funding.</p> <p>4. The buildings need to be repaired and renovated.</p> <p>5. The Park has already been reduced due to construction permissions.</p> <p>6. Fragmentation of the properties.</p> <p>7. Lack of communication and involvement of the residents by the LA.</p> <p>8. Mobility organization in the area.</p> <p>9. Complexity of the situation, many actors involved.</p> <p>10. Old project.</p>
<i>Opportunities</i>	<i>Threats</i>
<p>1. Preservation of a wide green urban area: (a) biodiversity preservation; (b) reduction of air pollution; (c) improvement and conservation of soil fertility; (d) limitation to urban sprawl.</p> <p>2. Restoration, conservation and promotion of elements of the traditional Venetian rural culture: (a) restoration of a traditional rural plain landscape with old local “cultivars”; (b) restoration of two traditional rural buildings; (c) establishment of a Museum of the Rural Culture in one of them.</p> <p>3. Establishment of a “urban didactic farm” (in the other building).</p> <p>4. Production, transformation, selling and promotion of local organic products.</p> <p>5. Creation of a “sustainable mobility zone”: (a) trails; (b) cycling routes; (c) horse routes; (d) electric cars.</p> <p>6. Organization of open events, activities, courses, conferences, laboratories, festivities, etc. in collaboration with different subjects of the territory.</p> <p>7. Promotion and awareness of the citizens on themes related to the environment, sustainable agriculture, health and renewable energies.</p> <p>8. Economic enhancement of the territory: (a) job</p>	<p>1. The LA is not interested on carrying on the project.</p> <p>2. Lack of transparency of the LA.</p> <p>3. Lack of participation, support and coordination among the local associations and entities.</p> <p>4. No financial sources are identified.</p> <p>5. Urban sprawl.</p> <p>6. Establishment of industrial farms in the area.</p> <p>7. Persistence of a “stalemate” situation.</p> <p>8. Neglect and vandalism in the area.</p> <p>9. Environmental depletion of the area.</p> <p>10. Conflict situations.</p> <p>11. Low autonomy for the participants.</p> <p>12. Pollution</p>

<p>opportunities; (b) working insertion of weak subjects; (c) 0km markets; (d) tourism.</p> <p>9. Improvement of the quality of life of the citizens.</p> <p>10. Involvement of the territory, synergies creation, participative ownership.</p> <p>11. Creation of an exportable and innovative model for a participative management of green urban areas.</p> <p>12. Network creation in the context of the PaAM.</p> <p>13. Social agriculture, horticultural therapy and services for the citizens.</p> <p>14. European funds and other financing sources.</p>	
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Annex I – Stakeholder Analysis

#	Stakeholders and basic characteristics	(a) Involvement in the issue	(b) Interests and expectations	(c) Potential and resources	(d) Lack and deficiencies	(e) Power position	(f) Potential actions
1.	<i>Institutional organizations</i>						
1.1	MUNICIPALITY OF PADOVA: Public Green Service of the Padova Municipality	Promoter of the project, owner of the land and of the infrastructures.	ES, wellness of the citizens, fruition, maintenance and enhancement of the 'area.	Lands, structures, planning competencies, funding, authority.	Limited funding, lack of transparency, involvement and continuity.	High power, high interest: KEY-PLAYER.	Coordination, planning, visibility and dissemination actions.
1.2	VENETO REGION: Agriculture and forestry department of the Veneto Region	Managing of RDP, POR FESR, POR FSE funds, Didactic Farms of Veneto.	Rural development, services, tourism, patronage.	Funding, patronage, authority.	Lack of interest.	High power, low interest: MEET THEIR NEEDS.	Patronage, funding and promotion
1.3	VENETO AGRICOLTURA: Regional institution for agriculture, forestry and food sectors	Promoter and manager of similar projects in Veneto.	Sensitization, education, citizens' wellness, rural and naturalistic tourism.	Technical and planning competencies, economic resources, structures, plants.	Unclear organizational framework due to on going re-shaping of the organization.	High power, high interest: KEY-PLAYER.	Management of MA2 , network creation, plants supply, European calls and RDP.
2.	<i>Educational organizations</i>						
2.1	UNIVERSITY OF PADOVA – BIOLOGY: Agro-ecology laboratory of the biology department	Studies on soil fertility and sustainable agriculture.	Studies, researches, analysis, thesis works, internships, training.	Technical competencies, tools and equipment, laboratories, researchers, students.	Emphasis on the complexity of the project.	Low power, low interest: MONITOR.	Researches, consultancy, students' gardens, patronage.
2.2	UNIVERSITY OF PADOVA – AGRIPOLIS: Agriculture and veterinary medicine school	Public institution, opportunity to collaborate.	Research, internships, thesis, dissemination.	Technical competencies, tools and equipment, laboratories,	No lacks identified.	Low power, low interest: MONITOR.	Researches, consultancy, thesis, best practices

#	Stakeholders and basic characteristics	(a) Involvement in the issue	(b) Interests and expectations	(c) Potential and resources	(d) Lack and deficiencies	(e) Power position	(f) Potential actions
				researchers, students.			demonstrations, dissemination.
2.2	I.I.S. DUCA DEGLI ABRUZZI – S. BENEDETTO DA NORCIA: High-schools specialized on agriculture issues	Closeness to the Park, partnership opportunity.	Collaboration, training, internship, cultivation.	Agricultural means, competencies, structures, production and selling, old rural instruments, unused space.	Limited funding.	High power, high interest: KEY-PLAYER.	Network creation, cultivation and selling, collaboration with the UG, training, internships.
2.3	XI I.C.S. “A. VIVALDI”: Elementary and middle schools within the Basso Isonzo area	Closeness to the Park, partnership opportunity.	Visits, education, activities, spaces for the children	Didactic competencies, teachers and children.	No lacks identified.	Low power, high interest: KEEP INFORMED.	Visits, summer camps, recreational activities, eco-theatre.
3.	Agricultural organizations						
3.1	EL TAMISO: Organic farming cooperative	Biggest organic cooperative in the territory.	Cultivation, transformation, selling, promotion.	Competencies, agricultural means, economic resources, RDP accessibility.	Limited funding, not owning the land they could manage (potential limitation for RDP opportunities)	High power, high interest: KEY-PLAYER.	Management of the farming activities, MA5.
3.2	AGRONOMI E FORESTALI SENZA FRONTIERE: Not for-profit organization promoting agriculture, forestry and rural development cooperation	Links and connection with other actors (e.g. University of Padova) and past involvement in activities within the same area.	Training, activities.	Human resources, competences.	No lacks identified.	Low power, low interest: MONITOR	Consultancy, space availability for activities, promotion.
3.3	CIRCOLO WIGWAM – IL PRESIDIO: Social and community agriculture	Resistance to urban sprawl, common	SD of the territory, social and community	Human resources, competencies, users,	Persons and time limitation.	Low power, high interest:	Network creation,

#	Stakeholders and basic characteristics	(a) Involvement in the issue	(b) Interests and expectations	(c) Potential and resources	(d) Lack and deficiencies	(e) Power position	(f) Potential actions
	organization	purposes	agriculture, PaAM.	relations.		KEEP INFORMED.	promotion, PaAM.
3.4	FATTORIA “LUNGARGINE”: Didactic farm close to the Park	Closeness to the Park, common purposes.	Creation of an “Agro-Fluviale Park”, training, partnership.	Lands, structures, agricultural means, animals, network of relations, consolidated reality.	No lacks identified.	Low power, high interest: KEEP INFORMED.	Partnership, network creation, promotion, PaAM.
3.5	CONFEDERAZIONE ITALIANA AGRICOLTORI: Agriculture trade union	Trade union.	Technical support, training courses.	Technical competencies, funding support.	No lacks identified.	Low power, high interest: KEEP INFORMED	Consultancy, funding support, patronage, training.
3.6	CONFAGRICOLTURA PADOVA: Trade union of agrarian entrepreneurs	Trade union.	Technical support, training courses, enhancement of the territory.	Technical competencies, funding support.	No lacks identified.	Low power, high interest: KEEP INFORMED	Consultancy, funding support, patronage, training.
3.7	ORDINE AGRONOMI E FORESTALI: Agronomists and forestry professional order	Common purposes, collaboration opportunity.	SD, urban green, sustainable agriculture, networking.	Technical and participative planning competencies, institutional relations.	Time limitation.	Low power, high interest: KEEP INFORMED.	Consultancy, networking (Urban Meta, PaAM).
3.8	ASSOCIAZIONE PATAVINA APICOLTORI: Bee-keepers association	Closeness to the Park, opportunity to collaborate.	Bee-keeping, training courses.	Competencies on bee-keeping and agriculture.	No lacks identified.	Low power, low interest: MONITOR	Training courses for UG, bee-keeping.
3.9	SLOW FOOD PADOVA: Association for the promotion of food quality and sustainability	Common purposes, opportunity to collaborate.	SD and enhancement of the territory, sustainable agriculture, quality of the products, networking.	Competencies, human resources, similar projects, network of relations.	Persons and time limitation.	Low power, high interest: KEEP INFORMED.	Networking, partnership, patronage, PaAM visibility and dissemination actions.

#	Stakeholders and basic characteristics	(a) Involvement in the issue	(b) Interests and expectations	(c) Potential and resources	(d) Lack and deficiencies	(e) Power position	(f) Potential actions
3.10	DIVERSAMENTE BIO: Social agriculture and biodiversity conservation organization	Common purposes, opportunity to collaborate.	Biodiversity conservation, social community agriculture, SD, education.	Competencies, network of relations, human resources, seed bank	No lacks identified.	Low power, high interest: KEEP INFORMED.	Training courses, partnership, networking, PaAM, promotion.
3.11	ALMATERRA: Social and community agriculture cooperative	Common purposes, opportunity to collaborate.	SD, social community agriculture, networking, education.	Competencies, human resources, network of relations.	No lacks identified.	Low power, high interest: KEEP INFORMED.	Networking, PaAM, partnership, training, promotion.
3.12	LOCAL FARMERS: Farmers operating in the area	Farming in the Park area.	Continuing their activity, collaboration availability.	Competencies, means, structures.	Some are not organic, land expropriation.	Low power, high interest: KEEP INFORMED.	Cultivation, local farmers' market, organic farming, training.
4.	Environmental organizations						
4.1	LEGAMBIENTE PADOVA: Association for the sustainable development (SD) of the city	Common purposes, opportunity to collaborate.	SD, urban green preservation and enhancement, networking.	Human resources, competencies, structured organization.	Lack of trustiness towards the LA.	Low power, low interest: MONITOR.	Partnership, space availability, Park maintenance, promotion.
4.2	ETIFOR: Agro-forestry and rural development consultancy organization	Common purposes, opportunity to collaborate.	Rural development, rural-urban relation, UPA, environmental safeguard.	Technical and funding competencies.	No lacks identified.	Low power, low interest: MONITOR.	Consultancy, funding support, visibility and dissemination actions.
4.3	LEGA ITALIANA PROTEZIONE UCCELLI PADOVA: Environmental protection organization	Common purposes, opportunity to collaborate.	Environmental safeguard and enhancement.	Human resources, competencies.	Limited human resources and time.	Low power, high interest: KEEP INFORMED.	MA2: education, signals, corridors, pound, promotion.

#	Stakeholders and basic characteristics	(a) Involvement in the issue	(b) Interests and expectations	(c) Potential and resources	(d) Lack and deficiencies	(e) Power position	(f) Potential actions
4.4	SOCIETÀ ITALIANA ARBORICOLTURA: Trees' culture organization	Opportunity to collaborate through technical support.	Patronage, training.	Technical competencies on green maintenance.	Only specific collaboration on technical issues.	Low power, low interest: MONITOR.	Training, maintenance.
4.5	WWF VICENZA-PADOVA: Environmental protection organization	Common purposes, opportunity to collaborate.	Environmental safeguard and enhancement.	Human resources, competencies, networking.	Limited resources, voluntary work	Low power, high interest: KEEP INFORMED.	Management of MA2, education, signals and promotion.
4.6	AMICI DELLA BICICLETTA: Association for the promotion of sustainable mobility	Common purposes, opportunity to collaborate.	Sustainable mobility, green urban areas, SD.	Human resources, network of relations.	No lacks identified.	Low power, high interest: KEEP INFORMED.	Sensitization initiatives, promotion, space for activities.
4.7	GIARDINO STORICO – UNIVERSITÀ DI PADOVA: Environmental promotion and research organization	Common purposes, opportunity to collaborate.	SD, urban green, promotion and seminars.	Technical competencies, relations.	No lacks identified.	Low power, low interest: MONITOR.	Training, seminars, promotion, networking.
4.8	TERRA DI MEZZO: Environmental education and social cooperative	Common purposes, opportunity to collaborate.	SD, cultural events, environmental education.	Competencies, human resources	Main working area in the Euganean Hills.	Low power, low interest: MONITOR.	Education, events, networking, partnership.
4.9	FONDAZIONE LANZA: Environmental ethic studies foundation	Involved in Agenda21's participative process on PaAM.	SD, urban green, training, networking.	Competencies, participative planning.	No lacks identified.	Low power, high interest: KEEP INFORMED.	Participative planning, promotion, training.
5.	Social Organization						
5.1	CORTI E BUONI: Ethical consume and fair trade association	Closeness to the Park, common purposes, opportunity to collaborate.	SD, fair trade, ethical consumption, sustainable agriculture, increase of customers.	Human resources, shop, competencies, clients.	No lacks identified.	Low power, high interest: KEEP INFORMED.	Training, promotion, virtuous economy.
5.2	COISLHA: Social agriculture and green	Based within the Park.	Cultivation, selling,	Human resources,	Limited economic	High power,	Green

#	Stakeholders and basic characteristics	(a) Involvement in the issue	(b) Interests and expectations	(c) Potential and resources	(d) Lack and deficiencies	(e) Power position	(f) Potential actions
	maintenance cooperative	Common purposes, opportunity to collaborate.	work insertion, maintenance, training, recreational activities.	competences, weak subjects, means, clients.	resources.	high interest: KEY-PLAYER.	maintenance MA3, management of the museum MA1, cultivation and selling, education.
5.3	AUSER BASSO ISONZO: Active aging organization	Closeness to the park, they have some UG plots.	Fruition of the Park, didactic visits, courses.	Human resources, competences, UG.	Limited persons and time.	Low power, high interest: KEEP INFORMED.	Visits, training, promotion, recreational activities.
5.4	ASSOCIAZIONE COOPERAZIONE E SOLIDARIETÀ: Association for international cooperation and SD	Common purposes, opportunity to collaborate.	SD, training, international networking, custody.	Human resources, competences, network of relations.	No lacks identified.	Low power, high interest: KEEP INFORMED.	Management of the museum MA1, promotion, networking.
5.5	CITTÀ SOLARE: Social cooperative	Interested on social agriculture, rural tourism, innovation.	Work insertion, rural tourism, building restoration and maintenance.	Human resources, competences, means, entrepreneurship capacities.	No lacks identified.	Low power, low interest: MONITOR.	Building restoration, work insertion, social agriculture, hospitality.
5.6	IL SESTANTE: Social cooperative	Common purposes, opportunity to collaborate	SD, active citizenship, work insertion, training, networking.	Human resources, competences, weak subjects.	No lacks identified.	Low power, low interest: MONITOR.	Training, work insertion, promotion.
6.	Cultural Organizations						
6.1	PARCO ETNOGRAFICO DI RUBANO: Agriculture and ethnographic park	Not involved.	No information.	Established ethnographic park.	It did not answer to the interview request.	Low power, low interest: MONITOR.	Networking, PaAM.
6.2	CÀ SANA: Organic restaurant that promotes food education and SD	Closeness to the Park, common purposes.	Food quality and education, SD,	Structure, closeness, clients, relations.	No lacks identified.	Low power, high interest:	Training, events, networking,

#	Stakeholders and basic characteristics	(a) Involvement in the issue	(b) Interests and expectations	(c) Potential and resources	(d) Lack and deficiencies	(e) Power position	(f) Potential actions
			networking, tourism and customers.			KEEP INFORMED.	promotion.
6.3	SCOUT PABLO NERUDA: Environmental education and SD scouting organization	Closeness to the Park, common purposes.	Education, open-air activities, visits.	Human resources, competences, means, relations.	No lacks identified.	Low power, high interest: KEEP INFORMED.	Education, space for activities, civil protection, promotion.
6.4	COMMISSIONE NUOVI STILI DI VITA – DIOCESI DI PADOVA: Responsible life style department of the diocese of Padova	Common purposes, opportunity to collaborate.	SD, promotion, responsible consume.	Human resources, competences, promotion, relations.	No lacks identified.	Low power, high interest: KEEP INFORMED.	Visibility and dissemination actions, education.
6.5	LA MENTE COMUNE: Social and SD organization	Common purposes, opportunity to collaborate.	SD, recreational activities, projects, sustainable mobility.	Human resources, competences, relations.	No lacks identified.	Low power, high interest: KEEP INFORMED.	Partnership, space for activities, promotion.
6.6	MOVIMENTO DECRESCITA FELICE PADOVA: Responsible life style and SD association	Common purposes, opportunity to collaborate.	SD, activities, community gardens, training.	Human resources, competencies, relations.	No lacks identified.	Low power, high interest: KEEP INFORMED.	Community gardens, activities, training, promotion.
6.7	ARCADIA DIDATTICA: Environmental and cultural education association	Didactic plot in the UG.	Education, promotion.	Human resources, competences, UG, relations.	No lacks identified.	Low power, high interest: KEEP INFORMED.	Education, promotion.
6.8	ASSOCIAZIONE STUDENTI UNIVERSITARI DI PADOVA: SD student organization	Common purposes, opportunity to collaborate.	SD, training, promotion, student events, students' gardens, networking.	Human resources, competences, network of relations.	No lacks identified.	Low power, high interest: KEEP INFORMED.	Events, students' gardens, training, promotion, networking.
7.	Architecture organizations						
7.1	ORDINE DEGLI ARCHITTETTI: Architects and landscape planners' professional order	Involved in the <i>Urban Meta</i> project.	Participative planning, networking, SD.	Technical and planning	No lacks identified.	Low power, high interest:	Participative planning, eco-

#	Stakeholders and basic characteristics	(a) Involvement in the issue	(b) Interests and expectations	(c) Potential and resources	(d) Lack and deficiencies	(e) Power position	(f) Potential actions
				competences.		KEEP INFORMED.	construction, promotion, training, calls.
7.2	ASSOCIAZIONE BIOARCHITETTURA PADOVA (INBAR): Local branch of the bio-architects association	Common purposes, opportunity to collaborate.	Eco-building, participative planning, urban regeneration.	Technical and planning competences.	No lacks identified.	Low power, high interest: KEEP INFORMED.	Participative planning, eco-self-construction, promotion, training, calls.
7.3	ANAB PADOVA: Bio-ecological Architecture National Association	Common purposes, opportunity to collaborate.	Eco-building, participative planning, urban regeneration.	Technical and planning competences.	No lacks identified.	Low power, high interest: KEEP INFORMED.	Participative planning, eco-self-construction, promotion, training, calls.
8.	Financial organizations						
8.1	FONDAZIONE CARIPARO: Social and economic development organization (private bank foundation)	Already financed the restoration of the Eco-Museum.	Urban SD, open and responsible community, life quality, innovation.	Funding.	Lack of communication.	High power, low interest: MEET THEIR NEEDS.	Funding, promotion.
8.3	BANCA ETICA: ethical finance and SD organization (private bank)	Financing of environmental projects.	SD, ethical finance, promotion, training.	Funding, technical competences.	No lacks identified.	High power, high interest: KEY-PLAYER.	Funding, training, promotion.
9.	Health organizations						
9.1	CENTRO SOCIALE E RICREATIVO – ULSS 16: health center for social and horticulture therapies of the hospital of Padova	They use a UG plot for horticulture therapy.	Horticulture therapy, social insertion.	Human resources, assistance competences, patients.	No lacks identified.	Low power, high interest: KEEP INFORMED.	Horticulture therapy, social insertion, promotion.
10.	Others						
10.1	RESIDENTS WITHIN THE PARK: people who live inside the Park area.	Residents in the Park.	Transparency and involvement by the LA. Mobility,	Voluntary work.	No coordination, (some shown) lack of trustiness	Low power, high interest: KEEP	Participative planning, information by

#	Stakeholders and basic characteristics	(a) Involvement in the issue	(b) Interests and expectations	(c) Potential and resources	(d) Lack and deficiencies	(e) Power position	(f) Potential actions
			security, maintenance, realization of the Park, improved life quality and potentially improved value for their estates (houses)		towards the LA.	INFORMED.	the LA, involvement in the project.

Annex J – Additional Networks

Figure J.1 - “Exchange of ideas, advises and information” random visualization graph.

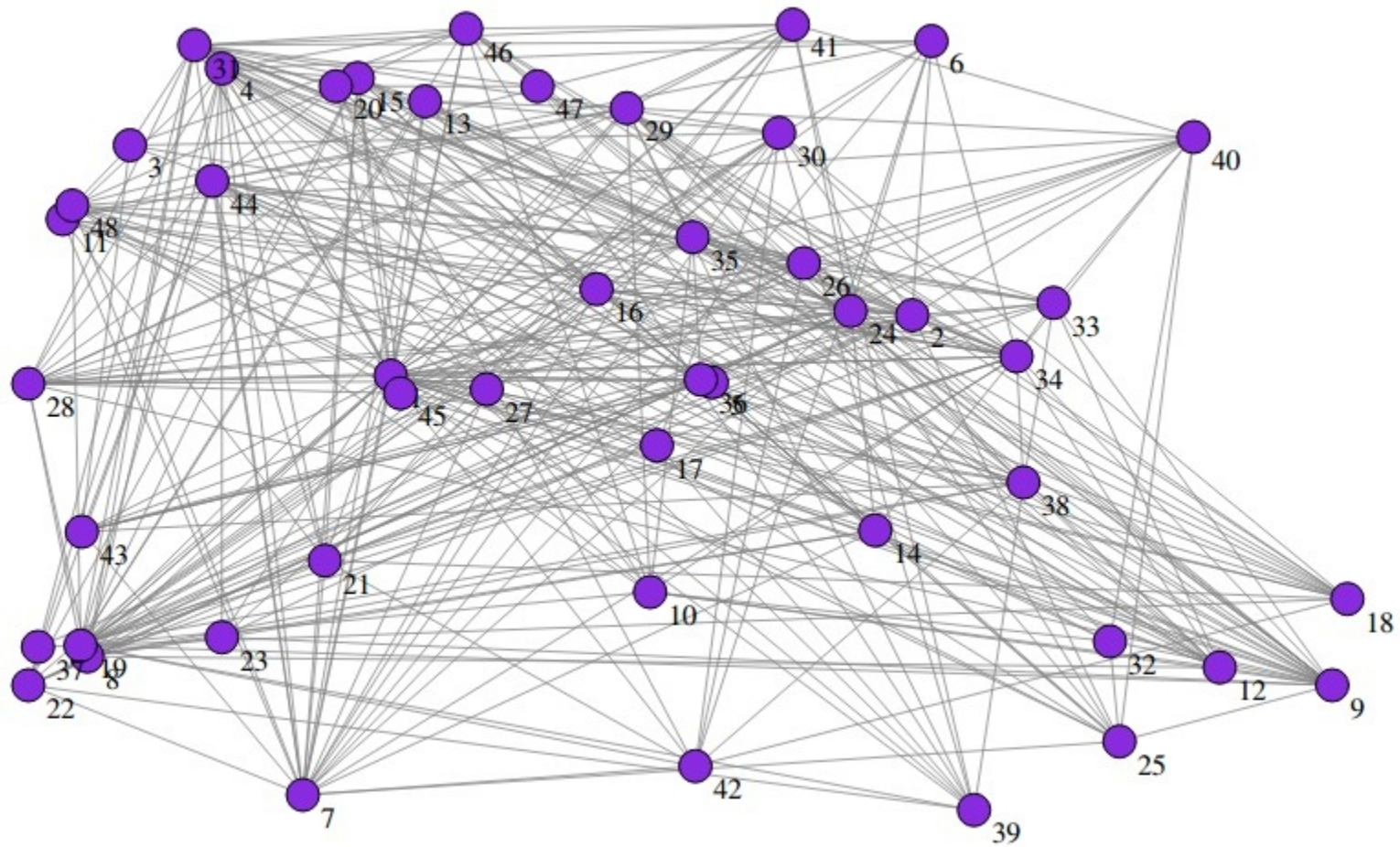


Figure J.2 - “Exchange of ideas, advises and information” power centrality visualization graph.

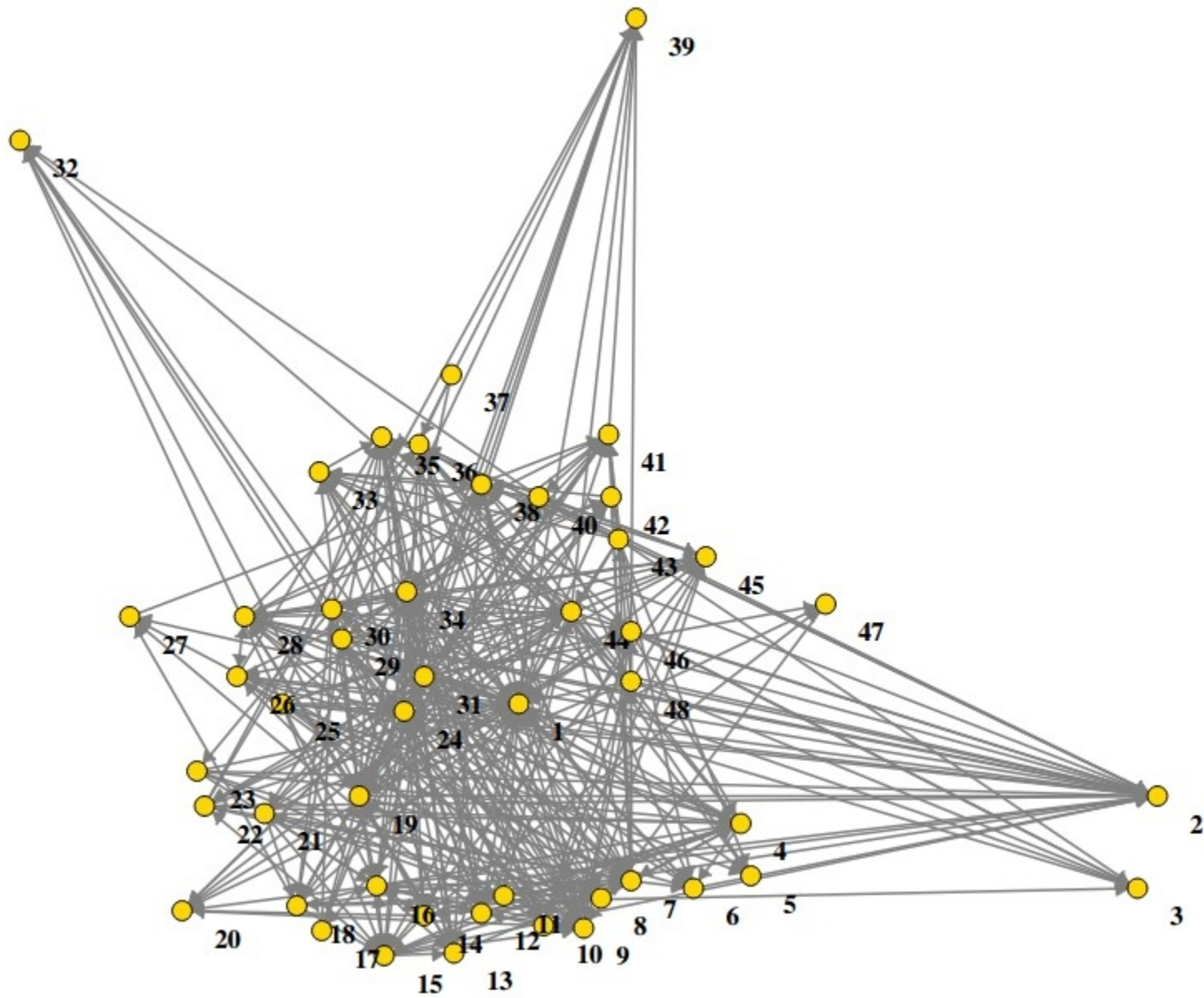


Figure J.3 - “Exchange of ideas, advises and information” betweenness centrality visualization graph.

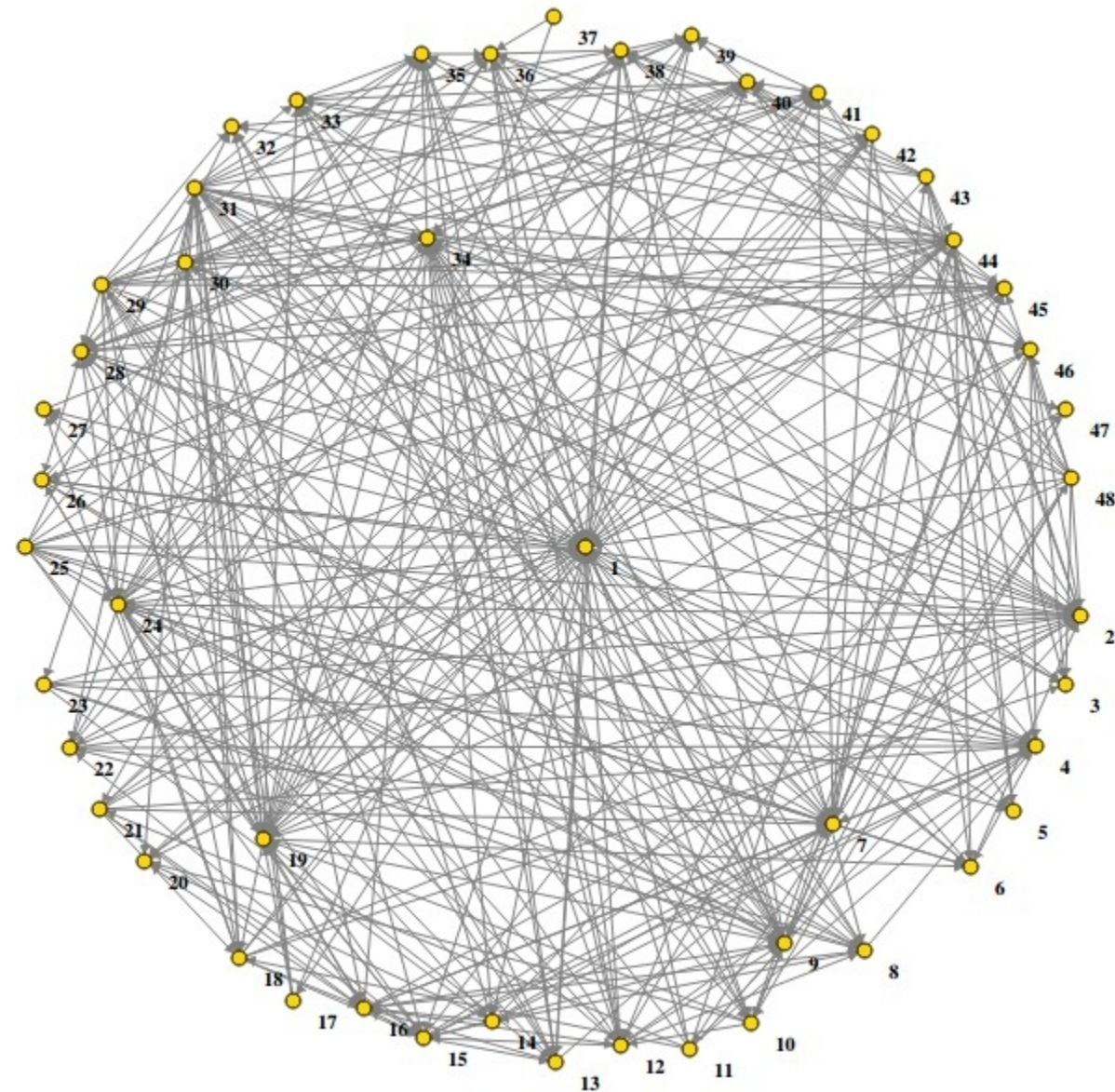


Figure J.4 - “Exchange of ideas, advises and information” degree centrality visualization graph.

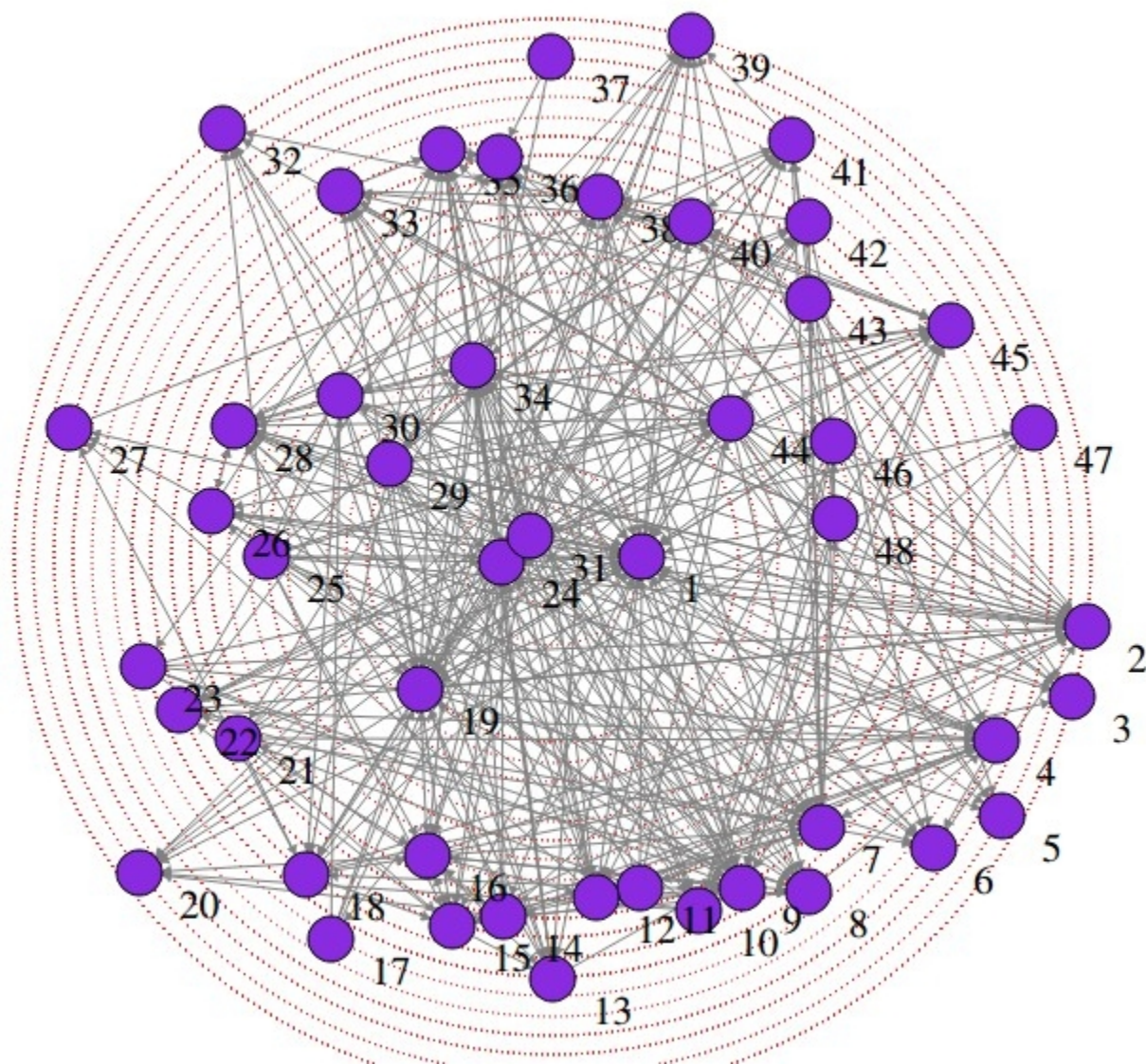


Figure J.5 - “Collaboration in projects” random visualization graph.

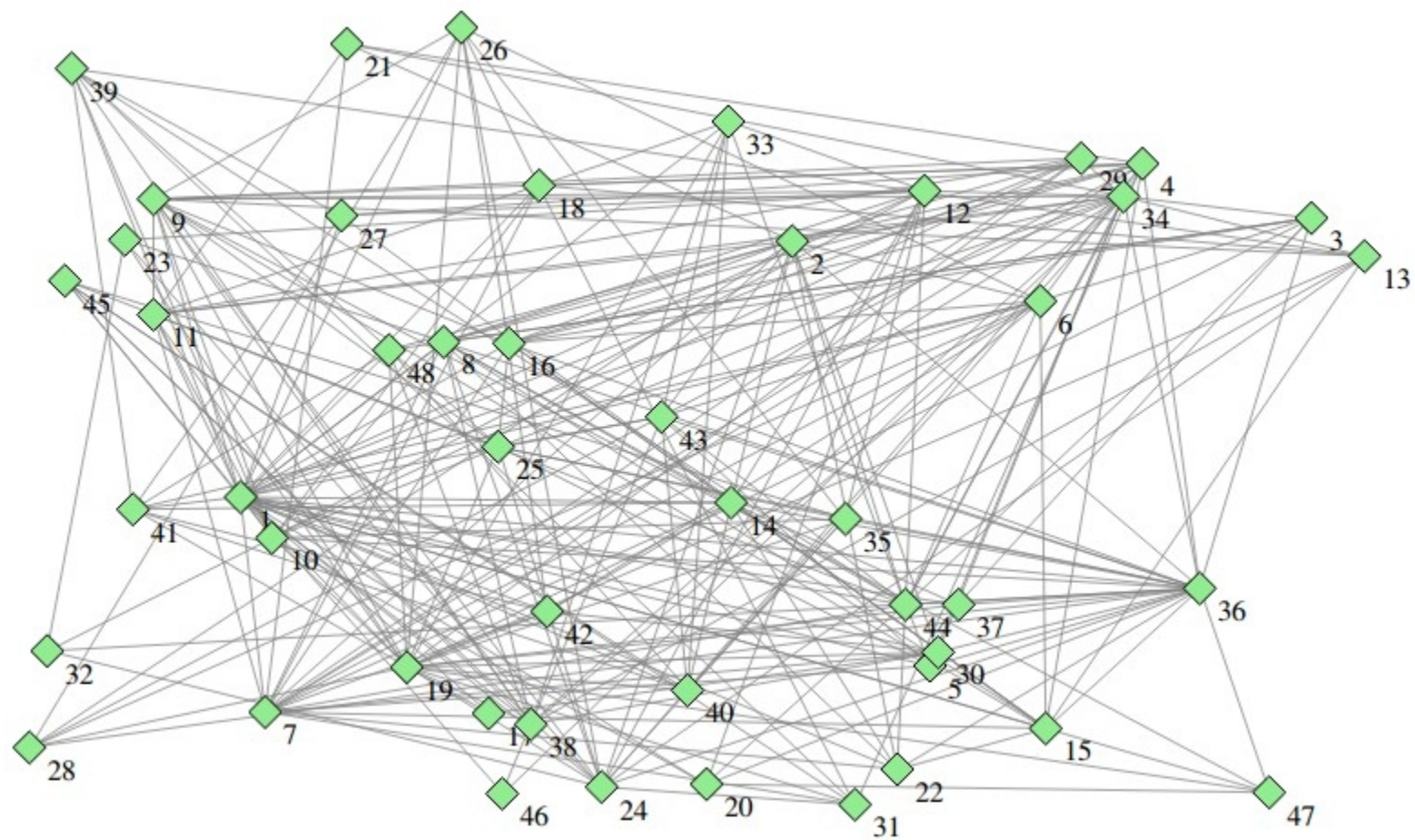


Figure J.6 - “Collaboration in projects” power centrality visualization graph.

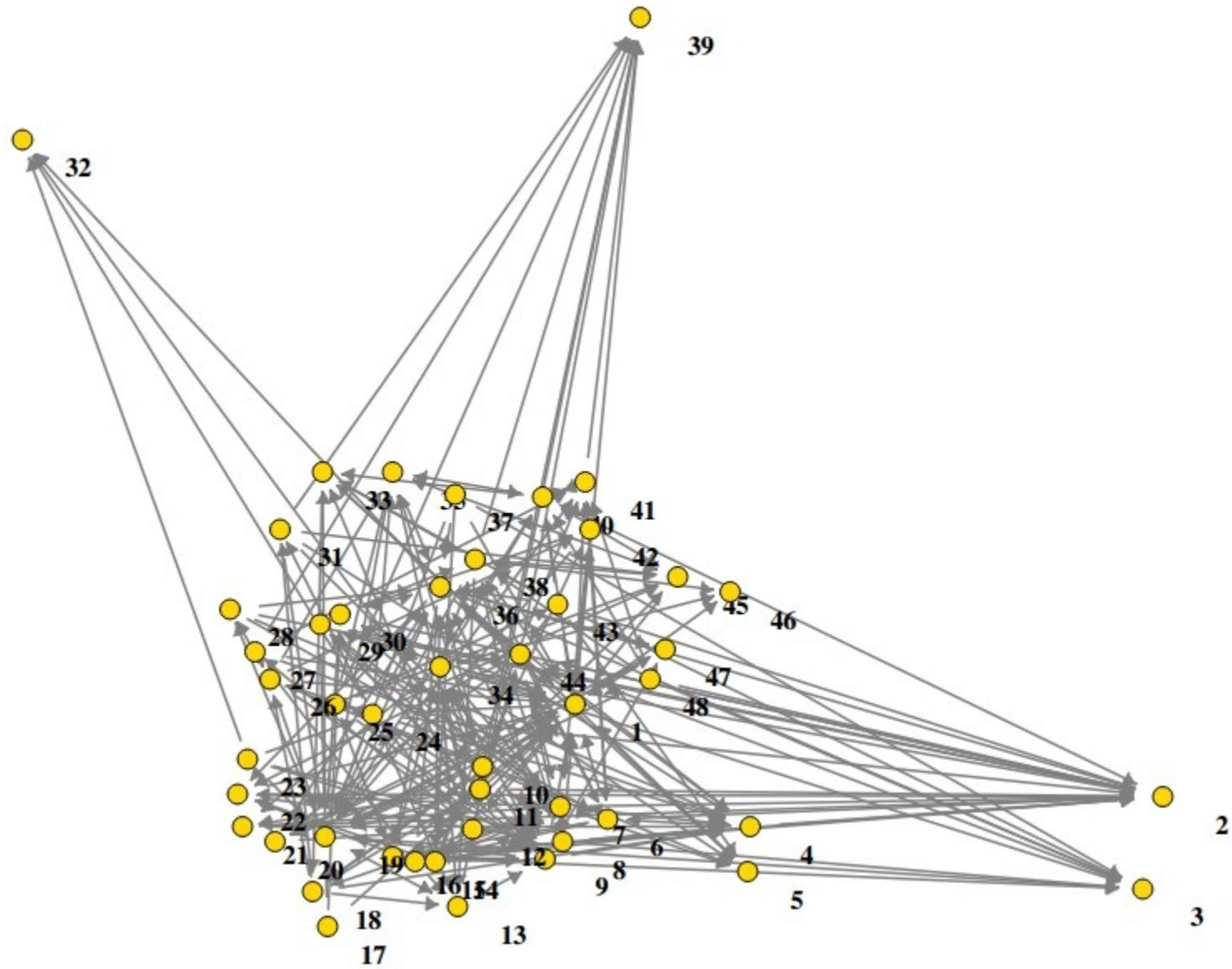


Figure J.7 - “Collaboration in projects” degree centrality visualization graph (degree prestige nodal size).

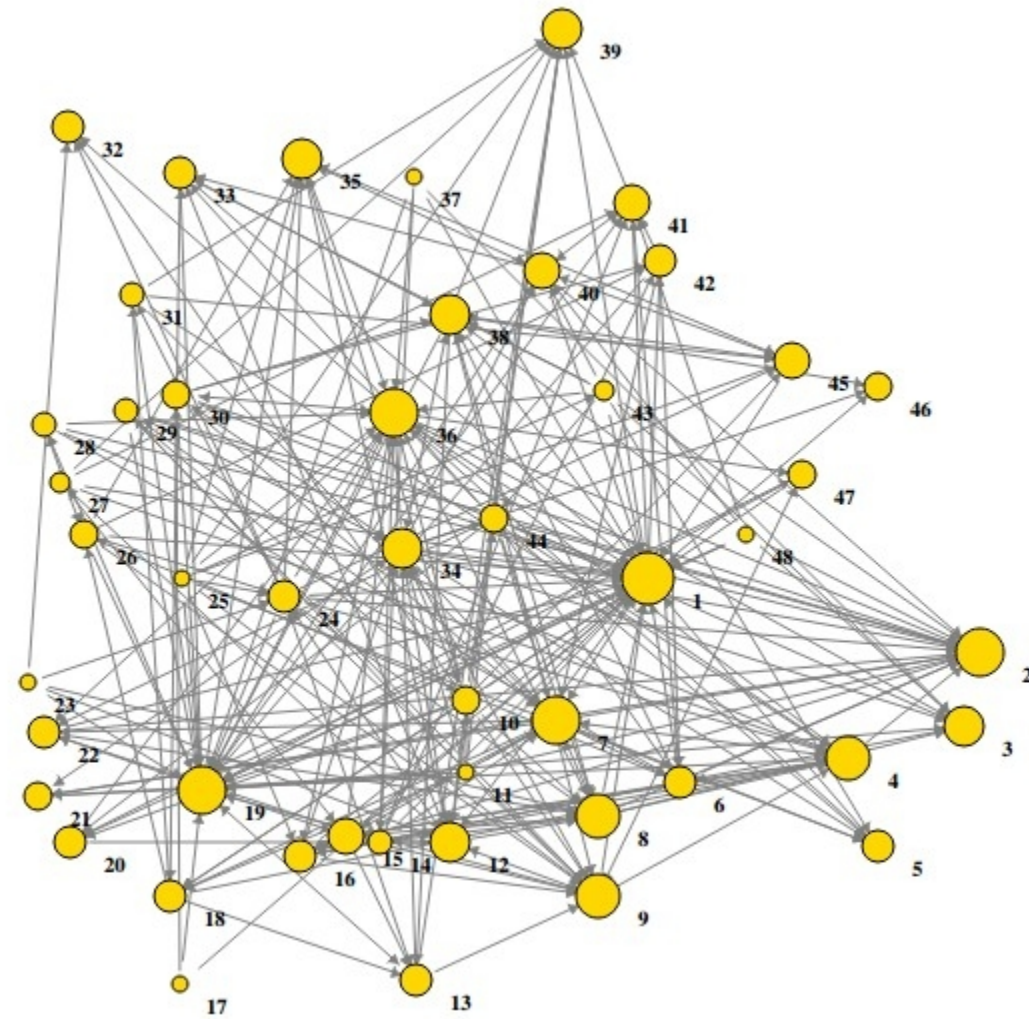


Figure J.8 - “Participation to advisory and steering committees” random visualization graph.

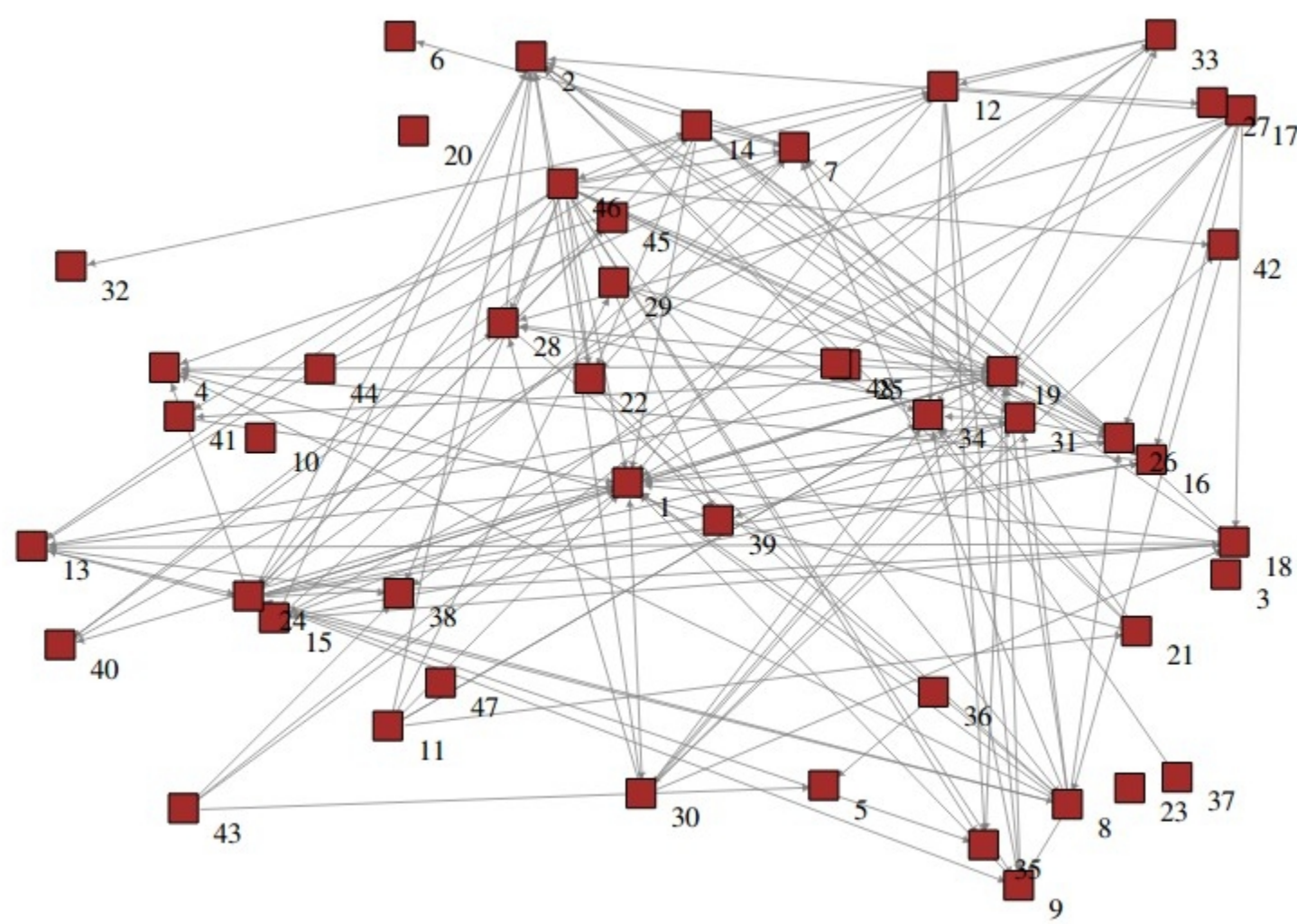


Figure J.9 - “Participation to advisory and steering committees” betweenness centrality visualization graph (degree prestige nodal size).

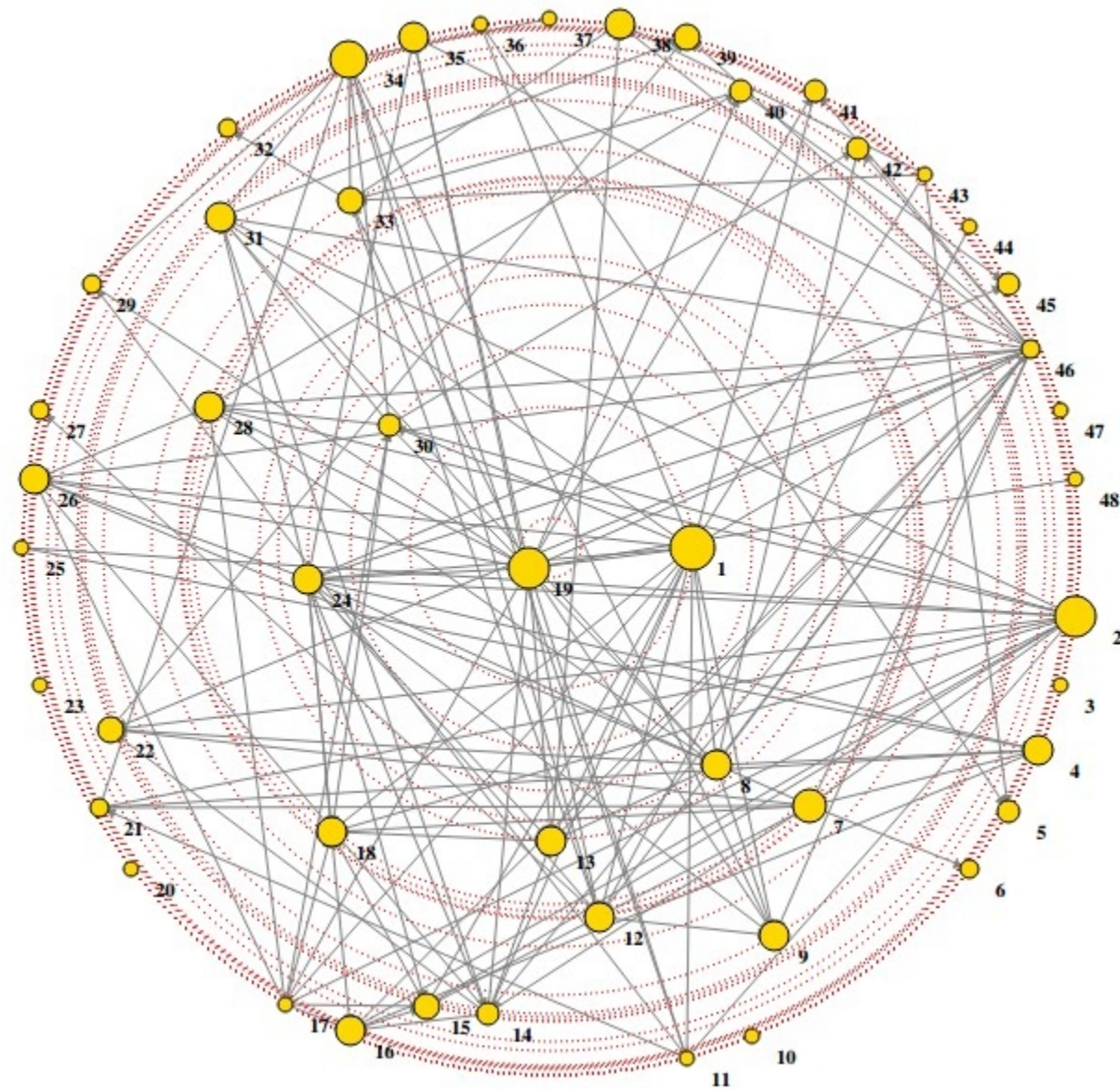


Figure J.10 - “Participation to advisory and steering committees” power centrality visualization graph (degree prestige nodal size).

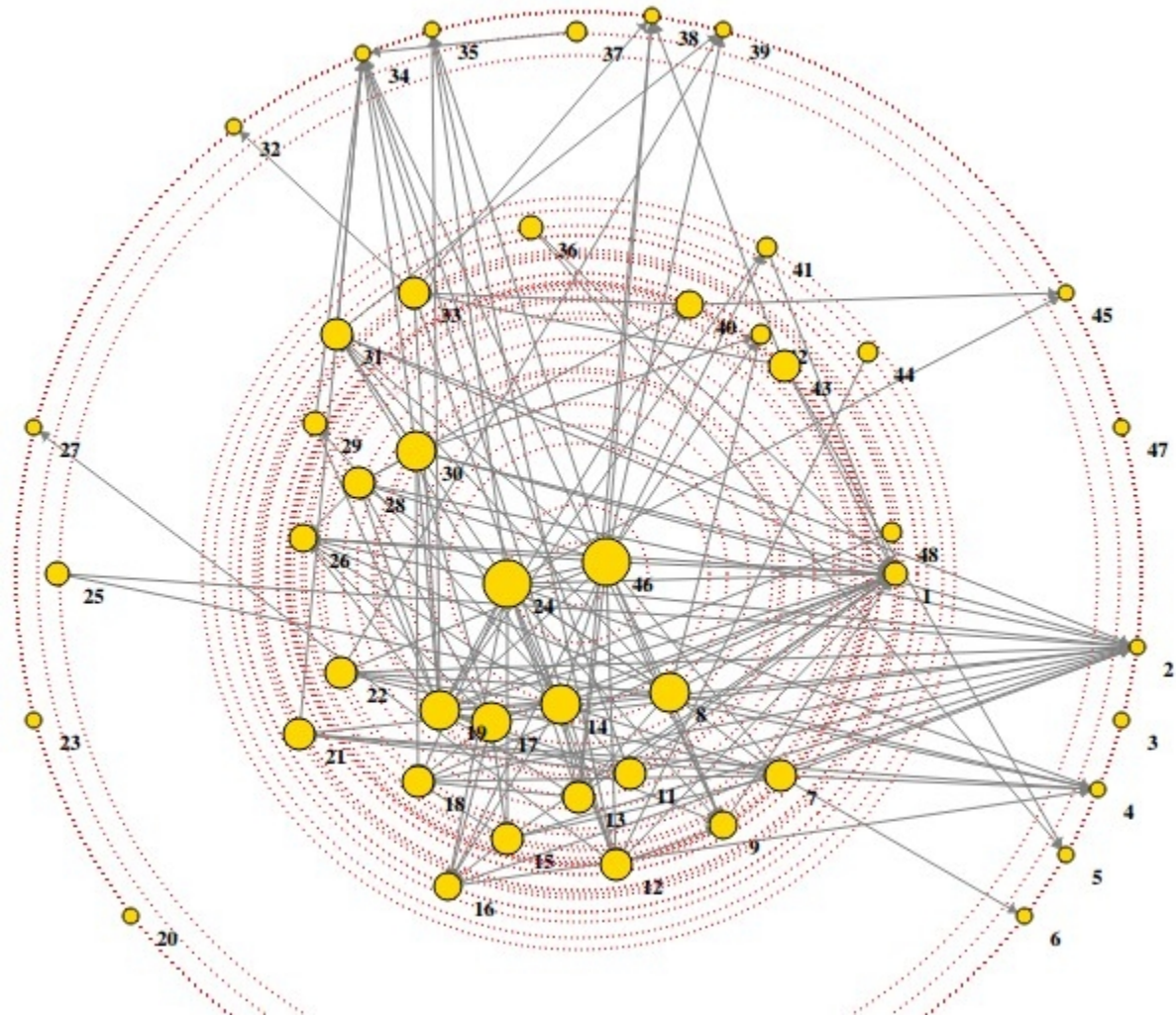


Figure J.11 - “Participation to advisory and steering committees” degree centrality visualization graph (degree prestige nodal size).

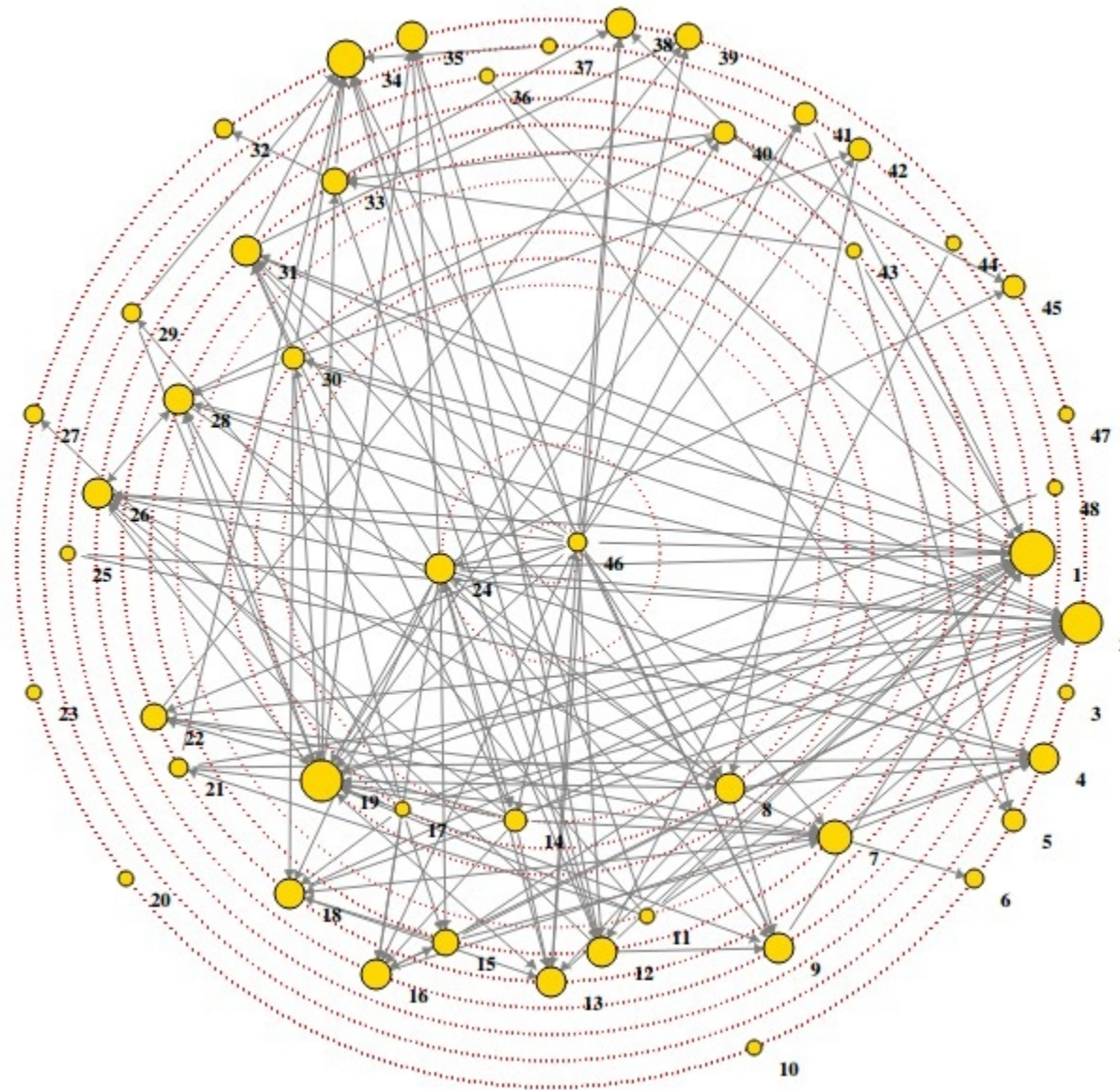


Figure J.12 - “Participation to advisory and steering committees” degree prestige visualization graph.

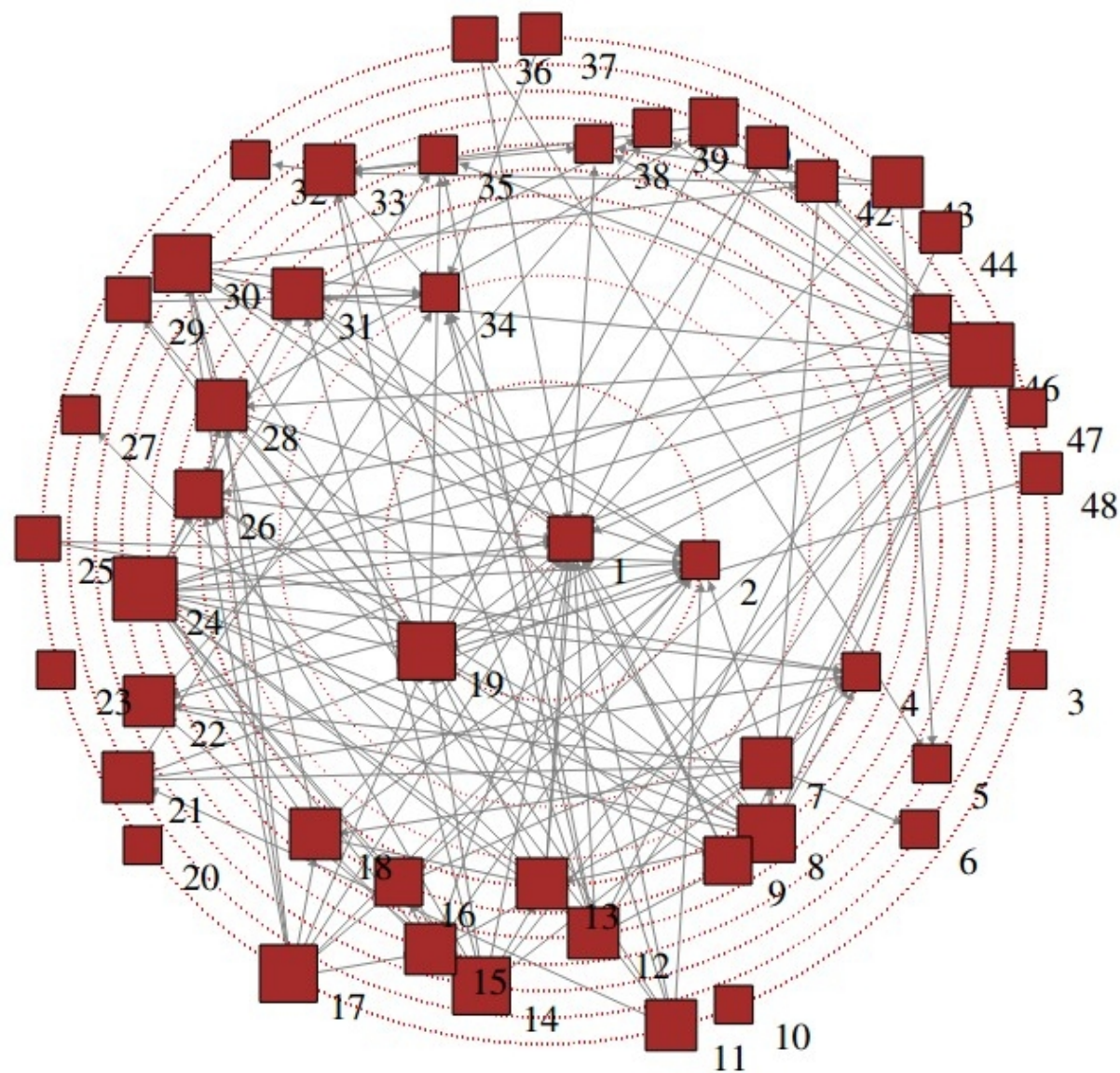


Figure J.13 - “Personal relationships” random visualization graph.

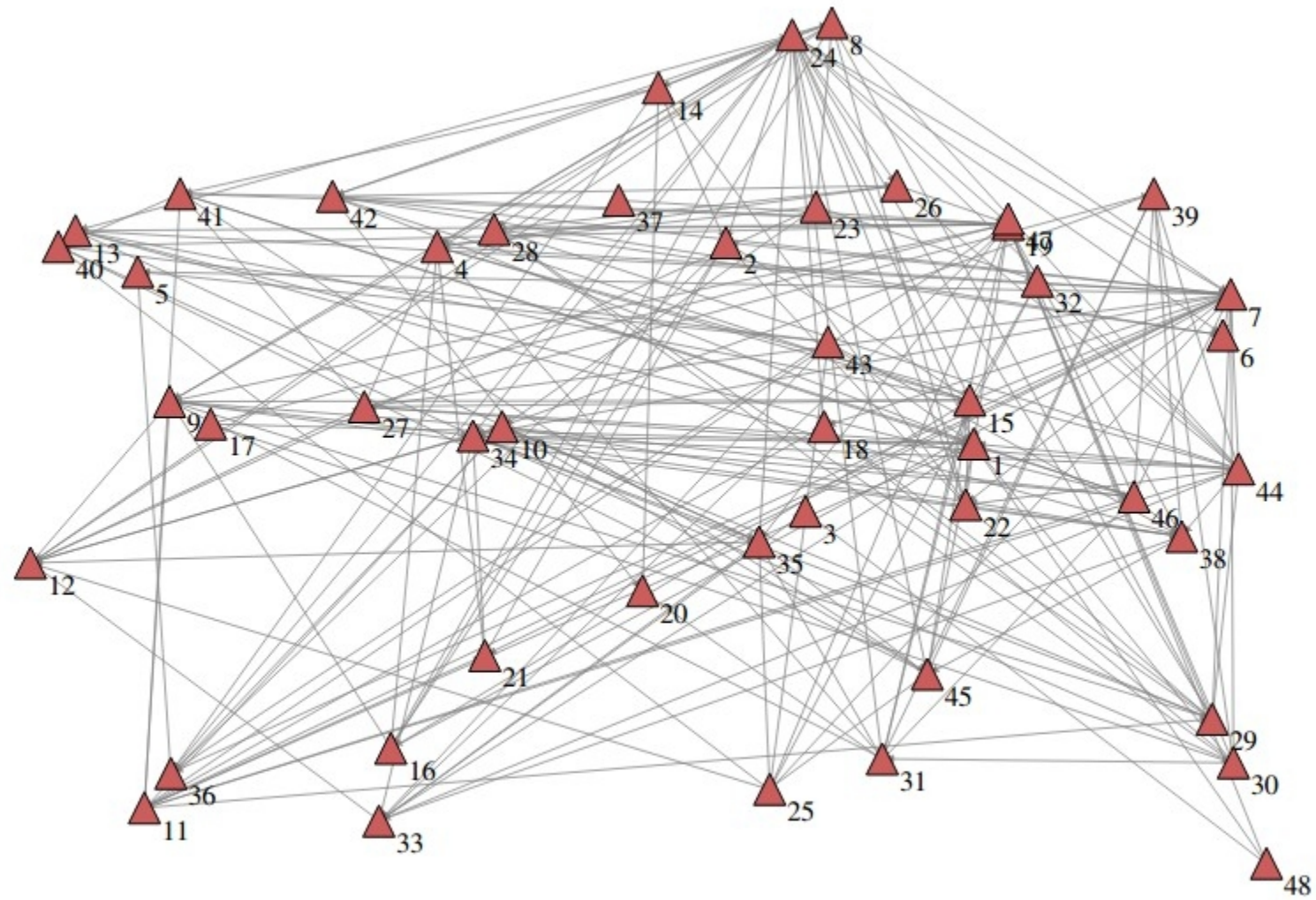


Figure J.14 - “Personal relationships” random visualization graph (degree prestige nodal size).

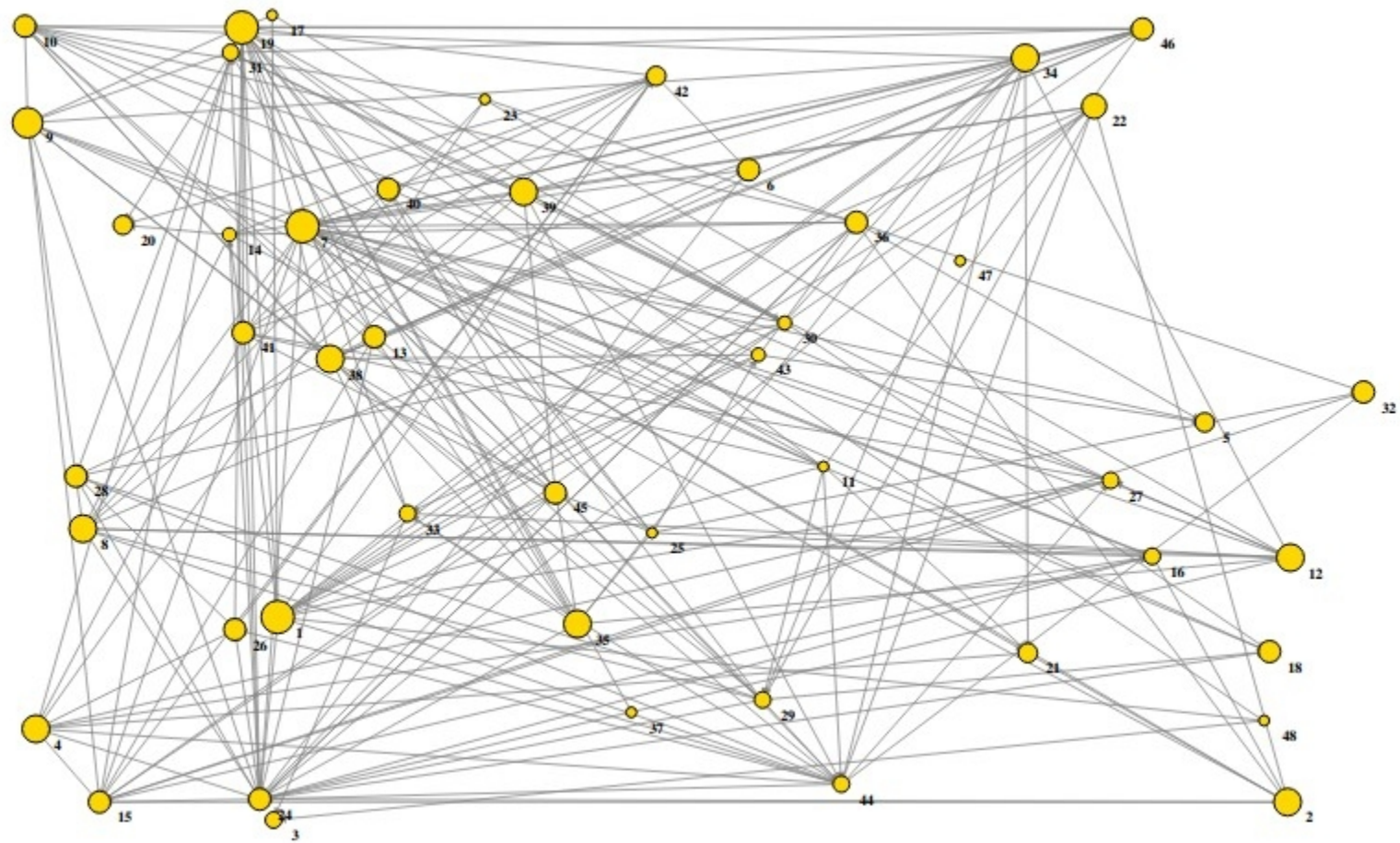


Figure J.15 - “Personal relationships” betweenness centrality visualization graph (degree prestige nodal size).

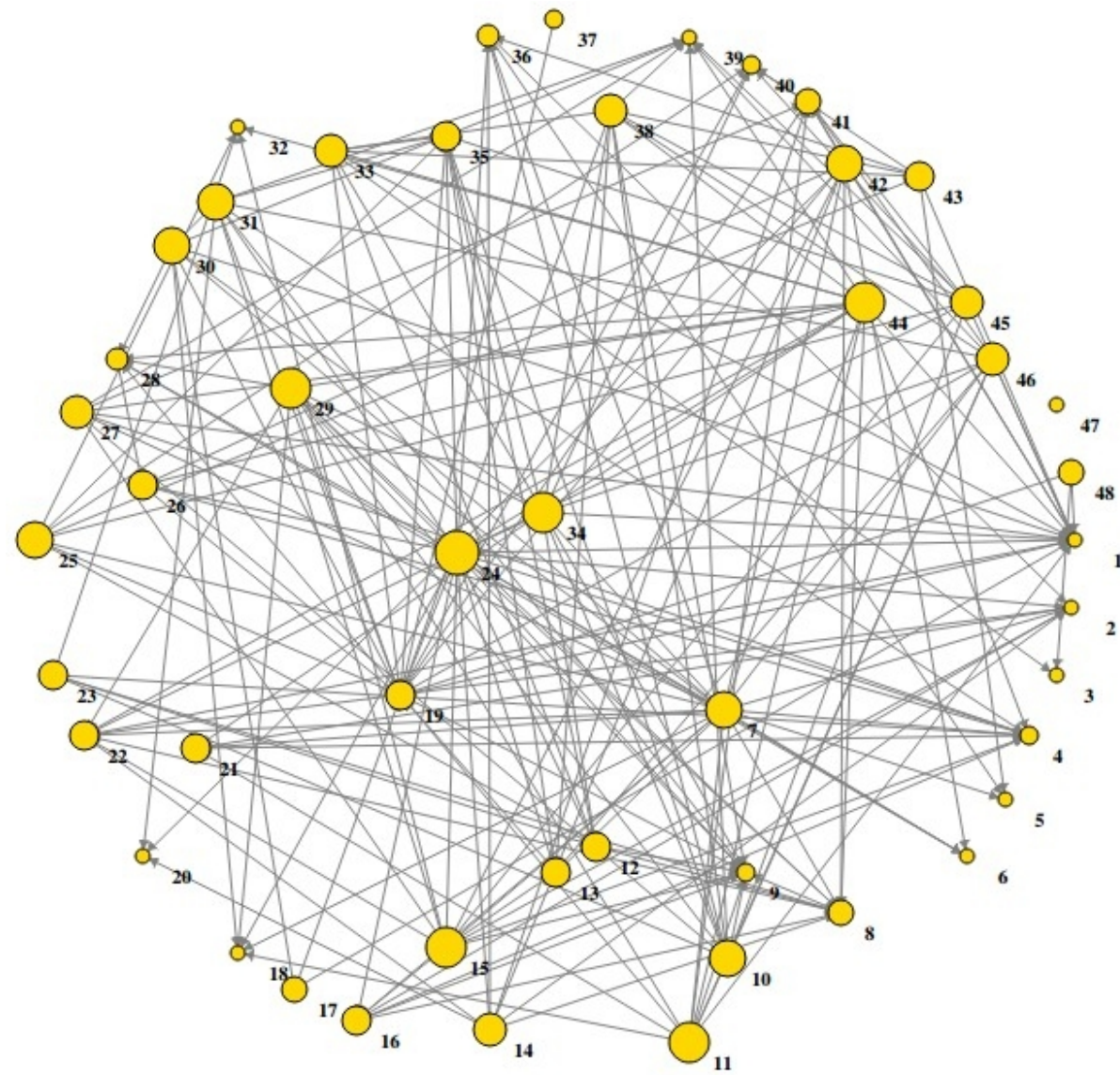


Figure J.16 - “Personal relationships” degree centrality visualization graph(degree prestige nodal size).

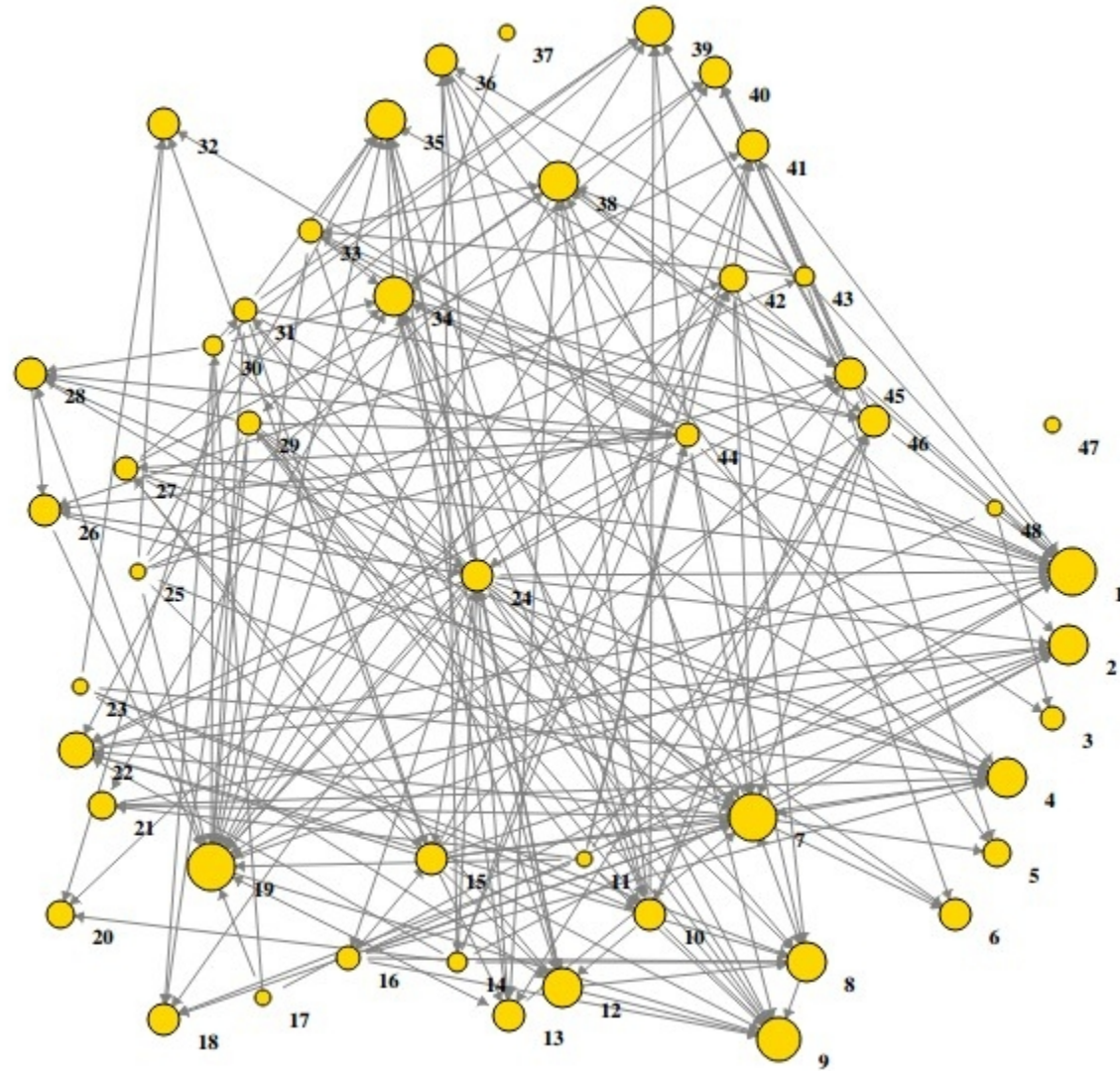


Figure J.17 - “Personal relationships” degree prestige visualization graph.

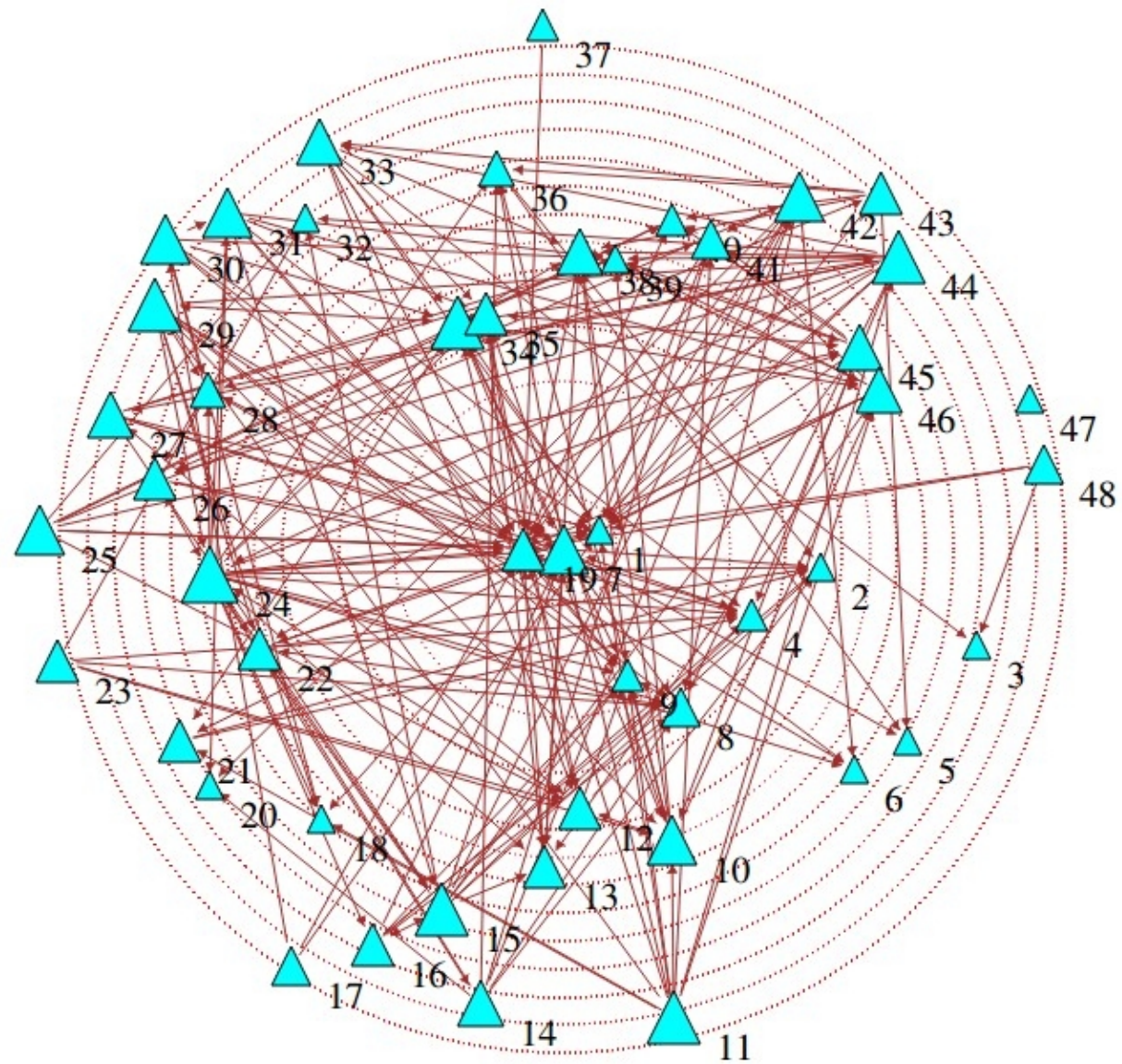


Figure J.18 - “Funding” random visualization graph.

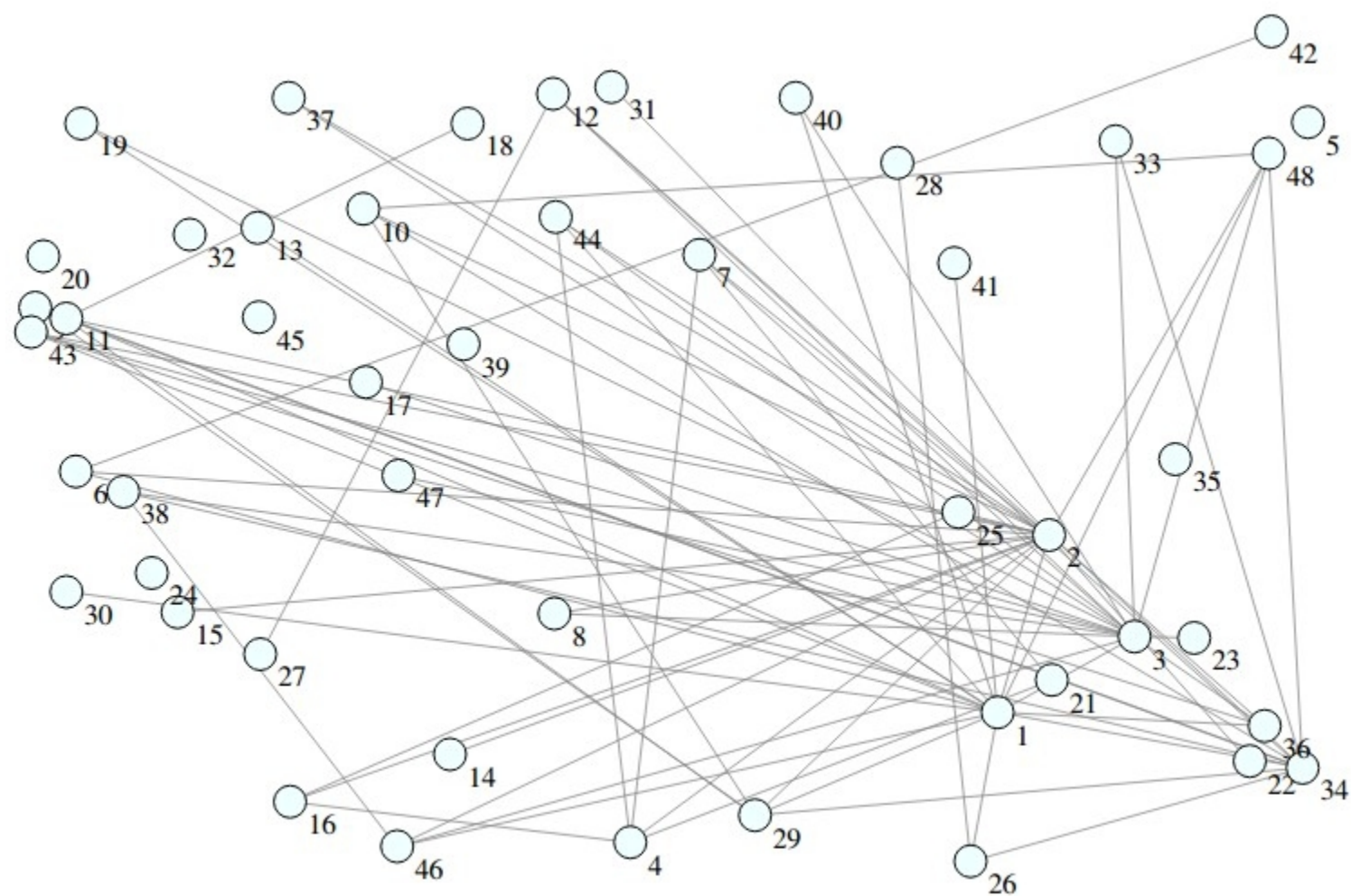


Figure J.19 - “Funding” random visualization graph (degree prestige nodal size).

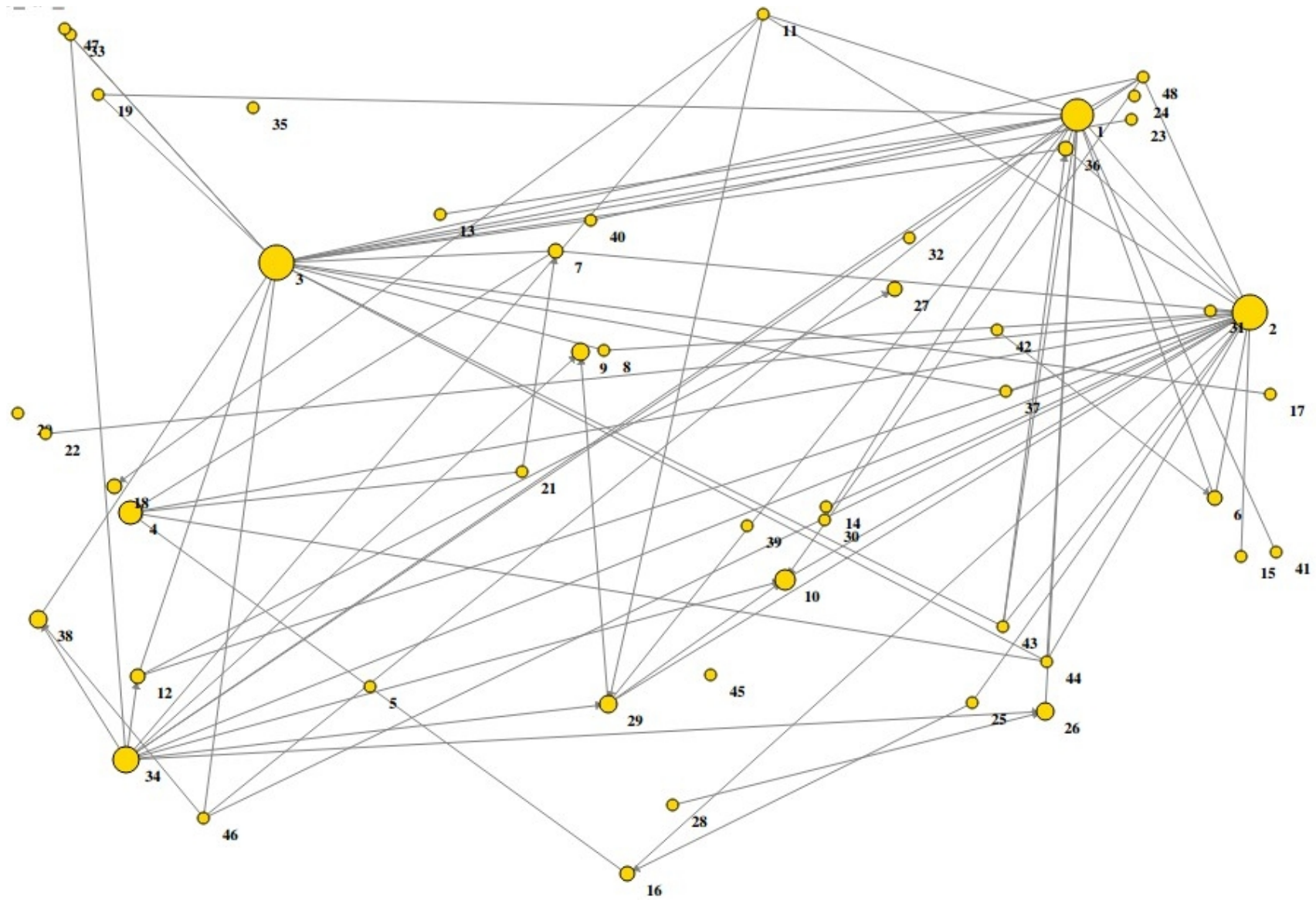


Figure J.20 - “Funding” degree centrality visualization graph (degree prestige nodal size).

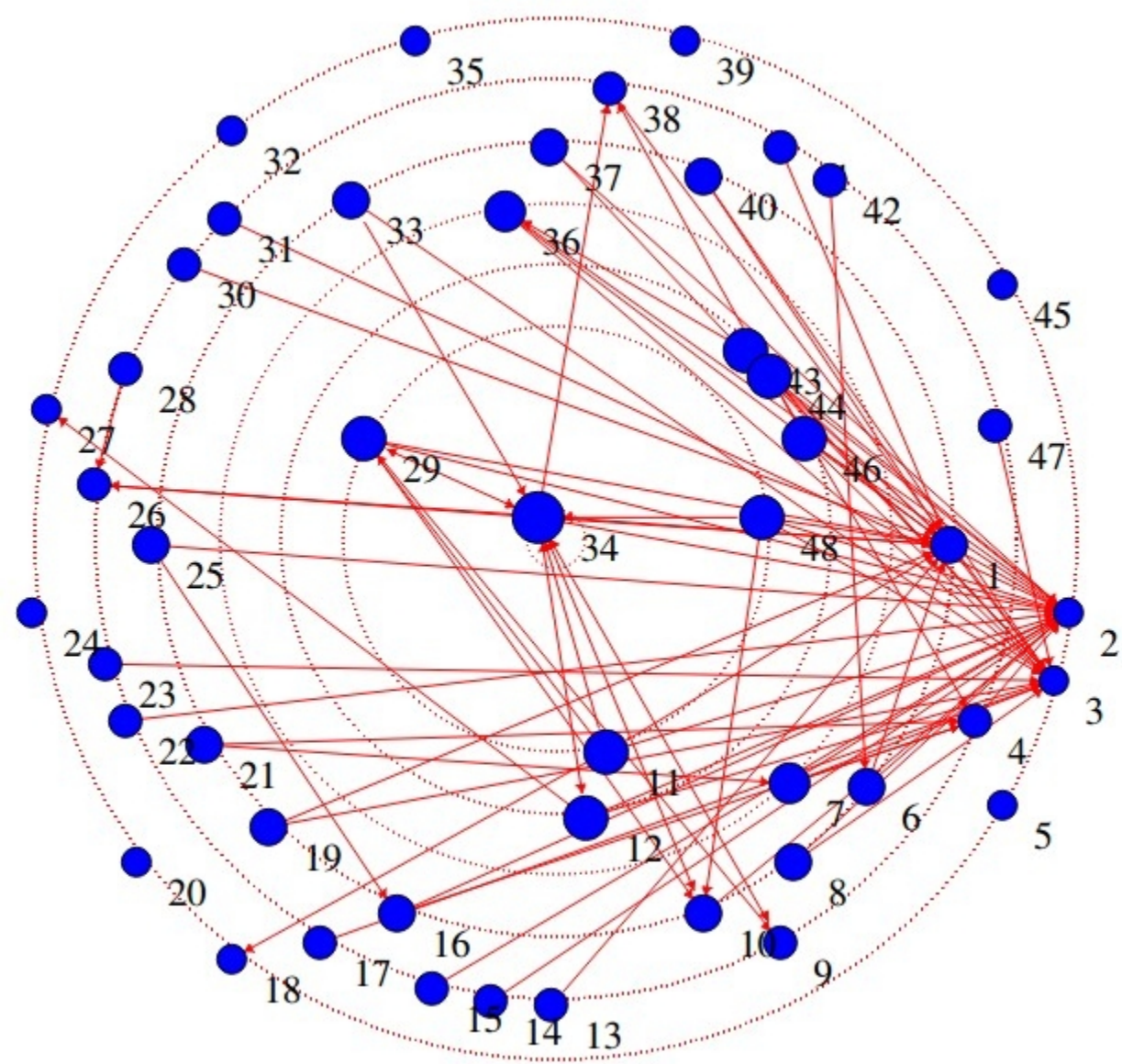


Figure J.21 - “Relations intensities” eccentricity centrality visualization graph.

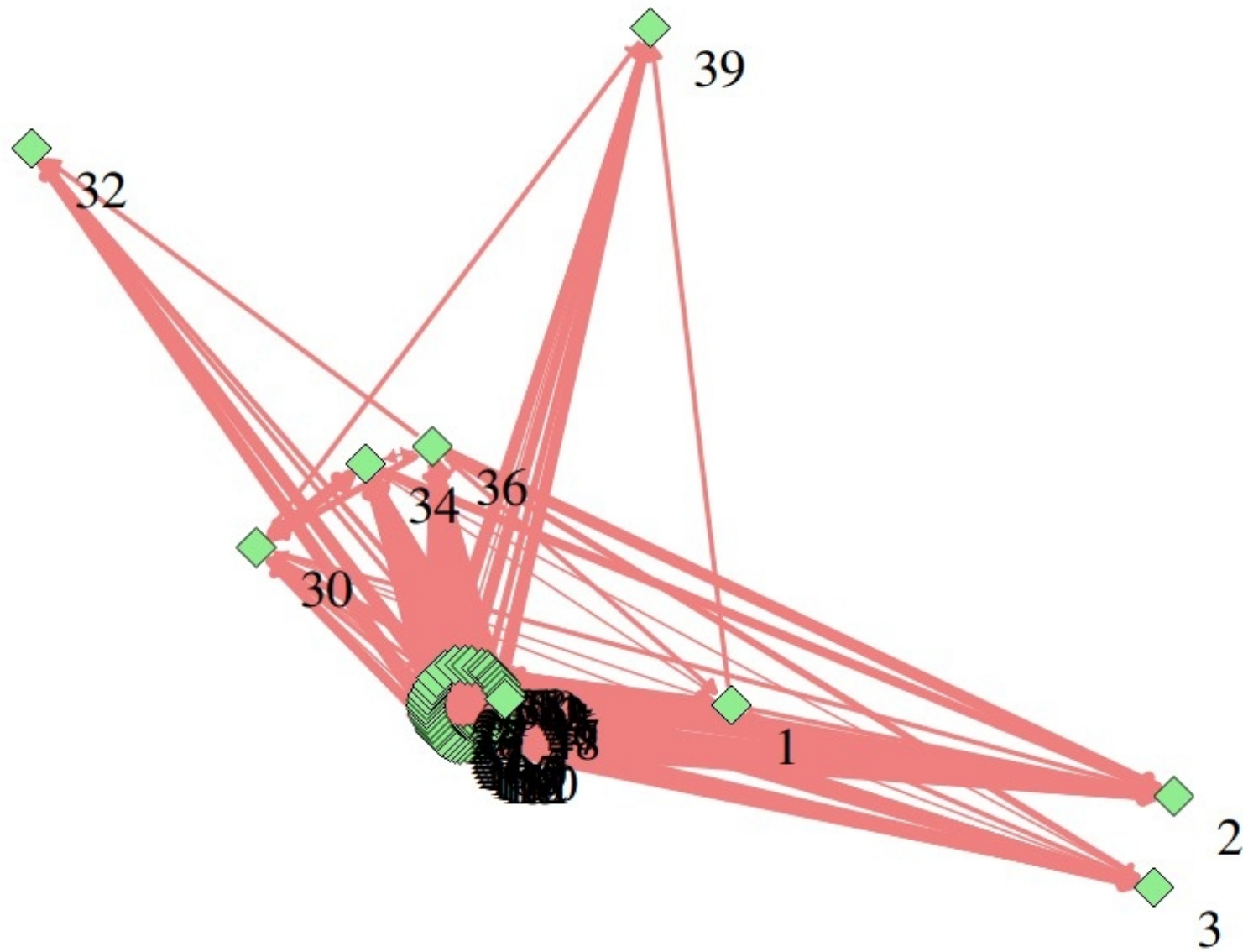


Figure J.22 - “Relations intensities” betweenness centrality visualization graph.

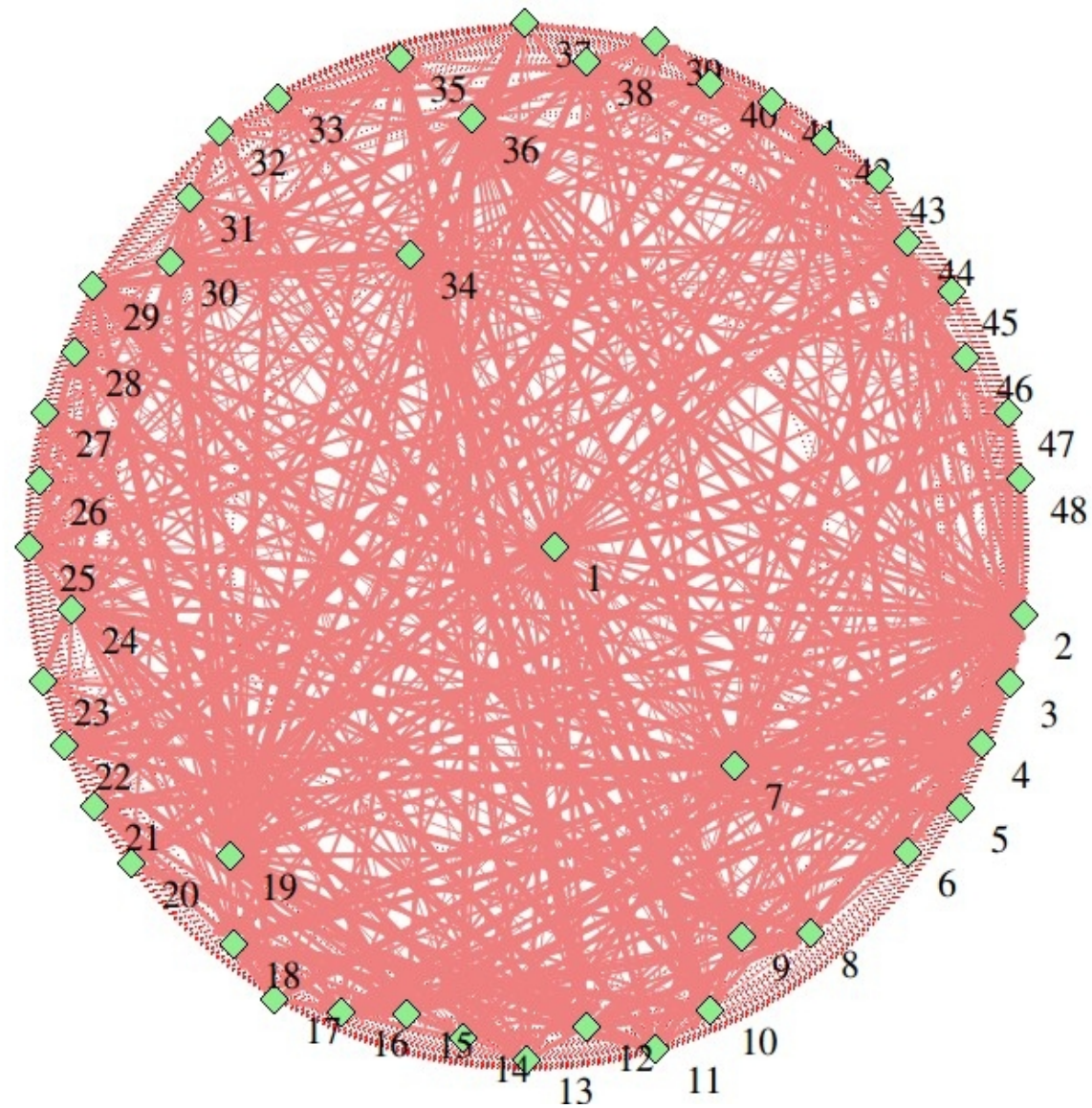


Figure J.23 - “Relations intensities” power centrality visualization graph.

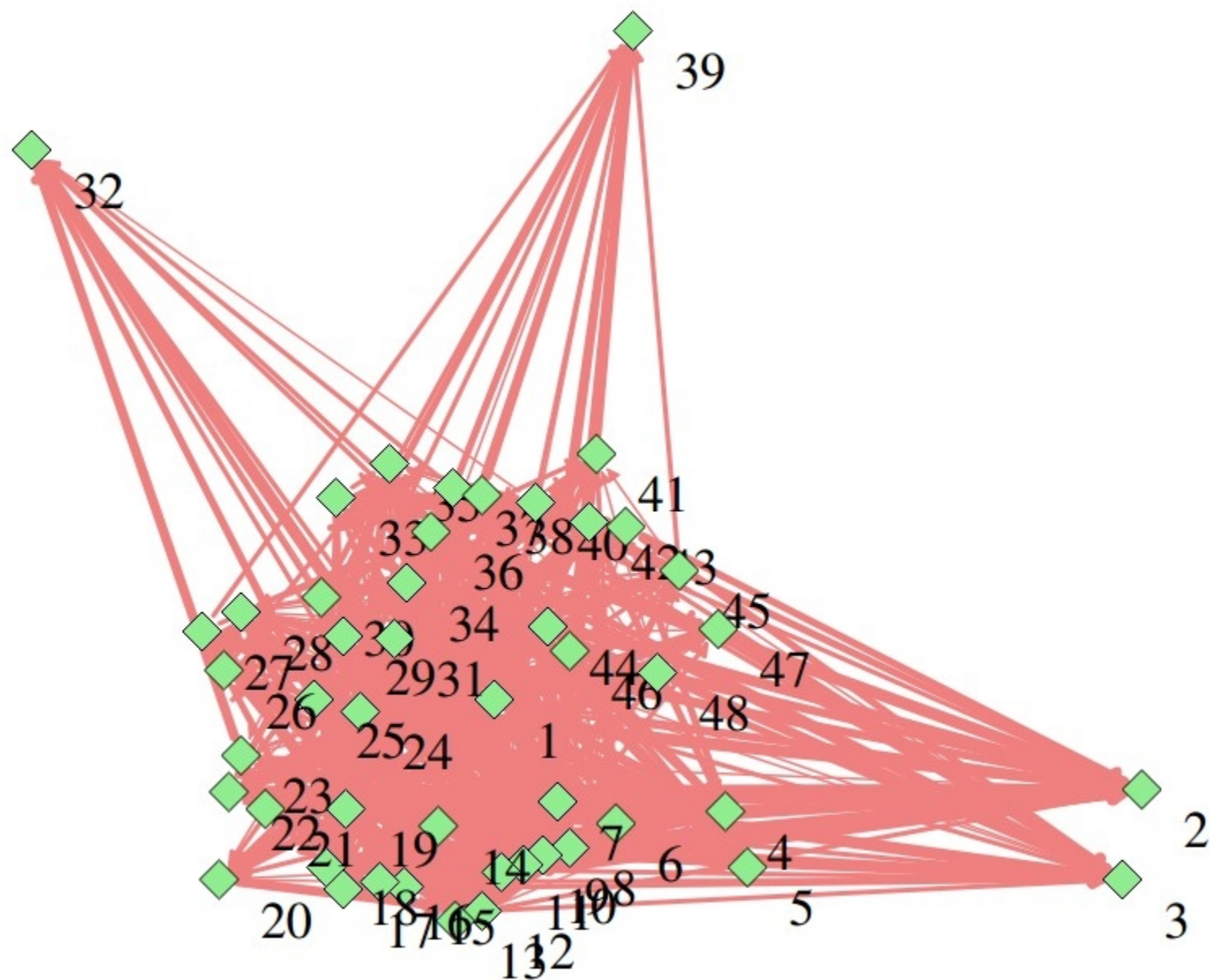


Figure J.24 - “Relations intensities” degree centrality visualization graph (degree prestige nodal size).

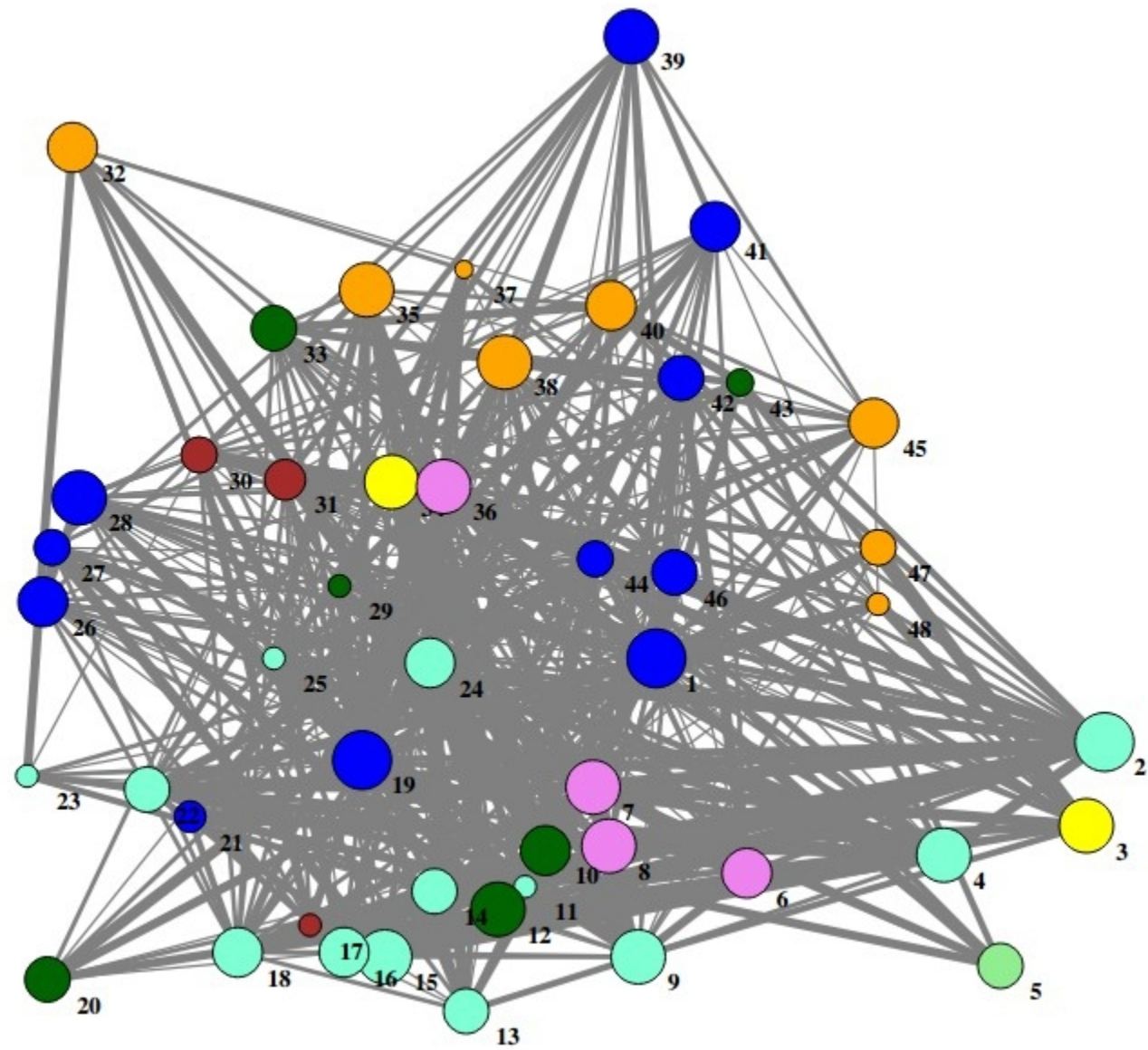
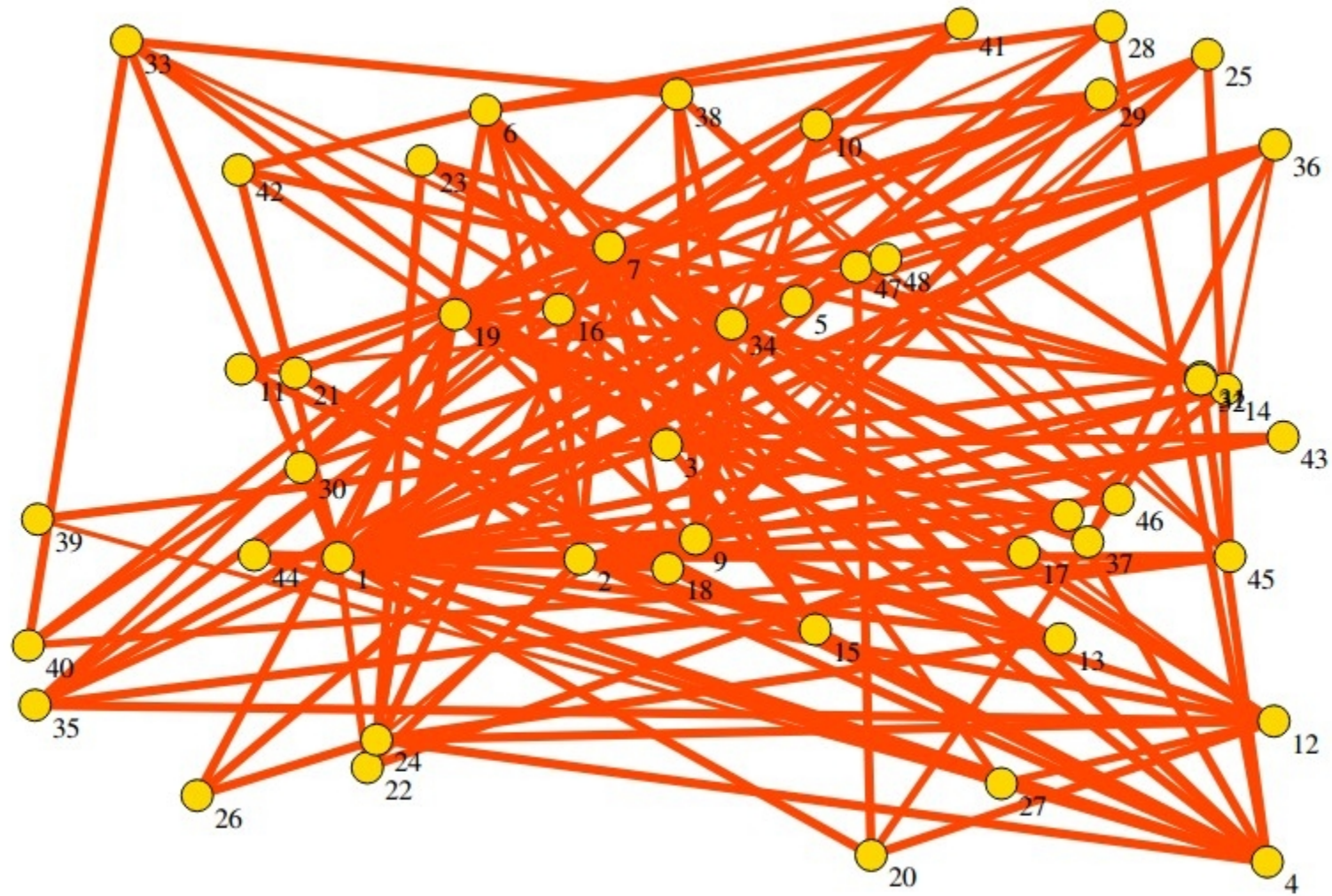


Figure J.25 - “TOP 5” random visualization graph.



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