

ETIFOR Brain Week
Morteortone (PD), 23.1.2024



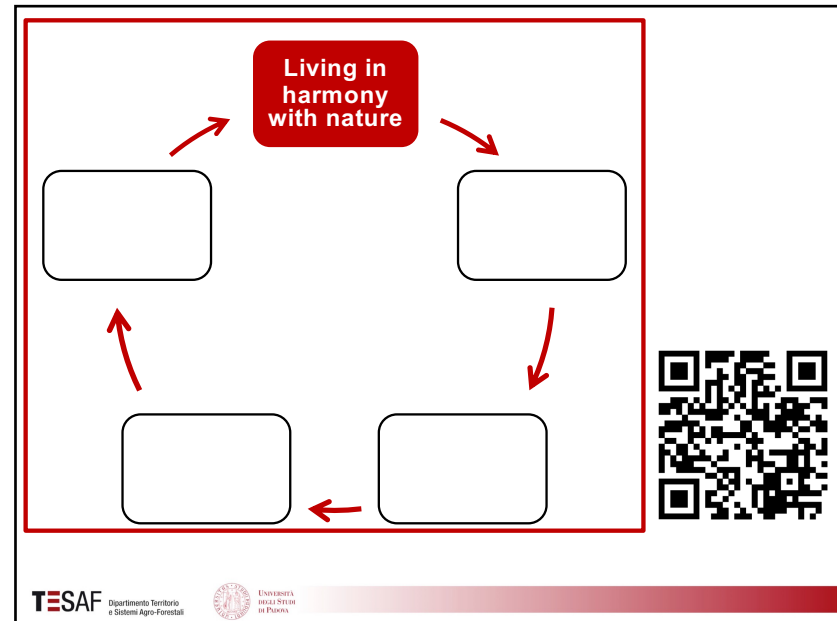
**Living (and working)
in harmony with nature**

Davide Pettenella

TESAF Dipartimento Territorio
e Sistemi Agro-Forestali



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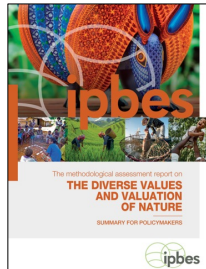


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«Living in harmony with nature»: from, in, with, as nature: 4 “life frames”



https://zenodo.org/record/7410287/files/EN_SPM_VALUES_V8D_DIGITAL.pdf

Living from nature: The ability of nature to provide resources to support people's livelihoods, needs, and desires.

Reference values: prosperity, livewood

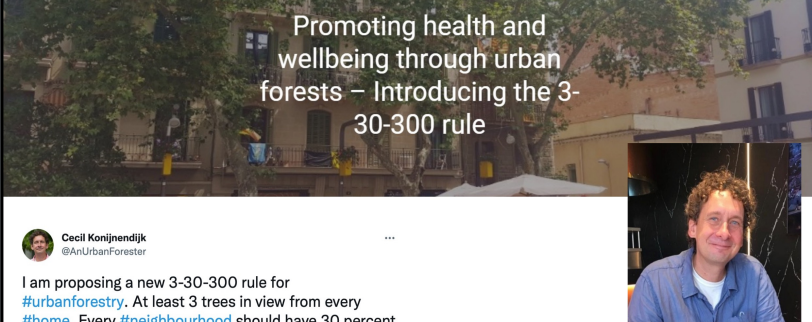
Food, wood, water, ...

... but also Nature-Based Solutions

Living in nature: the importance of nature as an environment for people's sense of place and identity.

Reference values: stewardship, responsibility

Promoting health and wellbeing through urban forests – Introducing the 3-30-300 rule



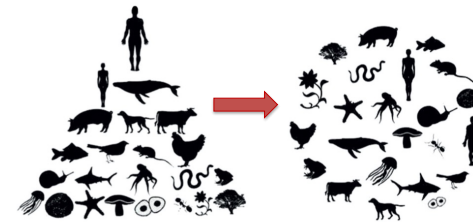
Prof Cecil Konijnendijk

<https://iucnurbanalliance.org/promoting-health-and-wellbeing-through-urban-forests-introducing-the-3-30-300-rule/>

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Living with nature: the inherent right of every species to thrive regardless of human needs.

Reference values: protection, belonging, "One Health"



Fonte: C.Konijnendijk, D.Devkota, S.Mansourian, C.Wildburger (eds), 2023. Forests and Trees for Human Health: Pathways, Impacts, Challenges and Response Options. A Global Assessment Report. IUFRO, CFP.

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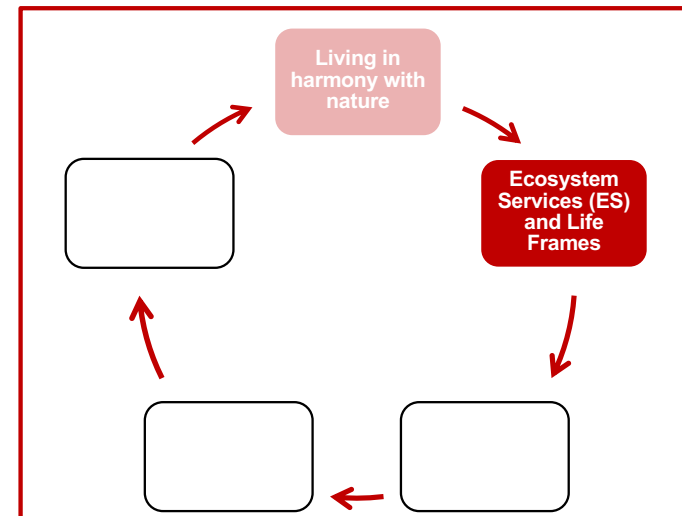


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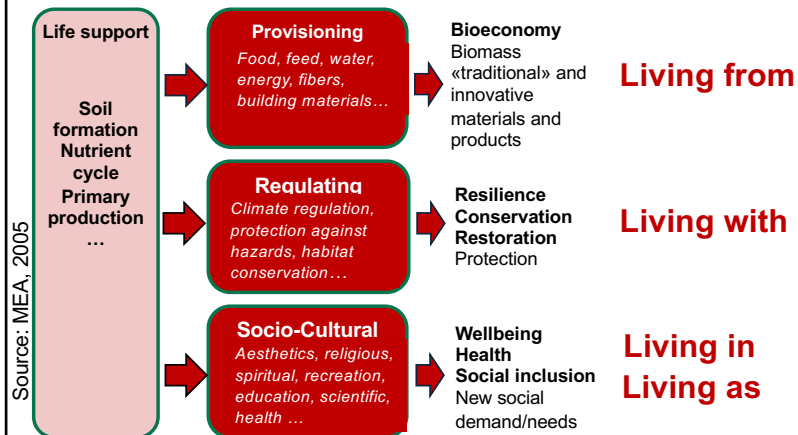
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Living as nature: the natural world as a physical, mental, and spiritual part of oneself.

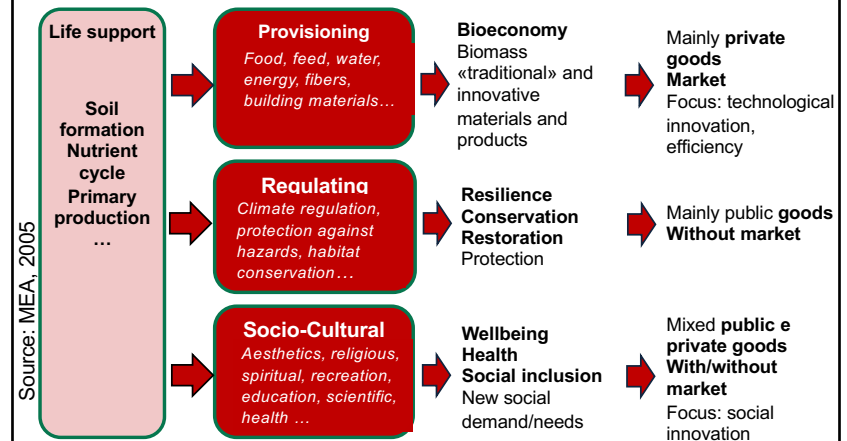
Reference values: oneness, harmony, "One Earth"



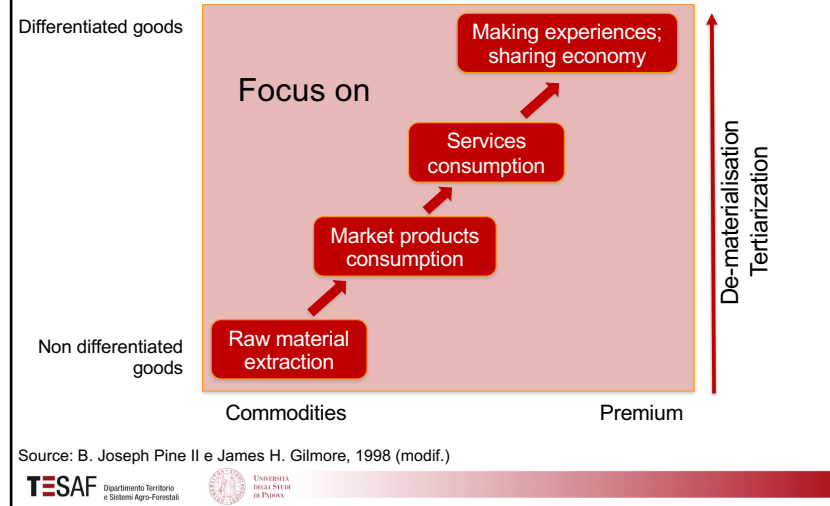
Ecosystem Services (ES) and Life Frames



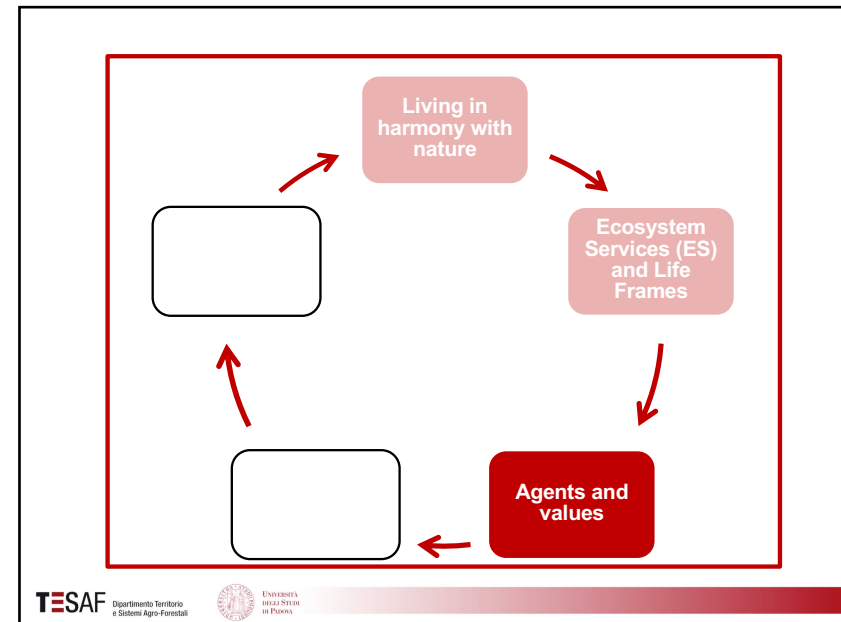
A simplified economic view of Ecosystem Services (ES) or Nature's Contributions to People (NCP) by IPBES



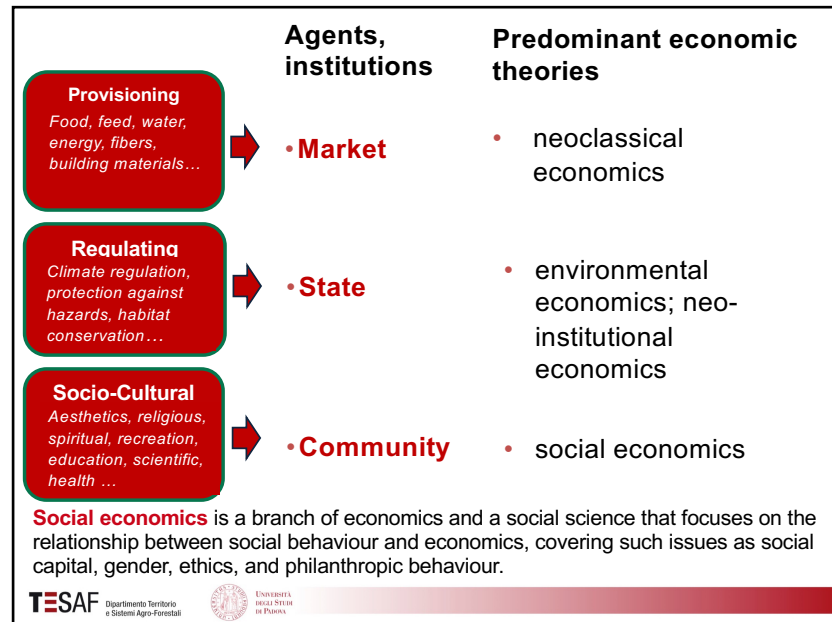
“Living in, with, as” nature (and Socio-cultural ES): a vision in line with the changes in economy



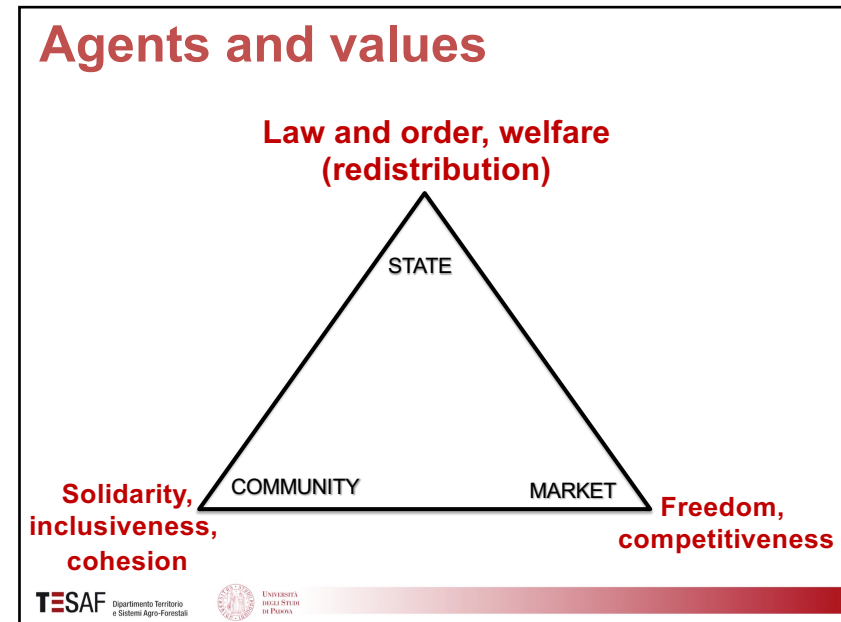
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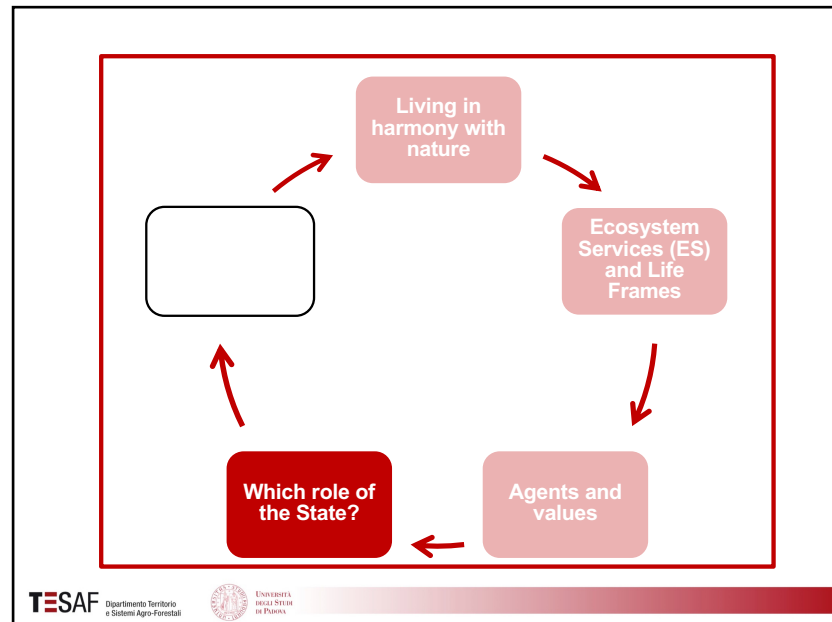
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General roles recognized to the State in regulating markets

- Ensuring competition, contract enforcement, labour market regulation
- Financial, fiscal and monetary policy regulation
- Consumer protection
- Property rights regulation and market failures prevention (environmental damages)
- Social welfare and safety sets

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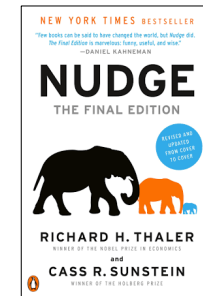
A simplified view of ES and the role of the State

| | Institutions, drivers | Prevailing instruments | Some leading policies |
|----------------|-----------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| Provisioning | Market | prices under the free market economy | Circular bioeconomy policy |
| Regulating | State | compensations, incentives, (eco)taxes, ... | Biodiversity & Climate policy |
| Socio-Cultural | Community | people engagement, technical assistance, local authorities' animation, entrepreneurial support, ... | One health policy |


A general attitude in Europe to towards reinforcing the State role

Covid, environmental crises, wars, economic downturns have led to a new demand for State intervention


An approach consistent with the principles of the "Nudges economics"



Innovative tools by civil society




| Area of policy action | Private initiatives that have covered the areas of action |
|--|---|
| Legal origin of the wood products and their CoC and criteria for SFM | CoC standards by FSC, PEFC, Naturaland, Plockhugget, ... |
| Sustainable finance | GABV, FEBEA and INAISE networks' activities; Basel 1 and 2 |
| Sustainable use of wood biomass | Better Biomass, ISCC, SBP, ... (see https://energy.ec.europa.eu/topics/renewable-energy/bioenergy/voluntary-schemes_en) |
| Sustainability reporting | GRI, CDP, SASB, ISO 14001 EMS, SASCB, Carbon Trust Standard, Greenhouse Gas Protocol by the WRI and WBCSD,... |
| Carbon credits generation | National Schemes and private certification schemes and standards |
| Legal origin of 7 farm and forest products and their CoC | GFP, Rainforest Alliance, RTRS, RSB, RSPO, SAN, SBP + already mentioned forest related organizations |

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The later initiatives by the State



| Area of policy action | Private initiatives that have covered the areas of action | The regulatory initiatives by the EU |
|--|---|---|
| Legal origin of the wood products and their CoC and criteria for SFM | CoC standards by FSC, PEFC, Naturaland, Plockhugget, ... | EUTR – European Union Timber Regulation |
| Sustainable finance | GABV, FEBEA and INAISE networks' activities; Basel 1 and 2 | Taxonomy |
| Sustainable use of wood biomass | Better Biomass, ISCC, SBP, ... (see https://energy.ec.europa.eu/topics/renewable-energy/bioenergy/voluntary-schemes_en) | REDII and REDIII |
| Sustainability reporting | GRI, CDP, SASB, ISO 14001 EMS, SASCB, Carbon Trust Standard, Greenhouse Gas Protocol by the WRI and WBCSD,... | CSRD (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive) and NFRD (Non-Financial Reporting Directive) |
| Carbon credits generation | National Schemes and private certification schemes and standards | CRC – Carbon Removal Certification Regulation |
| Legal origin of 7 farm and forest products and their CoC | GFP, Rainforest Alliance, RTRS, RSB, RSPO, SAN, SBP + already mentioned forest related organizations | EUDR – European Union Deforestation and forest degradation Regulation |

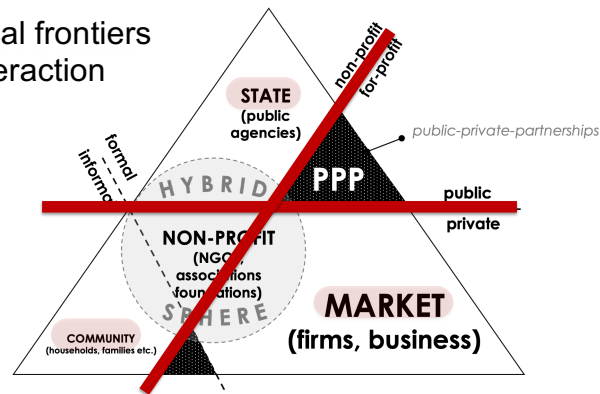
**The critical point:
the State is a
ruler or also a
new player?
(e.g.: State Forest
Enterprises in North
Europe, Arbolia and
PEFC in Italy)**

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The ongoing European balance of powers

Two critical frontiers of interaction



Source: F.Avelino

How to frame the role of the State: the subsidiarity principle

The key concept for defining the right balance between State and civil society: subsidiarity, from **subsidium** (“support” a concept very close to that one of «**solidarity**») → the fundamental point is that the State is in service to civil society (not vice versa!)

3 aspects of the subsidiarity principle:

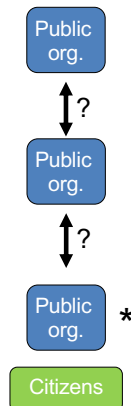
- Vertical s.
- Horizontal s.
- Circular s.

Vertical subsidiarity (Art.5(3) EU Treaty)

(vertical distribution of power among public actors)

Policy matters should be handled by the **smallest, lowest or least centralized competent authority** (closer to the citizens)

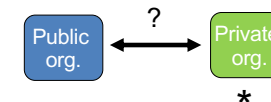
→ a central authority should perform only those tasks which cannot be performed effectively at a more local level.



Horizontal subsidiarity

(horizontal distribution of power among public and private actors; Italian Constitutional reform of 2001 – art. 118)

It addresses the specific **question of choices at the same level**: whether the allocation and exercise of competences by public institutions or by the social partners is preferable, **granting the preference to individuals and private organizations** and legitimizing their actions when directed towards accomplishing the same ends with higher efficiency or effectiveness

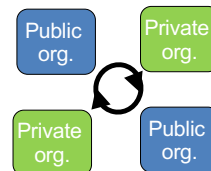


Circular subsidiarity

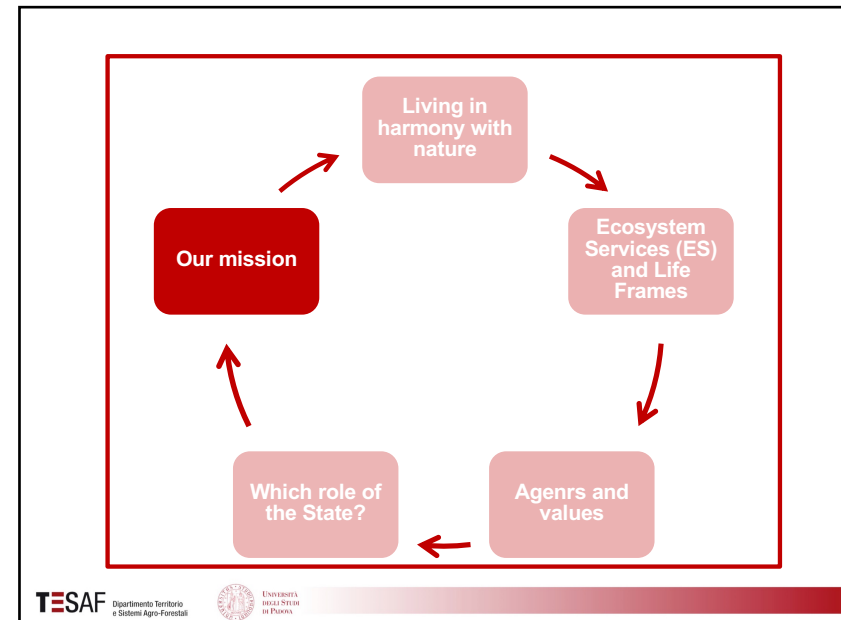
(global interaction among public and private actors)

Circular s.: the idea that action for **public goods** is the responsibility not only of public bodies, but is based on the **mutual recognition of responsibilities**, skills and operational capabilities between the various subjects, private and public (with the **State as a tool to support the civil society**)

→ Actions not only promoted through the contribution of civil society, but together with it: **PPP** (public-private partnership, e.g.: management of green areas)



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*Stato essenziale,
Società vitale
(A.Mingardi e M.Sacconi)*

*Lo Stato quando necessario,
il mercato quando possibile
(G.Tremonti)*

Not for concluding, but for starting again...

Circular subsidiarity as a model to be promoted at macro-level, but also at the level of single organization:

- **sharing** objectives and related processes of **co-creation, co-programming**, and **co-management**,
 - being able to **give values** to each person's main potentials,
 - creating **synergies** and **reducing** the level of **conflicts**
- ... and living (working) in harmony with nature!

Linearity vs. circularity

Squares vs. spheres

