

PROVA 2

- Il Candidato illustri e commenti i principali elementi di innovazione in materia di rigenerazione urbana introdotti dalla LR 24/2017
- A causa di un incidente fortuito un mezzo della ditta di cui il Candidato è titolare ha sversato sul terreno dei rifiuti liquidi, determinando quindi un “sito potenzialmente contaminato” ai sensi del D.Lgs. 152/06. Quale responsabile dell’inquinamento il Candidato è tenuto ad intraprendere una serie di azioni e di comunicazioni che si chiede di descrivere.
- Il Candidato illustri le principali finalità ed i momenti applicativi della VALSAT, come previsti nella LR 24/2017
- Il Candidato è il Responsabile dell’Ufficio di Piano in un comune capoluogo della Regione e deve presentare alla Giunta, in una presentazione di non più di 4 punti adeguatamente argomentati, gli elementi essenziali che contraddistinguono la bozza del nuovo PUG
- Ad un gestore di installazione A.I.A. viene comunicato dall’Autorità Competente l’avvio del riesame ai sensi dell’art 29 octies del D.Lgs. 152/06. L’azienda ha rispettato tutte le condizioni imposte nell’autorizzazione vigente. Il Candidato indichi per quali altre casistiche l’Autorità competente può disporre il riesame.

Attitudini digitali.

- Il Candidato descriva in forma sintetica le caratteristiche di un Sistema Informativo Geografico, la sua organizzazione e le sue principali componenti tecnologiche ed informative, nell’ipotesi di una applicazione divulgativa relativa a Parchi ed aree protette

Attitudini linguistiche.

The sustainable Development goals, also known as global goals, were adopted by all United Nations member states in 2015 as a universal call to act against poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030.

The Heads of State and Government and High Representatives, meeting at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 25-27 September 2015 resolve, between 2015 and 2030, to end poverty and hunger everywhere; to combat inequalities within and among countries; to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies; to protect human rights and promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls; and to ensure the lasting protection of the planet and its natural resources. They resolve to create conditions for sustainable, inclusive and sustained economic growth, shared prosperity and decent work for all, taking into account different levels of national development and capacities.

17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) with 169 associated targets were announced.

The Five pillars of the Agenda for sustainable development are the following:

People

Putting an end to poverty and hunger, in all their forms and dimensions, and to ensure that all human beings can fulfil their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment.

Planet

Protecting the planet from degradation, also through sustainable consumption and production, sustainably managing its natural resources and taking urgent action on climate change, so that it can support the needs of the present and future generations.

Prosperity

Ensuring that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature.

Peace

Fostering peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development.

Partnership

Mobilizing the means required to implement this Agenda through a revitalised Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, based on a spirit of strengthened global solidarity, focused in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people.

Universal access to clean water and sanitation (**SDG 6**) is one of 17 Global Goals that make up the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Water scarcity affects more than 40 percent of people around the world, an alarming figure that is projected to increase with the rise of global temperatures as a consequence of climate change. Although 2.1 billion people have gained access to improved water sanitation since 1990, dwindling supplies of safe drinking water is a major problem impacting every continent.

In 2011, 41 countries experienced water stress; ten of them are close to depleting their supply of renewable freshwater and must now rely on non-conventional sources. Increasing drought and desertification is already exacerbating these trends. By 2050, it is projected that at least one in four people are likely to be affected by recurring water shortages.

Ensuring universal access to safe and affordable drinking water by 2030 requires we invest in adequate infrastructure, provide sanitation facilities and encourage hygiene at every level. Protecting and restoring water-related ecosystems such as forests, mountains, wetlands and rivers is essential if we are to mitigate water scarcity.

More international cooperation is also needed to encourage water efficiency and support treatment technologies in developing countries.

- What is meant by the Agenda 2030? Your answer should include reference to SDG 6 “Clean Water and Sanitation” (10-15 lines)