

PROVA 3

- Il Piano di Tutela delle acque individuato dal D. Lgs. 152/06 deve essere articolato con una serie di contenuti ben specifici per permettere il raggiungimento o il mantenimento degli obiettivi fissati. Si chiede al Candidato di riassumerli sommariamente
- Il Candidato illustri e commenti i principali elementi di innovazione introdotti dalla LR 24/2017 nella strumentazione attuativa, con particolare riferimento all’Accordo Operativo
- Per piani e programmi che determinano l’uso di piccole aree a livello locale e per le modifiche minori dei piani è necessaria la valutazione ambientale qualora l’autorità competente valuti che tali azioni producano impatti significativi sull’ambiente. Il Candidato indichi con quale procedura viene svolta tale valutazione, indicandone anche le fasi significative
- Il Candidato è il Responsabile dell’Ufficio di Piano in un comune della Regione e deve presentare sinteticamente alla Giunta gli elementi essenziali dell’iter di definizione del PUG, anche con particolare riferimento ai momenti conoscitivi e partecipativi
- L’importanza della Gestione dei rifiuti (e della loro riduzione) prevede dei criteri di priorità (gerarchia europea) ripresi dal D.Lgs. 152/06: si chiede al Candidato di elencarli e di fornire qualche esempio applicativo

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 di supporto al monitoraggio del consumo di suolo

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.

Achieving “**Affordable and clean energy**” (SDG 7) is one of 17 Global Goals that make up the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all – with its targets on universal access, energy efficiency and renewable energy, will open a new world of opportunity for billions of people. It will lay the foundation for the eradication of poverty, for climate action and for a sustainable world.

The environmental impacts of energy systems include local, regional and global pollution from the combustion of fuels, climate change and impacts on the integrity and stability of different ecosystems. The exact impacts depend on the type of primary energy source, the conversion technology, the size and location of the system and other factors. Energy is also a major contributor to human health problems, primarily from air pollution caused by the combustion of fuels.

Enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology by 2030.

Sustainable energy presents an opportunity to transform lives and economies while safeguarding the planet.

Lack of access to energy supplies and transformation systems is a constraint to human and economic development. The environment provides a series of renewable and non-renewable energy sources i.e. solar, wind, hydropower, geothermal, biofuels, natural gas, coal, petroleum, uranium.

Increased use of fossil fuels without actions to mitigate greenhouse gases will have global climate change implications. Energy efficiency and increase use of renewables contribute to climate change mitigation and disaster risk reduction. Maintaining and protecting ecosystems allow using and further developing hydropower sources of electricity and bioenergy.

- What is meant by the Agenda 2030? Your answer should include reference to SDG 7 “Affordable and clean energy” (10-15 lines)