

D2.5

National reports with a review and synthesis of the collated information

Italy





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D2.5: National reports with a review and synthesis of the collated information – Italy

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1. Introduction

1.1 About INSPIRATION

The aim of INSPIRATION is to establish and promote the adoption of a strategic research agenda for land use, land-use changes and soil management in the light of current and future societal challenges. Main objectives are:

- **Formulate, consult on and revise an end-user oriented strategic research agenda (SRA);**
- **Scope out models for implementing the SRA;**
- **Prepare a network of public and private funding institutions willing to commonly fund the SRA.**

The proposed methodology is based on a multi-stakeholder, multi-national and interdisciplinary approach that covers the variety of stakeholders (public bodies, business, scientific community citizens and society) and the variety of relevant funders. The vehicle to engage with relevant stakeholders across the Member States is a National Focal Point (NFP) in 17 countries¹. Between March 2015 and March 2016 The NFP's interviewed National Key Stakeholders (NKS), performed a desk study and organized workshops with national stakeholders of funders, end-users and researchers across the various soil and land management disciplines. The goal of these exercises was to gather information and support the main objectives as stated above.

The collated results will be structured along four integrative themes: 1) resources demand and efficiency; 2) natural capital stewardship; 3) land management; 4) net impact on global, EU and local scale (see section 1.3) and merging into thematic knowledge needs to satisfy the as yet unmet societal challenges and to ensure that knowledge contributes primarily to enable meeting these challenges. Based on these results, a cross-border and cross-discipline dialogue will subsequently be organized among the relevant user communities, funding bodies and scientific communities in Europe in order to reach a trans-national, prioritized SRA as well as a model for execution of this SRA. Thus a SRA will be produced which will give national funders confidence that for each Euro they spend, they will get multiple Euros worth of knowledge in return in order to address their national societal challenges.

Learn more about the INSPIRATION coordination and support action on the project's website: www.inspiration-h2020.eu and follow us on twitter: [@inspiration4eu](https://twitter.com/inspiration4eu).

¹ The Swedish Geotechnical Institute (SGI) with support of Formas is currently mirroring the INSPIRATION approach in Sweden. SGI has proposed to act as Swedish National Focal Point and to become a full member of the INSPIRATION consortium. This has been welcomed by the consortium. Currently formal negotiations are in place between SGI, the consortium and the EC to effectively implement this collaboration. This report furthermore contains some information for Denmark and Luxemburg – representatives of both countries joined the Belgium workshop – and for the Republic of Ireland – representatives joined the UK workshop – see below.)

1.2 This report

This country report is an excerpt from the INSPIRATION Deliverable 2.5 “National reports with a review and synthesis of the collated information”, which integrates 17 national reports. These 17 countries, in alphabetical order, and respective report authors are:

1. **Austria**,
Pia Minixhofer, Sophie Zechmeister-Boltenstern, Rosemarie Stangl, Andreas Baumgarten, Martin Weigl, Peter Tramberend,
2. **Belgium** (including some information for **Denmark** and **Luxemburg**),
Nele Bal, Bavo Peeters,
3. **Czech Republic**,
Petr Klusáček, Stanislav Martinát, Bohumil Frantál,
4. **Finland**,
Antti Rehunen, Teija Haavisto, Ritva Britschgi, Outi Pyy, Jari Rintala, Petri Shemeikka,
5. **France**,
Marie-Christine Dictor, Samuel Coussy, Valérie Guerin, Corinne Merly,
6. **Germany**,
Uwe Ferber, Stephan Bartke, Detlef Grimski,
7. **Italy**,
Matteo Tabasso, Sarah Chiodi, Giulia Melis,
8. **Poland**,
Anna Starzewska-Sikorska,
9. **Portugal**,
Thomas Panagopoulos, Vera Ferreira, Dulce Antunes
10. **Romania**,
Mihail Dumitru, Sorin Liviu Stefanescu, Andrei Vranceanu, Valentina Voicu, Nicoleta Vranceanu,
11. **Slovakia**,
Maros Finka, Maria Kozova, Zita Izakovicova, Lubomir Jamecny, Vladimir Ondrejicka,
12. **Slovenia**,
Boštjan Cotič, Barbara Mušič, Ina Šuklje Erjavec, Matej Nikšič,
13. **Spain**,
Pierre Menger, Gemma Garcia-Blanco, Efren Feliu,
14. **Sweden**,
Yvonne Ohlsson, Lisa van Well, Kerstin Konitzer,
15. **Switzerland**,
Regula Brassel, Marco Pütz,
16. **The Netherlands**,
Linda Maring, Jos Brils
17. **The United Kingdom** (including some information on **the Republic of Ireland**),
Paul Nathanail, Matt Ashmore.



Deliverable D2.5 concludes the activities of INSPIRATION Work Package (WP) 2 **“Demands of research from industry, end-users and funders (State-of-the-art at national levels)”**, task 2.5 **“Review and synthesis of the collated information”**.

The WP2 activities were executed in the 1st year of the INSPIRATION project (month 1 – 12), i.e. in the period from March 2015 to February 2016. In the WP2 project description, the final task executed in this period is described in the following way:

“The NFPs will organize at national level a 2-day workshop, where the collated information (task 2.4) will be reviewed and synthesized and prioritized under guidance of the NFP by the NKSs. The WP-leader will prepare – in consultation with the INSPIRATION core group – a generic outline for the agenda of the 2-day national workshops. That outline will then be tailored to specific national situations by the NFPs. The results of the workshop – i.e. reviewed and synthesised information regarding topic a-d as mentioned under the WP2 objectives² – will be described in a national report (in English) by the NFPs. Before finalizing these reports, the NKSs as well as the International Advisory Board (IAB) will be given the opportunity to review the draft report. In these cases where English is not the native language, the national reports will also contain an executive summary (policy brief) of the report in the native language.”
(INSPIRATION Grant Agreement - Description of Action - DoA).

Deliverable D2.5 describes the results of NKS interviews and of the desk-exercise as performed in participating countries aimed at collecting national research demands, science-policy-interface experiences and funding options. This report builds up on the interim results presented in Deliverable 2.4.³ The methodologies followed for the information collation and synthesis are presented in more detail for each country below. In general, the following approach was applied (see also Figure 1):

1. In each country, national key stakeholders (NKS) have been identified (in a way to ensure broad representation of soil and land-use/management topics and affiliations in research funding / end-use / science or policy making);
2. Interviews (structured according to a common template: see Annex I and II) with circa 20 NKS per country have been conducted in order to collect national research needs as well as information on science-policy-interface and financing options (with interim result presented as D2.4);
3. In each country, a national workshop with NKS was conducted. Basis for the workshops was the input provided in the NKS interviews before the workshop. It was presented in order to synthesize the collated info, discuss and review the key national research topics. The workshop thus aimed to check, verify and enrich, and in some cases also already prioritize the suggestions provided by the NKS;⁴

² See section 1.5 for a description of topic a-d.

³ Brils, J. et al. (2015): National report on collated information following the template. Final version as of 01.12.2015 of deliverable 2.4 of the HORIZON 2020 project INSPIRATION. EC Grant agreement no: 642372, UBA: Dessau-Roßlau, Germany.

⁴ In several countries besides the NKS interviewed also more stakeholders were invited (i.e. it were open events), and participated and contributed to the workshops.

4. The results of the interviewing plus workshop process were documented in a report to become the respective final national reports. A draft version was to be send nationally to the NKS for review;
5. The national reports were aggregated in a combined document, on which the International Advisory Board (IAB) of INSPIRATION was asked to give feedback, too;
6. The D2.5 report has been finalised taking into account the IAB recommendations.

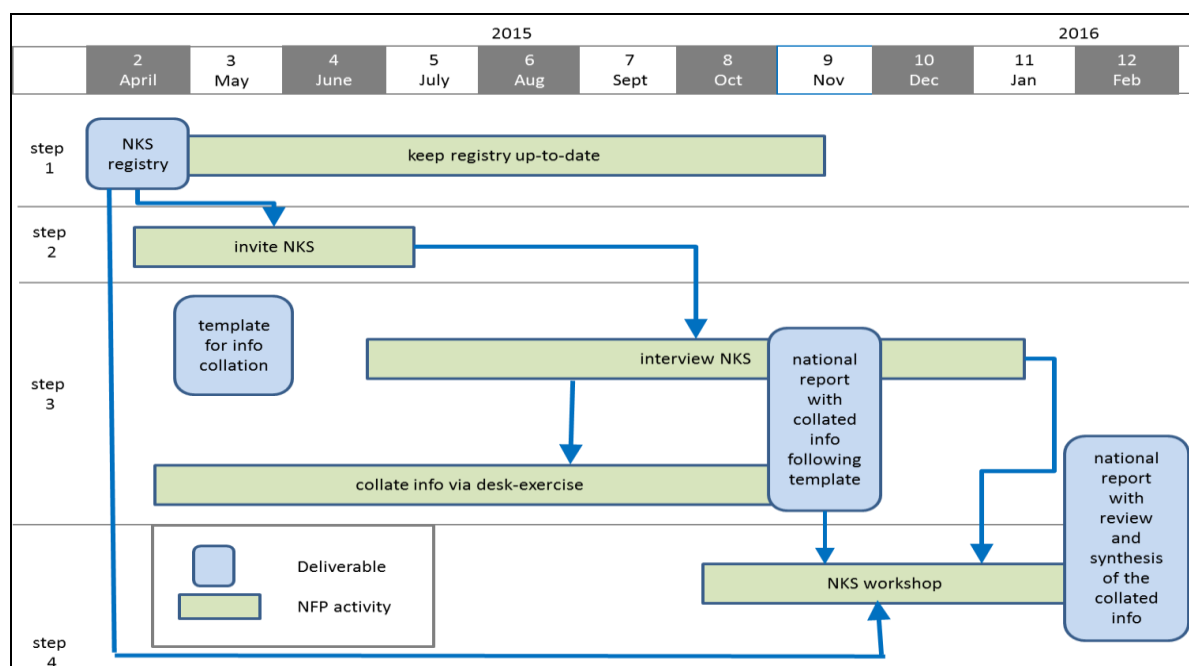


Figure 1: INSPIRATION's WP2 workflow.

The information collated in this report feeds into WP3 “Transnational commons aggregated under integrated themes”. According to the INSPIRATION DoA, the main objectives of WP3 will be to:

1. Achieve an overview of the transnational shared demands and experiences grouped under common themes based on the national state-of-the-art reports as produced by WP2,
2. Prioritise and elaborate the topics that could be included in the SRA (to be developed by WP4) under specific themes,
3. Elucidate the opportunity to match (to be done under WP4) individual stakeholders (as funders) to specific SRA topics that could be shared transnationally.” (INSPIRATION Grant Agreement - Description of Action - DoA).

Visit the INSPIRATION website for the up-coming deliverables of the network!

1.3 The INSPIRATION conceptual model and its themes

In order to identify cross-country and cross-sectorial knowledge gaps and research questions, the national Research and Innovation (R&I) needs will be analysed along four overarching themes identified in the INSPIRATION conceptual model. This model is presented in figure 2. It has been used to structure the information presented in this report on R&I needs following these guiding key-questions for each theme:

- **Demand:**
What does society demand from natural capital and ecosystem services including the SSW-system?
- **Natural capital:**
What has nature, including the Soil-Sediment-Water (SSW)-system, to offer and which determinants sustain the system?
- **Land management:**
What are options for an integrated, cross-sectorial land management to balance societal demands and natural capital?
- **Net-impacts:**
What are the impacts of different options of managing natural capital, including the SSW-system on global, regional and local as well as temporal scales?

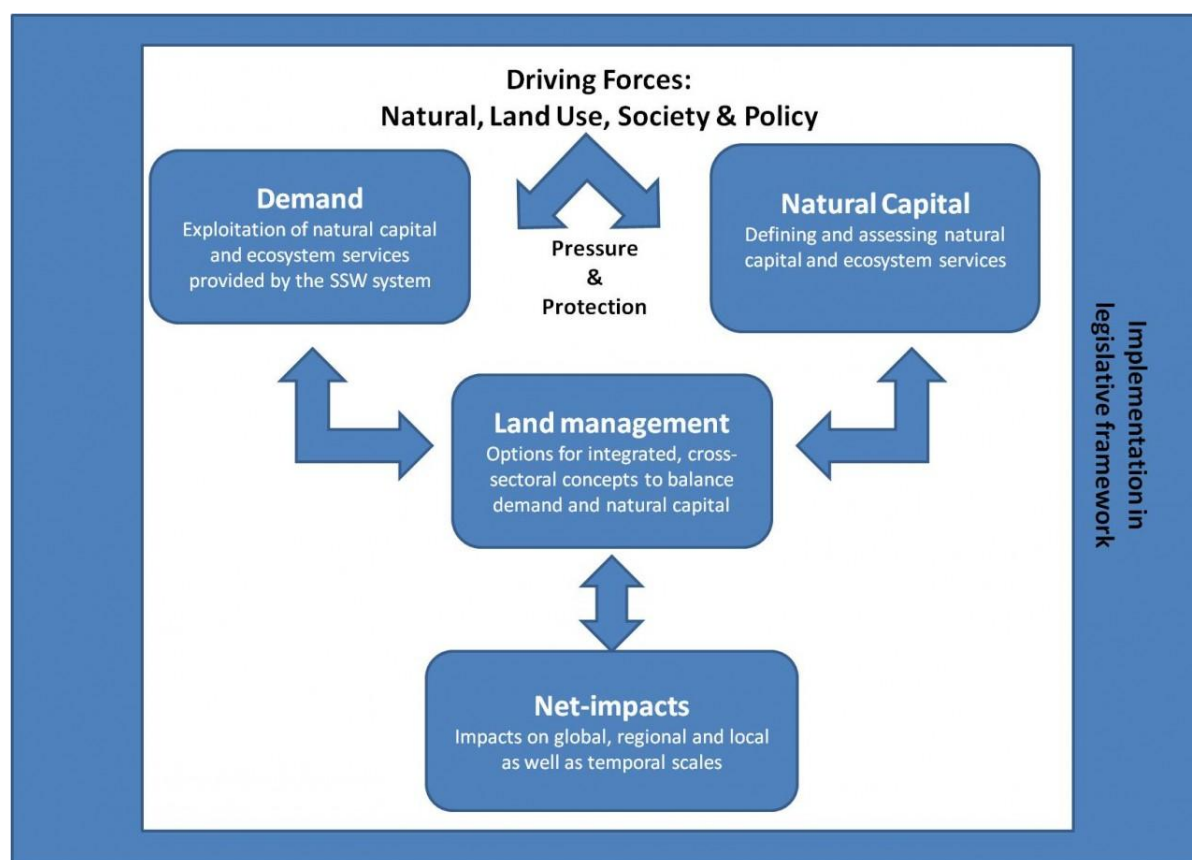


Figure 2: INSPIRATION's conceptual model.

1.4 Guide to the reader: outline of the country chapters

Each country chapter in Deliverable D2.5 follows a comparable outline:

Section X.1- Executive summary

This section provides an executive summary in English (X.1.1) as well as in the national language (X.1.2).

Section X.2 - Methodology followed

This section describes the methodology followed in the respective country including information on the stakeholder engagement (see also section 1.4).

The subsequent sections give a review and synthesis of the main results of the topics as mentioned under the WP2 objectives (see section 1.2).

Section X.3 Research and Innovation (R&I) needs

➤ **Topic a: Demand-driven*** suggestions for the Strategic Research Agenda (SRA), i.e. suggestions from the perspective of industry, end-users and funders.
Related key question to be answered: **What (new) knowledge do these parties need to tackle societal challenges including the increase of job opportunities)?**

* **Demand-driven** in INSPIRATION means focusing on the demands of those who are responsible or feel committed to tackle the societal challenges related to the INSPIRATION scope and themes, i.e. industry, end-users and funders. These parties could improve their business opportunities and/or take better informed decisions on what measures to take and execute in order to tackle other societal challenges if they would (be enabled to) use the knowledge as resulting from execution of the INSPIRATION SRA.

This section is divided in the sub-sections:

- Societal challenges and needs (X.3.1);
- Topics / research needs to include in the SRA (X.3.2).

The research questions under the topics in the X.3.2 sub-sections are divided by themes of the INSPIRATION conceptual model as described in section 1.3 of this chapter.

Section X.4 - Experiences regarding connecting science to policy/practice

➤ **Topic b:** Experiences regarding the exploitation of scientific knowledge to improve business opportunities and/or tackle other societal challenges.
Related key question to be answered: **Where to improve the science-policy interface so that (new) knowledge can and will be more effectively exploited by the demand side?**

This section is divided in the sub-sections:

- Use of knowledge (X.4.1);
- Possibilities to set the agenda (X.4.2);
- Science – policy – practice (X.4.3).

Section X.5 National and transnational funding schemes

- **Topic c:** *Predominant, current as well as promising alternative funding schemes / mechanisms / programs for knowledge production and dissemination.*
*Related key question to be answered: **How to get with one Euro of national/regional funding a multitude of Euro's (from all sources) worth of knowledge in return contributing to EU and national demands? Or even how to get with one euro of EU funding a multitude of euro's (from national, regional, local, and private sector) worth of knowledge in return contributing to the R&I demands on Land and the Soil-Sediment-Water systems.***
- **Topic d:** *Experiences regarding the use of any trans-national, common budget for scientific knowledge production related to the scope of INSPIRATION.*
*Related key question to be answered: **How to set up/govern the appropriate funding option(s) resulting from INSPIRATION – based on previous learning experiences – so that: (1)the above demands will be fulfilled, (2) knowledge resulting from implementation of the SRA will be taken up and used and (3) funders experience that their invested, national Euros are indeed multiplied?"***

This section is divided in the sub-sections:

- Funding schemes and possibilities for research funding (X.5.1);
- Gaps in financial resources for research (X.5.2).

Section X.6 - Other remarks made by interviewees

This section is optional and is not taken up in all national reports. It contains remarks, points of attention and recommendations for INSPIRATION as given by the NKS.

1.5 Annexes

Annex I: NKS questionnaire template

This is the updated version of the questionnaire - reflecting inputs from the IAB and discussions at the NFP training in Vienna on 22nd – 23rd June 2015.

Note: this questionnaire template is meant to help National Focal Points (NFPs) to facilitate the interview/conversation with the National Key Stakeholders (NKS). Some questions are relevant to one NKS, other questions to another NKS. Hence, not all questions are relevant to each single NKS. The NFPs are required to adapt the template accordingly – keeping in it as many as possible of the issues to be addressed. If needed, the NFPs also translate the questionnaire into their national language.

The questionnaire (see next pages) has the following outline:

- A. **Interview information:**
To be filled out by the interviewer
- B. **Introduction:**
That the interviewer can use to start the NKS interview
- C. **Background information of the NKS interviewed:**
Mostly 'tick-boxes'
- D. **Strategic Research Agenda (SRA):**
NKS preferred topics, overarching themes and scope for the SRA and national state-of-the-art on research agendas that the NKS is aware of
- E. **Science-Policy-Interface:**
NKS experiences regarding the exploitation of scientific knowledge to: improve business opportunities; tackle other societal challenges; assist policy-implementation and/or policy revision
- F. **Funding:**
Predominantly used as well as promising alternative funding schemes / mechanisms / programs for knowledge production and dissemination that the NKS is aware of
- G. **Other:**
At the end there is some time advised to let the NKS give us their advice, some nice quotes (that we can use anonymously in our communications), examples etc.
- H. **Ending the interview:**
Explain follow up and if/how NKSs will be involved in the next steps of INSPIRATION

Questionnaire template

A. Interview information

Country:

Name of INSPIRATION researcher:

Date of Interview:

How does the NKS wish to be referred to: *[Anonymous, personal opinions, company's opinion. Choose when it is a good time to discuss this. In the beginning or later on.*

SHOW the interviewed NKS the ENGAGEMENT CONSENT FORM and ask him/her to fill it out. Please introduce the engagement consent form (available in 'D2.1 MoU' and editable by yourself) and hand a copy to the interviewee to read and fill in – make sure that you take this away with you and keep for your own records]

B. Introductions

[Please introduce your selves, the project and the purpose of the interview. You can use the handout as provided at the end of this template. This can also be sent beforehand to the NKS. Agree on a time span: approximately one and a half hour.]

C. Background information on the interviewee

1. Name of NKS interviewed:

2. Institution:

3. Role:

4. Are you a (multiple answers possible):

- ☐ National-regional-local authority
- ☐ University/research institute
- ☐ Small or Medium sized Enterprise (SME, i.e. < 500 employees) / consultant
- ☐ Business and industry
- ☐ Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO)
- ☐ Network representative / leader
- ☐ Other, specify: ...

5. Fields of expertise (multiple answers possible): *[Ask to specify background regarding the selected item(s) in order to understand expertise background of interviewee]*

- ☐ Soil
- ☐ Water
- ☐ Sediment
- ☐ Urban / spatial planning
- ☐ Landscape design
- ☐ Land management
- ☐ Other, specify:

6. Does your organisation provide external research funding?

- Yes. Please specify: ...
[e.g. as programme holder, public, private, ...]
- No

D. SRA

7. Which societal challenges do you regard as important?

[If needed, you can use the European Commissions (EC) list of societal challenges here. These EC themes are:]

- Contribute to food security and food safety;
- Ensure secure supplies of safe drinking water;
- Secure energy supply and distribution;
- Reduce raw material and resource consumption, Ensure efficient use of natural resources;
- Contribute to climate change mitigation and societal adaptation;
- Contribute to a healthy living environment;
- Ensure secure infrastructure

[Explain that these challenges may be used as bases for defining of the overarching themes for aggregating the research topics of our SRA.]

- a. If applicable, what additional, other or alternative challenges would you suggest/prefer?

[When needed, you can mention challenges as nature conservation, sustainable use of ecosystem services, halting the loss of biodiversity]

8. Starting with your own experience: which specific topics (research needs) should be included in the SRA?

[For each single topic mentioned by the NKS, use the following follow-up questions. The a, b and c sub-questions are mandatory. The other sub-questions are optional]:

- a. Explain – elaborate the topic

- *Who will be affected?*
- *Who is responsible?*
- *Is it a topic of concern of your organisation / department*
- *Is it only a national topic, or a shared topic by multiple countries?*
- *Where are we now, where do we want to be in x years (point on the horizon)?*
- *How can the newly gained knowledge be effectively used?*

- b. Priority:

1. *High priority*
 2. *Some priority*
 3. *Neutral priority*
 4. *Low priority*
 5. *No priority*
- What is the urgency, i.e. what goes wrong if we do nothing?

c. Who wants to/should fund this kind of research?

[Optionally: check the following WP3 key-words for relevance, i.e. if they raise any additional topics by the NKS. The key-words can be used as support / check list

Be sensible as interviewer if this is needed.]

- Assessment of land resources
- Potential productivity of land and soils
- Demand for soil/land resources, imports and exports
- Competition between land uses (land-use conflicts)
- Concepts to identify and quantify relevant impacts
- Instruments to avoid / minimize impacts (feedback to decision-making process)
- Opportunities of innovative land-use technologies
- Resource-oriented land management systems]
- Soil regeneration
- Soil and groundwater remediation

9. Linked to topics mentioned by the NKS:

- a. What are the important / relevant documents, research agendas, research programmes underpinning these topics? (state-of-the-art)
- b. Related to these agendas and programmes: what are timelines of programming and windows-of-opportunities to influence agendas / programmes?

[Note: question 9b is input for work package 5]

E. Science-Policy-Interfacing (SPI)

10. How would you define 'scientific knowledge'?

11. For what do you use scientific knowledge in your job?

12. Which sources of (scientific) knowledge do you use for doing your job?

[Open question and you can mention some of the sources underneath as examples]

- | | |
|---|--|
| ○ scientific paper | ○ newspapers |
| ○ consultants | ○ television |
| ○ reports | ○ conferences Involvement in research projects |
| ○ colleagues | ○ data (bases) |
| ○ experiences /examples within my own country | ○ websites, such as: |
| ○ experiences /examples abroad | ○ other, specify: |

13. To what extent do you use most recent/new scientific knowledge (i.e. state-of-the-art scientific insights/findings) for doing your job?

14. To what extent are you able to influence (and how) the setting of scientific research policies/agendas in our country?

15. To which extent do our national policies/agendas reflect your specific needs and priorities?

16. To what extent has been made use of the state-of-the art in scientific research for the formulation of existing policies in our country?

[Questions only for NKS from the non-science sector (business and policy):]

17. Have you ever been involved in:

- the formulation of scientific research questions?
- doing scientific research (i.e. knowledge co-creation)?
- synthesizing/wrapping-up of scientific knowledge, e.g. to feed into policy making or to increase business opportunities?

[When yes: Follow-up questions]

- How successful/satisfying was this, on a scale of 1-5?
 - Very successful/satisfying
 - Successful /satisfying
 - Neutral
 - Unsuccessful/unsatisfying
 - Very unsuccessful/unsatisfying
- What went well
- What could be improved?
- What to avoid/not to do?
- Additional remarks?

[Question only to NKS who are likely to have insights here (e.g. research funders)]

18. (How) is the societal impact of scientific research related to the scope of INSPIRATION being assessed in our country?

[If they know: Follow-up questions:]

- How successful/satisfying is this, on a scale of 1-5?
 - Very successful/satisfying
 - Successful/satisfying
 - Neutral
 - Unsuccessful/unsatisfying
 - Very unsuccessful/unsatisfying
- What indicators are used?
- What goes well?
- What can be improved?
- What to avoid/not to do?
- Additional remarks?

19. Which national Science-Policy-Interface documents do you know of / can you recommend?

F. Funding

20. Which experiences and expectations in funding schemes (public / private) do you have in your own field that could offer opportunities for future research on land-use and -management and related impacts to Soil-/Sediment-/Water-systems:

- Sub-nationally/regionally?
- Nationally?
- European? [e.g. H2020, Interreg, multi-lateral such as the Joint Programming Initiatives]
- International? [e.g. Belmont Forum, Foundations.]

[For all R&I questions aiming at achieving policy targets in the Land & SSW related system (like e.g. Sustainable Development Goals on soils, existing EU directives such as the Environmental Liability Directive, etc.) consider all Public and Private funding sources. Please ask to provide details and give most important references (documents, website) that could be relevant for explaining the answer]

21. How to increase the added value of different financial resources (i.e. achieve a multiplier) for doing research that contributes to EU and national demands, in particular to the R&I demands on Land and the SSW-system?

[CONSTRUCTIONS that (could) work. PP, PPI, etc. Just ask for, as open as possible for suggestions, ideas, experiences, good examples]

22. Are there areas of research and innovation (R&I) that you are aware of that are not (yet) covered by current funding mechanisms and which would need new/different funding schemes / infrastructures?

23. Integrated approaches (necessary for addressing particular societal challenges related to the use and management of land and related impacts to SSW systems) are usually difficult to fund / get recognized by the research funding communities. What would be necessary to improve this?

24. Based on previous learning experiences that you are aware of: how to best set up / govern funding option(s), so that societal demands will be fulfilled, knowledge resulting from execution of the SRA will be taken up and used; and funders experience that their invested, national Euros are indeed multiplied? *[if they know: follow-up questions]*

- How successful/satisfying was this, on a scale of 1-5?
 1. *Very successful/satisfying*
 2. *Successful/satisfying*
 3. *Neutral*
 4. *Unsuccessful/unsatisfying*
 5. *Very unsuccessful/unsatisfying*
- What went well?
- What could be improved?
- What to avoid/not to do?
- Additional remarks?

G. Other (remarks, suggestions, examples):

H. Ending the interview

Thank you for taking the time to participate in this interview:

- Would you like us to keep you updated about INSPIRATION progress?
- Would you suggest anyone else who we should be interviewed by us?
- Do you have further questions arising from this interview, or would you like to add anything else?
- What information are you interested in, and willing to give feedback on?

[Discuss the feedback mechanism and if they have expressed their opinions as a person or as a representative of their organisation/network. Checklist:]

a. Information to exchange / willingness to give feedback on:

- (complete interview, not recommended)
- summary of main conclusions
- national report, national contribution to D2.4
- complete D2.4, all countries

b. Preferred level of feedback:

- no feedback
- informal feedback
- formal feedback (e.g. on behalf of represented organisation)

[Check: have you discussed consent form / how to refer to interviewee]

INSPIRATION acknowledges the received funding from the
European Community's HORIZON2020 Framework Programme
under grant agreement no 642372



Annex II: NKS hand-out: INSPIRATION interview at a glance

INSPIRATION interview at a glance

Aim of INSPIRATION:

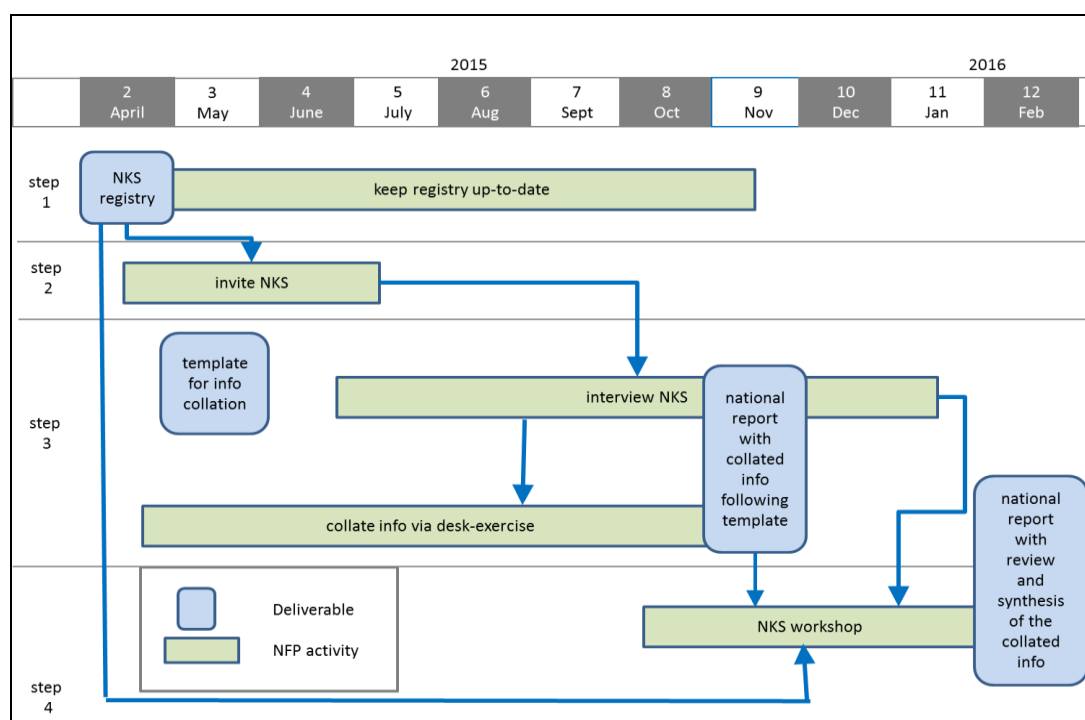
The main purpose of the EC-funded INSPIRATION project is to formulate an end-user driven strategic research agenda (SRA) for land-use, land-use changes and the related, impacted compartments of the Soil-Sediment-Water (SSW) system in order to meet current and future societal challenges and needs. Next to that, the project aims to scope out models of implementing the SRA and to prepare a network of public and private funding institutions willing to commonly fund the execution of the SRA.

National Key Stakeholders (NKS):

In a series of NKS interviews across EU nations the “National Focal Points (NFP) gather for nations individually information related to the INSPIRATION scope (land and SSW-system use and management) on:

- Research and Innovation (R&I) needs
- Experiences regarding connecting science to policy/practice
- National and transnational funding schemes

In the interviews we focus at NKS – like you – positioned at a strategic level, i.e. leading persons in their field of profession; with a good overview on opportunities; a clear vision on, and insight in knowledge demands (short, middle and long-term). Furthermore, these NKS are well positioned and participate in relevant professional network(s) and may also have potential to become an ambassador for INSPIRATION. We selected NKS to represent different disciplines and institutional backgrounds including: land-use planners; managers; soil, sediment and water experts; researchers, funders and regulators/policy makers.



Workflow in the first year of INSPIRATION



This interview:

Collecting input from you – an expert in your field – is crucial for the project in order to help us describing the state-of-the-art in our country as input into the European research agenda. In the interview we will go through a series of topics and questions: The interviews of NKS (ca. 20 per nation), together with a desk study on research needs and funding possibilities will be synthesized to a 'national report'. This synthesis will be reviewed in a national workshop, to prioritize the topics for the suggested Strategic Research Agenda (SRA) from our country's point of view. The national reports will finally be used as input for elaborating the European SRA and cross-nation matchmaking (matching research needs to possible funding).

Example questions:

Research and Innovation (R&I) needs

- Which societal challenges do you regard as important?
- Starting with your own experience: which specific topics (research needs) should be included in the SRA?

Experiences regarding connecting science to policy/practice

- How would you define 'scientific knowledge'?
- To what extent has been made use of the state-of-the art in scientific research for the formulation of existing policies in our country?

National and transnational funding schemes

- Does your organisation provide external research funding?
- Which experiences and expectations in funding schemes (public / private) do you have in your own field that could offer opportunities for future research on land-use and -management and related impacts to Soil-/Sediment-/Water-systems

Your benefits from participating:

- A chance to influence the European SRA on land and SSW management in the light of societal challenges and needs;
- Being able to make use of the results of the project: overview of research need and of existing and promising funding schemes on different levels (sub-national, national, European, international) and opportunities for a better connection between science and policy/practice;
- Use the matchmaking opportunity to get in contact with other networks in- and outside our country, and countries learn which shared challenges can be taken up jointly.

Contact and further information:

For general information on the INSPIRATION project visit our website: www.inspiration-h2020.eu

Contact the National Focal Point:	Contact the general project coordination:
See the INSPIRATION website for contacts	Stephan Bartke stephan.bartke@uba.de

2. Italy

Report by Matteo Tabasso, Sarah Chiodi, Giulia Melis

2.1 Executive summary

2.1.1 English version

This document reports the information collected in Italy through interviews to the National Key Stakeholders (31 people representing 29 organizations) and through a desk-exercise based on documents review from indirect sources and from NKSs suggestions. The information refers to:

- research and innovation needs related to land uses and management and to the soil-sediment-water system;
- experiences regarding the connection of science to policy/practice;
- national and transnational funding schemes.

The document was discussed with all the NKSs attending the workshop held the 26th and 27th November in Turin, at the Higher Institute on Territorial Systems for Innovation (SiTI), in order to finalize the Strategic Research Agenda for Italy aimed at meeting the social challenges proposed by the European Commission, previously shared and agreed among the NKSs.

Societal challenges integrated by NKSs

- Contribute to food security and food safety
- Ensure secure supply of safe drinking water
- Secure energy supply and distribution
- Reduce raw material and resource consumption
- Ensure efficient use of natural resources
- Contribute to climate change mitigation and societal adaptation
- Contribute to a healthy and safe living environment
- Ensure secure infrastructure
- Reach zero land take balance
- Promote the recycle and reuse economy
- Ensure social inclusion

Research and innovation needs

Following the workshop and the document revision (shared with all the NKSs) four main research themes were identified, which have been further articulated into more detailed sub-themes (from 4 to 7 for each main theme):

1. sustainable management of natural resources;
2. contamination of water, soil and sediments;
3. spatial and urban planning;
4. cross-cutting themes.



Experiences regarding connecting science to policy/practice

Generally, the chain of knowledge from research producers to research users in Italy is felt to be weak and spread, and with limited social impact. The knowledge transfer skills, gained by policy makers and by the business world through research, indeed were considered very poor.

The influence of national stakeholders on research planning differs for everyone and is often related to the political interests of each specific organization/company in which the NKS works. Nevertheless, most of the speakers judged their own influencing capacity on defining the research questions quite limited. The only exception is about the NKSs who work in the major research centers that are close to the ministries linked with the INSPIRATION themes.

National and transnational funding schemes

Considering the limited number of answers from the NKSs on this subject, we tried to list funding schemes and possibilities for research funding in Italy by gathering them according to their nature (private or public) and their geographical scope (local, regional, national, transnational) (see. Annex I d).

2.1.2 Italian version

Questo documento riporta le informazioni, raccolte in Italia attraverso le interviste ai National Key Stakeholders (31 persone, 29 enti) e l'analisi della letteratura e dei documenti, correlate a:

- le esigenze di Ricerca e Innovazione riferite agli usi e alla gestione del territorio e al sistema Suolo-Acqua-Sedimenti;
- le esperienze relative alle connessioni tra il mondo della ricerca scientifica, le politiche e le pratiche;
- gli schemi di finanziamento disponibili a livello nazionale.

Il documento è stato poi riesaminato con tutti i NKS presenti nel workshop del 26 e 27 novembre 2015 a Torino presso la sede dell'Istituto Superiore sui Sistemi Territoriali per l'Innovazione (SiTI), con la finalità di definire in forma condivisa il Rapporto e le priorità dell'Agenda di Ricerca Strategica su territorio e ambiente in Italia, e confrontandosi con le sfide sociali proposte dalla Commissione Europea, già integrate con le osservazioni dei NKS.

Elenco delle sfide sociali condivise dai NKS:

- Contribuire alla sicurezza alimentare
- Garantire un approvvigionamento sicuro di acqua potabile
- Assicurare il fabbisogno e la distribuzione di energia
- Ridurre il consumo di risorse e di materie prime
- Garantire l'uso efficiente delle risorse naturali
- Contribuire alla mitigazione dei cambiamenti climatici e all'adattamento sociale
- Contribuire a un ambiente di vita sano e sicuro
- Garantire infrastrutture sicure



- Saldo zero consumo di suolo
- Favorire un'economia del riciclo e del riuso
- Garantire l'inclusione sociale

Esigenze di ricerca e innovazione

In seguito al workshop e alla revisione del documento (condivisa con i NKS) sono stati identificati quattro principali temi di ricerca, a loro volta suddivisi in sotto-temi di approfondimento (da 4 a 7 per ciascun tema principale):

1. la gestione sostenibile delle risorse naturali;
2. la contaminazione delle acque, del suolo e sedimenti;
3. la pianificazione territoriale e urbanistica;
4. temi di ricerca trasversali.

Il rapporto tra la ricerca scientifica, le politiche e le pratiche

In generale, la catena della conoscenza dai produttori agli utilizzatori della ricerca è stata giudicata debole e dispersiva, e di limitato impatto sociale. La capacità di trasferimento della conoscenza acquisita attraverso le ricerche ai policy maker e al mondo dell'impresa è stata infatti considerata molto carente.

L'influenza degli stakeholder nazionali sulla programmazione della ricerca differisce per ognuno ed è spesso posta in relazione agli interessi politici della specifica struttura entro cui il soggetto lavora. La maggior parte degli interlocutori ha comunque giudicato limitata la propria capacità di influenzare direttamente i temi di ricerca, fatta eccezione per i centri di ricerca maggiori che lavorano in stretto contatto con i ministeri interessati dai temi di INSPIRATION.

Fonti nazionali e internazionali di finanziamento per la ricerca

Considerato lo scarso riscontro di risposte di NKS su questo tema, abbiamo provato ad elencare le possibilità di finanziamento per la ricerca in Italia raggruppandole a seconda della natura (privata o pubblica) e dell'ambito territoriale (locale, regionale, nazionale, internazionale) dei fondi (cfr. Annex I d).



2.2 Methodology followed

This document (i.e. INSPIRATION deliverable 2.4) reports the information collated for Italy. The information was gathered according to the INSPIRATION document D2.3 “Template for national information collation” following these steps:

- stakeholder analysis and selection of about 20 actors;
- National Key Stakeholders interviews;
- After a first round of interviews (initially planned to be 20), the number of selected National Key Stakeholders raised to 31 (with 29 organizations represented), accomodating the suggestion of representatives to be included given by the first group of stakeholders interviewed (details on NKSs are provided in Annex I);
- desk-exercise based on documents review from indirect sources and from NKS suggestions (these are listed in Annex II);
- identification of fund-raising models and scheme for research, as taken from indirect sources and NKSs interviews;
- organization of a 2-days national workshop for reviewing and synthetizing the collected information as above.

The National Report was drawn up in two stages. The first report (Deliverable D.2.4) was drafted before the national workshop and sent to all the NKSs before the final delivery, in order to integrate their comments. At this stage almost none of the NKSs presented any remarks. The second report (this Deliverable D2.5) was written after the national workshop, during which the group worked intensively by sharing and re-defining the research topics and other related issues (the science to policy/practice interface and the funding schemes).

26 NKS (on 31 invited), representing 23 institutions, took part to the two-days workshop (for the program see Annex I e – Workshop Agenda – in italian). All the NKS participated actively and enthusiastically in the activities, by discussing passionately the research themes emerged from the interviews and the issues related to the science-policy interface and the funding options available in the country.

Once agreed the research and innovation needs and synthetized the round table discussions on the other issues, the NFP integrated the National Report and sent it to all the NKSs. We received few remarks (but we should consider that the most part of the sharing work was already done during the workshop), which were focused on the research themes and were mostly related to the English translation from Italian (because the workshop was discussed in Italian). The research needs list was modified consequently in the final deliverable.



2.3 Research and Innovation (R&I) needs

2.3.1 Societal challenges and needs

The majority of the NKS consider all the societal challenges suggested from the European Commission equally important. Someone suggested to reorganize and group them into families, such as: a group associated with quality of soil, another with food supply, another with urban regeneration and so on. The general perception is that the societal challenges indicated are wide enough to include many other minor challenges and topics. Anyway some specifications were recommended.

One is on water and soil system. The challenges from EC related to this topic are “ensure secure supplies of safe drinking water” and “ensure efficient use of natural resources”, but in the opinion of some NKS it’s missed the idea of safeguard and its relation with ecosystems, which means something more than just ensuring water supply. Furthermore, some NKS pointed out that also water maintenance and hydrogeological risk prevention should be explicitly considered.

Risk management was often named by all NKS, but they considered it already part of the EC list, namely within “ensure secure infrastructure”.

Another societal challenge regarded as important was the reduction of land take, which some NKS considered already included in the EC challenges list, but others said it should be added to the list in a separate line. Related to this challenge are the themes of urban renewal and brownfields reuse.

Some NKS argued that social inclusion and sociological aspects in general should be also included. For someone it meant to involve people in decision making processes on environment and land use, while for others it meant to improve the culture of environmental sustainability through public engagement; by organizing citizens trainings in order to increase awareness on this topic and on its societal impacts. Finally, societal adaptation to risk also emerged as a challenge.

2.3.2 Topics / research needs to include in the SRA

IT-1: Sustainable management of natural resources: so what?

Limited natural resources (such as water and soil) should be used and managed following the principle of sustainability, in order to preserve them for the next generations. Generally NKS focused on the need of preserving water and soil (by quantity and hydrogeological stability), highlighting specific research question related to agriculture.

Specific research questions:

Demand:

- **Genetic selection practices and techniques:**

The challenge of Genetically Modified Organisms s to mitigate farming impacts and to increase crop production; GMOs are able to make plants more resistant, so reducing the use of chemicals. In Italy GMOs field trials are forbidden, but genetics is a research priority for some NKS;

Why: According to some NKS, research on GMOs can help to answer an increasing food request with a limited soil availability, assuring same production with less chemical provision. Others strongly disagree. The lack of scientific certainties about the long-time effects on consumers makes the theme strongly debated and asks to be studied in depth.

Natural capital:

- **Water purification technologies for reuse:**

Phytoremediation for example does not always achieve optimal results; therefore it would be important to analyse existing technologies and to implement them, even creating innovative tools.

Why: The use of these technologies can ensure safe water for agriculture, contributing to food security and safety.

- **Recovery and treatment of rainwater:**

The water cycle (primary water, rainwater and treated wastewater) should be integrated by implementing existing technologies and developing appropriate strategies of intervention and management. The legislation already works in this direction, but it's important to promote a sustainable water management based on the local needs and conditions. Particularly these strategies are required in some Italian geographical areas, which are characterized by limited presence of water. A diffused culture of sustainable consumption and of water reuse should be also promoted among citizens.

Why: It is particularly important to encourage water cycle in urbanized areas in order to ensure the efficient use of water.

Land management:

- **Optimization of water use in agriculture:**

Agriculture is the main consumer of water and the productive cycle of crops requires large water volumes. The water resource is available in limited quantities; therefore optimizing the use of water in irrigation is needed in terms of sustainability. A contribution to this research topic, even financial, could come from irrigation Consortia, which are economically strong bodies who govern water management in agriculture;

Why: The responsible use of limited resources is becoming an urgent theme in political agendas worldwide. Increase **protection of fertile soils** and enhance protected areas, by limiting transformative pressures of natural sites (following the Natura 2000 strategy).

- **Development of conservative agricultural techniques:**

Conservative agricultural techniques are able to guarantee greater stability of soils, thus mitigating impacts on soil biodiversity and saving soil fertility; while massive “industrial” techniques for food production don’t take in account soil and biodiversity as a limited resource.

Why: Preserve biodiversity and soil fertility is clearly recognized as an urgent theme, even by the literature.

- **Integrated operating models for soil and sediment management and reuse:**

Ground movements caused by human or natural reason, in urban or suburban areas, river or lake areas, generate ground and sediments that could be reused in situ. It’s important to create models, technologies and tools for their reuse.

Why: Laws already claim for such procedures, but it’s important to improve them in order to enact the sustainable development paradigms.

Net impact:

- **Land subsidence monitoring and management:**

To measure the effects of subsidence, various components have to be considered: natural, tectonics, geological, anthropic etc. Risk areas should be adequately monitored by measuring precisely the vertical soil movements. The current measuring methods aren’t still able to take to fully describe this complex phenomenon.

Why: research in this area is required in order to prevent damage caused by subsidence and to propose possible remedies to this phenomenon.

IT-2: Contamination of water, soil and sediments

The presence of pollutants (identified on the basis of their sources of emission and their quantity and dangerousness) generates significant impacts on the surrounding environment, which can create health and ecological risks (for the human health and the animal and plant world), and affect the cultural heritage and the landscape. The research development on these issues is needed in order to prevent and limit the risks for human health, the nature, the heritage and the landscape. Moreover, many NKS raise critical questions (cost, time, legal system, etc.) about remediation procedures, highlighting the high priority of this topic.

Specific research questions:

Demand:

- Models and tools for the definition of **harmonized indicators for contaminated sites management**.

The information flow about contaminated sites has to be harmonized in order to optimize the data management, starting from creating a national database of contaminated sites (actually only some regions have it). The data management of contaminated sites has to be optimized Europe-wide and from the local to national level as well.

Why: this topic is very urgent for almost all NKS and it's especially very helpful for public administration.

Natural capital:

- **Study of emerging contaminants** (bio-accumulation and bio-dispersion), and study of mixtures and of matrices contamination:

There is also a lack of attention in the law about the presence in environmental matrices of emerging pollutants and their consequences on the environment and people's health. Research should focus on monitoring campaigns to quantify the problem, on procedures to estimate the hazard of the emerging pollutants on the basis of the most relevant exposure pathways, as well as on methodologies to estimate the risks for humans and the environment.

Why: there is a serious lack of knowledge about contaminants properties and distribution in the different environmental matrices and their interaction with health. This gap has to be filled as soon as possible in order to avoid risks for public health.



Land management:

- **Sustainable remediation technologies and procedures:**

Many NKS raise questions about the remediation procedure: very high cost, waste of time related to bureaucracy and decision makers disagreements, lack of best practices for the impact assessment, weak interaction with research, lack of clarity and uncertainty of the legal system, lack of knowledge about specific soils (notably Italian lands are very diversified).

Why: It's one of the most cited topic and it's priority is considered very high by all the NKS. It involves many stakeholders and end users who could benefit from this research.

Net impact:

- **Improvement and harmonization of risk assessment and management tools:**

Human health and ecological risk assessment for polluted sites is required by many Italian laws, but there is still the need for the validation and integration of updated environmental fate and transport models and exposure models within the available tools which have been developed to properly apply the methodological approach scheduled by the law.

Why: NKS have different opinion about the actual needs of research on this topic, but for some of them it is very relevant.

IT-3: Spatial and urban planning

Italy is one of the highest soil consumers in Europe and the improvement of research in spatial and urban planning can contribute to mitigate this phenomenon. The mitigation of land take, together with land safety, urban renewal and regeneration, and the reuse of contaminated areas, should be strategic objectives in our country (Ispra, 2015). Within this framework, NKS move in two directions. According to Inspiration glossary, one is closer to the key-word of soil sealing and moves together with the loss of fertile soil and biodiversity. Whereas the other dimension entails the reuse of abandoned areas and buildings, and it's linked to brownfield remediation.

Specific research questions:

Demand:

- **Land management models and instruments oriented to zero land take balance:**

Despite the peculiar fragility of its lands, Italy is one of the highest land taker in Europe. The mitigation of land take, together with land safety, urban renewal and regeneration, as well as the reuse of contaminated areas, should represent a strategic objective in our country (Ispra, 2015).

Why: This last is definitely the most cited topic, asking for new effective strategies (new policies, new laws, new procedures). The priority of this topic is very high.

Natural capital:

- **Soil ecosystem services protection and management:** Ecosystem goods and services are the direct and indirect contributions of ecosystems to human wellbeing. Ecosystems provide four different categories of services: provisioning services, regulating services, habitat or supporting services and cultural services. Ecosystem services indicators (to be defined and measured by the research) could be integrated into existing planning tools (notably in the Strategic Environmental Assessment - SEA) and into soil management models (to be designed by the research as well).

Why: Soils provide a wide range of vital ecosystem services (ES). Soils ES are threaten by land take, soil sealing, erosion, land degradation, pollution. There is a need to study and assess ES provided by soils in order to prevent degradation and possibly to improve it.

- **Monitoring Information Systems and flood risk management techniques:** Water monitoring systems could be a worthwhile investment in research by accessing and organizing local data at the national level. With a global perspective (of the whole country and ideally worldwide) resources could be saved by identifying real flood risks and acting to prevent it.

Why: Sustainable water management can ensure economical saving and actual flood risk prevention, mitigating environmental disasters.

- **Erosion and runoff models and scenarios:**

The risk of surface water run-off represents a soil threat. The main soil degradation processes involved are: soil erosion and soil contamination by transferring Plant Protection Products (agrochemicals), soil fertility and soil biodiversity loss;

Why: The erosion phenomena is huge especially on the hills, with relevant economic impact on valuable crops.

Land management:

- **Urban regeneration models and tools to strengthen urban resilience:**

Promote strategies and urban policies focused on the reuse of abandoned areas and buildings (including brownfields and their remediation), looking to 'zero land take' horizon. Afterwards the massive industries' disposal, indeed, wide soils (which during the industrial age were outside the city, but currently are within) need to be remediated. The strategic position of these lands is very relevant, both in term of real estate and urban densification, and could help reducing new land take.

Why: these processes could lead wide benefits to sustainability in general, impacting on society, environment and economics (improving the competitiveness of the city in the global arena).

- **Landscape quality indicators in spatial and urban planning:**

The need for indicators to evaluate and monitor the effects of landscape policies and plans is a big research topic related to land management and environmental issues. Landscape is already considered in spatial and urban planning and in SEA, but unlike air, soil, or water, it is difficult to measure it using quantitative methods, because of its multiple dimensions.

Why: Both practitioners and public authorities can profit of this research, which can offer a contribute to landscape policies, plans and landscape assessment (within SEA and EIA procedures and multi-criteria assessment methods)

Net Impact:

- **Study of the relationship between built environment and health:**

Nowadays it is recognised that built environment has an impact on human health and wellbeing and that actions aimed at improving health are likely to be influenced by the environmental and socioeconomic context in which they take place. Therefore urban design and planning can play an important role in this context.

Why: Several studies on this issue have been developed during the last years but research based on empirical data is still missing.

IT-4: Cross-cutting themes

Soil, water and sediments have to be considered together, both from the spatial dimension and from the competencies. It means to enforce an holistic and interdisciplinary approach rather than facing issues separately, from different sectors or disciplines. We know how to solve environmental problems technically, but the biggest issue is how to connect them: Which are the environmental economic and social costs behind decisions in planning for the environment? How to deal with communication and risk information towards stakeholders? How to improve the political-administrative system?

Specific research questions:

Demand:

- **Rationalization and efficiency improvement of the political-administrative system** (agencies):

Water management agencies in some Italian regions are supernumerary: for example, in Sicily region there are 7.000 agencies dealing with water compared to the 22.000 active in the whole Country. The administrative system has to be reviewed.

Why: This lack of efficiency has heavy economic consequences on the national and regional financial budget.

Natural capital:

- **A new theory of value to associate with environmental issues:**

This research need is focused on the aim of making nature's economic values visible and mainstreamed into decision-making at all levels. A new theory of value (in economic terms) is needed in order to achieve this goal. A structured approach to valuation can help decision-makers to recognize the wide range of benefits provided by ecosystems and biodiversity.

Why: Demonstrating and capturing nature's economic values in decision-making can contribute to sustainable development and to optimize decision making processes.

Land management:

- **Supporting tools and methods for decision making:**

How to optimize decision making among stakeholders? This is a high matter among NKS. Working groups shared with researchers, public institutions and with all the stakeholders are coveted. Technical decision analysis, decision making supporting systems and tools can be able to provide support throughout the decision process.

Why: Ensuring shared, transparent and reproducible decision making process is a societal commitment, also supported by the European legislation.



Net Impact:

- **Risk Information and communication:**

Effective communication of information and opinion on risks associated with real or perceived environmental hazards is an essential and integral component of risk management. Providing meaningful, relevant and accurate information, in clear and understandable terms targeted to specific audience, can lead to more widely understood and accepted risk management decisions. Research and development of ICT tools and metrics, as well as guidelines on mitigation strategies and implementation methodologies, can contribute to effective risk communication.

Why: It's very important to give appropriate information, especially to private stakeholders involved in remediation activities, about both the actual risk situation and the environmental, health and economic benefits related to the remediation activities. Because if nothing is done on this issue, the remediation procedures, as established by the law, risk to be definitively blocked.



2.4 Experiences regarding connecting science to policy/practice

2.4.1 Use of knowledge

Answers of NKS differ according to their profiles.

The survey revealed that end users regularly use scientific knowledge from any kind of available source of (scientific) knowledge. Some stakeholders made a distinction between technical data and scientific knowledge, specifying that while technical data are easily available, scientific knowledge and new findings from research are less accessible. The issue is that in Italy there is a lack of applied research, therefore it is quite difficult to benefit from new findings if they aren't adequately connected to practices.

When end users are public authorities, the lack of applied research is specifically referred to standardized and shared procedures, in order to avoid different interpretations of the same law and in order to agree on common values. Shared models, common vocabularies, cost-benefit analysis, supporting tools are identified as potentially effective goals that the research should achieve.

Some end users working for public agencies reported that their organizations often co-fund research projects: what happens then is that a sector of the organization often commissions external experts, and in the end the results and knowledge do not necessarily produce direct benefits to the funding organization itself as results are not adequately circulated. Thus the knowledge chain is not very clear and demonstrates the strong sectorial approach within public structures.

Pure funders do not directly use scientific knowledge: they are mainly dedicated to management and administrative matters. Most of the time, they fund scientific researches and check the impact of funded researches in specific fields or spatial areas connected to the aims of their Organization.

Knowledge providers obviously consider the state of the art and previous research before starting a new research, but they are more focused on knowledge production than on knowledge use. So they are quite caustic on this issue.



2.4.2 Possibilities to set the agenda

In Italy there is no habit to set research agendas at national level, especially on specific disciplines or sectors. The three-year National Research Programme (PNR), prepared by the Ministry of Education, Universities and Research, is almost unknown to most NKS. People from science sector at least know some specific programmes included in the PNR. Anyway no NKS has ever been consulted for the PNR design. The last PNR (2014-2020) has not been definitely approved yet, but a draft is available. It doesn't refer to specific topics (like environmental issues or land management), but it's focused on different typologies of programmes, such as research infrastructures, scientific excellence and industrial leadership (in the wave of the European Horizon 2020).

Nevertheless the idea to set research or policy agendas is beginning to spread in the Country, for example with the participation of Italian research organizations and funding agencies, administrations and industries to European research agendas which have some shared research questions with Inspiration, such as:

- The Strategic Research Agenda launched by the Joint Programming Initiatives on Agriculture, Food Security and Climate Change (JPI FACCE)⁵ in 2012, (updated by the “First Biennial Implementation Plan 2014-2015”). Five core themes were identified by the SRA JPI-FACCE: 1. Sustainable food security under climate change; 2. Environmentally sustainable growth and intensification of agriculture; 3. Assessing and reducing trade-offs between food production, biodiversity and ecosystem services; 4. Adaptation to climate change; 5. Mitigation of climate change.
- The Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda within the JPI Water challenges for a changing world (2014)⁶. Five Research, development and innovation themes were identified: 1. Maintaining ecosystem sustainability; 2. Developing safe water systems for the citizens; 3. Promoting competitiveness in the water industry; 4. Implementing a water-wise bio-based economy; 5. Closing the water cycle gap.
- The Strategic Research Agenda adopted by the JPI Connecting Climate Change Knowledge for Europe (2011)⁷. Four modules were designed to generate climate knowledge priorities among the participating countries: 1. Moving towards decadal climate predictions; 2. Research for climate service development; 3. Understanding sustainable transformations of societies under climate change; 4. Improving models and scenario-based tools for decision-making under climate change.
- The Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda launched by the JPI Urban Europe⁸ in 2015: Global Urban Challenges, Joint European Solutions. The main issues linked to INSPIRATION are: ecosystem services, enhancing green urban spaces, minimize carbon emissions, improve renewables “green economies” etc.).

⁵ <https://www.faccejpi.com/>

⁶ <http://www.waterjpi.eu>

⁷ <http://www.jpi-climate.eu/>

⁸ <http://jpi-urbaneurope.eu/>



Furthermore, Italy is setting the national priorities of an urban agenda that aims to address the national urban policies within the European Structural & Investment Funds. A document was first issued by the Inter-ministerial Committee for Urban Policies (CIPU) in 2013, titled “Methods and contents on the priorities within the Urban Agenda”, addressing research and innovation. For example: the integrated approach to environmental, energy and climate issues; the rational and efficient management of natural resources; the sustainable mobility; the use of ICT to local services management. Then, a National Report on cities was recently launched (October 2015) by the urban@it association, with the aim to address the National Operational Programme on Metropolitan Cities (PON Metro 2014-2020), co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and European Social Fund (ESF). Following the agenda model, the Report identifies some themes linked with research on land use and environmental matter, among which: land take, climate change mitigation, energy efficiency, citizens inclusion; and, above all, the need to supply the relationship between scientific research programs, practices and policies.

The influence of NKS on policy agendas, not necessarily related to scientific research, is another matter. Indeed the NKS that are within public authorities, such as institutional bodies, or that are strictly linked with them, such as governmental agencies, act under a strong political orientation. It means that if such governmental organizations are involved in setting research agendas, it's because of the political interest of the government in that research, and they rarely suggest different research topics autonomously; anyway when it happened, the research outcomes were not necessarily taken into account.

Other NKS profiles don't feel themselves or their institution really able to influence the politics in general, except the NKS who are part of the major research centres, which can provide important support to the government in identifying methods and strategies or which can address, somehow (there isn't any institutionalized or standard procedure), research activities.



2.4.3 Science – policy – practice

Almost no NKS has ever been involved in the formulation of research questions before, but many of them were involved in research projects and proposals and the feedbacks were generally positive. The only issues that were complained within the research experiences, mostly funded by European funds (rather within the European Structural & Investment Funds, above all the Interreg projects, than within the Research and Innovation funds), concern administrative and financial aspects: too much bureaucracy, which produces a big waste of time cut to the project; a procedural simplification was asked from everybody, both in the proposal templates and in administrative management of the project.

Nevertheless the research experiences were positively considered, and research outcomes quite rarely were effectively transferred into policy making or business opportunities. Indeed many people complained the lack of impacts of research into practices or policies, which generally means a lack of applied research and a weak link between scientific research and practices or policies. It doesn't mean that the issue is a general incapacity of knowledge transfer (a matter that however was often cited), but also a political conflict that sometimes emerges from the research outcome (e.g. if research results imply unpopular choices, it is likely that they will be rejected or ignored by decision-makers).

Science and policy

The science-policy interface in Italy appears more like a policy-science interface, which means a quite hierarchical process from the institutions to the scientific world. Sometimes the research world is accused to be auto-referential and not so able to communicate with the outside world, with the risk to waste research efforts for unused results. Other times the focus is more a political matter (as mentioned above).

According to most of the NKS, policies and research belong to separate worlds which hardly communicate.

The detected problems are the followings:

1. The cultural gap between decision makers and researchers: priorities and technical background are sometimes so different that the research products cannot be transposed at political level;
2. The research does not help policy solutions: policy makers would be more interested in research outcomes if they could offer not only data and theories, but also comparable alternative solutions, taking into account complexity and impacts (included the social ones) in a "If...than" framework
3. Insufficient "problem driven" approach of the research: this is sometimes due to the funding system, as researchers get funds answering to calls that are not always focused on urgent societal needs. Furthermore, researchers complain for the heaviness of bureaucracy in project management, subtracting time to real research;
4. Research and policy have a delicate balance: policy should commission and orient research to societal needs. However research should be independent, free to explore and innovate.



Some NKS reported the lack of strong and transparent assessment system to evaluate the research bodies. Research in Italy is evaluated for quality performances according to peer review processes and bibliometric parameters. University and public research centres which benefit from public funds are evaluated periodically (the previous evaluation was from 2004-2010, the current is from 2011-2014) by the National Agency for the Evaluation of Universities and Research Institutes (ANVUR) within the Quality Research Assessment (the Italian acronym is VQR). Universities are evaluated considering the research products of researchers and professors employed in the institution but considered as assembled (associated to any internal infrastructure/department) and not individually. Therefore, only the scientific aspects are assessed and not the societal impact of scientific research.

In Italy the societal impact of research is not really assessed, at least not by scientific methodology neither systematically. Nonetheless the ANVUR, within the Research Quality Assessment, evaluates the public engagement of departments and universities, without considering the impacts of single researches but how much time professors are involved in public engagement activities and which kind of public engagement activities are promoted (until five activities for each university, until two for each department).

Only research centres and institutions (including universities) use to make a Social Responsibility and Balance Sheet or Social Audit, but it refers generally to the research infrastructures and not to single researches or research groups.

For improving research quality and an efficient use of public funds, a shift towards societal challenges as research focus is needed.

Science and practice

NKS underlined an enormous lack in quality of dissemination. Research often can't reach final users, like citizens, instrumental bodies, technicians... The need for open data and a wider circulation of information was underlined.

Even when research is funded by EU, results are not easily accessible after the end of the projects. NKS highlighted the paradox of a lack in capitalizing results of EU projects: a database collecting and making it simple to filter all the projects along the time is missing.

Lack of availability of research results can create diseconomies, missed opportunities and misspends, with groups studying the same subject unaware ones of the others.

Furthermore, some NKS reported the urgent need for connection between bodies expressing request for research and the bodies which can answer. Very often the civil society faces problems without having the chance to communicate the research need. Some pilot experiences to link users-researchers-disseminators are on-taking place in Italy and clearly indicate the benefit of a shared approach.



2.5 National and transnational funding schemes

2.5.1 Funding schemes and possibilities for research funding

In Italy there is generally a short supply of research funding: the total spending percentage of R&D on the national GDP is only 1,26% (in 2012), much less than others major countries, such as France (2,23%), Germany (2,88%), UK (1,63%), United States (2,70%), Japan (3,34%), China (1,98%) and Israel (4,25%)⁹. Despite of a little growth of the R&D spending from 2009, the ISTAT¹⁰ announced for the next years an expected decrease of R&D expenditure of public institutions, but an increase of 1.4% of private companies. Therefore, little national funding for research are available in Italy, but other opportunities came from European funds. The main funding categories are distinguished in the following paragraphs. The previous three categories refer to public or private funds, at the national or at the local (regional) level. Instead, the forth category refers to transnational funds, which can be managed by Italy, such as the European Territorial Cooperation and the European Structural & Investment Funds (ESIF), or which can be managed directly from Europe, such as the Life programme.

IT-F1: National public funds

The main Italian funding schemes for research are provided within the three-year National Research Programme (PNR) - already cited in paragraph 3.2 - prepared annually by the Ministry of Education, Universities and Research. The last PNR provides two main funding schemes for research (excluding research infrastructures), but it isn't definitely approved yet: the "Scientific Excellence" and the "Industrial leadership". Within the first group are provided 9 enables, as many specific programmes and amount of funding, like the "Scientific Independence of First Stage Reserches" (SIR), which follows the European Research Council (ERC) starting grants scheme.

Beside the National Research Programme, other national public funds for research are provided directly by the same Ministry of Education, Universities and Research (MIUR) and others Ministries (like Ministry of Economic Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry, Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea, Ministry of Infrastructure and Transports) to national research centers in order to finance the structural functioning of the institution (if the Ministry is the MIUR) or to finance specific research projects (for the others). The public research centers involved in the Inspiration's topics are the Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development (ENEA) and the National Research Council (CNR) with its institutes.

Other funds schemes public to public are provided nationally by public authorities (within the Inspiration's themes e.g. are Port Authorities, but could be even Regions or others) to national public research centers (like ENEA or CNR above mentioned) or to public universities or, if specific competences are needed, to private research centers.

⁹ All data are from Airi Associations <http://www.airi.it/pubblicazioni/rs-dati-statistiche-della-ricerca/> (last accessed 23/10/2015)

¹⁰ Italian National Institute of Statistics. Information are available at <http://www.istat.it/en/archive/141007> (last accessed 23/10/2015)



IT-F2: Regional or local public funds

Funds for research are also invested from the Regions or other local public authorities (such as Cities or Metropolitan Cities etc.) in order to finance the structural functioning of regional research institution (in that case are the Regions that fund their own research agencies, such as IRES or IPLA in Piedmont, or EUPOLIS in Lombardy etc.) or in order to assign specific research projects (usually is applied research) in their “personal” interest to universities or others research centers (even private if needed).

IT-F3: National and local private funds

Research funds in Italy are provided also by banking foundations, which are mostly located in northern Italy, or research foundations, which are often participated by public authorities. They operate locally, investing their funds in the areas identified in their Charter. They can provide funds to groups (partnerships with associations, companies, NGO ecc.) or to single researchers, covering the whole research cost or just a percentage, depending on the specific call and its objectives.

Professionals categories, such as federations or corporations of specific sectors (like industry, agriculture, commerce, architecture or engineering) could provide research funds as well. They usually don't have a specific research program within the organization, but they could co-fund other research projects externally or they could publish specific calls that involve the professional categories in an applied research project or in other projects that can include research activities. But the research funds they provide are just a little part of their financial capital, because research, when is taken into account, is a secondary aim for them.

Some companies also invest some funds in research and development and mainly in the North of Italy (75,7% in 2012, compared to 15,6% in the Centre and 8,6% in the South). The spending percentage of R&D invested by companies on the national GDP in Italy in 2012 was of 0,69%, compared to France 1,44%, Germany 1,91%, UK 1,05%, Spain 0,66%; facing the European average of 1,20%¹¹. Research can be developed intra or extra moenia.

¹¹ All data are from Airi Associations <http://www.airi.it/pubblicazioni/rs-dati-statistiche-della-ricerca/> (last accessed 23/10/2015)

IT-F4: European funds

The most part of the NKS experienced researches funded by the European Regional Development Fund within the European Territorial Cooperation (ETC) policy, better known as Interreg. The specific Interreg programs where Italy is included and where some topic of Inspiration are considered within the program objectives or axes are (see Annex Ic):

- Cross-border (Interreg A): Italy-France "Marittimo"; Italy-France "Alcotra"; Italy–Austria; Italy-Swiss; Italy-Slovenia, Italia-Croatia, Greece-Italy, Italy-Malta; plus one Interreg IPA (Instrument for pre-accession), Italia-Albania-Montenegro, and two Interreg ENI (European Neighborhood Instrument, Italy-Tunisia and Mediterranean Sea Basin.
- Transnational (Interreg B): Interreg Mediterranean (MED), which was one of the most cited by the NKS; Central Europe; Alpine Space; Adriatic-Ionian.
- Interregional (Interreg C): the four programs that include all the 28 UE States, which are Interreg Europe (definitely not related to Inspiration themes), Interact, Urbact III and Espon, which are weakly connected with Inspiration themes.

Other funding opportunities for research were cited within the European Territorial Cooperation and the European Structural & Investment Funds (ESIF). These were the calls opened by specific Operational Programmes available nationally or locally (regional), which benefit of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and/or the European Social Fund (ESF). Considering the Inspiration's themes, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) should be considered as well, and particularly the calls opened within the national and/or regional rural development programmes (RDP).

R&I funding options collated for country:		ITALY		
	Name*	Research and Innovation funder**	What and/or whom do they fund?***	More info****
Regional				
1	Ordinary operations or direct assignments or conventions (mostly public to public) or public competition. The procedure depends on the research budget and must respect public procurement rules (european and national)	Regions or other local public authorities (such as Cities or Metropolitan Cities etc.)	They finance the structural functioning of regional research institution (such as IRES or IPLA in Piedmont, or EUPOLIS in Lombardy etc.) or specific research projects assigned to universities or others research centers (even private if needed) in the funder's (public) interest.	
2	Direct assignments or conventions (mostly public to public) or public competition. The procedure depends on the research budget and must respect public procurement rules (european and national).	Port Authorities, Regions or others public entities	The beneficiaries could be national public research centers (like ENEA or CNR above mentioned) or public universities (or even private research centers, if specific competences are needed) in order to develop specific projects in the funder's (public) interest.	
3	Specific calls, direct assignments or conventions.	Banking foundations or research foundations (often participated by public authorities).	They operate locally, investing their funds in the areas identified in their Charter. They can provide funds to groups (partnerships with associations, companies, NGO ecc.) or to single researchers, covering the whole research cost or just a percentage, depending on the specific call and its objectives.	
etc.	Direct assignments or specific calls	Professionals categories, such as federations or corporations related to specific sectors (such as industry, agriculture etc.)	At least they co-fund specific research projects of appliers within external calls or they can provide specific co-funding schemes related to specific activities or business (non research).	

National				
1	National Research Programme (PNR)	The State: Ministry of Education, Universities and Research. Some specific programmes provide only cofunding	There are specific programmes within the PNR for different beneficiaries and focus (PhD, Independent researchers, infrastructures etc.)	http://www.istruzione.it/allegati/2014/PNR_online_21feb14.pdf
2	Direct assignments or conventions (public to public) or others type of agreement	Ministry of Education, Universities and Research (MIUR) and others Ministries (like Ministry of Economic Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry, Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea, Ministry of Infrastructure and Transports)	They fund national research centers (such as the Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development - ENEA or the National Research Council - CNR) for the structural functioning of the institution or for specific research projects.	www.compagniadisanpaolo.it/ www.fondazionecri.it/ www.fondazioneconilsud.it/
3		Professionals categories, such as federations or corporations related to specific sectors (such as industry, agriculture etc.)	At least they co-fund specific research projects of appliers within external calls or they can provide specific co-unding schemes related to specific activities or business (non research).	
European				
1	Interreg: Cross-border, Transnational or INterregional (specific calls within each Interreg programme)	EC: European Regional Development Fund	There are three types of beneficiaries: Public authorities (local, regional and national); Managing authorities/intermediate bodies, Agencies, research institutes; thematic and non-profit organisations. Organisations that work with Interreg Europe must also be based in one the 28 EU Member States. Any actions developed within Interreg must fall into one of the following four categories: Research and innovation; SME competitiveness; Low-carbon economy; Environment and resource efficiency	
2	Calls opened by specific Operational Programmes available nationally or locally (regional - POR), Considering the Inspiration's themes, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) should be considered as well, and particularly the calls opened within the national and/or regional rural development programmes (RDP).	EC: European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and/or the European Social Fund (ESF). Indirect funding.	The funds are provided by the EC not to individual beneficiaries, but to national and regional institutions of the Member States, which are responsible for their managing. The national and regional institutions act as intermediaries by redistributing the funds to specific beneficiaries selected by each calls opened during the programming period.	
3	Calls opened within the national and/or regional rural development programmes (RDP).	EC: European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD). Indirect funding.	The funds are provided by the EC to regional institutions of the Member States, which are responsible for their managing. The regional institutions, with the contribute of the regional research centers, act as intermediaries by redistributing the funds to specific beneficiaries selected within the axes, measures and actions established by the RDP.	
*	Include full name and (if available) acronym of the R&I funding option			
**	Include name of the R&I funder/funding institute or authority			
***	Detail which type of programme, projects, partners or infrastructures they are funding			
****	Include weblink and/or other reference for more information on this R&I funding option			



2.5.2 Gaps in financial resources for research

The main gap in financial resources for research in Italy has been mostly identified with the lack of efficacy of research project, which means that the research outcomes often ignore their application in the real world and disregard the market needs. Therefore the transferability of research results should be ensured, relapsing the market and the milieu.

Another gap was the lack of control on final research results. Dissemination and communication of research project were also considered quite deficient by someone.

Moreover NKS revealed a dichotomy about private funds for research. Some of them were definitely in favour of private fund for research and advocated the participation of enterprises and foundation in research fund schemes. But others were very sceptic and considered the participation of privates in research a strong risk for the public interest.

Starting from these gaps, we develop a SWOT analysis during the National Workshop, in order to make critical considerations and to suggest some strategies for implementing the current available funding schemes.

Strengths were quite few comparing to weaknesses, but opportunities compensate threats. Many issues had strong relation with the chain of science – policy – practice – society, highlighting that financial resource optimization works along with a stronger connection among scientific research, policies/practices and society. Calling back the main gaps initially highlighted by NKS, the matter of projects dissemination and communication seems disappeared, but appeared the issue of environmental risk information and communication.

<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spread of several research centres (but at the same time the lack of “strong” research infrastructures) • Presence of many experienced researchers in Italy (infrastructural and human capital) • Effective laws for tax exemption and patronage for research investments 	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scarcity of ordinary resources available for research (especially for basic research); • Segmentation of skills and the lack of integrated funds; • Weakness, or even the absence, of planning of environmental and land policies (and practices); • Weakness of the science-policy interface; • Low skills on funding schemes and on intercepting financial resources (e.g. Consider that the success rate of the Italian answer to European funding calls in 2015 is less than 9%); • Lack of transparency of selection procedures within national research calls; • Decision uncertainty of policy-makers and poor judgment about land management sustainability.
<p>Opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The strategic role that the private social (community foundations) can play in research, offering funds and posing research question; • Implementation (and importation) of co-funding and co-design research experiences spread word-wide; • Implementation of bottom-up processes oriented to define research agendas; • Promotion of a long horizon in research planning; • Intercepting of the “grey zone” of research demand; • Optimization of the incentives system about energy; • Consultation among actors and the creation of a virtuous supply chains; • Introduction of mixed brokerage subjects (funders, knowledge producers and end users) • Spread of tax credits. 	<p>Threats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fragmentation of researches and the overlapping among research topics; • Risk of investment dissipation related to managing waste and lack of efficacy of research project (as already asserted by the NKs during the interviews); • New role of Universities as “professional advisers”: to be understood as new practice developed in order to compensate the lack of financial resources into the Italian university; • Conflicts of interest between the research word and the large-scale industry, following the cited gap of NKS divergent opinions about private funding for research. • Diffused weak of knowledge of client in the private market, often not aware of the benefits offered by research.



2.6 Annexes

Annex Ia: NKS interviews in Italy

Date of interview	Organisation	Interview	funder	end user	knowledge provider	Nat.reg. loc. authority	Univ./ research inst	SME /consultant	business & industry	NGO	network	other	soil	sediment	water	Land-use management
16/07/15 21/07/15	Region Piemonte	Annalisa SAVIO Guido BASCHENIS	1			1							1		1	1
23/07/15	City of Turin	Liliana MAZZA		1		1										1
08/10/15	ISPRA	Antonella VECCHIO, Michele MUNAFO'			1		1						1	1	1	
16/10/15	ANCE PIEMONTE	Gianluca POGGI		1							1					1
18/06/15	AUDIS	Marina DRAGOTTO		1							1					1
29/07/15	Confagricoltura Piemonte	Giovanni DEMICHELIS		1							1		1			
06/10/15	Consorzio di Bonifica del Cixerri	Andrea PEDDIS		1		1							1		1	
07/09/15	IPLA	Matteo GIOVANNOZZI		1			1						1			
16/09/15	ADBPO	Francesco PUMA		1		1									1	
06/08/15	ISMAR-CNR	Andrea BARBANTI			1		1							1	1	
19/06/15	Studio PLANETA	Mattia BIASIOLI		1				1					1	1	1	
18/09/15	Zone Onlus (Eddyburg)	Mauro BAIONI		1						1						1
05/08/15	Università Ca' Foscari	Lisa PIZZOL			1		1						1	1	1	
05/08/15	Autorità Portuale di	Marta CITRON		1		1							1	1	1	1

HORIZON2020 CSA INSPIRATION

Deliverable D2.5 –
National reports with a review and synthesis
of the collated information



	Venezia															
09/09/15	ARPA Puglia	Domenico GRAMEGNA		1		1							1	1	1	
16/10/15	INU	Silvia VIVIANI (Silvia SOPPA)		1							1					1
07/08/15	Seacoop	Mauro PERINO Giorgio QUAGLIO		1				1					1			1
12/08/15	RICS	Marzia MORENA		1							1					1
16/10/15	Regione Emilia Romagna	Nicola DALL'OLIO	1			1							1	1	1	1
30/07/15	Fondazione CRC	Andrea ALFIERI	1								1		1			1
02/07/15	Golder	Jean Pierre DAVIT		1									1	1		1
09/10/15	Nomisma	Marco MARCATILI			1						1					1
14/07/15 04/08/15	ENEA	Paola CLERICI Gaetano BORRELLI			1	1							1	1	1	1
23/09/15	RECONnet	Renato BACIOCCHI, Igor VILLANI		1							1		1	1	1	
08/10/15	INVIMIT	Carlo PETAGNA	1			1										1
08/08/15	Regione Campania	Antonio RISI	1			1							1	1	1	1
20/10/15	Ministero Ambiente	Laura D'APRILE (Diego ANGOTTI)	1			1							1	1	1	
26/10/15	Terra srl	Marco STEVANIN		1				1					1	1	1	
26/10/15	Università del gusto di Pollenzo	Silvestro GRECO			1		1						1			
			6	17	6	11	5	3	1	1	6	2	19	13	15	16

NOTE: Names in brackets refers to people participating in the National Workshop as substitute of the interviewed person above.

Annex Ib: NKS questionnaire template

Il questionario (vedi pagine seguenti) segue il seguente schema:

- A. Informazioni sull'intervista:
Da compilare da parte dell'intervistatore
- B. Introduzione:
Che l'intervistatore può utilizzare per iniziare l'intervista NKS
- C. Contesto della NKS intervistato:
Per lo più 'caselle da sbarrare'
- D. Agenda di ricerca strategica (SRA):
NKS preferito argomenti, documento generale i temi e le possibilità di SRA e state-of-the-art nazionale sui programmi di ricerca di cui il NKS è a conoscenza
- E. Science-Policy-Interface:
Esperienze del NKS per quanto riguarda lo sfruttamento delle conoscenze scientifiche a: migliorare le opportunità di business; affrontare altre sfide sociali; sostenere la politica attuazione e / o di revisione della politica
- F. Finanziamenti:
Prevalentemente utilizzato così come promettente schemi di finanziamento / meccanismi / programmi alternativi per la produzione di conoscenza e di diffusione di cui il NKS è a conoscenza
- G. Altro:
Alla fine lasciare un po' di tempo ai NKS per fornire consigli, eventuali citazioni (che possiamo utilizzare in forma anonima nelle nostre comunicazioni), esempi, ecc.
- H. Termine dell'intervista: follow-up se e come i NKS saranno coinvolti nelle fasi successive di INSPIRATION

Questionnaire template in Italian

A. Informazioni generali sull'interlocutore

1. Nome e titolo/i:
2. Ente di appartenenza (eventuale):
3. Ruolo all'interno dell'ente o tipologia di attività professionale svolta:
4. Tipologia di ente/soggetto (sono possibili risposte multiple):
 - ☐ autorità nazionale-regionale-locale
 - ☐ università/istituto di ricerca
 - ☐ SME (piccola media impresa)/consulente
 - ☐ settore direttivo/produttivo (business/industria)
 - ☐ NGO
 - ☐ rappresentante/leader di un network
 - ☐ altro, specificare:
5. Settore di competenza (sono possibili risposte multiple):
 - ☐ suolo
 - ☐ acqua
 - ☐ sedimenti
 - ☐ pianificazione urbanistica (urban planning)
 - ☐ progettazione del paesaggio (landscape designer)
 - ☐ gestione del territorio
 - ☐ altro:

6. La sua organizzazione fornisce finanziamenti per la ricerca?
 - ☐ Sì, specificare *(come titolare di programmi-progetti, come gestore di risorse o fondi pubblici/privati ecc.)*
 - ☐ No

D. SRA – Temi per l'Agenda

7. La Commissione Europea cita alcune sfide sociali da affrontare in relazione ai temi di ricerca dell'Agenda (riferiti agli usi e alla gestione del territorio e al sistema Suolo-Acqua-Sedimenti), qui elencate:
 - *Contribuire alla sicurezza alimentare;*
 - *Garantire un approvvigionamento sicuro di acqua potabile;*
 - *Assicurare il fabbisogno e la distribuzione di energia;*

- *Ridurre il consumo di risorse e di materie prime;*
 - *Garantire l'uso efficiente delle risorse naturali;*
 - *Contribuire alla mitigazione dei cambiamenti climatici e all'adattamento sociale;*
 - *Contribuire a un ambiente di vita sano;*
 - *Garantire infrastrutture sicure*
- Quali eventuali ulteriori “sfide sociali” suggerirebbe in relazione ai temi di interesse per la sua attività?

8. Secondo la sua opinione/la sua esperienza professionale, quali temi/argomenti di ricerca (riferiti agli usi e alla gestione del territorio e al sistema Suolo-Acqua-Sedimenti) dovrebbero essere inclusi nell'Agenda?

Per ciascun tema citato le chiediamo di fare riferimento alle seguenti specificazioni:

- *Chi sono i soggetti/enti interessati al tema (intesi come potenziali utilizzatori finali dei prodotti di ricerca conseguenti al tema proposto)?*
- *Chi sono i soggetti responsabili (intesi come i potenziali promotori delle ricerche sul tema proposto, ma non necessariamente come gli esecutori delle ricerche)?*
- *L'argomento proposto riguarda la sua attività professionale/il suo ente di appartenenza (anche diversi rami di competenza rispetto al proprio)?*
- *E' un tema di livello nazionale, oppure è condiviso da più paesi (a quale livello)?*
- *A che punto si trova la ricerca su questo tema, dove potrebbe arrivare nei prossimi anni (orizzonte-obiettivo)?*
- *Come può la nuova conoscenza acquisita dalla ricerca proposta essere utilizzata efficacemente dagli utenti finali?*
- *Qual è il grado di priorità del tema proposto (da elevato a basso)?*
- *Qual è il grado di urgenza del tema? Ovvero cosa accadrebbe se non venisse fatto nulla in merito?*
- *Chi potrebbe/dovrebbe finanziare questo tipo di ricerca?*
- *Esistono documenti rilevanti (documenti istituzionali, strategie nazionali, agende-programmi di ricerca) a sostegno del tema proposto? Quali?*

E. Interfaccia tra politiche e mondo della ricerca scientifica (Science Policy Interface)

9. Nello svolgimento della sua attività professionale utilizza risultati della ricerca scientifica? Quali sono le più recenti contaminazioni derivate dal mondo scientifico nel suo lavoro?
10. La sua attività professionale/l'ente per il quale lavora, è in grado di condizionare direttamente o indirettamente i programmi di ricerca scientifica in Italia? In che modo (attraverso Tavoli di lavoro, consultazioni ecc.) e su quali argomenti?
11. Ritieni che le politiche italiane in materia di ambiente e territorio riflettano i bisogni e le priorità derivate dalla sua attività professionale?
12. La ricerca scientifica in materia di ambiente e territorio influenza le politiche di interesse per la sua professione? In che modo e su quali argomenti?

[Domande 13-14-15-16 riservate ai soggetti intervistati che NON svolgono attività di ricerca scientifica]

13. E' mai stato coinvolto nella formulazione di domande di ricerca scientifica?
14. Nello svolgimento di una ricerca scientifica?
15. Nella costruzione di un progetto di ricerca scientifica?
16. *In caso di risposta affermativa ad una delle domande precedenti: che cosa è andato bene o cosa si sarebbe dovuto evitare nell'ambito della ricerca (costruzione della domanda di ricerca/progetto) a cui ha partecipato? Cosa potrebbe essere migliorato?*

F. Risorse finanziarie

17. In che modo ritiene che gli investimenti nella ricerca in materia di territorio e ambiente possano meglio contribuire alla collettività? Ad esempio, rispetto ai temi di ricerca che ha proposto, in che modo la spesa di investimento fatta per quella ricerca potrebbe portare un effetto moltiplicatore diretto o indiretto anche su altri settori/ambiti?
18. Saprebbe suggerire delle strategie o degli schemi di finanziamento (forme e fonti di finanziamento) particolarmente virtuosi per la ricerca dei quali ha avuto esperienza diretta o di cui è a conoscenza?
19. *Se ha svolto attività di ricerca scientifica in materia territorio ambiente*, quali sistemi/fondi di finanziamento sono stati utilizzati? Di quale livello (nazionale-regionale-europeo)?
20. Conosce forme di finanziamento integrate (ad es. pubblico-privato) in materia di ambiente e territorio per la ricerca? Sono efficaci? Come ritiene possano essere migliorate?

G. Altro (osservazioni, suggerimenti, esempi):

H. Informazioni su ISPIRATION

- Vuole essere aggiornato/a sugli sviluppi della ricerca INSPIRATION? Nel caso indichi dove e come preferisce essere contattato/a:
- Può suggerirci qualcun'altro che possa essere interessato a INSPIRATION, che potremmo contattare o a cui rivolgere il questionario?

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Annex Ic: NKS hand-out: INSPIRATION interview at a glance

INSPIRATION - L'intervista in sintesi

Scopo di INSPIRATION:

Il principale obiettivo del progetto europeo INSPIRATION, è quello di formulare un'agenda di ricerca strategica (SRA), orientata all'utente finale, sui temi di ricerca riferiti agli usi e alla gestione del territorio e del sistema Suolo-Acqua-Sedimenti al fine di soddisfare le sfide e le esigenze attuali e future della società. Il progetto mira altresì a far emergere modelli di attuazione della SRA e di preparare una rete di istituzioni pubbliche e private che vogliono contribuire in modo congiunto all'implementazione e al finanziamento dell'Agenda di Ricerca Strategica.

National Key Stakeholders (NKS):

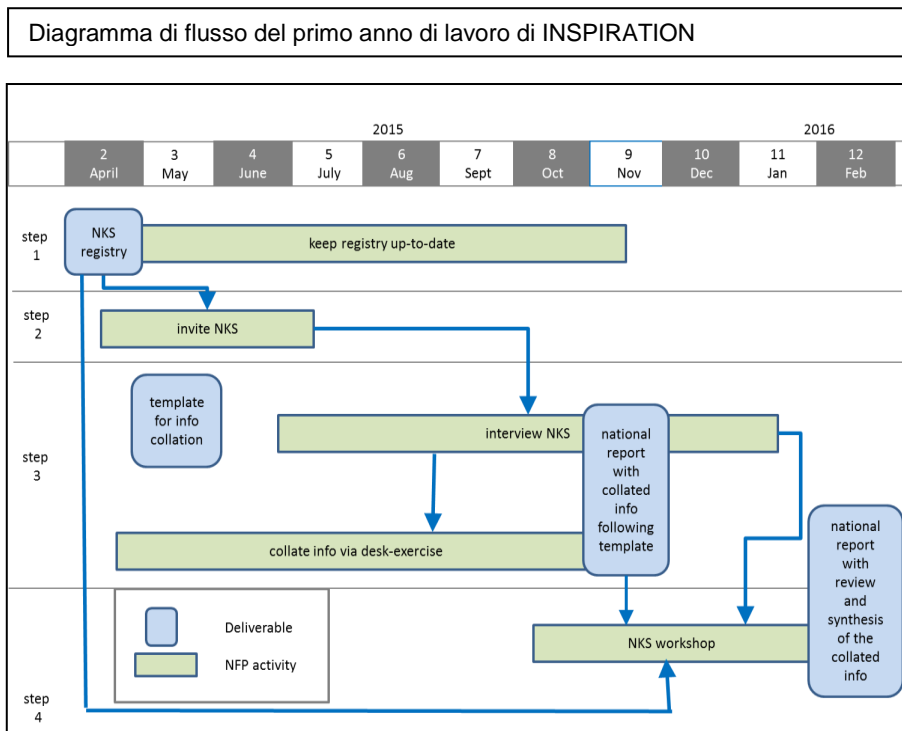
Attraverso una serie di interviste agli Stakeholder nazionali dei vari paesi europei, i *National Focal Point* (NFP) raccolgono a livello nazionale le informazioni relative all'obiettivo di INSPIRATION riguardo:

- Esigenze di Ricerca e Innovazione (Research and Innovation needs)
- Esperienze relative alle connessione tra il mondo della ricerca scientifica e le politiche/pratiche
- Schemi di finanziamento nazionali e transnazionali

Le interviste sono rivolte principalmente agli stakeholder nazionali che, come lei, si collocano in posizioni di rilievo per la loro posizione professionale, hanno una buona panoramica sulle opportunità, una visione chiara e la comprensione delle esigenze di conoscenza (a breve, medio e lungo termine). Inoltre, i NKS dovrebbero occupare posizioni di rilievo nel loro settore di pertinenza e far parte di reti professionali. Inoltre possono rappresentare potenziali ambasciatori per INSPIRATION. Abbiamo scelto gli Stakeholder in modo da rappresentare diverse discipline e contesti istituzionali, tra cui: pianificatori territoriali; manager; esperti sul tema suolo-acqua-sedimenti; ricercatori, finanziatori e soggetti pubblici.

L'intervista:

E' mirata a raccogliere indicazioni da parte sua in qualità di esperto nel suo settore, ed è di fondamentale importanza per il progetto, al fine di aiutarci a descrivere lo stato dell'arte nel nostro paese per fornire degli elementi da inserire nell'Agenda di ricerca europea. Nell'intervista verranno affrontati una serie di temi e domande. Le interviste di NKS (circa 20 per nazione) e un'analisi sulle esigenze di ricerca e sulle possibilità di finanziamento e saranno sintetizzati in un 'rapporto nazionale'. Questa sintesi sarà riesaminata in un workshop nazionale, al fine di definire le priorità sui temi che verranno proposti come punto di vista del nostro Paese. Le relazioni nazionali saranno quindi utilizzate come input per l'elaborazione della SRA europea e per incrociare i temi di ricerca con i possibili canali di finanziamento.



Esempi di domande::

Esigenze di Ricerca e Innovazione (R & I)

- Quali sfide per la società consideri come importante?
- A partire dalla sua esperienza: quali argomenti specifici (bisogni di ricerca) dovrebbero essere inclusi nella SRA?

Esperienze sul collegamento tra ricerca e politiche / prassi

- Come definirebbe 'conoscenza scientifica'?
- in che misura è stato fatto uso di state-of-art nella ricerca scientifica per la formulazione delle politiche esistenti nel nostro paese?

Meccanismi di finanziamento nazionali e transnazionali

- La vostra organizzazione prevede finanziamenti per la ricerca esterna?
- Quali esperienze e aspettative relative a sistemi di finanziamento (pubblico / privato) nel vostro campo potrebbero offrire opportunità per la ricerca futura sull'uso del territorio e sugli impatti e relativi al sistema suolo-acqua-sedimenti?



I possibili benefici:

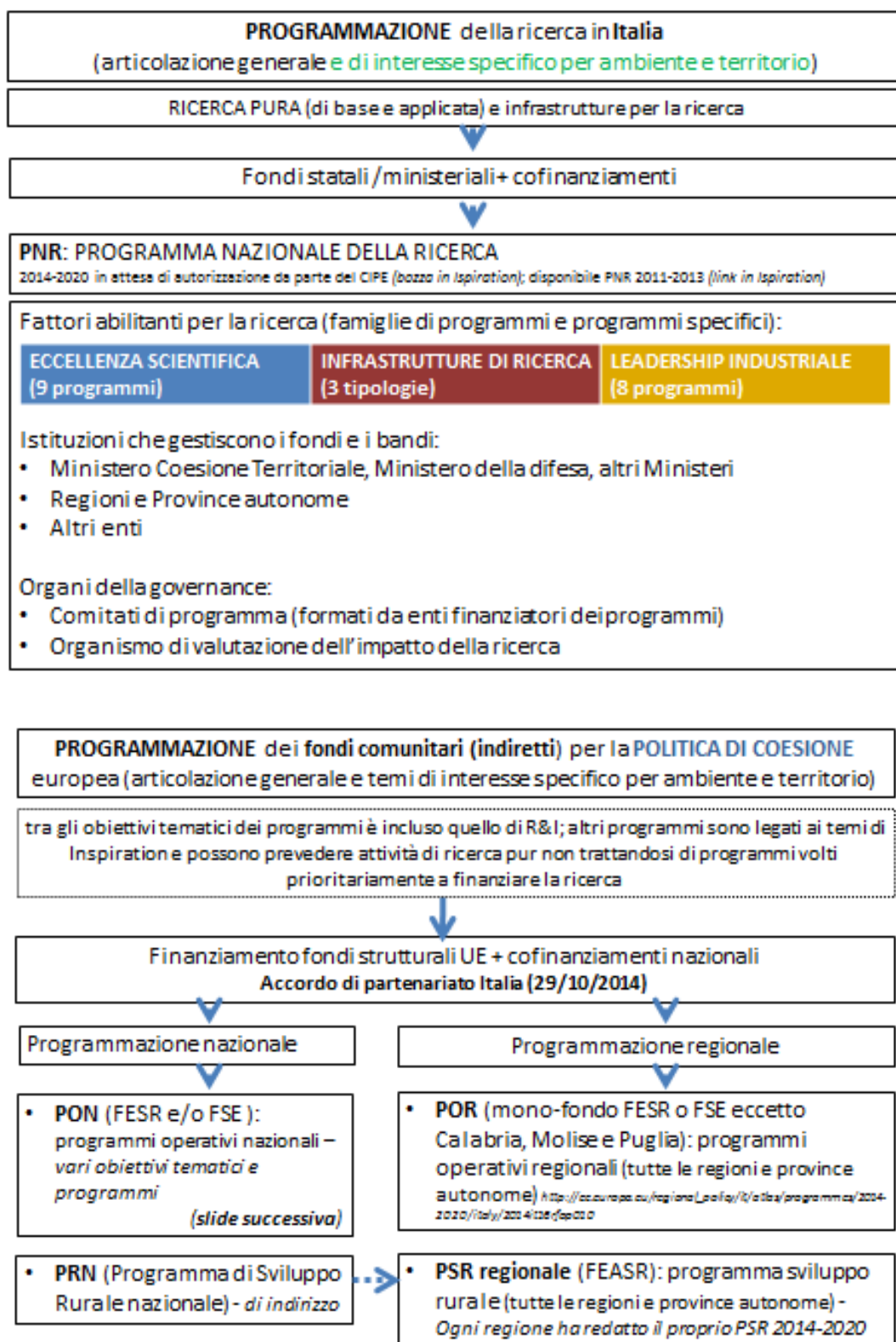
- Possibilità di influenzare la SRA europea sulla terra e la gestione SSW alla luce delle sfide e delle esigenze della società;
- Essere in grado di utilizzare i risultati del progetto: panoramica della ricerca hanno bisogno e di schemi di finanziamento promettenti su diversi livelli (sub-nazionale, nazionale, europeo, internazionale) e le opportunità per una migliore connessione tra scienza e politica / prassi esistenti ;
- Utilizzare l'opportunità di entrare in contatto con altre reti dentro e fuori del nostro paese, e capire quali sfide possono essere prese in modo congiunto dai diversi stati.

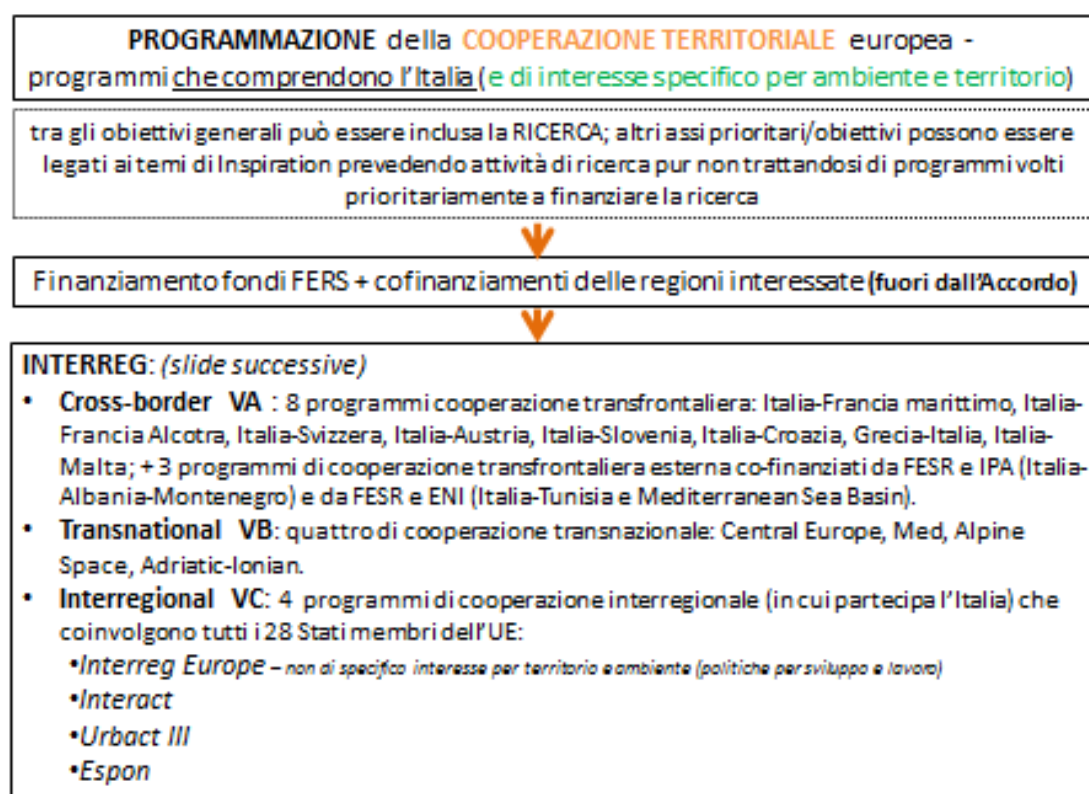
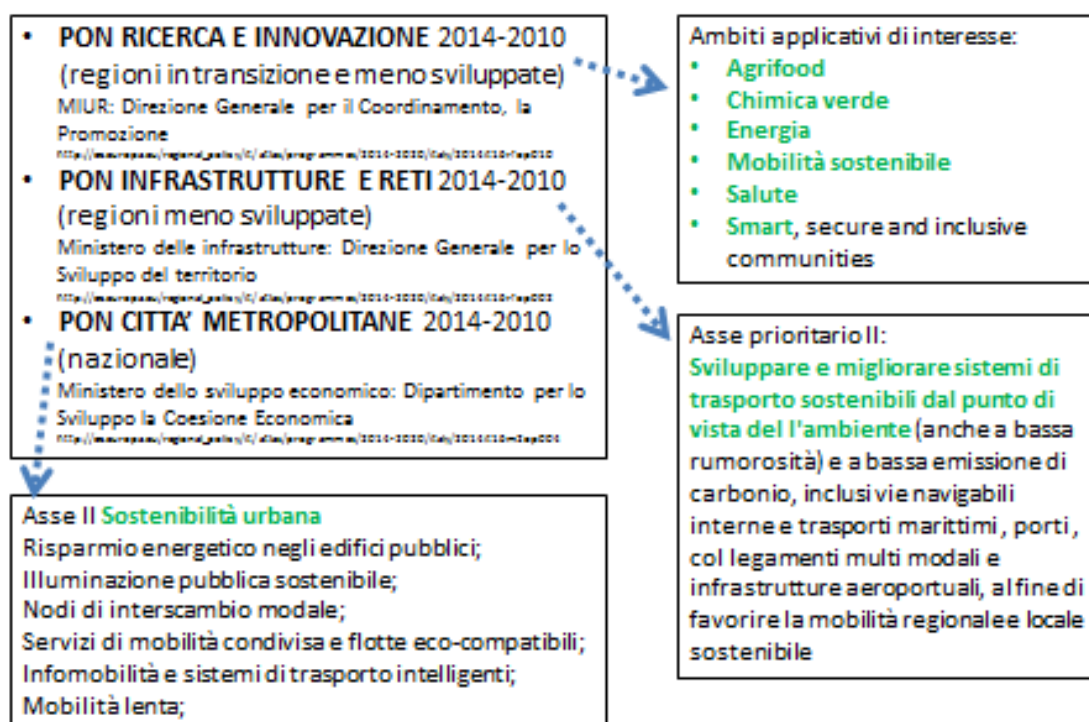
Contatti e ulteriori informazioni:

Per informazioni generali sul progetto INSPIRATION potete visitare il nostro sito ufficiale:
www.inspiration-h2020.eu

<p>Contact the National Focal Point:</p> <p>Matteo Tabasso</p> <p>SiTI – Higher Institute on Territorial Systems for Innovation</p> <p>Via Pier Carlo Boggio 61</p> <p>10138 Torino</p> <p>Phone +39 011.19751548</p> <p>matteo.tabasso@siti.polito.it</p>	<p>Contact the general project coordination:</p> <p>Stephan Bartke</p> <p>FG I3.5 – Coordination INSPIRATION</p> <p>Federal Environment Agency</p> <p>Woerlitzer Platz 1</p> <p>06844 Dessau-Rosslau</p> <p>Germany</p> <p>stephan.bartke@uba.de</p>
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Annex Id: Major research funds available in Italy (related to Inspiration research themes) - Document in the national language





INTERREG VA cross-border – programmazione 2014-2020	
ALCOTRA : Interreg Francia – Italia (Regioni NUTS: ITC11 – Torino, ITC16 – Cuneo, ITC20 – Aosta, ITC31 – Imperia, FR821 - Alpes-de-Haute-Provence, FR822 - Hautes-Alpes, FR823 - Alpes-Maritimes, FR717 – Savoie, FR718 – Haute Savoie) http://www.interreg-alcotra.org/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asse prioritario III - Attrattività del territorio: Conservazione ambientale e valorizzazione delle risorse naturali e culturali, anche mediante lo sviluppo del turismo sostenibile e dell'economia verde
Interreg Italia – Austria (Regioni: aree NUTS3 Bolzano - Bozen, Belluno, Vicenza, Treviso, Pordenone, Udine, Gorizia, Trieste e in Austria Klagenfurt – Villaco, Bassa Carinzia, Alta Carinzia, Lungau, Pinzgau – Pongau, Salisburgo, Innsbruck, Tiroler Oberland, Bassa Tirolo, Außerfern e Osttirol) http://www.interreg.net/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asse prioritario 2: “natura e cultura” per la tutela dell'ambiente e della biodiversità, protezione del patrimonio culturale per mantenere e sviluppare gli habitat naturali e culturali.
Interreg Italia-Francia Marittimo (Regioni: Corsica, Liguria, Sardegna, 5 province costiere della Toscana, dipartimento delle Alpi Marittime e dipartimento del Var - Regione Provence Alpes Côte d'Azur) http://www.maritimeit-fr.net/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asse 3 - Risorse naturali e culturali: reti ecologiche e di protezione ambientale, monitoraggio e prevenzione dei rischi ambientali (marini), promozione delle energie rinnovabili, modelli di sviluppo sostenibile e approccio congiunto alle politiche regionali ambientali.

INTERREG VA cross-border – programmazione 2014-2020	
Interreg Italia - Slovenia (Regioni NUTS 3: province di Udine, Pordenone, Gorizia e Trieste, la provincia di Venezia, le regioni statistiche slovene di Notranjsko-primorska, Osrednjeslovenska, Gorenjska, Obalno-kraška e Goriška; regioni NUTS 2: Veneto, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Vzhodna Slovenija e Zahodna Slovenija). http://www.ita-slo.eu/ita/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asse prioritario 2 - Cooperare per l'attuazione di strategie e piani di azione caratterizzate da basse emissioni di carbonio. Asse prioritario 3 - Tutelare e promuovere le risorse naturali e culturali: proteggere e ripristinare la biodiversità e i suoli; promuovere servizi ecosistemici (Natura 2000); tecnologie innovative per migliorare la tutela dell'ambiente e l'uso efficiente delle risorse (settore rifiuti, acqua e con riguardo al suolo)
Interreg Italia – Malta 2014-2020 ?? (Regioni: Sicilia, Malta) http://www.italiamalta.eu/	Priorità tematiche: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (TO1) Ricerca e Innovazione; (TO5) cambiamento climatico e prevenzione del rischio; (TO6) Ambiente ed efficienza delle risorse
Interreg Italia – Grecia 2014-2020 (fase VAS?) (Regioni: Prefetture di Etoloakamania, Achaia, Corfu, Lefkada, Cephalonia, Zakynthos, Ioannina, Preveda, Thesprotia e province di Bari, Brindisi, Lecce) http://www.greece-italy.eu/	Per una crescita inclusiva, sostenibile, smart ... intorno al mar Ionio

INTERREG VA cross-border– programmazione 2014-2020

Interreg Italia-Croazia

(Regioni NUTS 3 Italia: province di Udine, Gorizia, Trieste, Pordenone, Venezia, Padova, Rovigo, Ferrara, Ravenna, Forlì-Cesena, Rimini, Pesaro e Urbino, Ancona, Macerata, Ascoli Piceno, Fermo, Teramo, Pescara, Chieti, Campobasso, Brindisi, Lecce, Foggia, Bari, Barletta-Andria-Trani; 8 regioni in Croazia)
<http://www.regione.fvg.it/rafvf/cms/RAFVG/for-di-europei-fvg-internazionale/cooperazione-territoriale-europea/FOGLIA33/>

- Asse prioritario 1 - Innovazione nell'economia blue: **rafforzare la ricerca, lo sviluppo tecnologico e l'innovazione.**
- Asse prioritario 2: - Sicurezza e resilienza: **Promuovere l'adattamento al cambiamento climatico, la prevenzione e la gestione dei rischi.**
- Asse prioritario 3 - Patrimonio ambientale e culturale: **preservare e tutelare l'ambiente e promuovere l'uso efficiente delle risorse.**

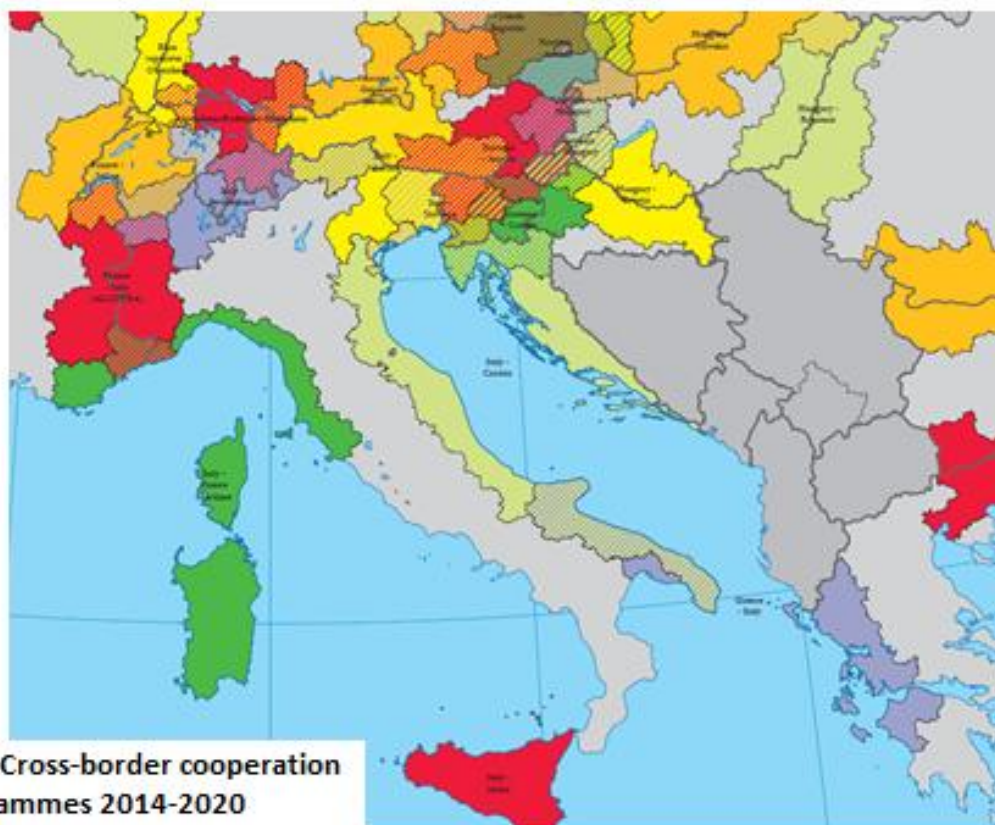
Interreg Italia -Svizzera 2014-2020

(in fase di negoziazione a ottobre 2015)

(Regioni: cantoni Vallese, Ticino, dei Grigioni; Province di Como, Sondrio, Lecco, Varese, Province di Biella, Novara, del Verbano Cusio Ossola, Vercelli, Valle d'Aosta, Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano.

<http://www.interreg-italiasvizzera.it/home-it>

- Asse 2 - Valorizzazione del patrimonio naturale e culturale: **uso efficiente e sostenibile delle risorse del territorio**
- Asse 3 - **Mobilità integrata e sostenibile:** sistema di trasporto sostenibile (economia, ambiente, società e cultura) e integrato.



ERDF Cross-border cooperation
programmes 2014-2020

INTERREG IPA - VA cross-border cooperazione esterna (Instrument for Pre-Accession and European neighborhood Instrument) – programmazione 2014-2020

Interreg **Italia–Albania–Montenegro** (Regioni: Puglia e Molise, e due Paesi in pre-adesione, Albania e Montenegro)

http://www.europuglia.it/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=6939&Itemid=313



Asse 2 – gestione smart del patrimonio culturale e naturale per il turismo sostenibile transfrontaliero; Asse 3 – **protezione dell'ambiente, gestione del rischio e strategie low carbon**

INTERREG VA ENI (International Cooperation and Development) – 2014-2020

Interreg **Italia - Tunisia**

(Regioni: province di Agrigento, Caltanissetta, Ragusa, Siracusa, Trapani e governatorati costieri di Ariana, Beja, Ben Arous, Bizerte, Jendouba, Nabeul)

<http://www.italietunisie.eu/index.php?lang=it>



Obiettivo Tematico 2: Promuovere la formazione, la ricerca, lo sviluppo tecnologico e l'innovazione; OT3: **Tutela dell'ambiente e adattamento ai cambiamenti climatici**

Interreg **ENI CBC Med 2014-2020**

(14 paesi, 76 aree/regioni eleggibili: Cipro, Egitto, Francia, Grecia, Israele, Italia, Giordania, Libano, Malta, Stato di Palestina, Portogallo, Spagna, Siria, Tunisia)

<http://www.enpicbcmmed.eu/enicbcmmed-2014-2020>



Obiettivo 1 – Economia e sviluppo sociale: (OT2) educazione, ricerca, sviluppo tecnologico e innovazione; Ob. 2 – Sfide ambientali comuni: **protezione dell'ambiente, adattamento e mitigazione del cambiamento climatico**

INTERREG VB - transnational – programmazione 2014-2020

Interreg **Mediterranean - MED** :

(10 Stati, 57 regioni: Croazia, Cipro, Francia, Grecia, Malta, Portogallo, Slovenia, Spagna, Regno Unito, Italia: Abruzzo, Puglia, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Emilia-Romagna, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Lazio, Liguria, Lombardia, Marche, Molise, Piemonte, Sardegna, Sicilia, Toscana, Umbria, Valle d'Aosta, Veneto)

<http://interreg-med.eu/en/home/>



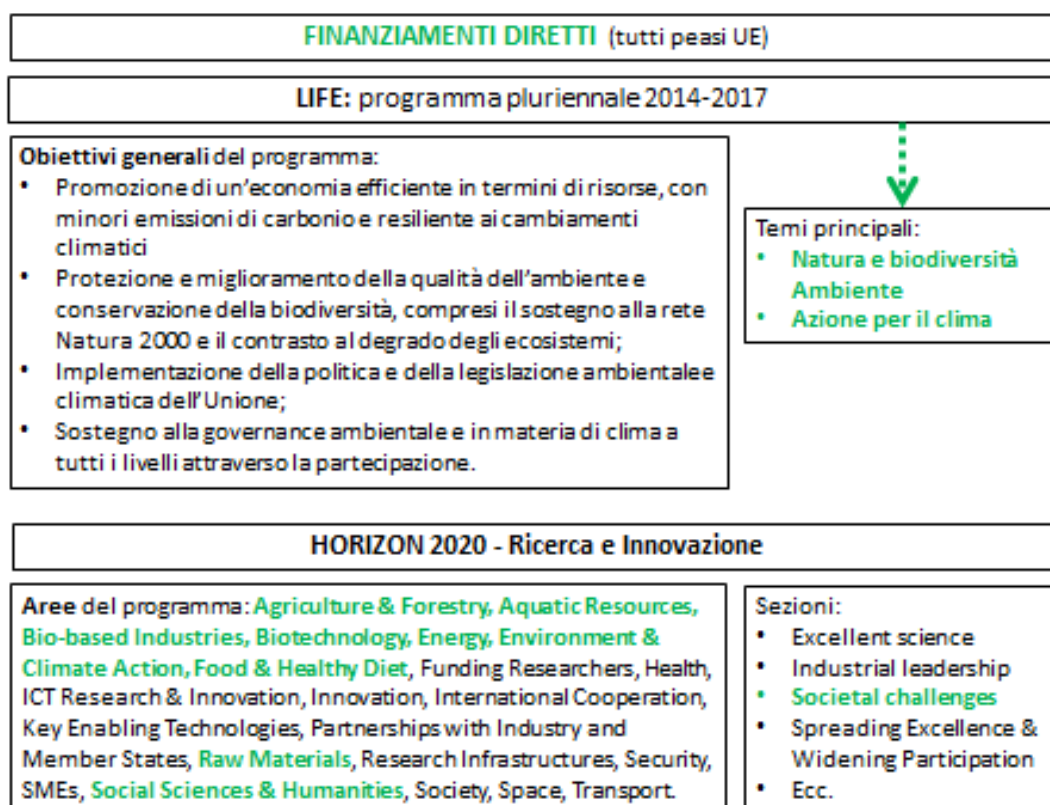
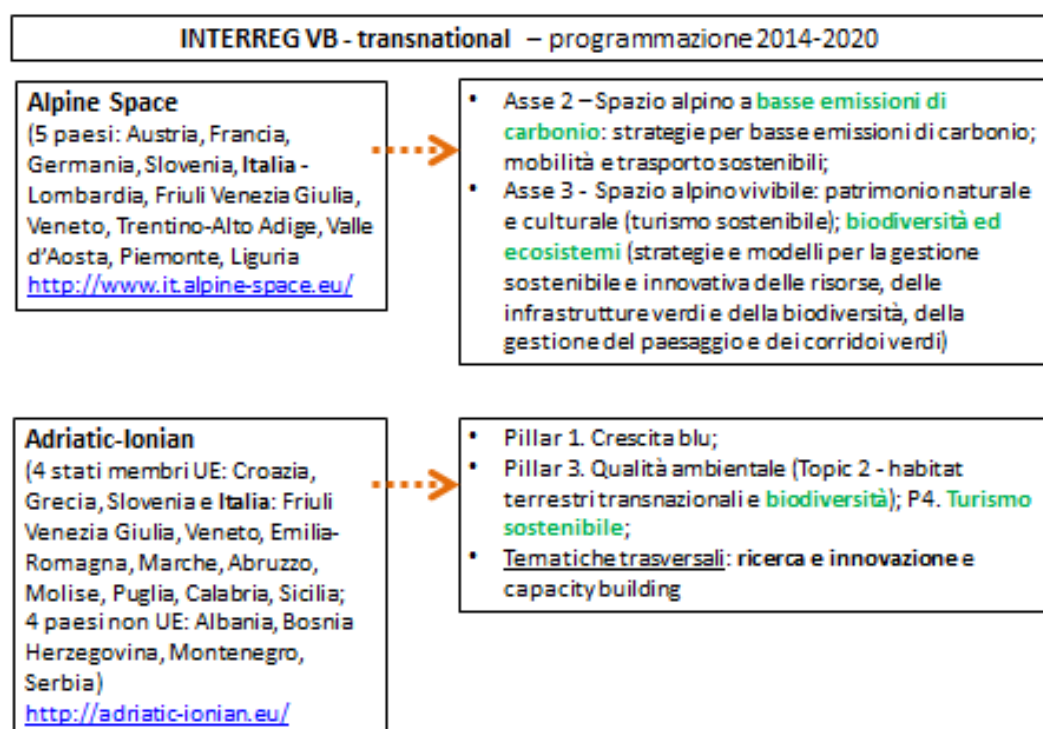
- Asse prioritario 1: "Smart Med" - promoting Mediterranean innovation capacities to develop **smart and sustainable growth (blue and green)**;
- Asse prioritario 2: "Low Carbon" - fostering **low carbon strategies and energy efficiency** in specific MED territories: cities, islands and remote areas;
- Asse prioritario 3: "Med Resources" - **protecting and promoting Mediterranean natural and cultural resources (natural and cultural heritage, biodiversity)** focusing on the development of human activities in coherence with environmental change.

CENTRAL EUROPE: (76 regioni NUTS 2 in Austria, Croazia, repubblica Ceca, Germania, Ungheria, Polonia, Repubblica Slovacca, Slovenia e in Italia: Emilia-Romagna, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Liguria, Lombardia, Piemonte, Provincia Autonoma Bolzano, Provincia Autonoma Trento, Valle d'Aosta)

<http://www.interreg-central.eu/>



- Asse prioritario 2 – cooperare per la promozione di strategie **low carbon**: soluzioni per aumentare l'efficienza energetica e l'uso dell'energia **rinnovabile** nelle infrastrutture pubbliche; strategie di pianificazione energetica low carbon e le politiche di sostegno **mitigazione dei cambiamenti climatici**; implementazione della mobilità nelle aree urbane;
- Asse 3 – risorse naturali e culturali per la crescita sostenibile dell'Europa centrale: **gestione ambientale integrata**; migliorare la gestione ambientale delle **aree urbane**.



Annex Ie: Workshop Agenda

INSPIRATION

INTEGRATED SPATIAL PLANNING, LAND USE
AND SOIL MANAGEMENT RESEARCH ACTION

www.inspiration-h2020.eu



Workshop Nazionale

26 - 27 Novembre 2015

PROGRAMMA

SiTI - Corso Castelfidardo 30, Torino



INSPIRATION acknowledges the received funding from the European Community's HORIZON2020 Framework Programme under grant agreement no 642372

Giovedì 26

Ora	Attività
13.00	Buffet di benvenuto
14.00	Saluti di benvenuto – <i>Giulio Mondini, direttore SiTI</i>
14.10	Introduzione al progetto INSPIRATION – <i>Matteo Tabasso, NFP</i>
14.30	Presentazioni del National Report – <i>Sarah Chiodi</i>
14.50	Presentazione delle attività – <i>Giulia Melis</i>
15.00	World Café, 3 tavoli a rotazione per integrare, completare e indicare le priorità sui temi: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Agenda di Ricerca Strategica – SRA b. Interfaccia tra politiche e ricerca - SPI c. Opportunità di finanziamento
17.30	Prossimi passi e chiusura
20.00	Cena presso il ristorante Arcadia - Galleria Subalpina, Piazza Castello

Venerdì 27

Ora	Attività
09.00	Bentornato, obiettivi del giorno e introduzione
09.15	Presentazione plenaria degli esiti dei tavoli di lavoro (<i>world café</i>) seguita dalla raccolta di ulteriori commenti e indicazioni relativi alle priorità.
11.15	Coffee break
11.40	Sintesi e finalizzazione degli input per il Report Nazionale in 3 Working Group predefiniti <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Agenda di Ricerca Strategica - SRA b. Interfaccia tra politiche e ricerca - SPI c. Opportunità di finanziamento
12.30	Chiusura
13.00	Buffet



Annex II: Documents used for the IT desk study

Among the numerous document consulted we cite the main one available on line:

- Comba R. *et al.* (2014), “Le aree ad alto rischio ambientale in Italia”, in *Ecoscienza*, n. 1
- Know4DRR, june 2015 <http://www.know4drd.polimi.it/>
- JPI FACCE, 2012, Strategic Research Agenda on Agriculture, Food Security and Climate Change. Available at www.faccejpi.com
- Regione Piemonte, 2015, Rural Urban Governance (RURBANCE): Torino Ciriace e Valli di Lanzo rafforzamento delle potenzialità del territorio. Available at <http://www.regione.piemonte.it/territorio/iniziative/rurbance.htm>
- Borrelli G. (a cura di), 2015, La sostenibilità ambientale. Manuale, Available at <http://www.enea.it/it/pubblicazioni/pdf-volumi/v2015-la-sostenibilita-ambientale.pdf>
- Ministero delle politiche agricole, alimentari e forestali (MIFAAF), 2014, La strategia per l'innovazione e la ricerca nel settore agricolo alimentare e forestale 2014-2020.
- Italian National Agency for the Evaluation of the University and Research Systems (ANVUR), 2015, Linee guida per la compilazione della scheda unica annuale della ricerca dipartimentale. Available at <http://www.anvur.org/index.php?lang=it>
- European Commission, Agenzia per la coesione territoriale, 2014, Accordo di partenariato 2014-2020–Italia. Available at <http://www.agenziacoesione.gov.it/it/AccordoPartenariato/index.html>
- Comba R. *et al.*, 2014, Le aree ad alto rischio ambientale in Italia, in *Ecoscienza*, n. 1
- Norton J., Chantry G., Gordon C., 2014, Enabling knowledge for disaster risk reduction in integration to climate change adaptation (Know4DRR): Mapping exchange of knowledge to support DRR. Deliverable 2.2., available at <http://www.know4drd.polimi.it/>
- Robinson D., Bylund J., Coutard O. *et alii*, 2015, Transition Towards Sustainable and Liveable Urban Futures. The Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda of JPI Urban Europe. Available at <http://jpi-urbaneurope.eu/>
- Water Joint Programming Initiative (JPI), 2014, Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda. Available at <http://www.waterjpi.eu/>
- Joint Programming Initiative Connecting Climate Change Knowledge for Europe (JPI Climate), 2011, Strategic Research Agenda. Available at <http://www.jpi-climate.eu/home>



Annex III: Complete list of societal challenges and related questions as mentioned in the interviews (in Italian)

The complete list is available at the INSPIRATION website, see: www.inspiration-h2020.eu



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European Community's HORIZON2020 Framework Programme
under grant agreement no 642372

