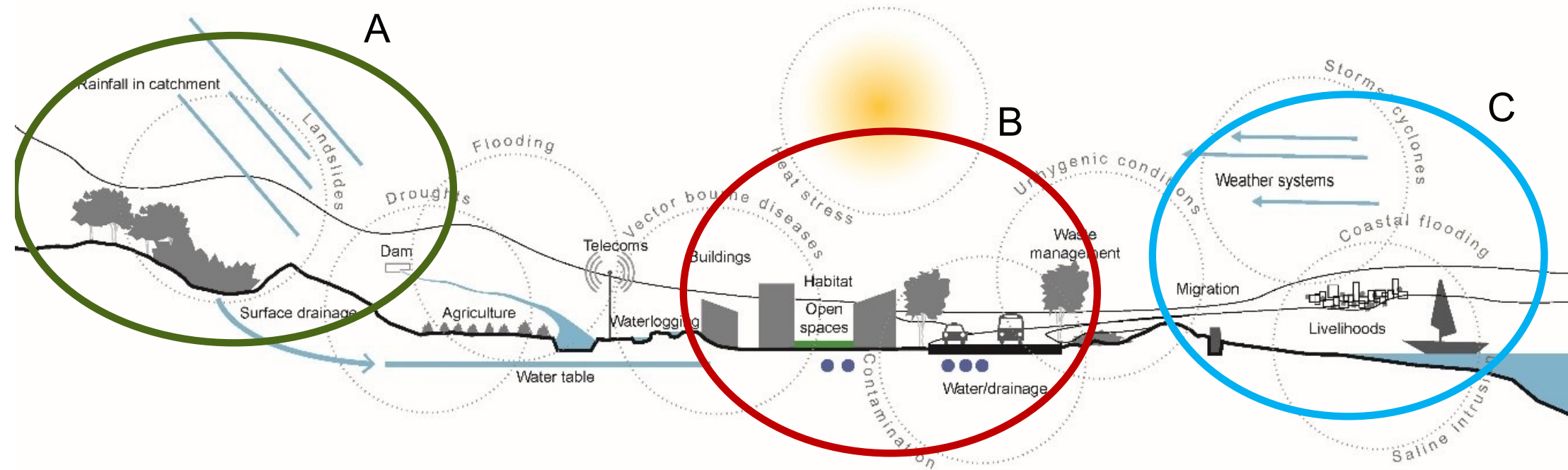


Mestrado em Engenharia do Ambiente / *Master on Environmental Engineering*  
**Gestão e Políticas de Ambiente e Território/**  
***Environment and Territory Management and Policies 4/P4***

**Territorial value in socio-ecological systems  
and Territorial governance**

**Environmental and Territorial Planning  
instruments**

# Territorial value



# Territorial value

Territorial value refers to the value created in the territory by natural resources, services and infrastructures.

Territorial value encompasses social, fiscal, legal, financial, planning, ecological and other dimensions.

Just society demands equitable and shared distribution of values across different societal groups

# Territorial value



Territorial Agenda 2030 refers to value chains connecting local and regional economies

Circular value chains

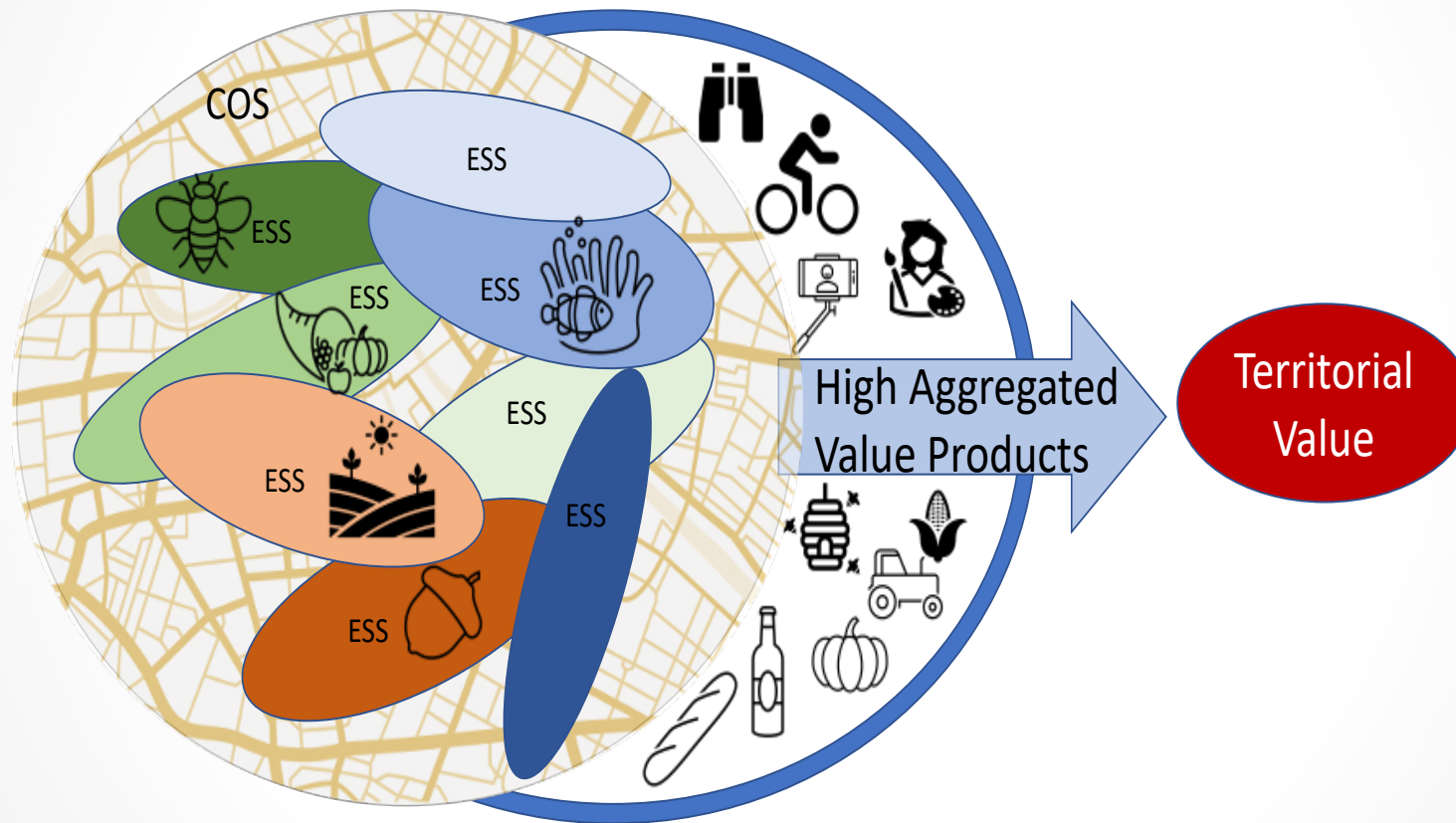
# ESS based territorial value

Territorial value refers to the value created in the territory by the services, or the benefits, provided by the ecosystem to the society, both to communities and to individuals

Ecosystem services and benefits can be invisible or not perceived by stakeholders and territorial agents

Important to ensure equitable sharing of the territorial value generated by ESS in multi-scale and multi-level territorial contexts

# ESS based territorial value

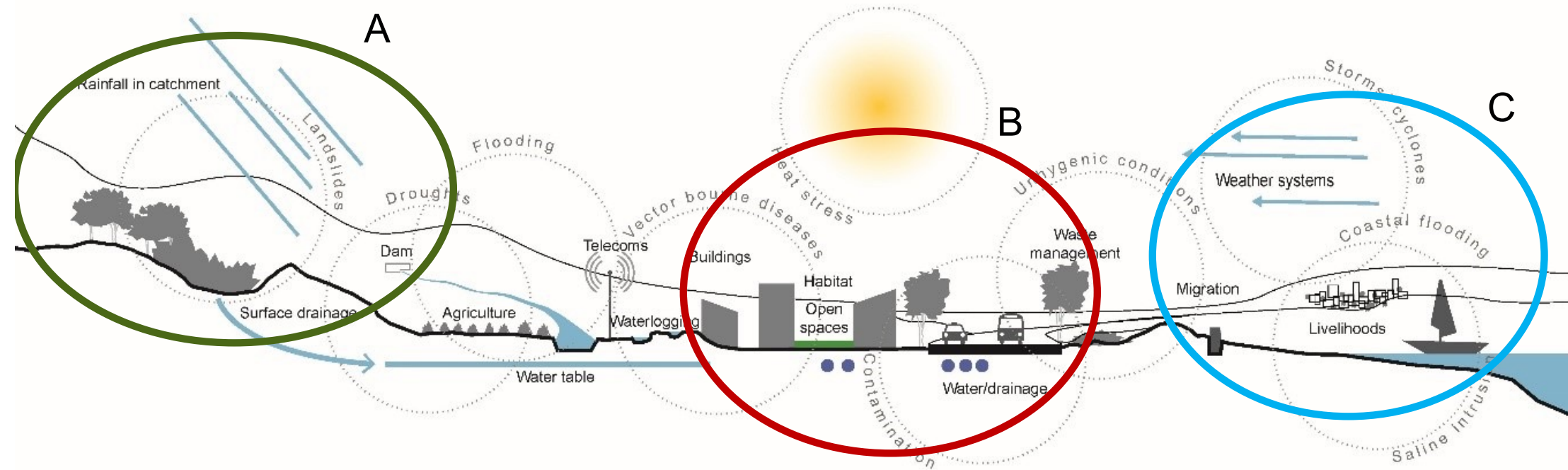




## Socio-ecological systems



# Territorial value





# Governance

# Government and Governance

**Government** refers to the dominance of State power organised through formal and hierarchical public sector agencies and bureaucratic procedures

**Governance** refers to the emergence of overlapping and complex relationships, involving “new actors” external to the political arena

(Painter and Goodwin, 1995)

# Territorial Governance

Territorial governance is the process of territorial organisation of the multiplicity of relations that characterize interactions among actors and different, but non-conflictual, interests.

This organisational dimension refers to the construction of a shared territorial vision, based on the recognition and valorisation of the territorial capital to create sustainable territorial cohesion at different levels.

Davoudi, et al, 2008

## CENTRAL CONDITIONS FOR A TERRITORIALIZED GOVERNANCE ACTION

### Vertical coordination :

- the State is driving the devolution process;
- there is a proper resources transfer;
- there is a good interaction with the EU level;
- initiatives and strategies gem from intersectorially designed policies;
- policies are coherent according to the principle of vertical subsidiarity.

### Involvement :

- there is a large number of representatives from the organised interests (stakeholders) involved and a consequent wide spectrum of typologies of private actors;
- there is a good involvement of private actors representing the interests of different territorial levels;
- agreements established are formal, thus partly satisfying the need for accountability.

### Territorialized actions :

- the space of the governance process is, at the same time, a result and the stake of the action. It is a proactive territory, built during the process;
- the territory is considered as a common good and treated as such;
- there is a process of identification (i.e. recognition) of the territorial capital and of valorisation of those elements that are considered as important for the development process.

### Horizontal coordination :

- participation of public actors is mainly based on a voluntary approach;
- aggregations formed have a proactive attitude towards new projects, strategies, perspectives;
- aggregations formed are capable to implement the governance process further than the formal deadline and to design durable strategies;
- initiatives and strategies gem from intersectorially designed policies;
- policies are coherent according to the principle of horizontal subsidiarity.

### Participation :

- actors responsible for the process are capable to hear, not only of being heard;
- citizens are involved in deciding on important issues, at the core of the process, not on "side object" that are needed to justify the participative process.

These are necessary conditions for a governance process to be defined as a good territorial governance process, yet this does not mean that they are sufficient. A good process should at least start from these conditions.

# Territorial Governance Action

Vertical coordination  
Horizontal coordination

Territorial actions

Involvement  
Participation

Davoudi, et al, 2008



Sustainable infrastructure does not exist without the involvement of its main actors



# Earth Law or Ecocentric Law



## Rights of rivers

2017 Whanganui River in NZ was the first river in the world to achieve legal right as a legal person

Legal guardians of nature, in line with children and futures generations

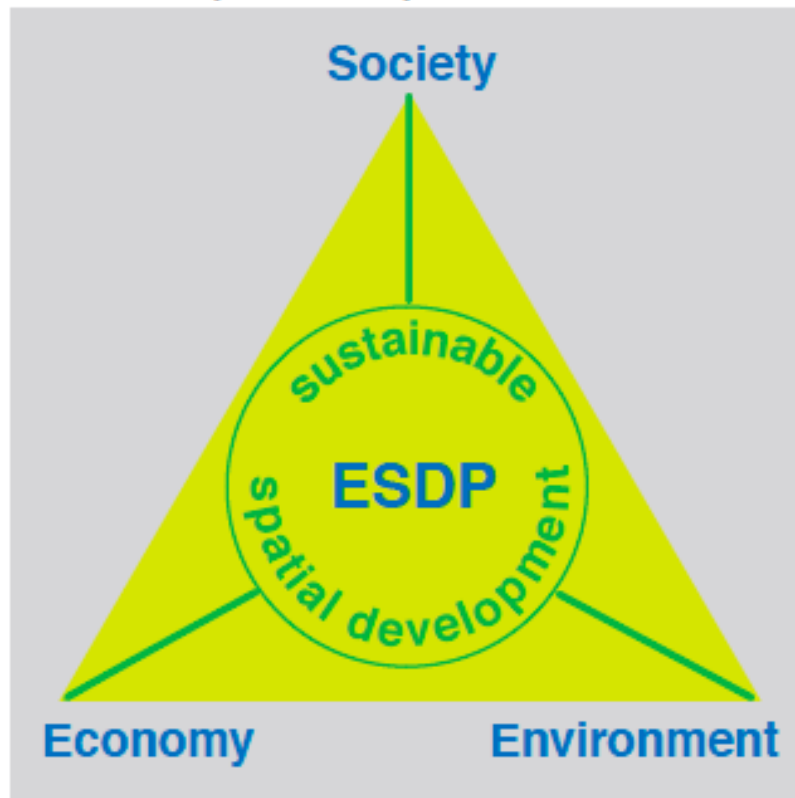




# Territorial Planning Instruments

# European Spatial Development Policy (started with ESDP, 1999)

Fig. 5: Triangle of Objectives: a Balanced and Sustainable Spatial Development



## Goals of European Policy:

1. economic and social cohesion;
2. conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage;
3. more balanced competitiveness of the European territory.

# Key principles for an urban and territorial development policy of the EU

1. Development of a balanced and polycentric urban system and a new urban-rural relationship;
2. Securing parity of access to infrastructure and knowledge;
3. Sustainable development, prudent management and protection of nature and cultural heritage.

# Portugal

## Legislação fundamental / Key legislation

Lei nº 31/2014, de 31 de Maio- Lei de Bases da Política de Solos, Ordenamento do Território e Urbanismo (Spatial Planning and Land policy)

Decreto-Lei nº 80/15 de 14 de Maio – Regime jurídico dos instrumentos de gestão territorial (IGT) (Territorial management instruments)

Lei 99/2019, de 5 de Setembro– Programa Nacional da Política de Ordenamento do Território (National Programme for Spatial Planning)



# Lei 99/2019, de 5 de Setembro – Programa Nacional da Política de Ordenamento do Território (1st Review)

Five major challenges:

1. Sustainable management of natural resources
2. Polycentric urban system
3. Inclusion and territorial diversity
4. Internal and external connectivity
5. Territorial governance

- D1 Gerir os recursos naturais de forma sustentável**
  - 1.1. Valorizar o capital natural
  - 1.2. Promover a eficiência do metabolismo regional e urbano
  - 1.3. Aumentar a resiliência socioecológica
- D2 Promover um sistema urbano policêntrico**
  - 2.1. Afirmar as metrópoles e as principais cidades como motores de internacionalização e de competitividade externa
  - 2.2. Reforçar a cooperação interurbana e rural-urbana como fator de coesão interna
  - 2.3. Promover a qualidade urbana
- D3 Promover a inclusão e valorizar a diversidade territorial**
  - 3.1. Aumentar a atratividade populacional, a inclusão social, e reforçar o acesso aos serviços de interesse geral
  - 3.2. Dinamizar os potenciais locais e regionais e o desenvolvimento rural face à dinâmica de globalização
  - 3.3. Promover o desenvolvimento transfronteiriço
- D4 Reforçar a conectividade interna e externa**
  - 4.1. Otimizar as infraestruturas ambientais e a conectividade ecológica
  - 4.2. Reforçar e integrar redes de acessibilidades e de mobilidade
  - 4.3. Dinamizar as redes digitais
- D5 Promover a governança territorial**
  - 5.1. Reforçar a descentralização de competências e a cooperação intersectorial e multinível
  - 5.2. Promover redes colaborativas de base territorial
  - 5.3. Aumentar a Cultura Territorial



# Lei 99/2019, de 5 de Setembro – Programa Nacional da Política de Ordenamento do Território (1st Review)

## Territorial Model

Natural System

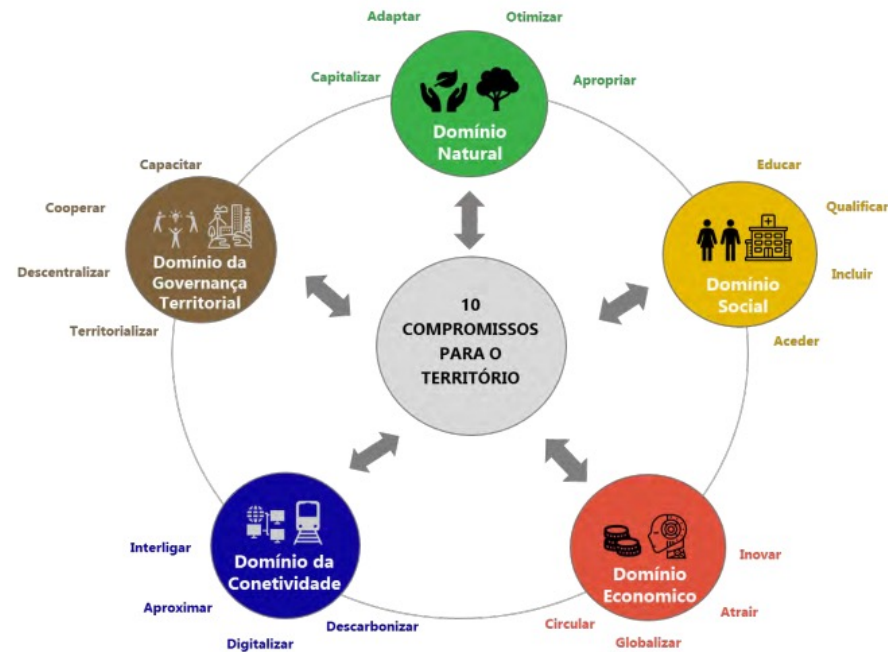
Social System

Economic System

Connectivity System

Urban System

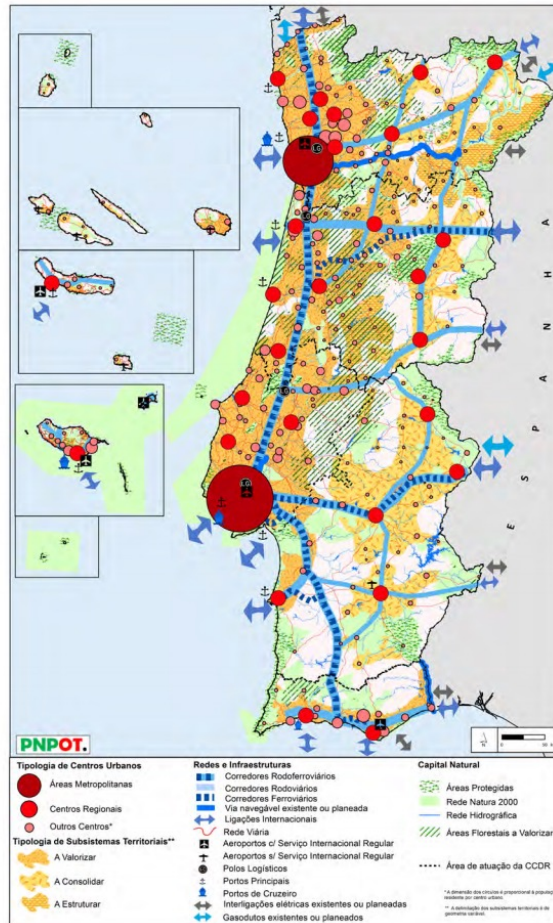
Critical vulnerabilities



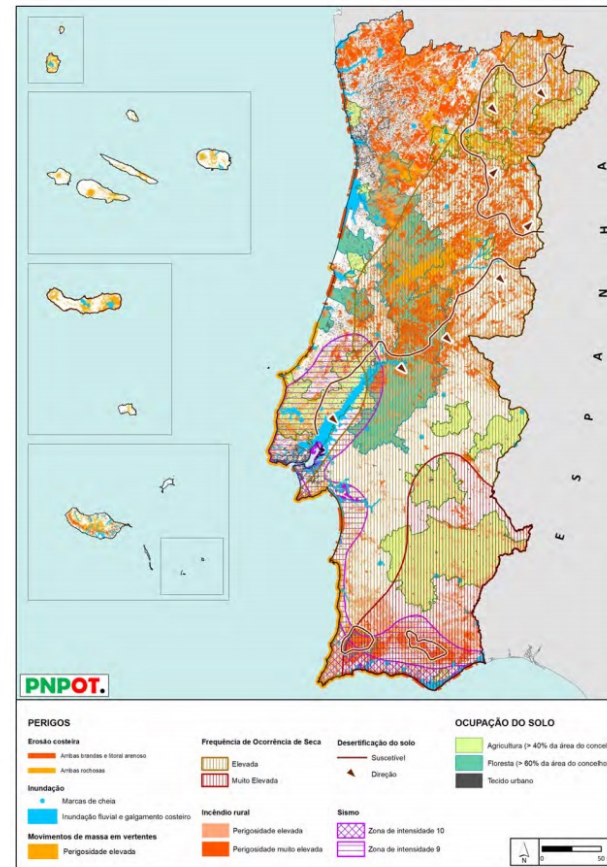


# Lei 99/2019, de 5 de Setembro – Programa Nacional da Política de Ordenamento do Território (1st Review)

Modelo Territorial



Vulnerabilidade Críticas que condicionam o Modelo Territorial



**Programa Nacional da Política de Ordenamento do Território**  
 Primeira Revisão  
 Lei n.º 99/2019 de 5 de setembro  
 Diário da República n.º 170/2019



## Lei 31/2014, de 31 de Maio – Lei de Bases da Política de Solos, Ordenamento do Território e Urbanismo

Art.º 37 -43.º TERRITORIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM:

**Programmes** that establish the strategic framework for territorial development and its programmatic guidelines, or define the spatial application of national policies to be considered at each level of planning

**Plans** that establish options and concrete actions concerning territorial planning and organization, defining the spatial use

**National Level:** Establishes the strategic framework at national level (PNPOT)

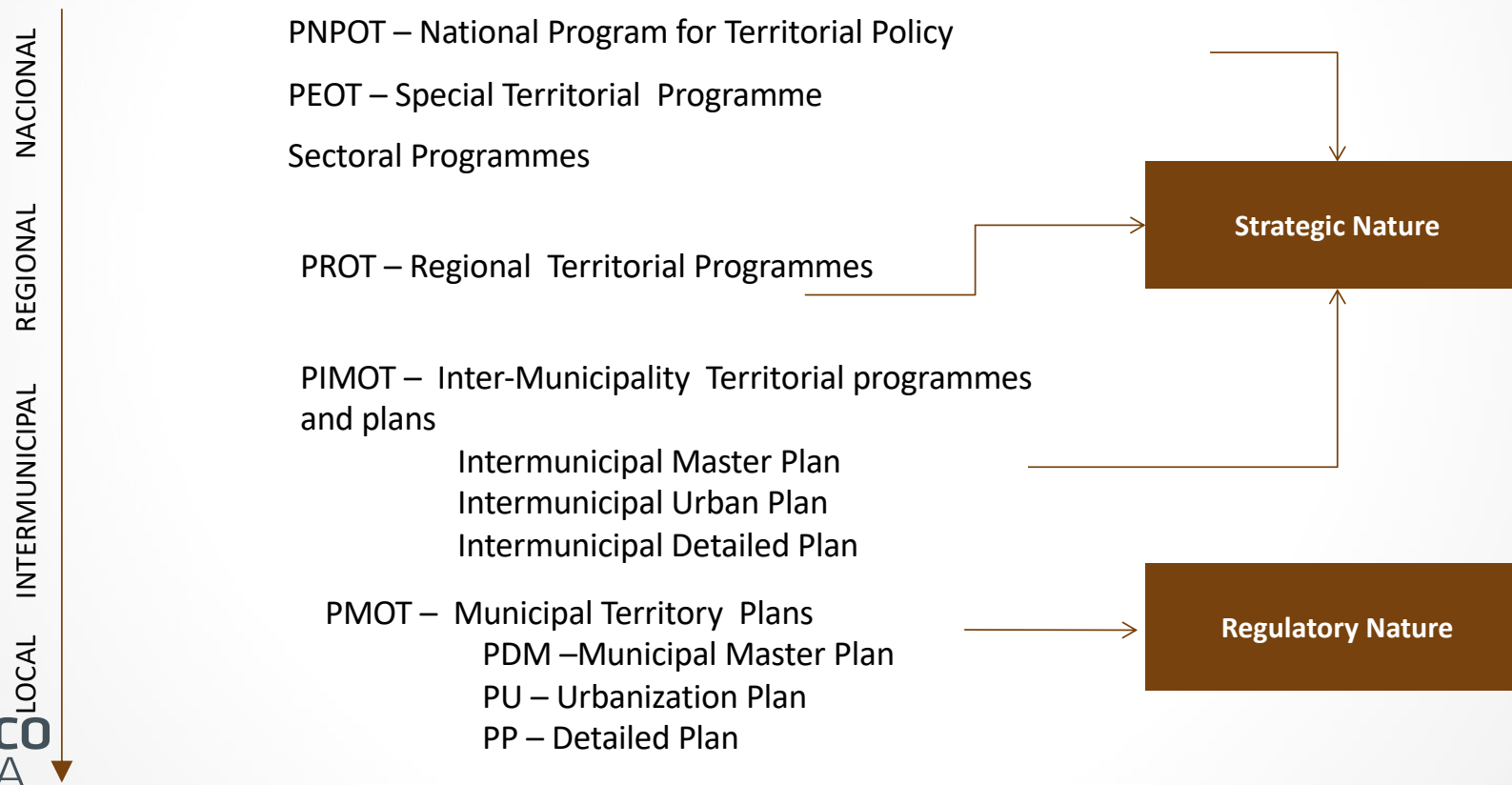
**Regional Level:** Establishes the strategic framework at regional level (PROT)

**Inter-municipal level:** : Establishes the strategic framework at inter-municipal level

**Municipal Level:** Establishes the land use regime and regulations

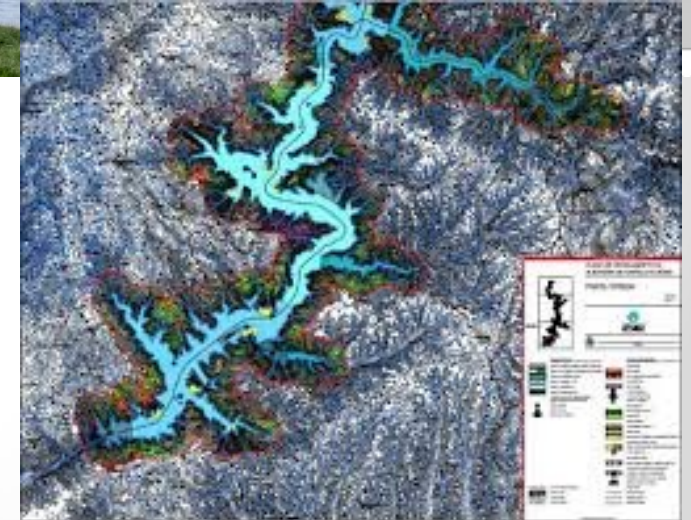
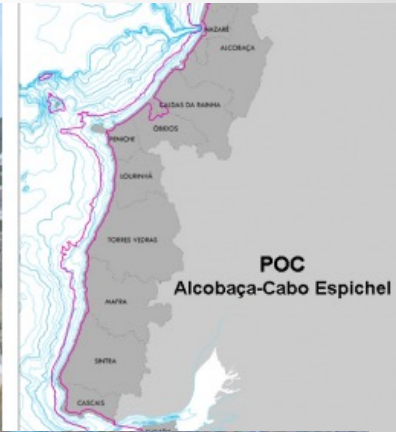
# Lei 31/2014, de 31 de Maio e DL 80/2015 14 de maio

## Territorial management instruments legal framework



Lei 31/2014, de 31 de Maio e DL 80/2015 14 de maio  
Special Territory Programmes

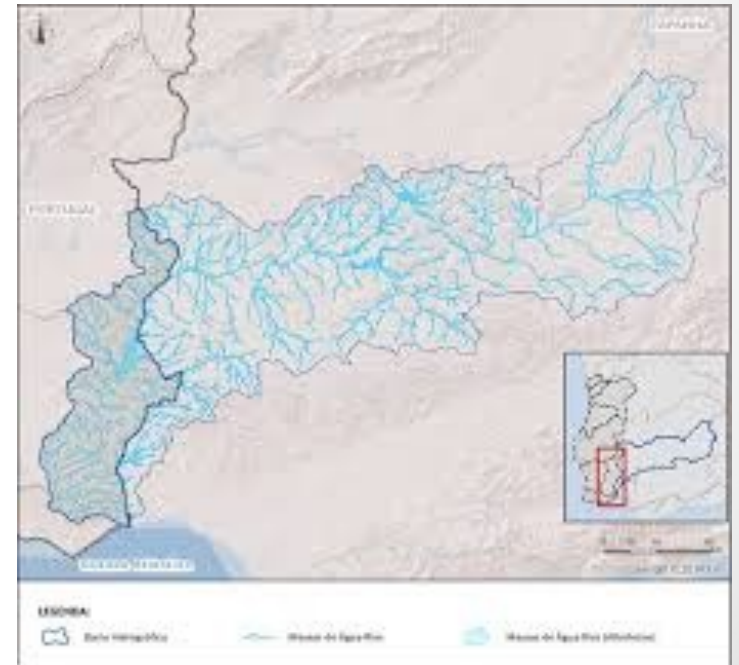
- POOC – Coastal Management
- POAP - Natural Protected Areas  
(including Rede Natura 2000)
- POA – Reservoirs
- POE – Estuarine
- POPA – Archaeological Parks



**Lei 31/2014, de 31 de Maio e DL 80/2015 14 de maio  
Sectoral Territorial Programmes**

**PBA – Water Basin** - Lei n.º 58/2005, de 29 de dezembro, com alt do DL n.º 130/2012, de 22 de junho / Diretiva 2000/60/CE, 23 Outubro),

**POEM – Maritime**





## Other territorial planning instruments

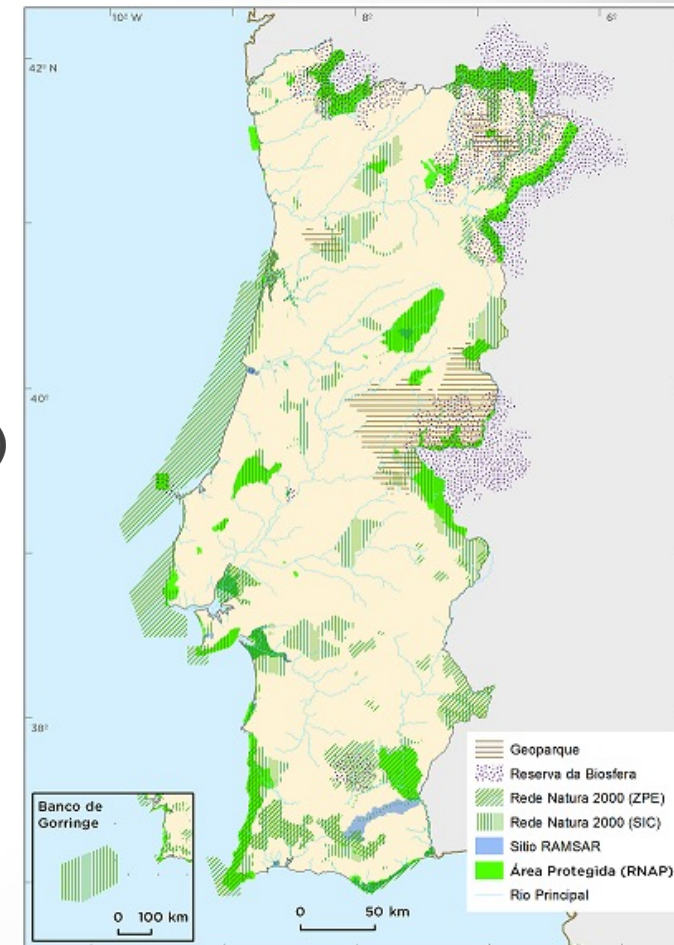
Reserva Agrícola Nacional - [Decreto-Lei nº 73/2009](#), de 31 março com as alt do [Decreto-Lei nº 199/2015](#), de 16 de setembro

Reserva Ecológica Nacional - [Decreto-Lei nº. 166/2008](#), de 22 de Agosto, com as alt do [Decreto-Lei n.º 124/2019](#), de 28 de agosto

Rede Natura 2000 – largest network for biodiversity

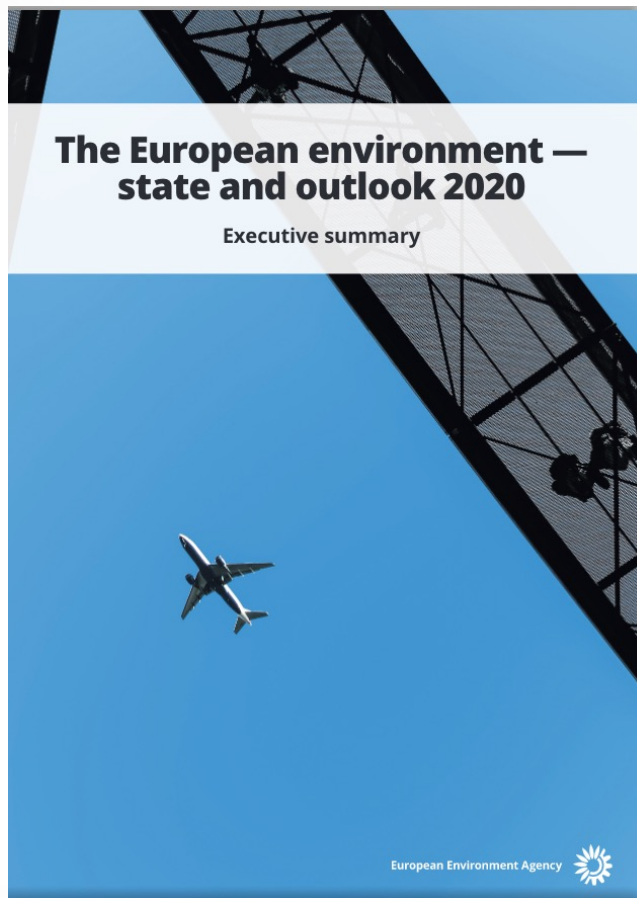
- ZEC - Zonas Especiais de Conservação (Special Conservation Sites)
- ZPE - Zonas de Proteção Especial (Special Protected Zones)

## Natura 2000





# State of the Environment Reports



# State of the Territory Reports

Câmara Municipal de Lisboa | DMU | Departamento de Planeamento | setembro 2016

VOLUME I

## REOT 2015

RELATÓRIO DO ESTADO  
DO ORDENAMENTO  
DO TERRITÓRIO

