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IO.1 –GUIDE OF ACTORS

NATIONAL REPORT

IFRTS- Corsica

France

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Introduction

This document is based on the work completed in the framework of Agenda 21 declined regionally.

It is intended to be pragmatic by providing some good practices in the field of environment, on the effects of climate on the socio-economic and human sphere and sustainable development.

Thus, the region supported by selected actors in this IO1 aims to tend to exemplarity in the field of Sustainability.

The different structures integrated in the work process must ensure that they reduce the impact of their activities on the environment by systematically incorporating this concern into their operations (waste treatment, energy consumption, eco-responsible purchasing, etc....).

The micro-regional agenda described in the document addressed 4 micro-regions of the territory and offers operational opportunities.

The Environment Office of Corsica (OEC) supported the structures in providing tools; good practices guide and communication media, the introduction of paper waste sorting within its departments

Others actions are forecasted as digitalisation of transmission process of documents (reports, minutes ,...)

This approach is a wide-ranging action in partnership with several actors and beyond the work of reflection, concrete action plans are proposed.

Thus, we are dealing with methodologies resulting from the relay of local actors to the regional level and the variations in terms of actions are in line with many sectors of activity: transport, waste, environment, energy, etc, etc.

If this media brings some references at a national level, it is built on a regional base and also provide courses of action about the training (material, tool...) with appropriation opportunity to other regional or national territories.

Collaborative spaces have been developed for this purpose.

From this part we will retain this points :

- mobilised actors at a local and regional level which ensuring a link with the climate, the green growth, sustainability and issues offering opportunities of change for the local authorities and in the meantime for the citizen.
- elements leading to good practices
- works completed to structure training proposals,
- action plans by the implementation of strategic recommendations at the regional level.

This set is beyond experimentation and offers to social workers real tips in terms of support and tools for climate actions. The method supported by the actors in the territory around OEC seems very useful for the public. The document enables to open up on works completed and questions asked for the collective improvement of environmental issues.

II. Actors observation Guide

Impacts of climate change already known or to come on its own national territory (national, regional and local) in economic, environmental and social/human terms.

The problems developed in this IO1 intellectual production are essentially based on an operational dynamic, built at the regional and local level. It engages territorial actors and is pragmatic.

The national part illustrated below quite synthetically offers a broad spectrum on the principles of climate change impacts and prevention trends. The national dimension is thus intended to be more political and less operational than the dimension on which we are able to build a development plan for the regional territory.

II.1. At the national level

Climate change impacts in France by 2100

In metropolitan France in the near future (2021-2050) :

- an increasing of average temperatures between 0,6 and 1,3°C (highest in the South-East in summer),
- an increasing of the number of days of heat waves in summer, particularly in the South-East regions,
- a decrease in the number of abnormally cold days in winter throughout metropolitan France, particularly in the North-East regions.

By the end of the century (2071-2100), the observed trends at the beginning of the century will be strengthened , with in particular :

- a sharp rise in average temperatures for some scenarios: from 0.9°C to 1.3°C for the lowest emissions scenario (RCP 2.6), but up to 2.6°C to 5.3°C in summer for the scenario

of continued growth in emissions (RCP 8.5) ,

- a number of heat waves that could exceed the 20 days in the South East of the metropolitan territory for the scenario RCP 8.5,
- further reduction of cold extremes
- more droughts in a large part of the southern part of the country, which could spread to the whole country,
- an increase in extreme rainfall over a large part of the territory, but with high variability in the areas concerned.

Overseas, temperatures could rise sharply (up to 3.5°C), while rainfall will decrease, especially during the dry season. By the end of the century, it is likely that the frequency of tropical cyclones will decrease or remain the same. Average precipitation and average maximum wind speed associated with tropical cyclones could increase.

About the energy transition

The energy transition implies a rational and efficient use of all resources, including the use of natural regulations (climate, ecosystems) and resilience to climatic hazards.

The energy transition affects several areas and involves different means of action.

The fields concerned

- thermal renovation of buildings;
- the adaptation of transport and land-use planning;
- the production, storage and use of energy;
- the preservation and restoration of ecosystems;
- the circular economy;
- the least dependence on scarce resources.

Embarking on the ecological transition means adopting a new economic and social model, a model that renews our ways of consuming, producing, working and living together.

We deliver the results of the latest climate simulations of the French community

The latest simulations carried out by the French climate community within the framework of CMIP-5 confirm the results published in 2007 by the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change). The human activities are the main causes of the increasing of the global average temperature of 0,6°C observed from the second half of the 20th century.

Evolutions on the planet

Evolution of the temperatures on the planet

For the most moderate greenhouse gas concentration scenario (RCP 2.6), the French simulations indicate that global warming would stabilize as early as 2100 at a value close to 2°C compared to the pre-industrial period. The most severe scenario of greenhouse gas concentration change (RCP 8.5, comparable to the former A2 scenario) corresponds to an increase of 3.5 to 5°C over the whole planet between 1990 and 2090, which is consistent with the results of the 2007 IPCC report for the A2 scenario. By 2300, the climate would warm up by an additional 6 to 7°C.

Evolution of the rainfalls

The French simulations show that rainfalls will be impacted. They will intensify in high latitudes and most equatorial regions, while they are expected to decrease in subtropical latitudes. However, the results obtained by region differ according to the models, particularly for the evolution of the African or Indian monsoon..

Evolution of the sea ice

According to some models, the arctic sea ice could disappear in summer from 2030. Although, even it happens, it could reform at the end of the century according to the most moderate scenario. In Antarctic, the ice cover declines until the end of the 21st century, and moreover that the scenario lead to highest emissions.

Some websites in France :

<http://www.drias-climat.fr/> - the futures of climate, information portal

<http://www.ademe.fr>

<http://www.umr-cnrm.fr/> - National Centre for Meteorological Research - UMR 3589

We also provide some national data by sector in terms of impact:

- **Construction** : Construction is the biggest energy consumer among all the economic sectors . It's 42,5 % of the final energy consumption of France, nearly 28% of greenhouse gaz emissions That's why the sector is concerned by the climate change impacts.
- **Transport** : Total French emissions amounted to 380 million tonnes of CO₂ in 2007, of which 132 million tonnes were from transport. Transport is a sector that is a major emitter of CO₂ and GHGs. The trucks GHGs emissions represent **27%** of the transport sector emissions (i.e. around 8% of national emissions). While France is broadly meeting its Kyoto Protocol commitments by reducing emissions of the six main greenhouse gases from 1990 to 2005, the increase in

emissions in the transport sector was 25%. This sector must therefore make a significant contribution to the overall reduction effort.

- **Waste** : Activity in this sector will be strongly impacted by the Grenelle Environment Round Table, but with two contradictory trends: the search for better flow control (saving water and raw materials, reducing liquid, solid and gaseous waste), which, if successful, will lead to a gradual reduction in the main activity (wastewater treatment, waste collection and disposal by storage or incineration, etc.), and the search for a more efficient use of water and raw materials, which, if successful, will lead to a gradual reduction in the main activity (treatment of wastewater, collection and disposal of waste by storage or incineration, etc.), which will lead to a reduction in the use of water and raw materials).
- **Tourism** : this significant sector takes a 3 to 4°C warming scenario as a scenario (Insee). Climate change must be approached according to a twofold problem: on the one hand, the question of "adapting" human activities to probable or possible changes, and on the other hand, the question of "mitigating" emissions of greenhouse gases (including CO₂), which are the main cause of this climate change. These two aspects of the climate problem are linked.

Namely that education would decrease and ski resorts below 1,800 metres would be at risk. Water shortages would become difficult to manage under the pressure of tourism, depending on location and season. Coastal erosion, although limited today, would threaten the seaside tourism model.

- **Agriculture** : it will account for 20.5% of greenhouse gas emissions in France in 2012, including emissions related to agricultural activities other than energy use (18.2%) and emissions related to energy consumption (2.3%).

In example, the National Observatory on the Effects of Global Warming (ONERC) has set up impact indicators that are markers allowing to measure some impacts of the climate evolution in France :

- the date of grape harvest takes place two weeks earlier than 20 years ago in Champagne
- In Alsace grapevines , the dates of the bud-break and flowering dates have moved forward of 15 days, the one of veraison time of about 23 days since the early 1980s
- in Mirecourt (Vosges), the wheat seedings are now one month earlier than in 1970
- the flowering date for apples has been advanced by an average of 7-8 days since the late 1980s, and by 10-11 days for pears.

II.2 At a regional and national level

The construction of the Regional A21 is based on the experimentation of micro-regional A21s, the principle being to test the implementation of local approaches with voluntary territories, and on the basis of these experiments to propose a method and tools, based on expectations and concrete needs identified, which will enable the construction of the Regional A21. It is a bottom-up local development approach, from local to regional, and top-down, from regional to local, which ensures regional coherence by providing a framework for the approach.

In the agenda 21 framework at a micro-regional level, the **local authorities** can implement the **territorialized action plans** integrating the principles of **this agenda** (as defined during the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit in 1992). This perspective is in line with the search for sustainable solutions to limit and reduce the effects of climate change on economic, social and human life.

Thus, the Environment Office of Corsica (OEC) , regional actor within the framework of reflections and actions to deal with the impacts of climate change, assists volunteer local authorities in the initiation of their Agenda 21, in order to elaborate:

- a **territory diagnosis**, targeted on 6 axes of the Climate Plan and OEC attributions (energy, travel/transport, housing, waste, biodiversity, heritage) and a seventh axis at choice for the local authority. Indeed, climate change impacts have repercussions on this identified axis as priority.
- a **strategy and actions programme**, fundable and achievable in 2/3 years, around this 6 axes proposed by the OEC and a **programme of actions**, which can be financed and carried out over 2/3 years, around the 6 axes proposed by the OEC and the additional axis chosen by the local authority.

Each local Agenda 21 has a collaborative space facilitating exchanges between the different actors present on the territory.

Thus, the action programmes were able to develop tools for each of the axes to respond to the issue of sustainable development and climate impacts.

On the subject of **energy** and **sustainable housing**, we will mention ecological meetings, info-spaces on future housing , awareness in schools or training courses associated with consular chambers. Different actors are involved in the theme (OPAH, Organisation Programmée d'Amélioration de l'Habitat), the "Aghjasole" association, which brings together the know-how of island professionals from the MDE and ENR (Architects, design office, craftsmen, installers, megawatt and renewable energy producers), the Chamber of Trades and Crafts.

On the subject of **waste** , awareness campaigns for the individuals and professionals of the sector as the hotel-café-restaurant sector . Flyers ,or even a video (corsicatv.net) have been produced to raise awareness of the publics including in schools . Associations have joined the information and awareness raising process. For example, "A Risnascita", which sets up environmental education programmes, participates in local sustainable development, organises work camps for young volunteers and produces educational tools.

In the commune of Bonifacio, a flyer on the sorting of glass have been edited (http://www.oddc.fr/catalog_repository/uploads/46/Brochure_TriVerre.pdf)

The climate change having an impact on **biodiversity**, local actions driven by the OEC, regional partners and by associations , have made possible, for example, to promote local agriculture or to take a new look at the development of agriculture based on the traditions of the past.

Driven by the agroecology association of Balagne « Una Lenza da Annacquà », three markets of local producers take place every weeks in Lumio, Belgodere and Santa Reparata . Thus many producers in the Balagne region who practice organic farming and are committed to quality labels (AOC, Casgiu Casanu, etc.) can offer their products for direct sale.

In the same way in the framework of education for sustainable development, an animation was organized by the CPIE Corte Centre Corse during the fishing festival. This awareness-raising operation for schoolchildren in Balagne is part of the prevention system against invasive fish species set up by the Local Biodiversity Observatory, as the Codole lake is particularly exposed to the introduction of exogenous species.

Also worth mentioning is the action taken to reclaim traditional orchards. An initial study was carried out in the municipality of Aregno in order to recall the history of the orchards of Aregno (almond, olive and orange trees), to draw up a general inventory of the current orchards and to define the stakes (economic, cultural, human, etc.) of the reappropriation of these crops by the population.

In the same logic, the heritage has not been left without a rest. Outreach was conducted in schools, combining classroom activities and field work led by the CPIE of the Corsica centre.

Micro-regional initiatives have thus made it possible to promote solid, operational approaches that invite many actors to join and that reach individuals, young people and professionals.>.

Days of exchanges, studies, guides, articles, etc., have opened a breach to raise awareness both of the impacts produced by climate change on different themes and of possible actions that make sense and are effective.

All this work and these actions benefits in the regional politics implemented and do not remain at levels of principle but are well on the way to being operational, even if it is necessary not to lower one's guard, as the problem remains fragile.

In other hand, the signing of a framework agreement between the CNFPT (National Centre for Territorial Professional Training) and the Ministry of Ecology with the aim of developing a training offer adapted to territorial agents working in the technical and sustainable development fields, based on territorial job references.

- A national development project presented in September 2010 , where the CNFPT sets for itself ambitious objectives in sustainability.
- Numerous regional initiatives have been taken in this area, particularly in the fields of regulation; noise abatement; waste water treatment; waste collection, treatment and management; treatment of green spaces, etc.

We will come back to the training part, but we would like to point out the agreement between the CNFPT and the OEC and the overall outcome in relation to climate change, sustainable development and green growth.

- An agreement of objectives and means 2012/2015 has been signed between the Corsican Delegation of the CNFPT and the Corsican Environment Office, the aim of the collaboration being the implementation of a service offer in line with the CTC and CNFPT's sustainable development guidelines.
- An action plan of the PRD has been implemented (2011-2015), including several strategic axes :
 - Reduction in travel by staff and trainees, notably by relying on territorialisation (more frequent use of public transport and car-pooling): improvement of the carbon balance
 - Integration and dissemination of the notion of sustainability in the content of the training services of the entire training offer: a better qualification on the theme of sustainability; eco-responsibility;
 - Awareness and support of the communities in the implementation of the sustainability projects, territorial public operators tend to becoming sustainability ambassadors: Corsica intends to position itself as a model of sustainability in the Mediterranean.
 - The CNFPT's stated ambition to position itself as a model of eco-responsible establishment: reduction of the ecological footprint of buildings and activities, reduction of management costs, etc..

The signed agreement and the implemented action plan are in line of a regional strategy for sustainability for Corsica, constituting a pilot project of an experimental and

evolutionary nature. « **L' Agenda Corse 21/ Corsica Vint'Unu** » has been approved by the Corsican Assembly in July 2011 ; it is developed around 2 complementary components : A regional Agenda 21 (development of the Regional Strategy of sustainability for Corsica, jointly with the PADDUC (Development and Sustainable Development Plan for Corsica) and an experimental system for the period 2011/2013 (dissemination of good practice , micro-regional A21, implementation of an « eco-responsible administration », agreement of the green growth trades , tools experimentation as green taxes , multi-activity, funds for sustainability , eco-social conditionality of the grants...). See the previous development and the point 2 “good practices”

- The collaboration between CNFPT and OEC will enable to promote the new green trades, in the key sectors in the field of sustainability: energy, travel/transport, sustainable housing, waste, biodiversity. It also aims, in view of a wider cooperation with national and regional observatories to pool the good practices and to better define the operators profiles as well as the employers expectations in term of recruitment.
- OEC will be associated by the CNFPT to the definition of modules likely to be provided as part of integration and professionalization training courses.

The set of this actions and impulses, the coordination of actors obviously follows the climatological problem with the aim of countering the harmful impacts.

- 1) **The actors already mobilized at all levels** (national, regional and local) to fight the harmful impacts of the climate change (with their precise references) and if applicable the quantified impacts.

We will mention the main regional and local actors directly impacted by climate and environmental issues who have worked in the Agenda 21 process and who are involved in the analysis and search for solutions on the socio-economic and human aspects related to climate and the environment.

ADEME - <https://corse.ademe.fr/>

The Environment and Energy Management Agency (ADEME) is a public organisation of industrial and commercial nature, placed under the joint supervision of the Ministry of Ecological and Solidarity Transition and the Ministry of National Education, Higher Education and Research.

Missions

ADEME participates in the implementation of public politics in the environmental, energy and sustainability fields. In order to enable them to progress in their environmental approach, the Agency provides to the companies, local authorities, public authorities and the general public with their advisory and expertise abilities. It supports furthermore to the projects funding, to the implementation research, and this, in the following fields: waste management, soil conservation, energy efficiency and renewable energies, air quality and noise control.

Fields of intervention

The **priority axes** are the following:

- Construction;
- Sustainable production and consumption;
- Renewable energy and materials;
- Sustainable territories and cities:

According **4 additional missions**:

- know (supporting research and innovation);
- Convince and mobilize;
- Advising;
- Support to achieve.

Within the regional Directorate, 10 people (engineers, managers, administrative and legal manager, communication officer) work for the Corsican territory.

ATC Corse - <https://www.visit-corsica.com/>

The Corsica Tourist Agency is the Public Establishment of Industrial and Commercial Character of the Territorial Community of Corsica in charge of the tourist policy. Created by law, it defines and implements tourism strategy.

4 key missions are implemented at the service of Corsican tourism:

- Foster the assets of our island in France and abroad
Communication campaigns, offensive actions on the Internet, advertising operations, hosting of journalists, tour operators, travel operators, ATC makes every effort to attract tourists.
- Develop and enhance the tourism offer
Supports to project leaders, financial supports, consulting, support, this mission

consists in making the tourist offer competitive in order to better welcome our visitors.

- Constantly monitoring, analysing the progress of tourism in our island Occupying and brand studies, regular consumption behaviour studies make the Observatory of Tourism a real decision support tool to better adapt the tourism strategy in regard of the market trends.
- Coordinate the different tourism stakeholders of our island Tourist offices, professionals, carriers , consular chambers , marinas , training actors , as many partners of predilection who act alongside the ATC in order to build together a dynamic tourism policy.

SYVADEC - <https://www.syvadec.fr/>

Syvadec is the Corsican Public Waste Recycling Association. It is the public establishment of waste recovery in Corsica. Its main mission is to recycle waste sorted by the separate collections of its member communities or its recycling centres and to treat non-recoverable residual waste.

It implements the waste management politic in Corsica through a regional project of waste treatment, PPGND previously established by the Community of Corsica. Created on 13 July 2007, it exercises its competence in place of the member intermunicipalities.

The strategic objectives for the period 2016/2020 is based on 4 axes :

AXIS 1 : MODERNIZE AND FINALIZE THE INFRASTRUCTURE NETWORK AND ENSURE THE SAFETY OF THE TREATMENT PROCESS:
To do so, SYVADEC forecasted within its Multiannual Investment Plan to build 7 recycling centers, 7 composting facilities , 4 additional transfer docks and to complete the treatment process with 2 ISDND.

AXIS 2 : ADAPTING THE VALUE CHAIN AND THE SERVICE TO MEMBERS' OBJECTIVES

SYVADEC has implemented a major program to increase the value added on its infrastructures and to create the conditions necessary for member communities to increase their sorting performance. To do this, Syvadec's objectives are to increase recycling, create and consolidate the bio-waste recovery sector, optimize the textile sector and set up more incentive-based contribution methods.

AXIS 3 : OPTIMIZE SERVICE QUALITY AND CONTROL COSTS

Thus :

- * Strengthening service to communities and households
- * Continuously improve the environmental quality of infrastructure
- * Optimize all costs

AXIS 4 : DESIGN AND DISSEMINATE THE TOOLS TO REDUCE WASTE AT SOURCE

For the period 2007-2015, SYVADEC has carried out a programme of waste reduction actions in collaboration with numerous actors to intervene throughout the region and raise the awareness of a large target group on an ad hoc basis.

In the 2016-2020 programming, SYVADEC has refocused its prevention actions around 4 flagship actions in order to offer sustainable support to train the actors involved.

- For the children : Eco Scola Project
- For the members : large-scale composter distribution program
- For the public : a significant operation for waste reduction week.

OEC - <https://www.oec.corsica/>

The Corsican Environment Office (OEC) is a public establishment of an industrial and private nature (EPIC) with legal and juridical personality and financial autonomy. It was created by Article 57 of Law n° 91-428 of 13 May 1991 on the status of the Territorial Community of Corsica (CTC).

The missions of the Environment Office of Corsica are very broad and transversal. Its statutes confer on it the task of driving and coordinating all regional policy in terms of the environment and sustainable development, ensuring the protection, enhancement, management, animation and promotion of Corsica's heritage.

Its fields of intervention are conservation and management of the land, sea spaces, , plant and animal species, balance of nature, fire prevention, the fight against pollution and noises , communication, environmental awareness and education.

As a financial partner of the communes and communities of communes, associations and State services, the Corsican Environment Office is also a technical partner with a highly qualified staff.

OEC is chaired by an Executive Councillor appointed by the Chairman of the Executive Council. The Board of Directors of the Office is composed of 29 members, including the President and 17 elected representatives appointed by the Assembly of Corsica.

OEC organised in 7 technical services, 3 supports services and a general secretariat currently has 165 members of staff.

OEC leads with its partners the implementation of environmental regional politic in the following fields :

- Conservation and management of the spaces and balance of nature, conservation of fragile spaces both on the coast and in the mountains, which are essential elements of sustainable development policy.
- Protection and management of island and endemic plant and animal species.
- Protection of aquatic environments and water resources, protection of marine environments, fire prevention.
- Fight against pollution and nuisances and in particular waste disposal and waste water treatment. The OEC is in particular responsible for developing and

contributing to the implementation of a waste recovery and reclamation policy and for promoting the development of clean and economical technologies.

- Promotion of life quality (water quality, landscapes quality, territory enhancement...).
- Information, communication, publications and awareness-raising of all audiences and in particular the school population on environmental and sustainable development issues.

The OEC thus endeavours to collect data and studies relating to the island environment and to raise the awareness of local authorities on this point:

- Contribution to the preservation and enhancement of rural and urban built heritage.
- Encouraging local authorities to develop and take account of the environment in their planning documents, in which the OEC will act as an adviser.
- Contribution to the implementation of pluriannual programmes: CPER, PO FEDER, FEADER, FEAMP....

The OEC associates conventional frameworks with the PNRC, which specifies the actions that the latter must carry out in its areas of competence (paragraph 4, article 57 of the Law of 13 May) :

- The OEC participates in the definition and implementation of intermunicipal strategies and policies for micro-regional development.
- The OEC participates in the monitoring of micro-regional development plans by helping to find the necessary balance between economic development and the protection of the environmental and ecological heritage.

Furthermore, the OEC is also in charge of the regional AGENDA 21 approach on which we rely on.

Furthermore, the OEC is involved in all actions aimed at the ecological preservation of the Mediterranean.

The aim of the Corsican Environment Office is to achieve the environmental and nature protection objectives set at territorial level and in accordance with international treaties, Community action programmes in the field of the environment and the legislation in force.

2) List of initiatives & good practices already started or in progress (with their precise internet references)

In this paragraph, we will list some good practices developed in our territory, in particular those that seem to us to be the most illustrative of an environmental approach.

A) River maintenance - Etudes et Chantiers Corsica- Courriel : ec.corsica@gmail.com

Summary of practice : The association « Etudes et Chantiers Corsica » (ECC) is in line of an association created in 1995 the purpose of which was the development of natural areas and socio-professional integration. Today, the main objective of ECC is to participate in and strengthen a regional policy of job creation of economic and social interest. To this end, the association "Etudes et chantiers" has opted for the creation of ACI (Atelier et Chantier d'Insertion) specialised in the maintenance of sensitive natural areas and the restoration of the built heritage in Haute-Corse. The ACI is one of the means to develop, in partnership with local authorities, economic, social and solidarity cohesion. The Commune of Sorio is the host and base authority of the ACI.

In order to enable people in difficulty to prepare their return to employment, by joining the ACI, Etudes et Chantiers œuvre :

- the development of the training process from the worksite so that it can be a support for progress and skills acquisition,
- the implementation of skills validation procedures in partnership with training centres (AFPA, CFPPA, ID Formation) and training for the SST certificate,
- the implementation of Work Assessments (EMT).

Employees are also trained in "key skills". The objective of this training is to support people in difficulty in acquiring or consolidating "key skills", to enable them to communicate better, to train, to manage situations in their professional life and to increase their employability.

In order to reconcile the economic viability of the structure with its missions of social integration and utility, Etudes et Chantiers mobilizes local authorities to develop partnership agreements.

The work is divided in the Community of Communes of Nebbiu (intervention area: Aliso river) into two sectors: torrent area/ mountains and plain area. Each sector is divided into four sections. The works are classified into small, medium and large and are determined as follows:

"Big works" – natural barriers and big felling.

"Medium works" - intermediate felling.

"Small work" - small cleaning.

Background and Implementation: while taking into account the application of the Public Procurement Code, this good practice is based on the construction of a partnership relationship with the local authorities for which Etudes et Chantiers carries

out this type of work, within a development dynamic, at the service of the territory and its inhabitants.

Public : Personnes en parcours d'insertion et Salariés

Association DEFI

Pollution control and waste management

The Porto-Vecchio City Hall, in partnership with the integration association DEFI (Développement Environnement Formation Insertion), the Syndicat Intercommunal de Traitement des Déchets de l'Extrême Sud de la Corse (SITDESC) and the Syndicat de Valorisation des Déchets de la Corse (SYVADEC), has set up door-to-door glass collection for the town's cafés, hotels and restaurants.

This operation is complementary to selective sorting by voluntary contribution and will make it possible to reduce the collection of household waste by 30 to 40%, thereby reducing the financial cost to the community. A meeting to present the scheme to professionals was held at the cultural centre.

In Porto-Vecchio, this service was very well received by professionals in the sector during the trial period. Forty-nine establishments have already joined the scheme, and specific containers are collected on a daily basis. Collection is currently limited to the city centre, the navy, the 4 roads district and the immediate outskirts of the city, but could be extended in the future. Ten tonnes of glass have already been sent to a recycling plant (in Béziers).

The non-profit association DEFI, is part of a social and solidarity economy. It is already operating successfully in the Ajaccio community of communes and the project has been taken over by the town of Antibes. Indeed, for the past nine years, DEFI has been involved in the collection of glass from the Ajaccio region. This integration project currently employs five people who go door-to-door in 180 establishments - hotels, bars and restaurants - in the Ajaccio region to collect the glass and group it in containers located near the railway station. The Capa (urban community in the Ajaccio region) then sends it to the mainland for treating.

Since its existence, DEFI has enabled more than twenty people in difficulty to find short-term employment within this structure. Of the five people employed, two are on permanent contracts. These contracts give these employees, who are sometimes far from the world of work, the opportunity to regain their self-confidence.

Background :

- Responding to the ecological and economic challenge of sorting
- Collective mobilisation to make the best use of all the waste management tools set up in the micro-region
- Development of local employment through this integration workshop-workcamp.
- Accompanying people who encounter difficulties with vocational integration/reintegration into employment.

Dissemination :

To enable this workshop-workshop, which does not seek to make a profit, but simply to balance its operating budget, to carry out a sustainable action, partnerships and grants are numerous. These include: the Capa, the State through the Directorate of Labour, the Ademe (Agency for Development, Environment and Energy Management), Secours Catholique, the Corsican Environment Office, as well as the staff of cafés, hotels and restaurants.

The association's objective is to perpetuate and extend its actions throughout the island's territory.

Results

- Implementation of an action acting for the environment, developing a solidarity economy and participating in the synergy of local actors
- Raise awareness to eco citizenship
- In the region of Ajaccio, DEFI has collected in 2011 more than 375 tons.
- Upon the end of the workshop , the reintegration rate is 80%.

Maison de l'emploi: Ressourcerie CAPA : communauté d'agglomération – Emploi vert

Summary

In order to reduce the volume of waste while promoting sustainable development that will bring progress to the region, the CAPA (Communauté d'Agglomération du Pays Ajaccien) conducted a technical feasibility study to test various prevention, sorting and recovery actions.

Favouring the creation of a resource centre, CAPA wanted to ensure that environmental, social and economic concerns were taken into account, in the interests of good governance.

Under the aegis of CAPA, the MDE - Maison de l'emploi d'Ajaccio et du Pays Ajaccien - has thus created a local resource centre and waste recycling plant. This initiative was awarded the 2012 Social Innovation Prize for its project "Ressours'Innov; innovating for social resourcing" for networking integration players around the recovery centre CAPA project.

The Maison de l'emploi has worked in partnership with the ARACT (Regional Association for Working Conditions) and the CRESS, to structure, coordinate, train and support the structures of Integration through Economic Activity in the co-construction of a resource/recycling centre on the territory of the Communauté d'Agglomération du pays Ajaccien, which wished to become heavily involved in a project to create such an establishment.

Indeed, this channel for collecting, treating and managing reusable waste is a sustainable development tool that is built in partnership with local authorities and public authorities, and which integrates the 3Rs concept (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle waste). The result is a professional channel for the collection, treatment and management of reusable waste.

The Maison de l'emploi has worked to network the players in the field and mobilise them to develop their activities. The challenge is to build on the structures and players

already present, strengthen and support them, without adding an additional player to the local fabric. Through this project, we find the added value of the partnership built since 2006 around the Maison de l'Emploi, a real territorial engineering tool.

The CAPA Recovery Centre collects items that people wish to dispose of for repair and resale on a non-profit basis. Its relationship with the users of the waste collection service and its clients allows for social ties to be forged, solidarity to be created and exchanges to be held on social and environmental concerns. Animations and documents on waste reduction are regularly produced and distributed by the recovery centre staff.

Thus, this eco-citizen tool is used to fight against waste, as waste is given a second life. It encourages the reuse of used clothing, extends the life of capital goods by repairing, donating, exchanging or acquiring second-hand products by reducing the production of waste by about 3.6 kg, per year and per inhabitant. Beyond that, the resource centre makes it possible to develop a solidarity-based economy by promoting eco-citizenship awareness-raising initiatives.

Objectives

- Collecting and recovering waste in order to resell objects of reuse (user clothing, capital goods) at low prices
- Raising public awareness of eco-citizen actions to reduce waste (choice of consumption, maintenance of objects, second-life products, sorting, etc.)
- Building social bonds
- Developing a solidarity economy / creating and activating new solidarities
- Fighting waste by extending the life of objects
- Reducing the overall production of waste and related materials

Results

- Implementation of an action acting for the environment, developing a solidarity-based economy and cooperating transparently with everyone
- Raising Awareness of Eco-citizenship
- Development, in the daily life of households, of the concept of "second life" of everyday objects; development of new reflexes of "consum'action" around giving, exchange, "second-hand product"
- 2012 Social Innovation Award for this project : « Ressources'Innov ; innover pour se ressourcer socialement »
- Networking of those involved in integration around the recycling/recovery project

Dissemination

- Improving the management of waste from economic activity
- Encouraging major retailers to recycle 10% of their WEEE (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment).

- Develop the network of mobile waste collection centres and communicate on existing recycling channels.

3) **Existing training materials**, in each country, on the project subject .

At a regional and local level, training programmes are built and disseminated in the territory. They are in the Agenda 21 training manuals to be found on the OEC website. (https://www.oec.corsica/Guida-di-i-mistieri-e-di-e-furmazione-di-l-Ecunomia-Verde_a8.html)

We provide the principles and logiques of it.

Training is an integral and important part of the Corsica 21 strategy. This component must provide all stakeholders with the keys enabling them to implement and pursue the operational objectives of the approach undertaken..

With this in mind, the implementation of "Corsica 21 training" actions supports and complements the various existing systems in the region, which are never in competition with each other.

The Corsican Environment Office and the regional delegation of the CNFPT have concluded an agreement of objectives and means, covering the period 2011/2015, setting the basis for reciprocal relations between the two structures. This agreement, through the cross-fertilisation of areas of expertise in Sustainable Development, training and network dynamics, has made it possible in particular to consolidate the environmental skills of local civil servants and to place the CNFPT's regional delegation in an approach resolutely oriented towards Sustainable Development.

This rapprochement has been formalised around an action plan validated in February 2011, based on 5 priorities:

1. Reduce the trainees and the staff travels by relying in particular on the territorialisation;
2. Promote the dissemination of the concept of Sustainable Development in the content of training services;
3. Support territorial civil agents to become agents of Sustainable Development;
4. Contribute to making the CNFPT a model of eco-responsible establishment;

The Corsica 21 trainings

They will complement the actions already initiated in the framework of this convention, and in support of the current offer of the CNFPT and other training organisations. They can be broken down into 3 distinct segments, relating to the nature of the target audiences and the differentiated objectives :

1. « **Corsica 21** » project **engineering training courses** addressed to the stakeholders of each micro regional agenda 21 . This first block of training aims

on one hand to provide the strategic keys for a good implementation of the microregional project , and in another hand to identify good practices to be duplicated in its territory , through the following modules :

- Implement a micro regional Agenda 21 ;
 - Communicate on its Agenda 21 ;
 - Set up a sorting squad in its territory ;
 - Uniting around its approach and forging partnerships;
2. 2. Trainings **addressed to the agents** of the local communities, offices and agencies, in order to train agents to large orientations of the Corsica 21 approach on the specific themes, identified as priorities. This segment refers on the one hand to the roadmap of the Sustainable Development Strategy of the Corsican Regional Authority (April 2011), and more particularly to the objective of setting up an "Environmental Management System". On the other hand, it must guarantee the proper implementation of the objectives of aid conditionality.
- Set up an Environmental Management System in its organization;
 - Integrate the criteria of the sustainability in the public procurement;
 - Integrate the criteria of conditionality in the public grants;
3. **Local training courses**, set up to the scale of micro regional Agenda, allowing to support the social and economic actors of each territory , and to make them aware of good environmental practices:
- Meeting the cross-compliance criteria for aid;
 - Manage the industrial waste ;
 - Manage the waste and the worksites nuisances;
 - Control the energy consumption in company;

Engineering courses "Regional Micro Agendas "

- Supporting the implementation of micro-regional agendas;
- Ensuring compliance with the guidelines of Corsica 21;
- Ensuring the launch of a first action: creating a SORTING squad on its territory;
- Uniting and creating partnerships : **Example of the social workers**

Achieving the objectives of the Corsica 21 guidelines requires the involvement of the widest possible panel of players, primarily made up of pre-existing and recognised players in the various territories. In this spirit, it is important to raise the awareness of the actors of the micro-regional Agendas 21 of the importance of mobilising actors from the associative world, who have often been the figureheads of awareness-raising and education initiatives on good environmental and sustainable practices (particularly among young people).

Public of the training :

- Actors of the micro regional Agenda 21;
- Elected representatives of communities of communes and town halls;

Objectives :

- Identify relays, and create ambassadors of the Corsica 21 approach;
- Create a social animation around the Corsica 21 approach;
- Support initiatives from the associative sector;
- Benefit from the expertise and feedback of actors and pre-existing structures;
- Disseminate information and raise awareness among the largest possible number of people ;
- Implement original and innovative actions.

The example of social workers :

Climate change is now becoming a scientific reality that requires the deep involvement of public and local authorities in the implementation of prevention and awareness actions for the most vulnerable populations. All territories are affected by this climate change, but in an unequal and disparate manner, both in terms of the nature of emerging risks and the frequency of events reflecting this trend. If this phenomenon is general, a micro-regional approach of the risks linked to climate change is needed, given the plurality of geographical, topographical and environmental characteristics of the different territories of Corsica. One of the operational translations of the responses to be provided in this area is the application of the conclusions of Corsica Vint'Unu and its micro-regional variations. Nevertheless, the ambition of such a strategy must take into account all the economic and social contours of the territories, by working in particular to deploy prevention and awareness-raising actions for the most vulnerable people in terms of risks linked to climate change, including the elderly and/or people with reduced mobility.

In this perspective of projection, it is essential to identify a local actor with a privileged and long-lasting relationship with the populations concerned, and able to play a role as a "relay" for these populations, which are often geographically dispersed or even isolated. Social workers prove to be an interesting lever in this respect because of their local and micro-regional roots, but also because of the special relationships they can maintain with these populations.

In this sense, the guidelines resulting from COP 21 in December 2015, underline "the considerable role that social workers have to play in driving projects for disaster victims and survivors of climate change, including those affected by drought, floods, heat waves or cold snaps and the implementation of research for climate change mitigation, adaptation and risk reduction ».

The role of social work professionals is also crucial for taking greater account of the situation of exposure of vulnerable people in terms of risk anticipation and prevention, to support individuals and groups in post-event management, both individual and collective, or to provide support in conjunction with other disaster or crisis relief actors,

Social work can play an important role in disseminating the actions and objectives of Corsica Vint'Unu in the deepest strata of Corsican society and among those most vulnerable to climate change and the violent natural events induced by these changes. The issues raised by climate change have their place in social work training programmes to promote a fairer and more sustainable society. With this in mind, we will identify 3 main objectives related to this approach:

- *Involve social workers in the prevention and climate change action politics;*

- *Raise awareness and train social workers on good practices in translating sustainable development into responsible and eco-sustainable professional practices;*
- *Train these same workers to raise public awareness of eco-gestures and good practices in terms of sustainable development (waste treatment, energy management, etc ...);*

Programme :

- Federating energies around its micro-regional agenda;
- Identify the potential partners and their interests in the approach: expertise sources, cross-fertilization, social innovation, operational levers ;
- How to set up a partnership, co- act and make an agreement.

Learning method :

- Good Practices;
- Feedback;

Duration : 1 day

Operational training "Environmental management system "

- Train the agents of the communities, agencies and offices to the principle of conditionality of the grant;
- Train staff to the set-up of environmental management system;
- Create agencies, offices and communities of key elements of the Corsica 21 approach

Local training courses for socio-professionals

- Raise awareness and train economic actors of the territories with challenges, orientations and requirements of the micro regional agendas;
- Train and support island companies to the principles of conditionality and to the response to the new requirements of the tenders.

4) Names of the local actors, stakeholders and local group contributing to gather information

The collection of info is insured by the OEC which is the operator of the Corsica Community for the Sustainable Development politic in Corsica. It has been set up from the A21 Corsica Vint'unu experimentation, The Observatory of the Sustainable Development (www.oddc.fr) presents in the section A21 the actions carried out ,the list of actors by territory, the good practices mapped .

III. Summary of the local groups feedback

Upon the end of the approach was developed a report on the strategic orientations for the regional A21. Very exhaustive, it should be disseminate and upload on the drive.

IV. Further recommendations & guidelines (sectors or actions which are not yet exploited) from I02 up to I05

All the learning training materials should be disseminated to the professionals. Playful and interactive quiz-like means could be designed for learning purposes. The objective would be to think of innovative pedagogical dissemination channels for learners.

II. Conclusions on the national background and the report

The national context on the impacts of climate change has opened up many subjects to be addressed and is part of a strong desire for improvement on the subject by various methods declined in the regions. Agreements such as that of Grenelle on the environment have made it possible to initiate major actions in the territories. It is in this perspective that this report presents the different actions carried out within the Corsica region with operational effects in terms of practices whether they are in training, in sustainable development strategy or in social cohesion. Agenda 21 is an illustration of this since its territorial aims must contribute to:

- Fight climate change and protect the atmosphere.
- Conserve biodiversity, protect environments and resources.
- Foster the development of human beings.
- Foster social cohesion and solidarity between territories and between generations.
- Develop responsible production and consumption methods.

The continuation of this project on the basis of formalized work will allow social workers to grasp the issue and participate with knowledge in the efficiency of the impacts of climate change on social, human and environmental aspects.

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