



15th NRN Meeting
Poitiers, 19 September 2019

ITALIAN STRATEGY FOR INNER AREAS





National Strategy for Inner Areas (NSIA)

In the 2014-2020 programming period, Italy has put in place a new integrated policy called the National Strategy for Inner Areas (NSIA)

Italy's Inner Areas are rural areas characterized by their <u>distance</u> from the main service centers (education, health and mobility)

According to the latest census, Inner Areas make up 53% of Italian municipalities (4 261), are home to 23% of the Italian population (13 540 000 inhabitants) and cover 60 % of the national territory

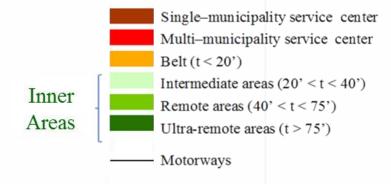




Characteristics of the Inner Areas

- a NOT adequate offer of/access to essential services to assure citizen's rights;
- <u>being rich in natural assets</u> (water resources, agricultural systems, forests, natural landscapes) <u>and cultural resources</u> (archaeological settlements, abbeys, small museums, craft centres);
- <u>low population density;</u>
- often: high seismic risk and with natural constraints.

In Italy inner areas cover more than <u>50% of the whole</u> <u>national territory</u> embracing about <u>23% of total</u> <u>population</u> and more than <u>4,000 municipalities</u>







Why a National Strategy for Inner Areas

- To give true content to the EU <u>Cohesion Policy</u> Territorial Objective
- To overcome the <u>rural-urban dichotomy</u>
- To <u>empower territories</u> and people to <u>restore growth and well-</u>
 <u>being over marginalised areas</u>, recognising their diversity
- To recover not enhanced natural and cultural assets, <u>reducing</u> <u>territories depopulation</u> and consequent abandonment costs





Innovation of Inner Areas Strategy

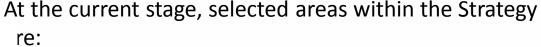
Five main innovations of Inner Areas:

- National dimension and <u>multilevel governance</u> (National Administrations Regions – municipalities and inter municipalities cooperation)
- <u>Parallel improvements of services</u> (mainly through national policy) <u>and investments</u> (energy; agriculture; crafts; cultural heritage; regional policy)
- Multi-fund approach (EAFRD, ERDF, ESF, EMMF and National Funds)
- <u>Participatory approach</u> to local development State, Regions,
 <u>Municipalities Associations</u>, private sector (attention to Policy Results co-project designing)





Selected Areas



- 72 areas with about 2mln. total residents and 1,077 municipalities;
- ❖ 711 municipalities (66%) are in mountainous areas (27% of Italian mountainous municipalities);
- on average: 15 municipalities and 29,000 residents per area;
- low population density;
- about 3% of Italian population and 16.7% of Italian territory;
- 55% of those 2 mln. live in remote and ultra-remote areas;
- 4.4% population drop among selected areas between 2001 and 2011, and 3.2% between 2011 and 2017;
- **39 Strategies** approved (may 2019)







Examples of supported projects

The kinds of actions being supported so far include:

- A community car pooling initiative in Val Maira (Piedmont), which uses a web platform and is managed by a local community cooperative;
- Remote classrooms in secondary schools in Beigua Sol (Liguria) and Piacenza-Parma Apennine (Emilia Romagna);
- Equipping local pharmacies in Matese (Molise) with smart technologies to allow remote diagnostics by hospital personnel;
- Smart devices to allow inhabitants to monitoring landslides and strengthen civil protection in Madonie (Sicily)
- Creation of a single poly-functional centralised school, Community Hospital, Social-aim transport (Abruzzo)
- Co-operation among supply chain actors for the improvement of quality production, Investiments for the diversification of farming activities (Abruzzo)

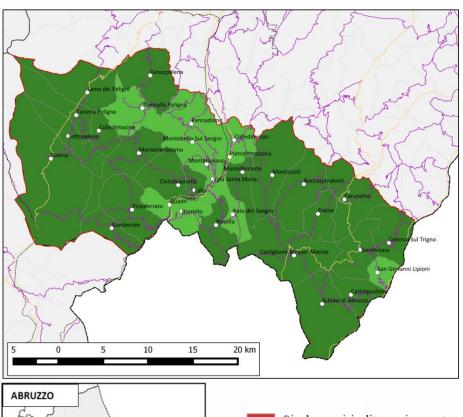


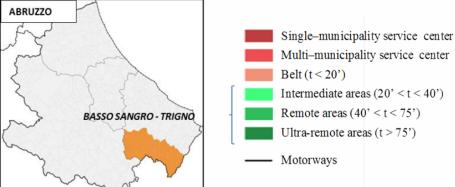
The Basso Sangro Trigno



	Project area	Abruzzo Inner Areas	Italy
Number of municipalities	33	230	8,092
Population 2011	22,568	484,353	59,433,744
Population 2016	21,289	479,924	60,665,551
Pop. var % 2016-2011	-5.7	-0.9	2.1
Pop. var % 2011-2001	-13.7	-0.5	4.3
Pop. var % 2011-1971	-43.8	-4.0	9.8

Expected outcomes	Actions	
Improvement of students' skills, security and usability of school institutes, territorial school activities, and improvement of didactics.	Creation of a single poly- functional centralised school institute in Celenza sul Trigno	
Enhancement of infrastructure network and of provision of territorial healthcare and social services.	Community Hospital New emergency service locations Fragility nurse	
Enhancement of the transport system for the elderly, students and workers.	Social-aim transport	









From draft ideas to the final strategy: a process in four main steps







Inner Areas: Focus Group for Strategy definition

The Focus Group is organised by the Italian Committee on Inner Areas in collaboration with Regions and local territories. On average it lasts 3 hours, broken down as follows:

<u>4 sessions</u>: local development, healthcare services, education, transport services;

<u>16 speakers</u>: 3 local actors + 1 expert from relevant ministry each session.



A typical <u>session</u> focused on local <u>healthcare</u> system

- 1 speaker from the Ministry of Healthcare Directorate General health services
- 1 chief medical officer representing local healthcare system
- 1 Social Care Supply Worker
- 1 NGO or ONLUS member or chief





Financial allocations by sector for the 39 Strategies

	Financial allocation by sector (pubblic funds)		
	Euro	Percentage	
Mobility	€ 90.551.131	14,4%	
Health Care	€ 75.957.664	12,1%	
Education	€ 67.001.474	10,6%	
Total	€ 233.510.270	37,1%	
Agriculture and livestock	€ 68.956.472	11,0%	
Forestry	€ 15.199.563	2,4%	
Transparency and efficiency of the PA	€ 10.259.887	1,6%	
Energy	€ 48.349.274	7,7%	
Enterprises	€ 60.429.358	9,6%	
Infrastructures and digital services	€ 37.864.086	6,0%	
Employment and training	€ 18.835.449	3,0%	
Nature, culture and tourism	€ 120.537.649	19,2%	
Territorial protection and risk prevention	€ 15.289.919	2,4%	
Total	€ 395.721.656	62,9%	
Overall Total	€ 629.231.926	100,0%	



Conclusions



- Italian Inners Areas are building up their Strategies to <u>reverse their</u> <u>demographic and socio-economic decline</u>, working on innovative solutions for basic services provision and local development
- NSIA is based on Multi level governance and the Multi funds approach
- Parallel improvements of services (mainly through national policy) and investments
- Enhancement of the <u>transport</u> system (rationalition of trasport systems serving social aim, student needs, etc.)
- Enhancement of the <u>Healthcare</u> systems and Integration between healthcare and social services
- Involved actors strongly work on <u>Education</u> systems (reorganising school settings, classes and pedagogical methods, innovative didactis)
- * Better linkage between education options and jobs opportunities
- Introduction of <u>education options focused on multifunctional agriculture</u> and sustainability
- * Development projects with strong emphasis on tourism and agriculture





THANKS Massimiliano PIATTELLA Daniela STORTI

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