



Meeting
Living the mountain
Università degli Studi di Milano Bicocca
11-12 July 2018



National Strategy of Inner Areas:
a model of governance to curb the
depopulation of the mountain



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SNAI (National strategy for inner areas)

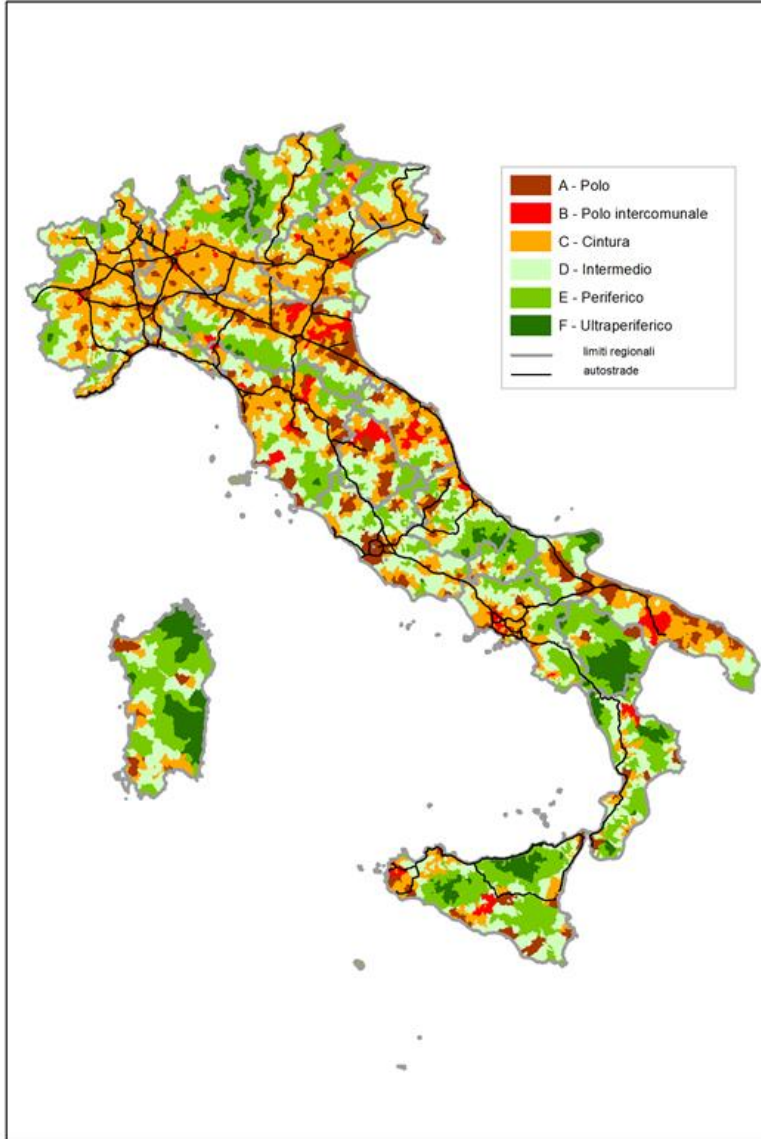
Inner areas have been defined for the first time by the Department of Development and Economic Censorship, now known as the Territorial Census Agency, as marginal areas and disadvantaged far from main services (Lucatelli, 2016).

They can be defined and characterized as follows:

- They are significantly distant from the main centers of essential services (education, health and mobility);
- They have important environmental resources (water resources, agricultural systems, forests, natural and human landscapes) and cultural resources (archaeological heritage, historical settlements, abbeys, small museums, craft centers);
- They are a profoundly diversified territory, the result of the dynamics of the various and differentiated natural systems and the peculiar and secular processes of anthropization.



SNAI (National strategy for inner areas)



Inner Areas occupy 61% of the national territory, just under a quarter of the population.

The identification of the common poles (and inter-communal poles), according to the criterion of capacity of essential services, allowed the remaining municipalities to be classified in four bands: belt areas; intermediate areas; peripheral areas and outermost areas, depending on the distance from the poles measured in travel time. Out of a total of 8.092 municipalities, 52.7% are internal, 2.7% one pole, 1.3% inter-communal poles and 43.4% belt.

SNAI (National strategy for inner areas)

These areas represent a major national **demographic problem**, but are highly polycentric, with a widespread historical and territorial heritage, which in some cases show prospects of recovery that can be encouraged and taken as a model to follow.

(Marchetti, Panunzi, Pazzagli 2017).



The SNAI intervention methodology aims to bring out a vision of the territory, to identify those which are **cognitive fibrils**, through modern participatory tools (focus groups, parallel tables, interviews, participatory surveys) to build an open, intense, and informed comparison with the real protagonists of the area.



SNAI focuses not only on policy governance, but also on local actors and on how to encourage participation and the development of **local strategies** that are not a mere list of Community or national measures to 'the result of a joint work from the bottom, to build the future of local communities together'

SNAI method:

Context analysis through
indexes and indicators

Identification, delimitation
and selection of Pilot Areas

Preliminary Strategy

Area Strategy with Intervention Cards

APQ signing, Strategy implementation,
animation



National strategy for inner areas in Molise

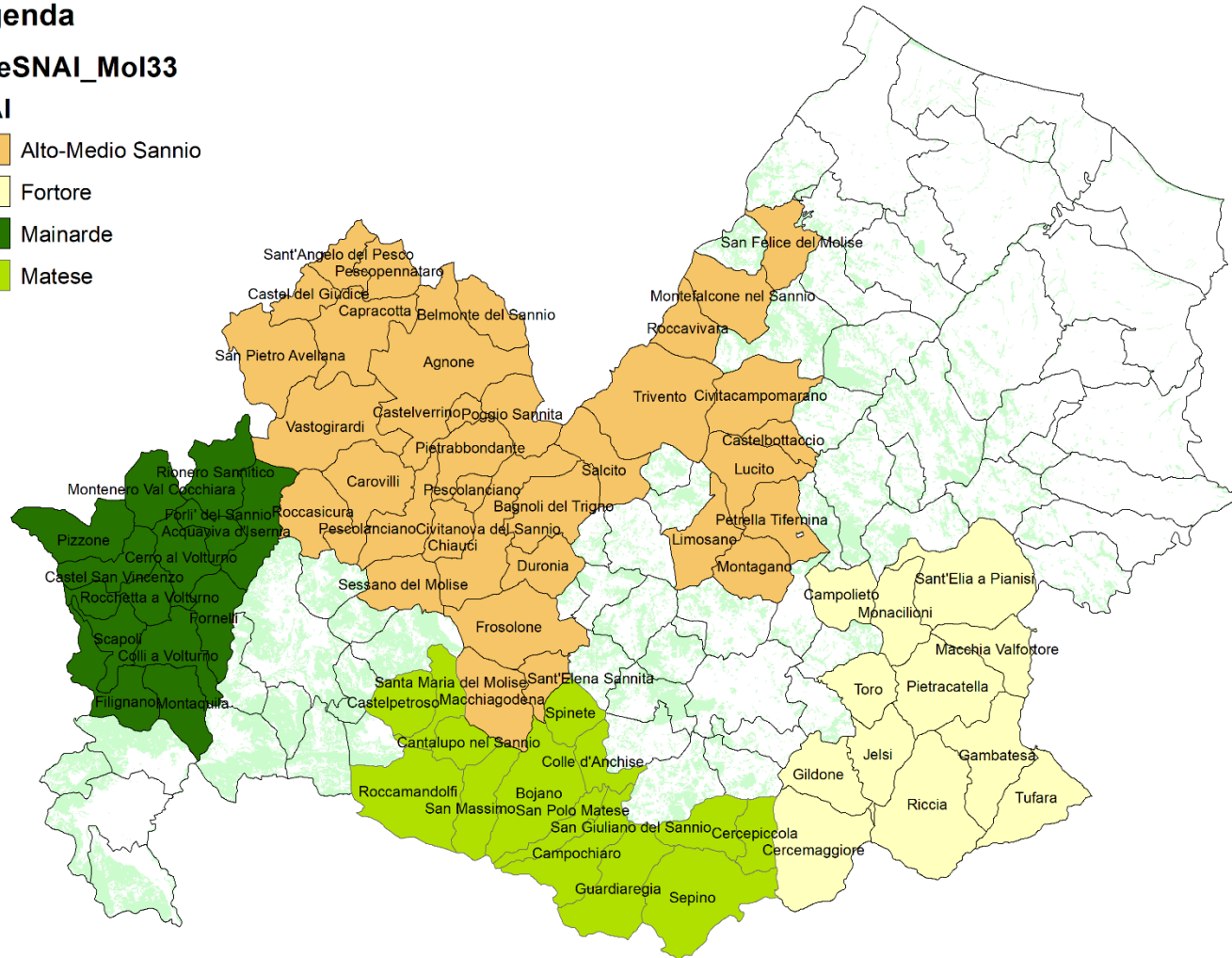


Legenda

AreeSNAI_Mol33

SNAI

- Alto-Medio Sannio
- Fortore
- Mainarde
- Matese



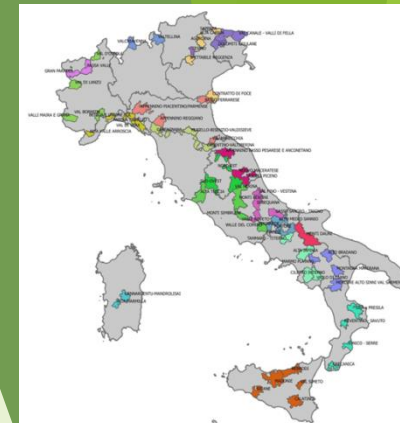
Matese: approved Strategy

Fortore: Strategy in progress

Alto Medio Sannio: preliminary approval of the Strategy

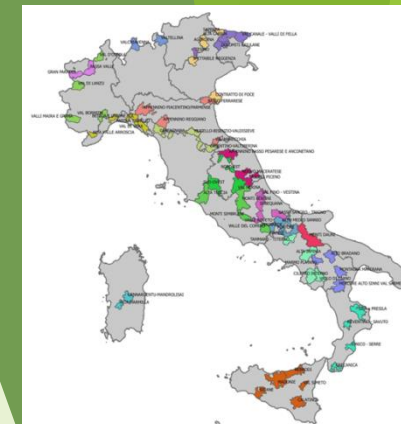
Mainarde: ongoing preliminary drafting of Strategy

AREA	N. COMUNI	POPOLAZIONE AL CENSIMENTO 2011	VARIAZIONE % POP.TRA 2001 E 2011
Abruzzo - Alto Aterno Gran Sasso Laga	15	35.568	-2,1
Abruzzo - Basso Sangro Trigno	35	22.568	-13,7
Abruzzo - Val Fino-Vestna	19	26.680	-6,7
Abruzzo - Valle del Giovenco Roveto	12	24.259	-5,2
Abruzzo - Valle Subequana	24	9.358	-10,5
Basilicata - Alto Bradano	8	25.806	-6,5
Basilicata - Montagna Materana	8	12.131	-17,2
Basilicata - Marmo Platano	7	21.926	-6,2
Basilicata - Mercure Alto Sinni Val Sarmento	19	33.645	-9,3
Campania - Alta Irpinia	25	64.386	-5,8
Campania - Cilento Interno	29	50.493	-5,9
Campania - Tammaro - Titerno	24	64.541	-1,9
Campania - Vallo di Diano	15	60.137	-2,8
Calabria - Grecanica	11	18.546	-15,3
Calabria - Ionico Serre	14	34.384	-6,0
Calabria - Reventno Savuto	14	22.336	-9,1
Calabria - Sila e Presila	19	28.909	-15,9
Emilia Romagna - Basso Ferrarese	8	55.968	-5,9
Emilia Romagna - Appennino Emiliano	10	33.914	0,5
Emilia Romagna - Appennino Piacentno Parmense	13	24.630	-8,7
Emilia Romagna - Alta Valmarecchia	7	17.902	3,1
Friuli Venezia Giulia - Area Alta Carnia	21	21.069	-8,2
Friuli Venezia Giulia - Dolomit Friulane	8	5.161	-7,9
Friuli Venezia Giulia - Canal del Ferro -Val Canale	8	11.164	-12,0
Lazio - Alta Tuscia - Antea Città di Castro	19	53.607	-1,6
Lazio - Mont Reatni	31	34.853	-3,4
Lazio - Mont Simbruini	24	27.467	0,9
Lazio - Valle del Comino	18	29.223	-3,9



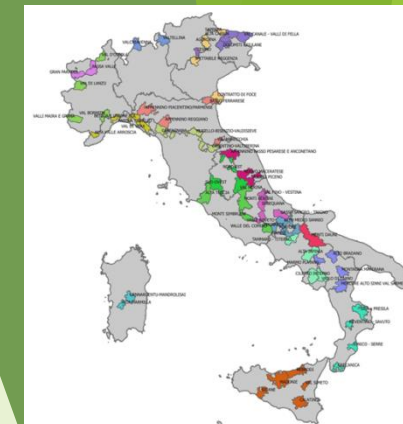
72 selected
areas
in Italy

Liguria - Valle Arroscia	11	4.535	-3,7
Liguria - Beigua e Unione Sol	8	18.719	-2,2
Liguria - Val di Vara	13	16.583	-1,0
Liguria - Valli dell'Antola e del Tigullio	16	18.625	3,6
Lombardia - Valchiavenna	13	24.611	2,0
Lombardia - Valtellina	5	18.554	0,5
Lombardia - Alto Lago di Como e Valli del Lario	34	39.277	2,7
Lombardia - Appennino Lombardo - Oltrepò Pavese	15	11.297	-8,6
Marche - Appennino Basso Pesarese e Anconetano	10	41.435	-1,3
Marche - Ascoli Piceno	15	26.446	-4,9
Marche - Macerata	19	19.322	-2,9
Molise - Alto Medio Sannio	33	35.803	-10,4
Molise - Matese	14	20.572	-3,1
Molise - Fortore	12	21.347	-9,2
Molise - Mainarde	13	13.367	-4,8
Piemonte - Valle Bormida	33	18.284	-4,7
Piemonte - Valle Ossola (Esclusa Domodossola)	11	4.470	-11,3
Piemonte - Valli di Lanzo	19	24.581	0,2



72 selected
areas
in Italy

Piemonte - Valli Maira e Grana	18	13.689	1,2
Puglia - Alta Murgia	3	17.506	-8,3
Puglia - Gargano	5	37.031	-7,2
Puglia - Mont Dauni (esclusa Lucera)	29	60.691	-9,2
Puglia - Sud Salento	14	69.951	-0,6
Sardegna - Alta Marmilla	20	10.553	-11,2
Sardegna - Gennargentu Mandrolisai	11	15.164	-11,2
Sicilia - Simeto Etna	3	64.851	3,2
Sicilia - Calatno	8	77.303	-4,2
Sicilia - Madonie	21	66.389	-7,7
Sicilia - Nebrodi	21	64.423	-7,9
Sicilia - Terre Sicane	12	52.233	-9,0
Toscana - Unione di Comuni Garfagnana	21	40.373	-6,5
Toscana - Unione di Comuni Valdarno e Valdisieve	5	16.516	0,4
Toscana - Casentino Valtiberina	10	21.841	-3,8
Umbria - Sud-Ovest	20	62.532	3,2
Umbria - Nord-Est	7	18.493	-0,1
Umbria - Valnerina	14	19.720	0,0
Trentno - Tesino	3	2.368	-9,6
Trentno - Val di Sole	14	15.607	4,1
Veneto - Unione Montana Agordina	16	20.261	-5,2
Veneto - Unione dei Comuni Comelico Sappada	6	8.919	-6,4
Veneto - Unione Montana Spetabile Reggenza dei Sete Comuni	8	21.247	0,9
Veneto - Contrato di Foce Delta del Pò	7	50.315	-0,8
Valle d'Aosta - Bassa Valle	22	23.435	3,0
Valle d'Aosta - Grand Paradis	6	2.463	0,2



72 selected
areas
in Italy

State of art:

In 2017 the Strategy of 19 out of 22 prototype areas were completed:

Valli dell'Antola e del Tigullio, Valchiavenna, Alta Valtellina, Appennino Basso Pesarese e Anconetano, Alta Marmilla, Alta Carnia, Bassa Valle, Montagna Materana, Alta Irpinia, Casentino-Valtiberina, Sud Ovest Orvietano, Basso Sangro-Trigno, Valli Maira e Grana, Matese, Madonie, Tesino, Unione Montana Spettabile Reggenza dei Sette Comuni, Appennino Emiliano, Monti Dauni

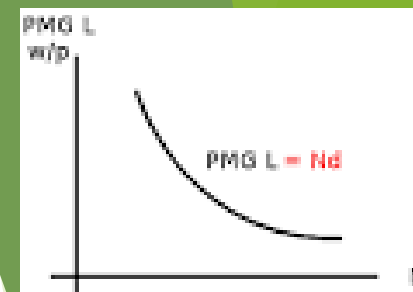


Looking at the process of signing the Framework Program Agreement, this was completed by seven areas (Alta Valtellina, Valchiavenna, Appennino Basso Pesarese and Anconetano, Alta Irpinia, Basso Sangro-Trigno, Valleys of Antola and Tigullio, Casentino -Valtiberina) which have entered the implementation phase of their Area Strategy

The data refer to the Annual Report on the National Strategy for Internal Areas, presented to Cipe by Minister Claudio De Vincenti and referred to January 2018, for more info we refer to the site: www.agenziacoesione.gov.it



Demography:



The 72 selected inner areas are composed of 1,077 Municipalities for 2,072,718 inhabitants and an area exceeding 51 thousand square kilometers. During the last census interval there was a demographic decline of 4.4% also confirmed in the 2011-2016 interval with a decrease of 2.3%.

Given the strong demographic loss, the marked aging of the population, in these areas, more than elsewhere, there are promising dynamics that contain the seeds for a vision of the future which is expressed through design and leadership skills, essential to reverse the route of demographic trends.

The trends are differentiated: we move from areas with a strong demographic loss (Basso Sangro-Trigno in Abruzzo, the Matera mountain in Basilicata and the Gennargentu-Mandrolisai in Sardinia) and areas in slight growth (such as the Bassa Valle in Valle d'Aosta and the Upper Lake Como and Valli del Lario in Lombardy). Consequence of the negative demographic trend, the territories are characterized by a high degree of aging and a contained presence of young people.



Education:

To deal with the issues concerning the education topic, the various internal areas have identified strategic solutions that are diversified and coherent with the social and territorial peculiarities of their communities. The main solutions emerged with respect to the critical issues highlighted are: downsizing of the school structures; quality of teaching, pedagogical models and main lines of intervention; orientation of the training offer to territorial vocations; stability and training of teaching staff and finally levels of student competence and assessment (De Vincenti, 2018).



The number of pupils per school complex in the internal areas is equal to 113 in primary (164 in Italy) and 130 in secondary level I (214 in Italy). Small schools are very common in all orders and degrees and the percentage of classes with fewer than 15 pupils is very high; multi-grade classes in primary school are a typical phenomenon of internal areas (*ibidem*).



Health:

With regards to health services, the objective is to reduce access barriers by operating directly on the territorial offer, identifying actions aimed at improving, optimizing the organization of the offer and upgrading the services available to the citizen / user. The macro actions concern: the search for solutions to reduce admissions; the efficiency of the emergency (critical care) system; the creation of functional aggregations of Services and finally the enhancement and promotion of technological innovation.



The hospitalization rates that can be avoided in these areas are higher than those recorded in Italy, a phenomenon that is due to the inadequate organization of the local health network. Furthermore, the levels of specialist performance are lower than those guaranteed within the country's average, and the data relative to the time between the call and the arrival of the emergency aid in the event of a medical emergency is higher than the national average (25 minutes against 16 national).



Mobility:

The topic of mobility concerns three sectors: planning and programming; upgrading and upgrading of the infrastructural endowment and finally development of transport services (internal / external accessibility). The relevant interventions concerning road, railway or slow mobility infrastructures, as well as regional or national transport services, are realistically included in the development scenarios of the individual Area Strategies, with a vision that is no longer purely localistic and demanding, but with a system optics, i.e. maximum impact for the reference context.



Local development:

And finally the last topic, but not least, is the one of local development, which foresees experimental actions in the field of access to land with young farmers and land associations, which ask to value an underused or completely abandoned property.

Core is the theme of forests and energy supply chains also, preventing and coping with adversity by developing supply chains capable of generating new jobs is increasingly an indispensable element for local development policies and strategies. Training, innovation and sustainable livestock is necessary, to conclude with the enhancement of widespread heritage and sustainable tourism.



Inner areas such as territorial rebirths

The territorial sociologist De La Pierre (2011), attentive to the themes of community rebirth and local self-sustainable planning, identifies in the profound ongoing crisis, an extraordinary opportunity for community rebirth.

He traces a common thread as it is happening in the already abandoned villages of the Apennines, in Brazil, in Greece that is reborn when the crisis seems desperate, in an unprecedented Lombardy.

The bio-regionalist community inspiration, is largely implicit in these experiences but they are kept away from ideological schematisms, they have been able to elaborate "naturalistic" and essentialist community nostalgias but also universalisms and this without falling into the traps of modernity and without fear of referring to the value of ancestral cultures.



As Rossano Pazzagli (2015) reminds us, in the current structural crisis phase of a development model, which has polarized the economy in the core areas and relegated the internal territories, mainly rural and / or agro-sylvan-pastoral, to positions of marginality, returning to taking care of the skeleton of the peninsula no longer has only a meaning of resistance, but it opens the prospect of a rebirth, with the possibility of experimenting in these areas with paradigmatic solutions also for the re-orientation of economic models and social and territorial organization at a more general extent

Inner areas such as territorial rebirths

The basic idea is to push the inhabitants to take care of the places, and this requires specific policies, to restore the protection of the territory to the local communities; the uniqueness of these territories should be enhanced through a cohesive economic and social model, which makes life models in the attractive and competitive internal areas such as those in urban areas. Ensuring the reproduction of cultural and social diversity, places in fact develop starting from the life projects of the people who live in a territory; school, health and mobility are the preconditions of living, like the creation of work opportunities with an interdependence between "weak" and "strong" areas.



The internal areas represent a challenge, they will have to progressively resume the essential role they have for the entire Italian system. To revive the balance and propose a re-orientation of the economic models and the social organization of the country on the trail of equity and cohesion.





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THANK YOU ALL!

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