



WP3 Inception

Output 3.5 Institutional and Informal Framework: Policies, Plans and Initiatives Background

ANNEX 06 Abruzzo Region (IT)

Final Version

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Policies, Plans and Initiatives Background
ANNEX 06 Abruzzo Region (IT)



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Institutional and Informal Framework: Policies, Plans and Initiatives Background
ANNEX 06 – Abruzzo Region (IT)

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Short Description:

This activity will mainly focus on major planning instruments that are plans and policies. An in depth analysis of the current working tools, at different institutional level from national planning acts until local urban policies, when present, and regulative instruments are going to be done. It will be a proper screening of policies and plans generating effects on involved territories. Level of integration and capability of making synergy of these different tools is going to be investigated and even the link between policy design and decision makers are going to be examined. This report discuss the incipient stage of policies and plans used in the target area for the Strategic Territorial Agenda.

Keywords:

planning instruments, planning tools, institutional framework, administrative structure, spatial planning system, planning acts, policies, plans, strategies, politics

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Abbreviation List

CKP - cities knowledge platform

ST/UA - Strategic Territorial/ Urban Agendas

TP – Territorial Partner

SEE – South Eastern Europe

SWOT - Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats

UC – Urban Centers

1 Administrative Structure of the TPs State

Italy is a regionalized unitary state composed of communes, provinces and regions. Each commune is attached to a province but has direct access to its region and to the central state. Communes are called cities if the head of state grants them this title.

Local authorities:

The **local council** (*consiglio*) is elected by direct universal suffrage for five years. It is the legislative and the main decision-making body. It votes the budget.

The **executive committee** (*giunta*) is the executive arm. It implements the decisions taken by the council. Its members are designated by the mayor who delegates some of his/her competences to it.

The **mayor** (*sindaco*) is elected by direct universal suffrage for five years. (S)he designates the deputies (*assessori*) who are the members of the executive committee. The mayor is the head of the local civil service. Competences: – Social services – Urban planning – Economic development – Public services – Land development – The environment – Culture.

Intermediary level: 101 provinces (*provincia*)

Provincial authorities The **provincial council** (*consiglio provinciale*) is elected by direct universal suffrage for five years. It decides on the province's broad policy lines and votes the budget. The **executive committee** (*giunta provinciale*) is designated by the president of the province. Its members cannot be members of the council. The executive committee implements the council's decisions. The **president** (*presidente*) is elected by universal direct suffrage for five years. (S)he designates the members of the executive committee.

Competences: – The environment – Civil protection – Culture – Waste collection – Employment – Education (professional education) – Infrastructures

Regional level: 20 regions (*regione*)

Five of the twenty regions have a special status (Valle d'Aosta, Trentino Alto Adige/Süd Tyrol, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Sardegna, Sicilia); and two have the status of autonomous province (Trento, Bolzano). Regional authorities The **regional council** (*consiglio regionale*) is the legislative body. It is composed of thirty to eighty councillors; some are elected by universal direct suffrage, others are drawn from the president's list. The council elects the president from within its ranks. It can present bills to the national parliament and can dismiss the president of the executive committee. The **executive committee** (*giunta*) is the executive body. It is made of the president and the regional councillors. The councillors are designated by the council or the president. They have a five-year mandate. The *giunta* must resign if it loses the confidence of the council. The executive committee has overall administrative competences; it can propose regional bills. It prepares and implements the regional budget, and implements the council's decisions. The **president** (*presidente*) is elected by direct

universal suffrage for five years. (S)he designates and dismisses the members of the *giunta*. The president represents the region and directs the region's policies. The president enacts regional laws and regulations; (s)he assumes the administrative functions that the state delegates to the regions and must, in this matter, follow the government's directions.

Competences: – International relations with other regions and with the EU– External trade – Health – Land development/Protected areas/Regional landscape planning (according to European Landscape Convention)/sustainable development (sustainable building)

– Social /welfare– Transport/infrastructure – Production and delivery of energy– Urbanism – Agriculture

The Italian Republic (*Repubblica Italiana*) is a Regionalised Unitary State subdivided into 20 regions (*regioni*). All of them have adopted their own statutes and have legislative powers. Five of these regions (Valle d'Aosta, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Sardegna, Sicilia and Trentino- Alto Adige / Südtirol, this latter comprising the Autonomous Provinces of Bolzano and Trento) with 15.6 % of the Italian population, enjoy a special autonomous status that enables them to enact legislation on some of their specific local matters. Therefore, in Italy the process of Regionalisation has been Political. Italy is one of the Unitary States with more powerful regions, as well as Spain, and it is reflected at the high degree of autonomy constitutionally guaranteed. The members of the regional chambers are elected by universal direct suffrage and the Constitution talks widely about the legislative, executive, administrative and financial functions of them in its Title V (Art. 114-133). Mainly, the Article 117 gives exclusive regional powers, but since the 2003 constitutional reform (Law 131/2003) those powers are more limited. In the field of spatial planning the levels where the main powers remain are the local and the national ones, but the Regions and the Provinces have also competencies in this matter. Furthermore, a new planning framework is taking place in the Province of Bologna (1.6 % of the Italian population), where the members of its assembly are directly elected. It is the Spatial Plan of Provincial Coordination (PTCP, in Italian) and there is being put into practice Spatial Agreements signed by the Associations of Municipalities with the purpose of the elaboration jointly the Structural Plans. The Italian Senate is not a Territorial Chamber because 315 of its 321 senators are directly elected by universal suffrage (from the others, 5 are appointed by the President of the Republic and the rest are former Presidents of the Republic, which are senators by right and for life). But there is an important structure in the field of intergovernmental permanent meetings. Since 1983 the State – Regions Conference was established by DPCM, the Permanent State – Cities and Local Autonomies was established by DPCM on 1996, and the Joint Conference (State – Regions Conference plus Permanent State – Cities and Local Autonomies) was established by Legislative Decree 281/1997 under Article 9 of Law 59/1997. By any one of these Conferences of Presidents have authority to reach binding decisions.

Multi-level structure:

| Category | Performance |
|---|---|
| Model of State | Regionalised Unitary |
| Typology of regionalization | -Political regionalisation -Political regionalisation with special status (Valle d'Aosta, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Sardegna, Sicilia and Trentino-Alto Adige / Südtirol) |
| Constitutional reconnaissance of Regional and/or local levels | Regional and local |
| Allocation of Spatial Planning powers | -Strong local -Weak sub-regional / supra-local -Weak regional -Strong national |
| New Spatial Planning powers | Province of Bologna (directly elected Assembly) |
| National territorial chambers | Existence of a Senate but not representing territories |
| Regular multi-level governmental meetings | Conference of Presidents without authority to reach binding decisions |
| Dependence of local governments on central government | Fairly independent |
| Constitutional regions | All Regions |
| Devolution to 1st tier local authorities | Substantial powers have been allocated to local authorities |

Table 1: Multi-level structure in Italy

2 Planning System of the TPs State

The governance of settlement of residential and production is managed by the Territorial Coordination Plan of the Province of Teramo that addresses the various municipal planning instruments.

The area is part in the development policies of the Abruzzo Region as a strategic area for productive activities and tertiary. The Regional Plan of transport indicates the area as a key element connecting the inland areas with the Adriatic coast. Of the study area are located nodes of conjunction between the backbone highway Tyrrhenian and Adriatic coasts through the stretch of highway A24 Rome-L'Aquila-Teramo. Additional EU policy instruments such as structural funds provide for the financing of productive activities with the objective of competitiveness and territorial cohesion. (PO FESR)

The operational plan of the Social Fund provides funding coupled with increased production quality training for the conversion of the productive sectors in difficult market (PO FSE)

An important area is managed by the regional policy for rural development through the RDP funds the new initiatives of activities in the field of agriculture and also the modernization of production techniques and quality product. The Abruzzo Region through the tools of the field of energy and environmental incentives for energy-saving initiatives and production from renewable sources. (PEAR). The management of waste is planned for the area by the Regional Waste Plan which provides guidance to the provincial administration and the municipal. The water protection plan and the landscape plan of the region Abruzzo are two protection mechanisms which play the role of government of allowable uses and transformations. According to the new regional planning law, the object of discipline is not only "urban planning", but "regulation of land use and its resources": expression of many other functions, related to dynamic and multi-level interests - external to the planning - aimed at development and promotion of the local and regional systems. The new strategic context revolves around the institution of Planning Conference that becomes the moment of agreement of the objectives and choices between the various authorities of the territorial government and useful tool to facilitate the construction of a shared framework of the affairs of the territory. The shared framework leads to the elaboration of flexible planning tools, composed by a structural part (in which are identified the strategies, goals and general purpose intended to remain stable) and an operational part (in which are established in detail the changes to be implemented in a limited amount of time, according to the choices of the marketplace and those decided by the local administration in charge). The new strategic planning model outlines:

- the potential development sceneries (which correspond to different structural, settlements and relational arrangements)
- the strategic priorities within development scenery chosen, particularly with regard to the restoration of the territory, upgrading of settlements and urban frameworks
- the operational priorities related to the structural arrangements chosen, in terms of actions and projects Strategic planning activities is carried out through the involvement of decision-

makers and practitioners, and through the provision of suitable tools for decision support. The required models to implement Strategic Agenda are based on territorial animation, involvement of the operators, sharing, up to shared strategy. To that aspect the new law identifies, as a cognitive reference:

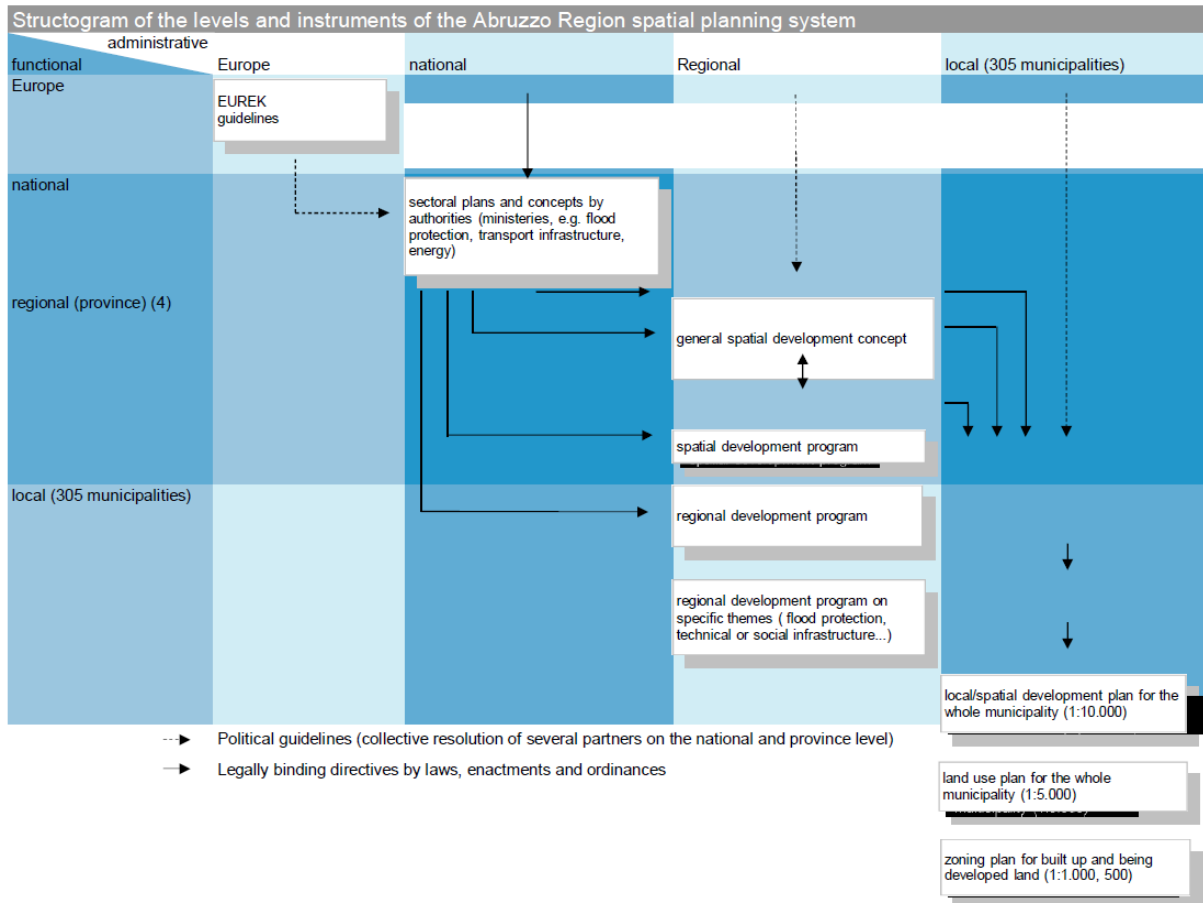
- Framework of shared knowledge (which is the participatory tool for the construction of institutional knowledge reference)
- legal institutions of participatory nature, which make it possible to modify, from below, the contents of the same frame of reference (agreements and composition tools of the various interests that revolve around the territory.)

A last, but not least, factor to be considered in relation to this system of shared planning choices is the transposition of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) within plans and programs formation procedures. The SEA highlights the appropriateness of choices with respect to sustainability objectives of the plan, identifies the alternatives taken in the preparation of the plan and the program and the potential impacts. The contents of the assessment shall be included in a document (Preliminary Report) prepared on the basis of the system of knowledge, that is shared by the subjects of the public consultation. According to this setting, the general cognitive framework, as well as being built on participation, it also updates in a participatory. The aim is to introduce new elements in the design of the territory, essentially with respect to the following aspects:

- developing a method of operating founded, from the outset, on the activation of the comparison, on participation, on finding the highest possible level of shared decision making land development;
- preparation of a project proposal of "strategic valence ", as will be explained in detail.

To describe the state of the context of the study area will be utilized a model of reading based on the Analysis diversified Territorial Recognitive (A.T.R.) and Strategic Analysis Participated. These two models compose the knowledge of the context of integration. The institutional knowledge of its A.T.R. evidence that the rules of intervention join Strategic Analysis Participated that highlights the desired and the vision of its intentional knowledge of the actors of the territory. The involvement will be carried out through the creation of two discussion tables: the table of territorial partnership and the table of opportunities. These tools will use parallel sessions of workshops for discussion. Each stakeholder will participate in each one of the tables set up. The general areas for the analysis of context are: Environmental quality and territorial structure, Development of the system of production and infrastructure.

Diagram 1: Structogram of the levels and instruments of the Greek spatial planning system



3 History of Planning Instruments, Policies and Plans on Different Administrative Levels

Local policies are carried out primarily from general regulators of the municipalities that are fitting in the sector plans of the Abruzzo region and of the Province of Teramo. Play a significant role also plans for development of industrial districts.

Current local plans

- | | |
|------------------------|--------|
| • Cortino: | P.R.E. |
| • Rocca Santa Maria: | P.d.F. |
| • Torricella Sicura | P.R.G |
| • Campli | P.R.G |
| • Teramo | P.R.G |
| • Castellalto | P.R.G |
| • Canzano | P.R.E. |
| • Bellante | P.R.G |
| • Notaresco | P.R.G |
| • Mosciano Sant'Angelo | P.R.G |
| • Roseto degli Abruzzi | P.R.G |
| • Giulianova | P.R.G |

The City of Teramo, which is the master reference of the 'study area Tordino is adopting a strategic plan.

PRG, P.R.E. and P.d.F., in the Italian system, are defined as instruments that regulate building activity within a municipal area.

The tools are drawn from a single municipality and contain indications on the possible use or protection of portions of the territory which it relates.

PRG, P.R.E. and P.d.F., main contents:

- core network infrastructure,
- zoning of the municipal,
- indication of the spaces intended for public use spaces,
- indication of areas of buildings intended for public use.

4 Current Planning Instruments, Policies and Plans on Different Administrative Levels

No additional information provided.

5 Impact of the Most Important Plans, Planning Instruments and Policies on the Area of Intervention

Table 2: Detailed description of the impact of the most important plans, planning instruments and policies on the area of intervention

| Administrative level | Name of the document | Define: formal or informal document | Positive impact on the area of intervention | Negative impact on the area of intervention |
|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| National level | | | | |
| Regional level | <i>Q.R.R.</i> | formal | X | |
| Province level | <i>P.T.P.</i> | formal | | X |
| Municipal level | <i>P.R.E.</i> | formal | X | |
| | <i>P.R.G.</i> | | | |
| | <i>P.d.F.</i> | | | |

PRG, P.R.E. and P.d.F., in the Italian system, are defined as instruments that regulate building activity within a municipal area.

6 Do You Already Know If You Will Need to Change Existing or Prepare New Formal Documents? If So, Which Ones?

No additional information provided.

7 Additional Information You Feel You Need To Add To Clarify the Current Situation

No additional information provided.