OECD
BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES

ENHANCING RURAL INNOVATION

11th OECD Rural Development Conference

PILLAR 3: RURAL RESILIENCE: INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS TO ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CHALLENGES

B. Social innovation and community-led initiatives

Tuscany Inner Areas strategy
An history of participation

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Inner Areas Strategy: *in brief*
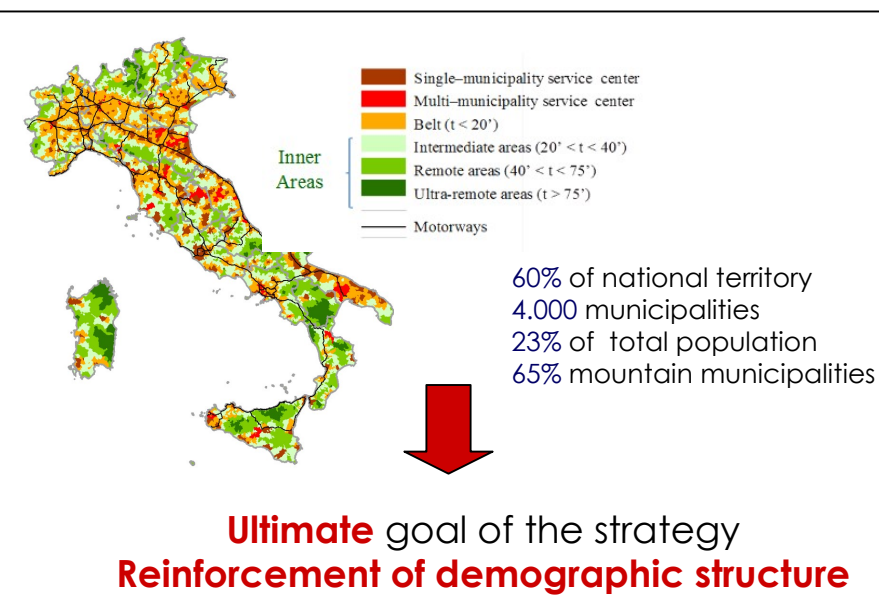
Inner Areas are
- **territories characterized by a NOT adequate** offer of/ access to essential services to assure a certain **level of citizenship among population**.
- territories **substantially far from large and medium-sized urban centres able to supply** adequate **health, educational and transport services**.
- Inner areas **are considered strategically relevant** to foster a more sustainable and inclusive national growth.

Aims of the strategy
- Improve the quality of life and wellbeing of local communities
- Increase local employment and work opportunities
- Recover un-valorised natural resources and territorial capital
- Reduce the social cost due to the progressive depopulation trend characterizing these areas
- Strengthen local development factors

5 main innovations
- National dimension and multilevel governance (Centres – Regions –municipalities and inter municipalities cooperation)
- In the project areas – **at the same time** - services improvements (mainly through national policy) and investments in selected development factors (regional policy)
- Multi-fund attitude (EAFRD, ERDF, ESF and National Funds)
- Participatory approach to local development
- Municipalities Associations.

Single–municipality service center
Multi–municipality service center
Belt (t < 20')
Intermediate areas (20' < t < 40')
Remote areas (40' < t < 75')
Ultra-remote areas (t > 75')
Motorways

Inner Areas

60% of national territory
4.000 municipalities
23% of total population
65% mountain municipalities

Ultimate goal of the strategy
Reinforcement of demographic structure

Inner Areas Strategy:
Method and criteria

Pre-selected area is thoroughly analyzed with respect to a series of demographic and socio-economic parameters: e.g. Population losses and demographic structure, Utilized Agricultural Area (UAA) trends, deforestation, hydrological risk, entrepreneurship, tourism and cultural heritage, quality of education, mobility and health services, Digital Divide

Local development strategy definition and design

3

Project Area's Development Strategy

Scouting

Preliminary to the Strategy

First Draft

2

Field Analysis

1

Desk Analysis (Area diagnosis)

Tuscany in brief: main features

Population: **3.742.437 inhab**

Area: **23.000 km²**

GDP per capita: **€ 29.466**

GDP composition: **73.4%** Services;

per sector (2015) **24.3%** Industry;

2.3% Agriculture (including Fishery and Forestry)

Registered companies: approximately **351.000** (ISTAT- 2015)

Around **95%** of companies have less than 10 employees (ISTAT- 2015)

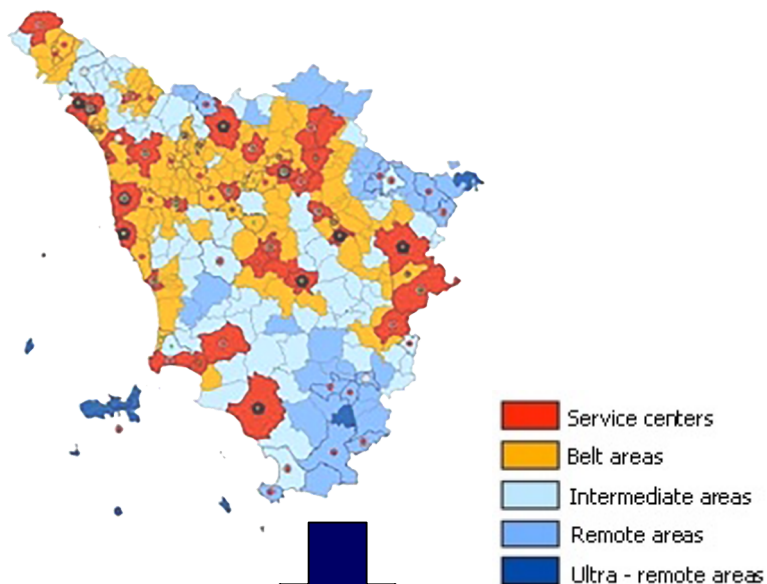Manufacturing: over **32%** of regional workforce (ISTAT- 2015)

Employment rate **69,9%**

Mountain area represents **25% of the territory**

Hilly landscape is predominant, representing more than **66%**

Flatland accounts for about **8%**

Forests cover about **51% of the landscape** and are **well distributed** in the Region

Total agricultural surface is about **8.000 Square Km.**

Population with higher education: **10%**

R&D expenditure as a % of GDP: **1,36%** (40% from private sector)

University size: **150.000 students**

National Classification

■ (red)	Service centers
■ (orange)	Belt areas
■ (light blue)	Intermediate areas
■ (blue)	Remote areas
■ (dark blue)	Ultra - remote areas

(re)Defining Tuscany Inner Areas

17,000 Km²	1,1 million	200 Municipalities
72% Tuscany	30% Tuscany	~ 70% Tuscany
of whom in Fragile areas 5,000 Km²	of whom in Fragile areas 170,000	of whom Fragile areas 61 (21%)

Regional re-Classification
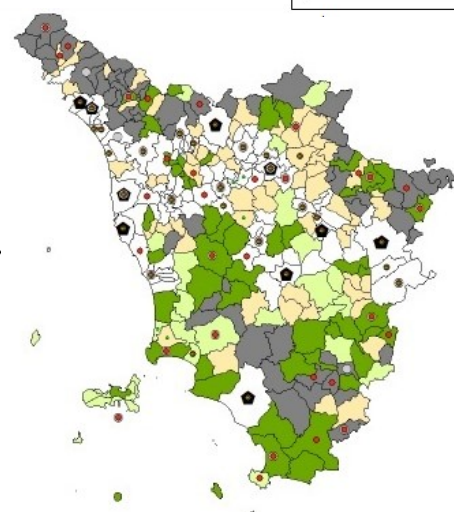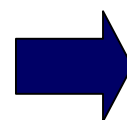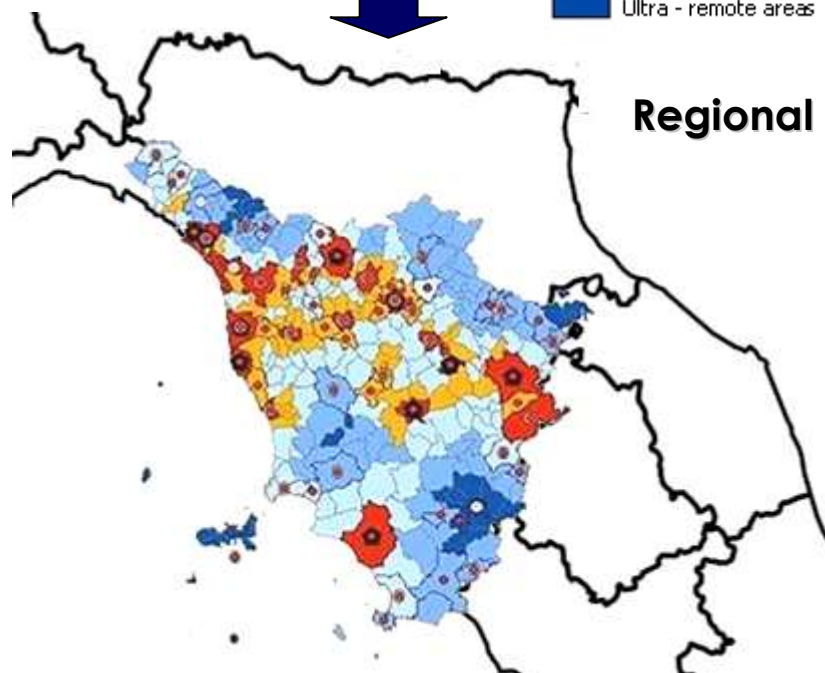
■ (grey)	Fragile Inner areas
■ (light green)	Low potential tourist Inner areas
■ (green)	Inner areas with potentiality
■ (tan)	Residential Inner areas
□ (white)	Service Centers and Belt areas
⬟ (black)	2nd level DEA hospital
● (grey)	1st level DEA hospital
● (red)	Exhaustive range of secondary schools
● (green)	'Silver - type' railway station

Selection of project areas: background

Tuscany has a long history of participatory processes: the first Regional Law dates back 2007 (**L.R. n.69/2007** now repealed with **L.R. n.46/2013**) a pioneer initiative
in the Italian and European context and it can be considered one of the first examples of perennial institutionalized social participation guided by deliberative systems theories.

Regional Development Programme 2016-2020 foresees the identification of **homogeneous territorial areas** where carrying out analysis and collection of local needs, together with local Institutions and economic actors.

Jan 2015

2016

2007

July 2015
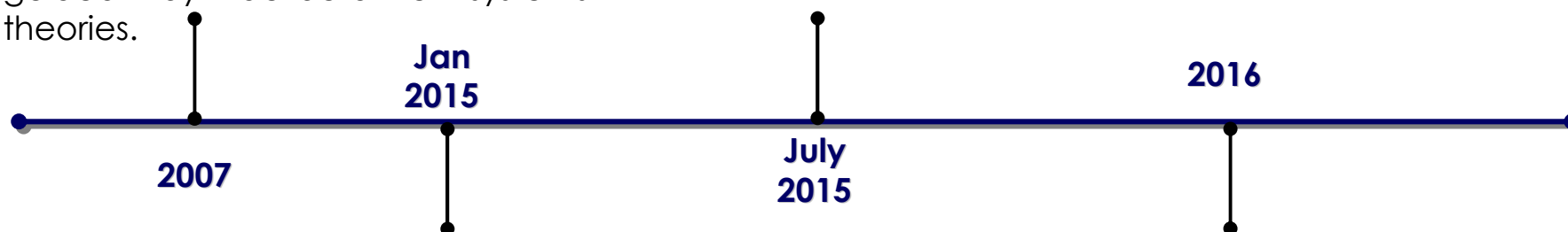
While programming Regional Inner Areas strategy, the regional Government decided that **it had to be the territory itself** to select, define and promote an aggregation of territories as its strategic area (around a core of weakest areas of the Region identified " **fragile**").

The regional Government publishes a **call for proposal** entrusting the territory to propose a local development strategy based on and able to respond to local population and economic system needs addressing "**rights**" (i.e. Education, Health-welfare and mobility policies) and "**growth**" (economic development) simultaneously.
Size and entity of the participation process are considered as **selection criteria**.

Selection of project areas: outcomes

Project Area: 17 Municipalities
Strategy Area: 22Municipalities
Public partners: 12
Private partners: 15
No. meetings: 13
No. participants: 133

Garfagnana – Lunigiana – Media Valle del Serchio – Appennino Pistoiese

Project Area: 4 Municipalities
Strategy Area: 1 Municipality
Public partners: 10
Private partners: -
No. meetings: 1
No. participants: 15

Valdarno-Valdisieve, - Mugello - Valbisenzio

Project Area: 12 Municipalities
Strategy Area: 23 Municipalities
Public partners: 23
Private partners: 25
No. meetings: 14
No. participants: 135

Val di Cecina

Casentino - Valtiberina

Amiata Grossetana - Amiata Val d'Orcia - Colline Metallifere - Colline del Fiora - Val di Chiana Senese - Val di Merse

Project Area: 11 Municipalities
Strategy Area: 28 Municipalities
Public partners: 22
Private partners: 37
No. meetings: 7
No. participants: 156

Project areas Development Strategy:
Identifying needs and opportunity

Desk Analysis (Area diagnosis)

Beware of development bottlenecks and constraints

Indicator	Garfagnana	Valdarno	Casentino	Tuscany
Variation in population (1971-2011)	-23,45	-16,43	-16,54	5,73
% pop 65 years +	30,25	27,02	26,95	23,96
% foreign residents	5,02	7,05	9,59	8,76
Var. % pop. 2001-2011	-6,46	0,39	-3,82	4,99

Indicator	Garfagnana	Valdarno	Casentino	Tuscany
Avoidable hospitalisation rate*	22,21	64,96	51,49	44,60
Waiting time for first rescue vehicle	23,00	30,00	25,00	14,00
Mobility rate primary school teachers	4,80	2,22	3,41	4,06
% clasess with groups of mixed-aged students in primary schools	36,14	15,79	17,65	1,89
Invalsi**: mean score in Italian (Secondary school)	73,00	69,50	70,30	71,10
Invalsi**: mean score in Maths (Secondary school)	57,10	48,80	48,40	49,40

Indicator	Garfagnana	Valdarno	Casentino	Tuscany
% pop. in digital divide	31,80	18,41	20,49	4,61
Mean distance from closer Service center (min)	25,91	40,32	51,72	23,58
% pop. within 15 min from main railwaystation	76,34	56,12	41,60	79,00

RIGHTS

NEEDS

BASIC SERVICES

Indicator	Garfagnana	Valdarno	Casentino	Tuscany
Manufacturing activities (specialization index*)	10,22	14,05	19,74	10,48
Nr. holdings per 10.000 inhab.	8,89	9,73	10,42	11,23
Nr. Day trippers per 1.000 inhab.	11,12	16,25	9,21	32,12
Bed places per 10.000 inhab.	15,77	12,65	13,84	14,26

Indicator	Garfagnana	Valdarno	Casentino	Tuscany
% UAA 2010	11,26	20,39	19,53	32,82
% PDO - PGI holdings	5,31	11,16	12,22	22,94
% Protected areas sup.	15,37	4,63	14,36	6,21
% Woodland	80,82	78,03	72,51	50,79

GROWTH

OPPORTUNITY

MARKET

Project areas Development Strategy:
Defining actions and outcomes

Key words	GARFAGNANA	VALDARNO	CASENTINO
	Risk prevention measures and safety standards, Basic services, Agriculture	**Personal care services, improving connection with urban areas**	**Personal care services, Tourism, Forestry**

Local development strategy definition and design

③

Resources distribution %
- Rights
- Growth

GARFAGNANA: 49% / 51%
VALDARNO: 14% / 86%
CASENTINO: 26% / 74%

Expected result	Action	Result indicator	Output indicator
Increasing and improving child-care services, strengthening the infrastructure network and health and welfare services offered to local communities	Improve the number of paediatricians in the area	Reduction of nr. of patients	Nr. of visits
Risk prevention	Classification of public and private buildings earthquake vulnerability	Reduction of seismic vulnerability index	Nr building classified
Diversifying farming businesses	Support social agricultural activities	Increase nr. employees in not-for-profit enterprises and NGO's per 1,000 inhab.	Nr. of disadvantaged workers employed Of whom young workers

Actions addressing "**Rights**" policies

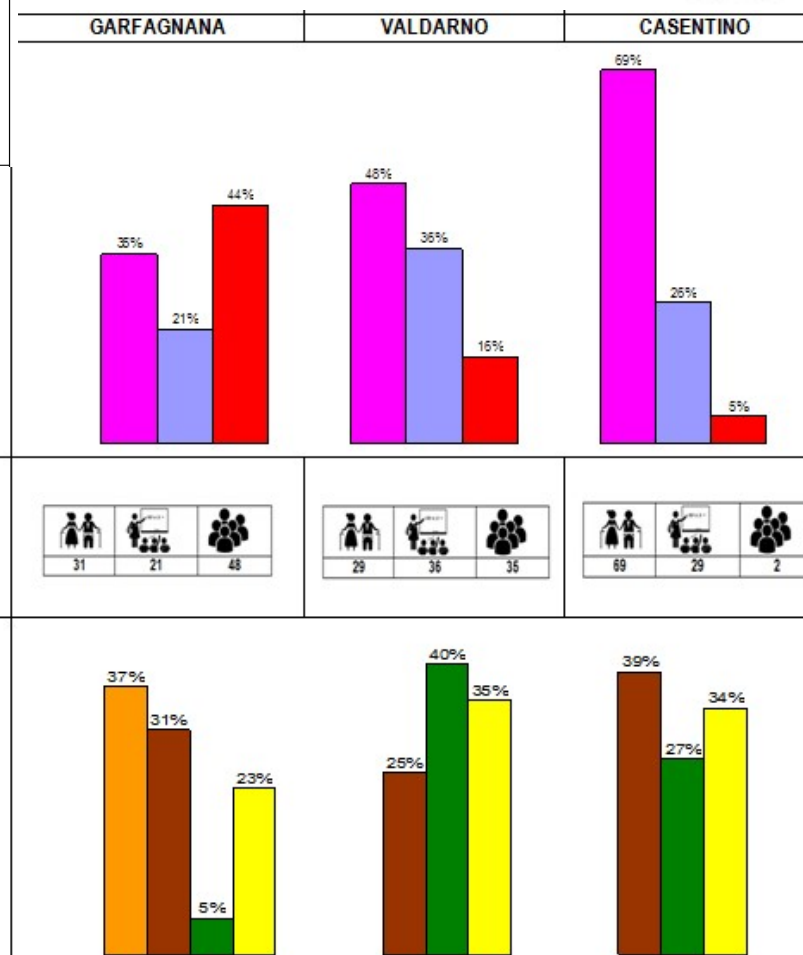Resources distribution % per theme:
- Health -welfare
- Education
- Mobility

	GARFAGNANA	VALDARNO	CASENTINO
Health-welfare	35%	48%	69%
Education	21%	36%	26%
Mobility	44%	16%	5%

Actions addressing "**Rights**" policies

Resources distribution % per target group (elders, students, all)

	GARFAGNANA	VALDARNO	CASENTINO
	31	29	69
	21	36	29
	48	35	2

Actions addressing "**Growth**" policies

Resources distribution % per theme:
- Risk prevention
- Agriculture and livestock
- Forestry
- Tourism

	GARFAGNANA	VALDARNO	CASENTINO
Risk prevention	37%	25%	
Agriculture and livestock	31%		39%
Forestry	5%	40%	27%
Tourism	23%	35%	34%

Project areas Development Strategy:
How did we get there?

Territorial Cohesion > National Government > Department for Development Policies > Regions > Local territories > Inner Areas

EAFRD, ERDF, ESF

Stability law

Multilateral coordination and technical support/

Vertical integration

Project planning
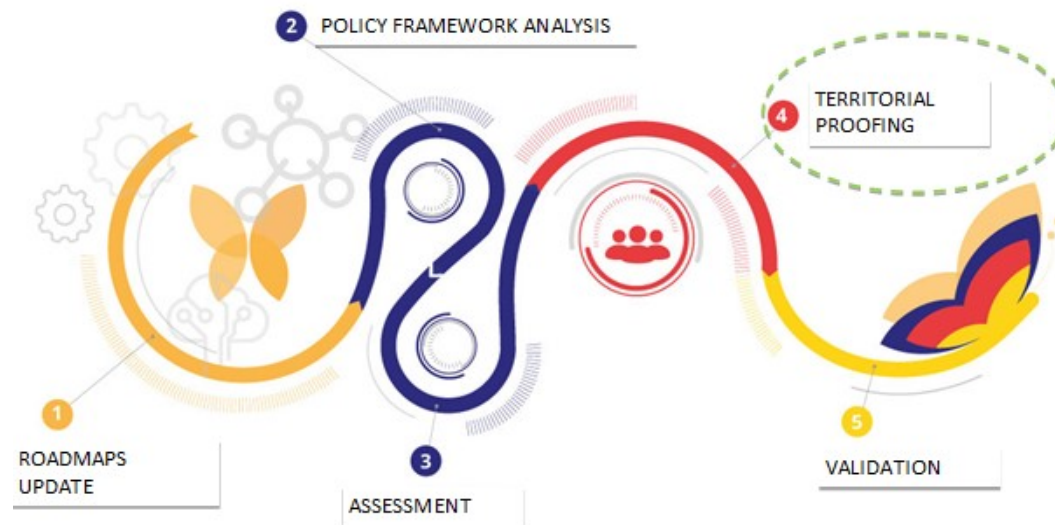
Local development

Fieldwork

working with stakeholder to develop   Strategy Area

MTR RIS3: *Territorial proofing*

What is all about? A synthesis of "**Territorial Impact Assessment**" (TIA) and "**Rural Proofing**" (RP) together with roadmaps technical validation, provides a **place-evidence** contribution on the relevance of strategic roadmaps and their **expected impacts at territorial level**.
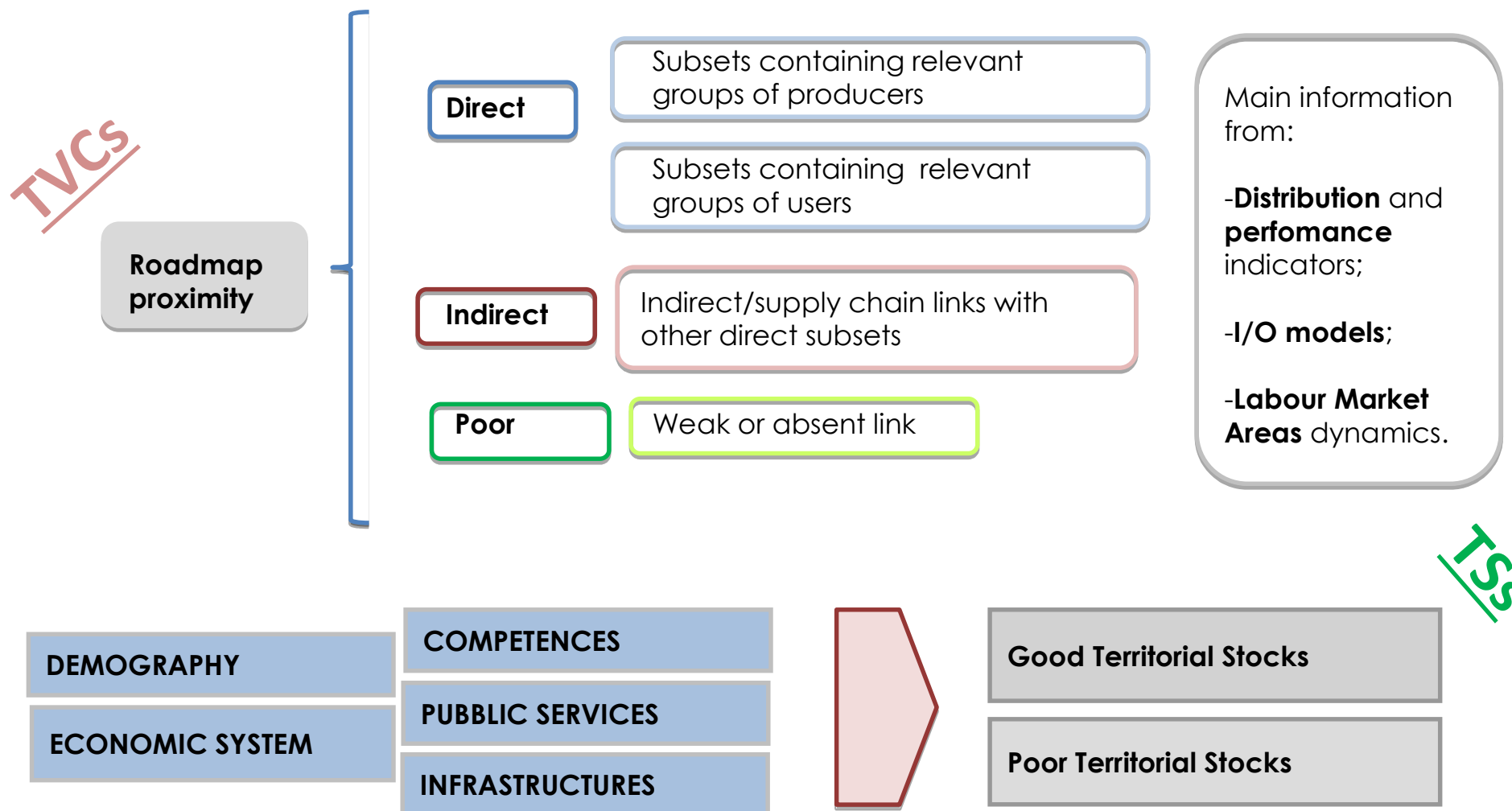
How: Analyse the potential application of research and development roadmaps to regional territories:
- correlation of the **innovation roadmaps** to **territorial value chains**;
- analysis of "**territorial stocks**" enabling roadmaps effectiveness;
- feedback from **S3 local development mirror group** (LAGs, FLAGs, EIP-OGs).

Why: The aim is to **combine excellence** with **relevance**, supporting **excellences** while reducing **disparities** and fostering equal development **opportunities**: "**from rivalry to synergy**"!

"Territorial VCs" and "Territorial Stocks" (1/2)

TVCs

Roadmap proximity

Direct
- Subsets containing relevant groups of producers
- Subsets containing relevant groups of users

Indirect
- Indirect/supply chain links with other direct subsets

Poor
- Weak or absent link

Main information from:

- **Distribution** and **perfomance** indicators;

- **I/O models**;

- **Labour Market Areas** dynamics.

TSs

DEMOGRAPHY

ECONOMIC SYSTEM

COMPETENCES

PUBBLIC SERVICES

INFRASTRUCTURES

Good Territorial Stocks

Poor Territorial Stocks

"Territorial VCs" and "Territorial Stocks" (2/2)

Territorial Stocks

TSs

TVCs

Roadmap proximity

	GOOD	POOR
DIRECT	«Easy winners»	«Obstacle course runners»
INDIRECT	Likely adopters	«Ball and chain» adopters
POOR	Tapped potential?	

To be discussed with **S3 local development mirror group** (LAGs, FLAGs, EIP-OGs…)

THANK YOU FOR
YOUR LİSTENİNG

DO YOU HAVE
ANY QUESTİONS?

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