



**IRPET** Istituto Regionale  
Programmazione  
Economica  
della Toscana

# *Monitoring Committee Regional Operational Programme ERDF 2014 – 2020*

**Florence - June 21, 2019**



Regione Toscana



# Evaluation activities

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- **Assessing the regional impact of cohesion policies through a territorial proofing tool**
- **Territorial assessment of Regional Operational Programme 2014-2020 in the coastal area of Tuscany**
- **Accessibility and transport for tourism destinations in Tuscany**



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# *Assessing the Regional Impact of Cohesion Policies through a Territorial Proofing Tool*

# Motivation and evaluation objectives

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## Problems:

- 1) Innovation policies based on the contents of the updated roadmaps for RIS3 could **asymmetrically engage subset of actors** (in terms of sectors and areas) at the regional level causing a potential loss of **intra-regional cohesion**.
- 2) Innovation policies aimed at specific sectors may need **specific infrastructures** and **localized factors** but territorial endowments are unevenly distributed within the region.

**Research objective:** assess the positioning of different parts of the region in terms of **industrial proximity to the roadmaps** and **local endowments** to evaluate the potential impact on internal cohesion of RIS3.

# Research framework

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## Proximity to the roadmaps

- a) **Direct:**  
subset of firms directly engaged by the roadmaps
- b) **Indirect:**  
engaged through inter-firm linkages and labour mobility
- c) **Null:**  
weak or null activation

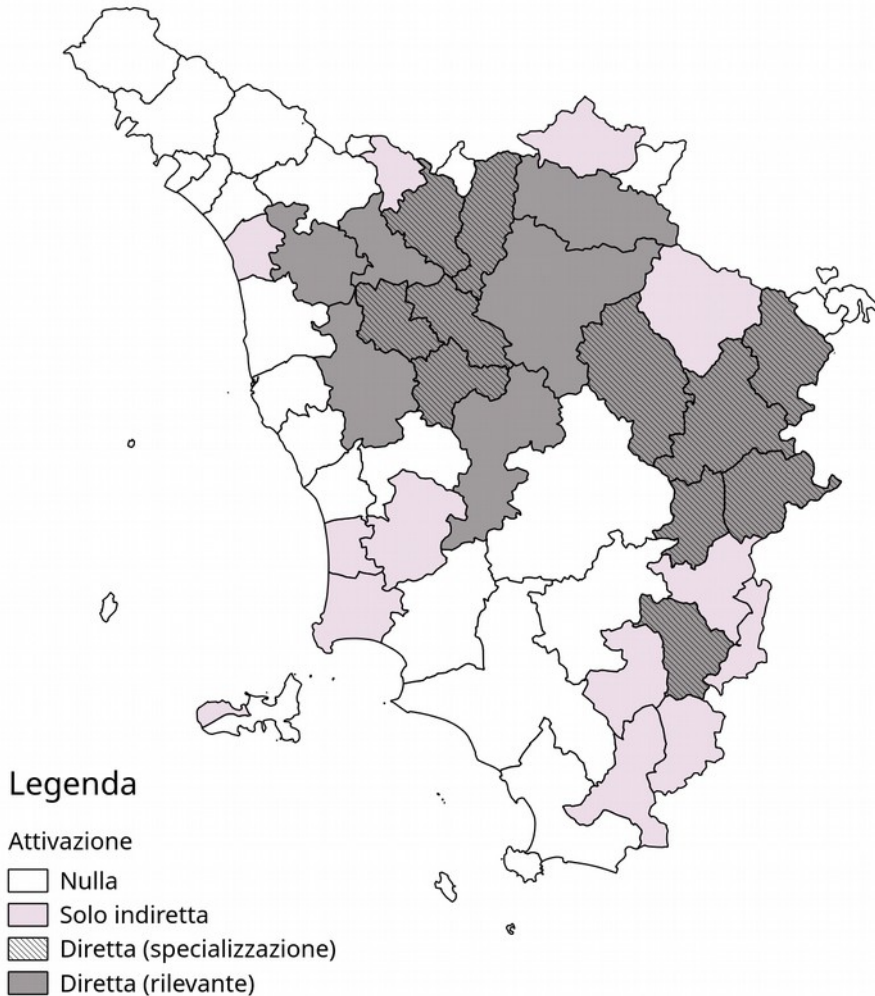
## Local endowments

- a) **Relevant factors** which may affect the capability of each territory to successfully engage with the RIS3 roadmaps
- b) **Five dimensions:**  
demography, human capital, infrastructure, structure of productive system, local public services

# Evaluation matrix

Direct activation potential	Indirect activation potential	LMA endowment		
		High	Avg.	Low
Many parts of local economy	Relevant			Group 1
Some parts of local economy	Relevant		Group 3	
	Less relevant			
Few sectors of local specialization	Relevant			
	Less relevant			
Less relevant	Relevant	Group 2		
	Less relevant			Group 4

# Local value chains and potential activation



Roadmaps are **grouped** according to the **technological district** which proposed them.

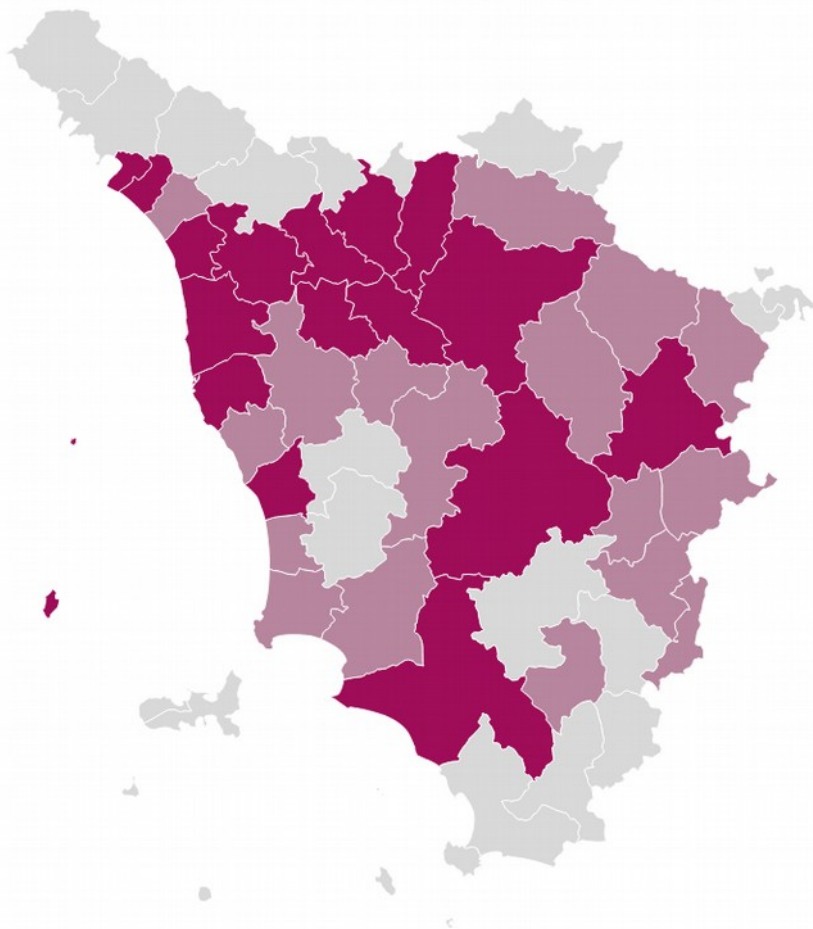
Technologies in roadmaps are **mapped** on existing NACE (**sectors**) classifications.

Supply chains and inter-firm linkages are **reconstructed via a multi-LLS I/O model**.

Income distribution is assessed via **commuting flows**.

# Local endowments

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Local endowments are reconstructed from **highly disaggregated data** standardized for each LLS.

Each dimension is summarized aggregating data with a **non compensatory** methodology which rewards balanced levels (**Mazziotta-Pareto Index**).

Dimensions are then aggregated to obtain a comprehensive level (**high, average, low**).



# Evaluation findings

Direct activation potential	Indirect activation potential	LLS endowment		
		High	Avg.	Low
<b>Many parts of local economy</b>	<b>Relevant</b>	Firenze, Pisa, Prato, Livorno Lucca, Pistoia, San Miniato, Empoli, Arezzo, Montecatini Terme, Siena	Grosseto, Pontedera, Cortona, Montevarchi, Poggibonsi, Borgo San Lorenzo, Sinalunga, Sansepolcro	
<b>Some parts of local economy</b>	<b>Relevant</b>	Carrara, Viareggio	Castelfiorentino, Follonica, Castagneto Carducci	Barga, San Marcello, Piancastagnaio, Firenzuola
	<b>Less relevant</b>	Massa		Bibbiena
<b>Few sectors of local specialization</b>	<b>Relevant</b>		Rosignano Marittimo, Pietrasanta	Manciano, Marciana Marina, Castelnuovo Garfagana, Pitigliano, Pomarance
	<b>Less relevant</b>			Volterra, Aulla, Monte Argentario
<b>Less relevant</b>	<b>Relevant</b>		Piombino, Montepulciano	Montalcino
	<b>Less relevant</b>	Cecina	Chiusi, Castel del piano	Orbetello, Pontremoli, Portoferraio



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***Territorial assessment of Regional  
Operational Programme 2014-2020  
in the coastal area of Tuscany***

# Motivation and evaluation objectives

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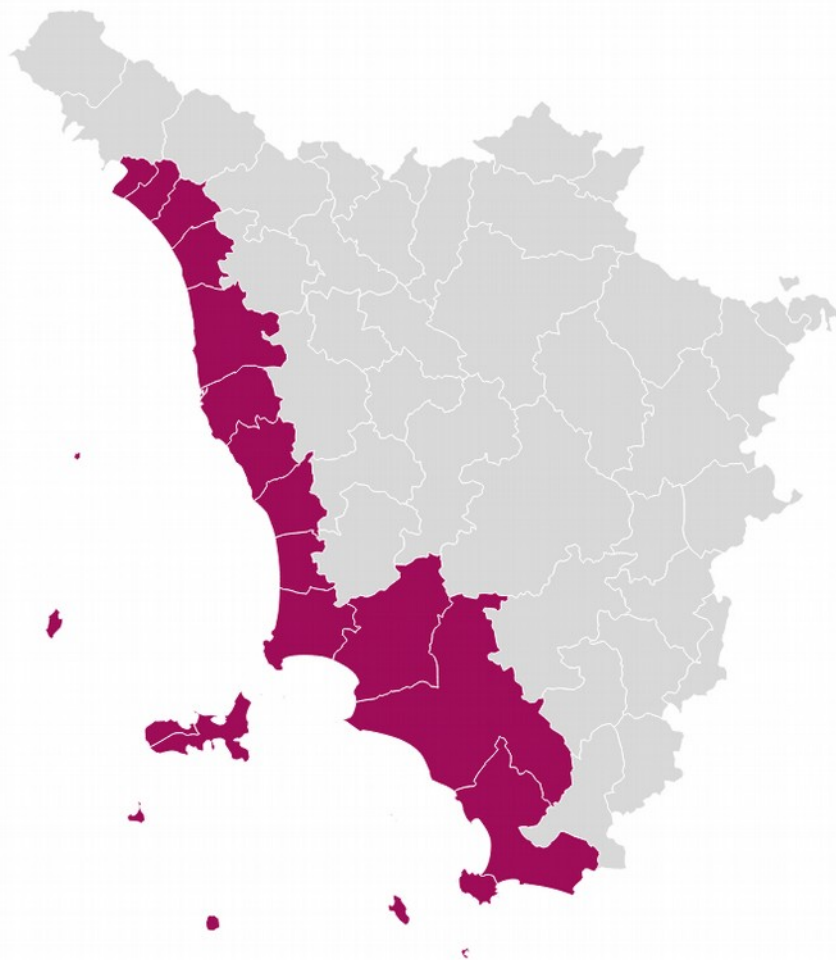
## Problem:

The **Regional Operational Programme 2014 - 2020** for ERDF of Tuscany includes a plurality of actions which may engage the entire region or be aimed at **specific areas** (urban areas, industrial districts, peripheral territories).

Some of these areas are also targeted by specific regional strategic programmes. The **Coastal Strategic Development Plan** aims to resolve some longstanding structural problems of the coastal areas.

## Research objective:

Assess the **territorial impact** of the actions implemented within the Programme and the **coherence** with their strategic territorial context with a specific focus on the **coastal area of Tuscany**.



# Methodology

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<p>1. Analysis of <b>territorial distribution</b> of financed actions.</p>	<p>2. Analysis of <b>most relevant actions for territorial cohesion</b> for the whole region.</p>	<p>3. Analysis of most relevant actions for territorial cohesion for the <b>coastal area</b>.</p>
<p>Localization of financed actions and implementation of a <b>standardized database</b>.</p>	<p>Identification, through <b>semantic analysis</b> and keywords, of actions that contribute to territorial cohesion (3 dimensions: territorial <b>efficiency, quality, identity</b>).</p>	<p>Detailed analysis of actions that are located on the coastal areas and assessment of their <b>coherence with the coastal strategic planning</b>.</p>

# Matrix of criteria/results correlation

Criteria	Expected results
<b>INNOVATION</b> Changes in social, managerial and productive environment in areas where partners and targets are located	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of intervention methods</li> <li>- Development of monitoring systems</li> <li>- Development of new functionalities</li> </ul>
<b>DIRECT AND INDUCED INVESTMENTS</b> Activation of local incremental resources for projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Exploiting and strengthening of local sectoral specializations</li> </ul>
<b>CAPITALIZATION</b> Use of networks and know-how developed within previous locally implemented projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Capitalization of previous projects and results</li> </ul>
<b>GENERATIVITY</b> Capability of the projects to generate new actions within the same network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of new local projects that build on previous experiences</li> </ul>
<b>NETWORKING</b> Building and strengthening of networks and relations for shared planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development and consolidation of clusters and networks</li> </ul>
<b>INTEGRATION/MAINSTREAMING</b> Capability of the projects to influence and shape the local planning framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Definition of a planning framework coherent with local needs</li> <li>- Development of effective policies integrated with local planning</li> </ul>
<b>GOVERNANCE</b> Capability of the project to promote stable forms of coordination and cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of functional relations between actors</li> </ul>
<b>DISSEMINATION</b> Capability of the project to reach the general public and shape local perceptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Active engagement of citizenship</li> </ul>

# Evaluation findings

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## **General results:**

The analysis shows that most of the interventions of the Programme are focused on improving the performance related to the competitiveness and attractiveness of the proposed products/services rather than contributing to the improvement of the qualitative and identity aspects of the local contexts.

## **Results for the coastal areas:**

From the analysis of the characteristics of financed projects in the coastal area of Tuscany does not emerge a relevant coherence with the related territorial strategy.

Most of the financed projects are aimed at the introduction of managerial changes in the beneficiary's organisational and productive approach, but are not significantly characterised by the ability to develop relationships or activate additional resources in the local context, nor do they appear capable of influencing the local programming framework.



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# ***Accessibility and transport for tourism destinations In Tuscany***

# Motivation and evaluation objectives

## Problems:

Tourist flows in Tuscany show an **high degree of polarization** both in time (**seasonality**) and in space (**concentration**).

This poses a severe risk for the **sustainability** of the system and for **territorial equity**.

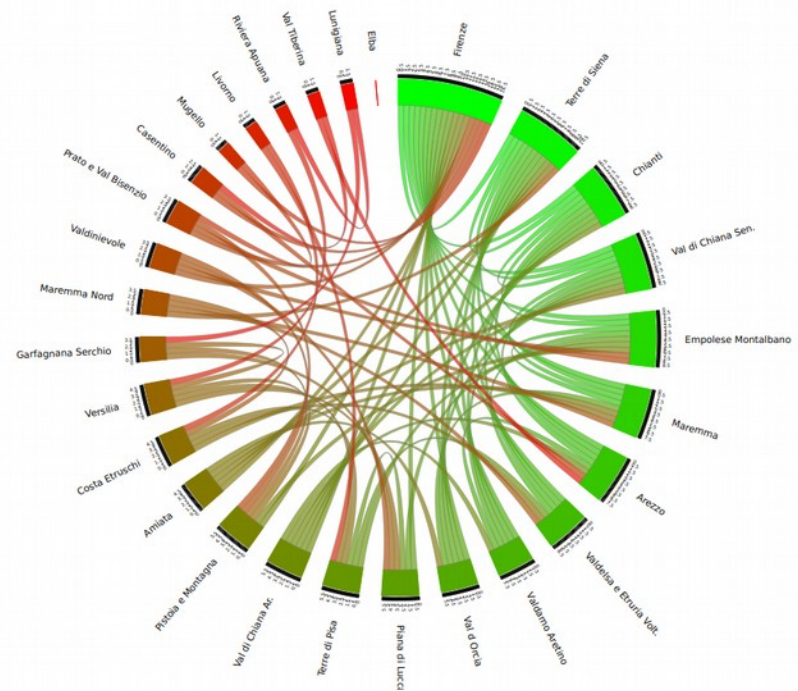
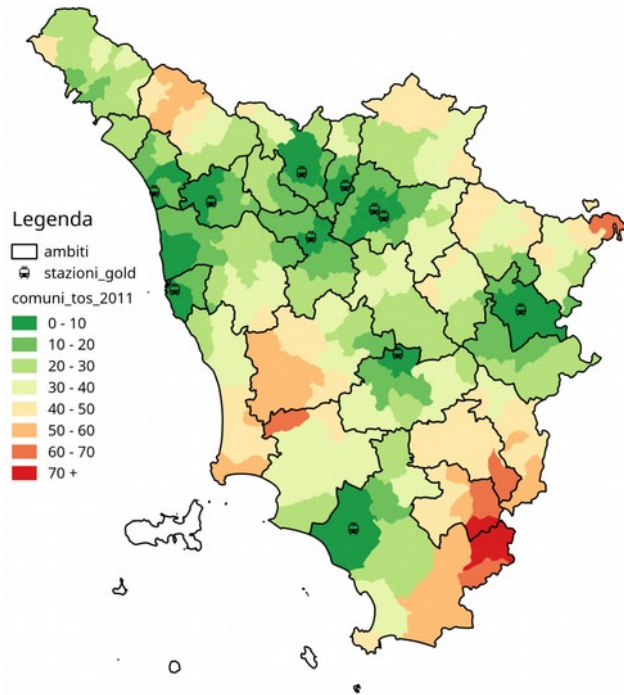
Reducing the **accessibility gap** between territories may help in redistributing part of the tourist flows towards less saturated areas, fostering **internal cohesion**.

**Research objective:** assess and the **mismatch** between **accessibility** and **tourist mobility demand** in Tuscany's tourist destinations.



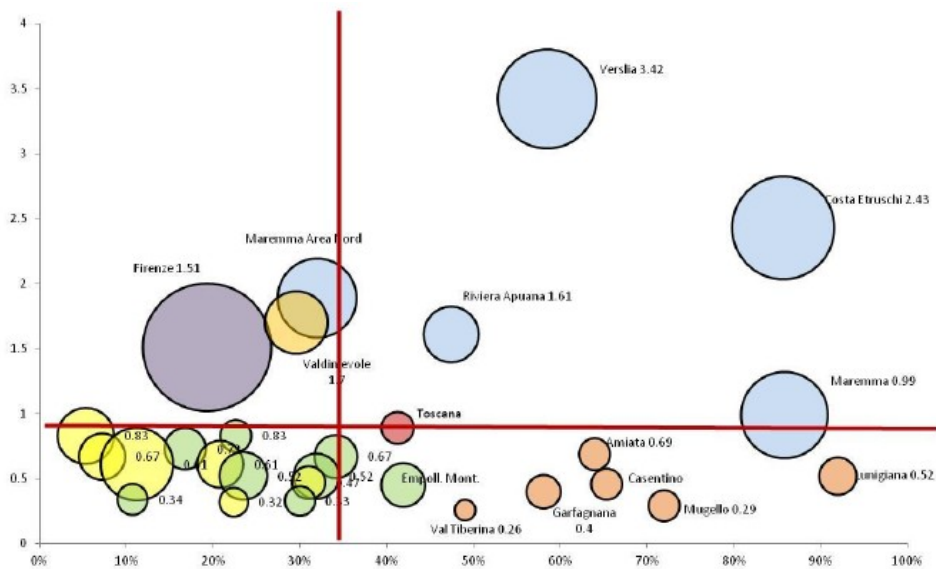
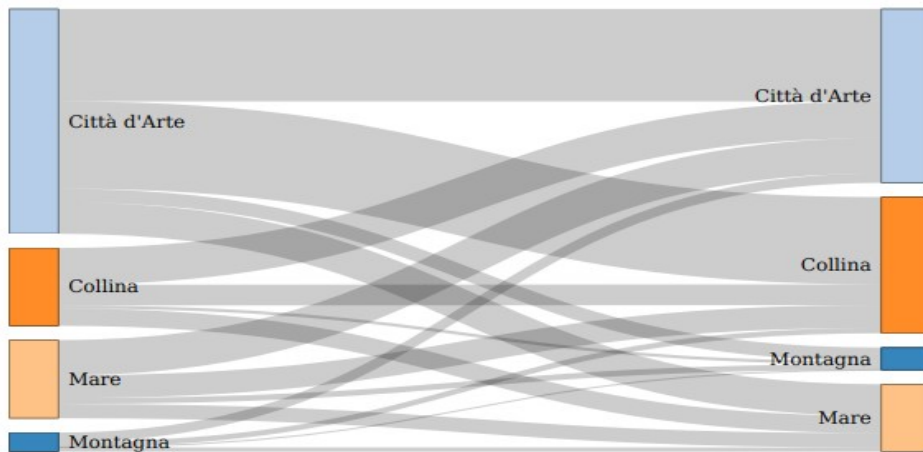


# Accessibility of destinations



- Analysis of **regional accessibility system** at the municipality and tourism precinct level.
- Quantification of accessibility levels both **long range** (airports, highways and HSR) and **short range** (LPT, regional railways and local roads) for each area with composite indexes for **territorial benchmarking**.
- Focus on innovative delivery systems (**sharing mobility**) and their tourism applications.

# Mobility patterns of tourists in Tuscany



- Analysis of available **data on tourist flows** in Tuscany (intensity, seasonality, environmental and socioeconomic pressure).
- Definition of **typical patterns of tourist mobility** (data from dedicated **survey**) to identify access gates, modal split of local mobility, distinct sequences of visits.
- Identification of **tourism hubs and interzonal connections** between different destinations.

# Evaluation findings

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**CONCLUSIONS:** For each typology of tourism destination we cross reference supply and demand of tourism mobility to assess the **main criticalities** and suggest **areas of intervention**.

## **Florence and its surroundings:**

Main regional hub, high risk of congestion, intervention on capacity.

## **Other art cities:**

Good overall accessibility (local and global), although some cities (Arezzo and Siena) show weaker levels.

## **Seaside:**

High seasonality, low propension towards public transportation, high degree of self-containment of flows.

## **Hillside:**

Growth potential, but accessibility levels show criticality both on long range and short range, low population density dampens financial sustainability of LPT.

## **Mountains:**

High degree of self containment, low accessibility deriving from orographic structure, intervention on intermodal connections.



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**Thank you for your attention!**

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