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STRATEGIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN SILA (CALABRIA, ITALY)

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1. INTRODUCTION

In this contribution we present an experience of local development, conducted by the Department of Territorial Planning at the University of Calabria, in a weak marginal context of the same region: the Economic and Social Development Plan of the Mountain Community territory of the Presila of Catanzaro. The Mountain Communities are communities of villages in mountain areas, established according to the law in 1971. They have competence in local development planning, in rural development, in the public services and, in general, in the organisation of the mountain territories, which are often characterized in Italy, above all in the South, by serious problems of marginality and by demographic and economic weakness.

In this regard, several opportunities have opened up in the last few years. Calabria belongs to the Regions of Objective 1 of The European Union (regions with development delay), characterised by a PIL value less than 75% of the community average. In order to recuperate the economic and social delay of these areas, the European Union finances development with Structural funds, which must be invested in the period 2000-2006. Every Region of the Objective 1, therefore, has to start to draw up its own development programme, the Regional Operating Programme. Within the Structural Funds Programming 2000-2006, the Calabria Region has given a central role to the territorial integrated planning, organised on different levels, sectors and tools: PIT- Territorial Integrated Projects, PIAR-Integrated Projects in the Rural Area, PIS - Strategic Integrated Projects, PIF-Integrated Projects for Production process (Regione Calabria, 2001). In order to have concrete chances of success, the local development plans, especially those in relation to the most depressed areas, must be worked out in the prospect of accomplishing the regional planning line.

1. PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT

It is common knowledge that, in the field of economic theories, neomarthallian studies on productive districts, conducted especially by Becattini (1987)¹, have reintroduced the territorial component in the explanatory analysis of development processes, recuperating crucial analytical categories for the interpretation of the territorial dimension of the processes. Therefore, the evolutionary history of the territory, the identity of local communities, the social geography, the institutional and administrative organisation of the territories, the political subcultures, the processes of productive and entrepreneurial accumulation have become basic elements of analysis and interpretation, opening a theoretical and practical field more detailed and richer than the one defined by the unifying and mechanicalistic principles of neo-classical economy and of global economy theories. In other words, "the undertaking of the territoriality profoundly changes the way people consider development, whose features cannot be identified anymore in simple processes, that are logical, univocal, repetitive and predictable. They must be found also in the specificity of places, in the localised human sedimentation, in the rooted organisations, in the environmental features, in the relational tissues, i.e., in the local institutional contexts" (Cersosimo, 2000, p.3). An undertaking based on guide ideas such as the following:

- a) the territorial history and geography are determined by establishing evolutionary trajectories of social and economic systems;
- b) the territorial dimension, also on the smallest scale, is crucial for its development;
- c) non-economic factors (not connected with those normally considered in the market) such as reliability, identity, solidarity, social cohesion, cooperation, contribute, often decisively, to the conditions of development;
- d) Cersosimo (2000, p.4) again points out that "in this new explanatory outline the territory stops being an indistinct physical equipotential "space" on which we can accomplish "objective" processes, standard

¹ See also: Bagnasco (1977; 1988; 1990), Dematteis (1991).

in time, in order to become local *milieu*, i.e., equipment of physical and cultural resources that found the identity of a place and therefore an essential resource for development or vice versa, a hindrance to development”.

This example of territoriality has important implications in development policies. Territorial arrangements produce different events and processes of multiple development, competition regards more and more the quality of the territory, the institutional organisation of the contexts, the mobilization of localised social resources rather than the micro-economic dimension of firms, and the development policies are closely intersected with the history and the dynamics of accumulation at territorial level: the consequence is that development policies cannot be oriented only to the compensation of environmental diseconomy through the promotion of single economic actors. This involves a re-planning of the institutional structure towards (ibidem, p.6):

- a) the reconstruction of the function of public (in particular, institutional) actors;
- b) the construction of local territorial outlines that may define both the conditions of administrative certainty, protection of propriety rights, environmental defence, prevention of risks, defence of cultural resources, and the tools of the approach, control, evaluation and monitoring of projects and programmes.

In this prospect that reduces the sphere of the direct intervention of the public actors in economy, but widens self-government potentialities, the function of the public actors is obviously much more complex and more “political” and co-active than the traditional ones (service provision supply, definition of standard, territorial infrastructure). It deals essentially with mobilizing of abilities, all political, of networking and of *coalitioning*.

The way towards development, therefore, depends on the specificity of the context and on the peculiarity of each territory, the presence and value of natural and cultural resources, the general state of the context, but above all the richness of human capital, the identity and community cohesion degree, and the ability on behalf of the local community to promote itself.

This kind of development implies permanent removal of cultural hindrances and the formulation of a new relationship between the inhabitants and their own territory, that should overcome indifference and the feeling of extraneousness towards the places, strengthen the local cultural identity and social cohesion, and promote the importance of sharing values and projects. It also implies detailed and systematic knowledge and understanding of the territory, interpreted not as an unlimited resource, undifferentiated space and technical support in the service of production, but as an active system, *human capital* for development.

In this development plan, we have begun with the conviction that the construction of original shared routes, efficient for development is a cultural matter: for this reason, many of the Plan's actions concentrate on the immaterial dimension of the processes and, therefore, on the government and the social regulation, the enforcement of the actorial and social networks, on cultural growth and the improvement of the quality of services, on the formation and diffusion of the entrepreneurial culture, and the promotion of cooperation, more than on material interventions, that is, on the accomplishment of physical infrastructures on the territory. We have tried to construct the plan adopting an integrated approach to the problems of development, with interconnected interventions on the social and economic dimension and on the physical qualification of the territory and the environment. At the same time, we have tried to construct a harmonized and participated plan, able to seize opportunities of development offered to the local communities in an outline of competitive integration, and tending to construct the consensus and encourage the responsabilisation of the network of institutional actors that work on the territory.

The development plan invests a lot on strategic actions that call the local community to develop and reinforce the awareness of being the main subject of development (that, therefore, is seen as auto-propulsive and endogenous) and the ability of recognizing the natural and cultural values of one's own territory, to exploit the potentialities and to qualify the capital of human resources elevating it to function as an engine for socio-economic development.

Every possibility of cultural evolution, civil growth and economic development is, in fact, linked to the ability of managing one's own life environment in a sustainable way.

Finally, in the plan we can prefigure some indispensable conditions so that the plan itself appears an incisive and efficient operating tool:

the overcoming of forms of total defence of the local (village) interests, towards the construction of a community identity, not only in the geographical or administrative terms, but above all in cultural ones; direct participation and undertaking of responsibility on behalf of the local actors- Mountain Community, villages, local development agencies, citizens- in the development process of their own territory;

the involvement of the local agency of development, Gal "Valle del Crocchio" that represents an estate not to disperse and to capitalize².

2. THE TERRITORIAL CONTEXT

Calabria is the less developed region in Italy and it is among the poorest and most marginalized in Europe. It has been for many years at the bottom for wealth made by Italian regions. In 1998 Calabria per-capita GNP was 14,2 million lire (1990 value), versus 47,6 of central-northern Italy and 16,4 of southern Italy. The Calabrians' income is only 47,6% of that of the inhabitants of central and northern parts of Italy and 86% of population from the South. If we set 100 as the average per-capita income of the inhabitants of the 15 States of the European Union, then Objective-1 Regions' per-capita income is 69 and the one of Calabria is 59, which is an inferior value to the one of European "poor regions" (Regione Calabria, 2001, p.5). The mountain area is the poorest and most marginalized in Calabria: not only, it is the poorest in Europe.

Local politics have to fight a lot of hard questions: economic, social, territorial and environmental.

The Mountain Community territory of Presila of Catanzaro placed at east of Catanzaro, the regional capital that includes Appennines territories of the Piccola Sila and the mountains that go towards the Gulf of Squillace is on the border of Calabria. From the Sila mountains to the North-West toward the sea there are many hills. There are numerous rivers that go from plateau to the sea often having temporary streams. The most important are the Crocchio, the Nàsari, the Simeri and the Alli. The territory is so characterized by the mountains of Piccola Sila and by a large forest area with a great environmental value and a beautiful landscape. Wood and forest is the largest area used and with 42000 hectares, that provides 55% of wood (1985), the highest in the region. Over 800 m we find pine and beech with silver fir that gives an important natural value and a beautiful landscape. On the eastern side there are copses, pine and chestnut woods. This latter area is less today because of cancer.

Table 1. Mountain Community: surface, residing population and density, per Village.

<i>Villages</i>	<i>Surface (sq. km)</i>	<i>Population (n.)</i>	<i>Density (inhab./sq. km)</i>
ALBI	28,86	1.192	41
ANDALI	1,82	1.173	65
BELCASTRO	52,78	1.648	31
CERVA	21,01	1.408	67
CROPANI	4,83	3.659	83
FOSSATO SERRALTA	12,31	607	49
MAGISANO	31,70	1.358	53
PENTONE	12,29	2.244	183
PETRONA'	45,50	3.310	73
SELLIA	12,70	682	54
SERSALE	53,01	5.226	99
SORBO SAN BASILE	58,69	1.073	18
SOVERIA SIMERI	22,09	1.729	78
TAVERNA	132,46	2.696	20
ZAGARISE	48,79	2.037	42
<i>Total (average density)</i>	593,84	30.042	51

Source: Istat, 1991.

² The local agency of development GAL "Valle del Crocchio" was born in 1996 (European Union, Program LEADER II).

The woody area is characterized by mushroom, chestnut, strawberry and other grasses for alimentary use. A great exploitation of this resource in the last ten year has reduced quality and quantity value of the wood putting the ecosystems at risk. Besides the woody area, there are large groves below 600 m altitude. The pasture and the grass-land more and less arboreal covers an area of 2100 hectares (1985).

The Piccola Sila is characterized by a large plateau with lakes surrounded by forest and streams where the luxuriant landscape makes us forget the closeness of the sea. The climate is variable because of the Community's position near the Sila massif and Mare Ionio. In the South the sea allows the farming of mediterranean arboreal essences. The climate is mediterranean with long dry summers and autumns and rainy springs.

The community's territory is composed of 15 built-up area centres, situated on the side of the southern slopes of Piccola Sila where the roads are winding and one carriage way.

The whole territory shows traces of a past full of history. This area was held by Magna Grecia and the Romans. There are numerous historical centres, churches, castles and historical-artistic remains, the most important is Taverna where there are many works of Mattia Preti, a great painter native of this place.

3. THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

In the autumn of 2000, the Department of Territorial Planning and the Department of Economy of the University of Calabria were entrusted with the economic and social development plan of the Mountain Community of the Presila of Catanzaro. As we have already said, it is a very weak economized territorial social system, of a basis that is rural, mountainous, marginal and difficult to approach. It has a settlement structure that is scattered and fragmented, very depressed social, demographic and economic dynamics and a high physical fragility. When we started the work, what worried us was not the seriousness of the territorial, settlement, economic or social problems, being a common fact in many contexts of the region, but the shortage and the fragmentation of social networks, the poverty of local actor networks, the lack of an actual social demand for development, poor availability to cooperation among the actors, poor social cohesion of the context and strong erosion of identity resources of the local community, through the dynamics in course of depopulation, ageing and social marginalisation. The problems of development were not, therefore, assimilable to traditional explanatory models (services, standards, infrastructures, interventions on the single economic operators). We needed to accomplish the conditions to create a social demand for development. There is no development without a social demand for development. At the same time, we needed to accomplish a useful tool to increase and qualify the demand for development that the community is able to express. For this reason, we had to take advantage of the residual local identity resources and of the actors who are potentially able to undertake functions of networks and of activators in development. In these situations, strategic approaches reckon with structural low conditions and try to create them through a strong communicative action.

Feebleness of local nets induces activation of training.

The power of the Calabrian Regional Operative Programme had to be comprehended by the actors. The process ended the first stage with the acceptance of the plan, the second that is starting in these weeks, foresees the starting of the process of PIT (*Progetto Integrato Territoriale* - Integrated Territorial Project) of which the Mountain Community is an actor in a difficult and complex situation.

From the beginning we intended the plan as an instrument to make the community work and to test the skills of projects. We tried to look at the elements of the local social system mainly as "resources for the development", making a distinction between "static" and "dynamic", and defining the following characters during the investigation (so giving value to concrete possibilities of activation, making a patchwork the local actors could build upon):

- a) demographic resources (population, sex, family bond, activity, mobility);
- b) economic resources (wealth, supply and demand of work, entrepreneurial, economic associations);
- c) social resource (human capital, services, social associations, social nets);
- d) community resources or "world life" (family, community);
- e) cultural resources and sense of community (identity local culture, actors who bring cultural interests);
- f) natural resources (ecosystems, structural elements of the landscape).

In doing this, the general aim was to build and to bring into evidence elements that were clearly reconstructing and re-inventing local resources, so reinforcing in the inhabitants the attractiveness of

natural resources as well as cultural and social characteristics of the local community -which often stem from the relationship between man, environment and history.

In this way we tried to understand the real perspective in which the actors can work, and promote resources with respect to the possibility of the socio-territorial system to develop through the self-organization of the local community (Magnaghi, 1998, 2000; Giusti and Magnaghi, 1994). So the interaction between actors and the socio-economic process gives tenability.

But of course the identity reconstruction of a social system requires that the territory is recognized as life space, an accumulator of relationships, a generator of social processes rather than a container. Another communicative action which we are working on is to put the actors before peculiarities of the social system of the mountains.

In other words, the local community is mountainous not only in an administrative geographic key, but for the socio-territorial system that is its identity and that is important to consider for strategy.

Mountains are seen as conditions bonded to the nature of the territory, to the available resources, to the historical events that developed making communication. In brief, they are seen as living entities. The wealth of the mountain is in its inhabitants. We thought that it was important to mobilize local capability for giving value to this environment. We thought that the mountains were not to have a passive role or only the function of folklore.

We proceeded by giving value to social resources through the setting up of a non-profit organization trained by experts, and through the development of desirable scenarios through brainstorming sessions, which allowed us to build frames useful for local actors to realize the plan.

The process didn't stop at the end of the *iter* of building the plan: the objective is to formalize the communication processes through a technological instrument. This action was led through an experimental methodology GOPP (Goal Oriented Project Planning).

Now we are trying to give more effectiveness to this methodology with the construction of the PIT (*Progetto Integrato Territoriale*- Integrated Territorial Project) of the area, which is the second stage of the process³.

Participation strategy has been founded over some "strength-ideas" given by a first recognition of the territorial resources (through the workshop GOPP, interviews, focus groups and the involvement of one of the most important local developing agencies active over the territory)⁴ and including four programmes:
institutional;
quality of the territory;
local social system;
economic developing.

These feelers have allowed us to work at the project: from the exploitation of natural and cultural resources to the creation of industrial and handicraft enterprises, from the support to agricultural activity and zootechnies to environmental protection, from the creation of innovative services to tourism, from the exploitation of human resources to a good work of the public administration.

The Plan of development is divided into three parts:

the first represented by a cognitive frame that analyses the conditions of the territory and the environment, from the natural, anthropical, demographic, social and economic point of view;
the second, that shows conditions and principles for construction of development, explains the Plan's strategy and the Operative Programme;
the third, constituted by enclosed cartographical maps, that describes the real condition of the territory through representation of important themes.

³ The project is to carry out some GOPP thematic/sectoral workshops (for example infrastructures and quality of life, exploitation for tourism of the local estate, activity production in rural areas) found through the result of the general workshop.

⁴ It's the local action group of "Valle del Crocchio", union of public and private actors financed by the community programme Leader and active over different levels: rural develop, exploitation of cultural estate, environmental protection, territorial marketing.

4. THE STRATEGIC PLAN: PRINCIPLES AND STANDARDS OF REFERENCE, TARGETS

The strategic plan defines the local development strategy, through the individuation of targets and the structuring in *Axes, Sectors, Measures, Actions and Projects*⁵.

In Italy in these last years one can perceive a new attitude towards the politics of the mountains and a different way to interpret the development of the inner, hilly and mountainous areas. An organic prospective of the interventions emerges, which considers the mountain in their totality and in various interdisciplinary aspects, no more a “problem” but a “*resource*”.

This increased sensibility for the mountain zones is collocated in a new cultural prospective, based on the need to promote the social-economic development in the respect of the environmental resources, that is the new awareness that man is not only a consumer of the resources, but also an instrument of preservation of nature and of improvement of the environment.

One can deduce, therefore, the need to qualify the support, on the base of a system of differentiated interventions, directed at perceiving the specificity of the territories and the local communities, collocated in a viewpoint of integration and of competitiveness, but careful about the protection of resources, both natural and cultural.

These considerations have made it possible that some principles, particularly those of bearableness and competitiveness, have been assumed as constant references for the whole process of the planning of the development of the Mountain Community, which is the object of study.

All the interventions presented in the plan, therefore, have been interpreted in a logic of improvement of the resources which characterize the mountain territories able to give life to an autonomous model of development as the only possible one for the territory.

This is certainly not the place to broach the concept of *sustainable development*, an articulated and complex concept, which can assume numerous aspects in accordance with the altering of the cultural values of reference. Our intent is only to underline that such a wide and shared idea recognizes in this concept four essential components:

cultural sustainability;
social sustainability;
economical sustainability;
ecological sustainability.

Sustainability of the development has not been considered in vague and abstract terms, but interpreted in a concrete way, as *self-organization*, as a capacity to exploit endogenous resources, to promote the quality of the environment and life, and to activate economic processes, using available resources in the best possible way, according to the modalities commensured to the conditions of the social-territorial system and to the real planning capacities of the local communities.

Each activity, moreover, has been oriented to guarantee profitability in a long-term prospective and environmental compatibility and make sure that the virtuous circle that has been activated generates repercussion in terms of increase of employment and profits, especially on the local level.

The model of development and valorisation of the territory of the Mountain Community is based, therefore, on some guiding principles, which are qualifying and not at all renounceable:

- 1) to promote a strategy of sustainable development based on the territory, on the specificity of resources and on local identity;
- 2) to integrate horizontally the cultural, social, institutional, economic and ecological systems;
- 3) the interpretation of development planning in a vertical, organic and integrated viewpoint, as a “spinneret” of actions;
- 4) to realize some “thematic projects” based on some resources considered strategically important for the valorisation of the territory of the Mountain Community;
- 5) to avoid the pulverization of interventions on the territory, especially those linked to tourism, through the realization of the “integrated projects of the area”;

⁵ With the general target of ‘maximization of the effectiveness of the actions of development’, to pursue by supporting the planning, financing and realization of integrated projects, the strategy tries to achieve a higher level of concentration of the interventions: the plan has been structured through in Measures, which have been articulated in lines of intervention and projects oriented to the achievement of a limited number of specific and operative targets. The language used to codify the plan is that of the Planning of the Structural Funds 2000-2006, that constitutes the operational background of the plan.

The actions of the plan have been organized as a *system of targets*, articulated in three levels:
general;
specific;
operative.

The general targets correspond to the first hierarchic level, these targets are closely connected to the strategies of development; they constitute the great finalities, substantially linked to the guiding principles assumed as reference in the construction of the plan (bearableness, competitiveness, etc.). On the whole, they refer to the Axes of the plan and consist in:

A. THE PURSUIT OF THE QUALITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Protection of the physical integrity and the cultural identity of the territory, through the preservation of the structural elements of the environment and the landscape, protection of the environment, valorisation of natural resources, conservation, recovery and advancement of the historical, architectural, archaeological and cultural patrimony.

B. IMPROVEMENT OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE

Reinforcement of the identity and social cohesion of the local community, through improvement, utilization and strengthening of the services for the individual and the community, promotion and qualification of the patrimony of the capacities, knowledge and planning skill of the inhabitants. Qualification of the services, reduction of the social discomfort, advancement of the social usage of the physical environment, increase in the cooperation and cohesion of the community, information and education, etc.

C. INCREASE IN THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE LOCAL ECONOMIC SYSTEM

Setting off local processes of economic development, through (i) the reinforcement of the productive sectors which already exist, (ii) support for the creation of firms, (iii) the development of productive cooperation, (iv) the qualification of business, (v) the diffusion of technological innovation, (vi) the promotion of innovative financial services, also by means of an articulated system of actions of qualification and integration of the tourist resort supply on the territory.

As it is possible to deduce from the cognitive context, the natural resources assume, among the themes relative to the politics and the planning of the territory of the Mountain Community, a particularly relevant character for development. The presence of an excellent environmental quality of context, mountains, woods and forests, rivers and lakes, of areas with a high naturalistic value located in the National Park in Sila (*Parco Nazionale della Sila*), environments and ecosystems with a high potential attractiveness, constitute value acquired by the territory of the Mountain Community; for this reason valorisation, restoration and the correct management of the environmental patrimony assume a particularly relevant character.

Therefore, it is advisable to adopt measures which tend, in general, to valorise the ecological quality and protect the biodiversity, to promote limited interventions of fruition connected to tourism and to the free time, and predisposition of a systematic action of environmental monitoring and control, widespread over all the territory.

The potential risk connected to the realization of the projects and the interventions oriented to pursue the social-economic development, compel the actions of the plan to be orientated towards the protection of the physical integrity of the territory, a finite resource and not renewable. In fact, quality of the territory is closely connected to the quality of living and the life of the peoples who live there, and thus the interest and the attractiveness of the place.

The presence of a cultural institution on a regional level, and in some cases subregional, induce undertaking of enterprises of protection and valorisation of the cultural patrimony constituted by archaeological, architectural and artistic assets present everywhere in the territory, predicting appropriate and differentiated actions of restoration, recovery and reuse. The architectural and artistic assets, archaeological sites, historic centre, and diffused rural patrimony constitute the primary elements on which one can concentrate attention, privileging the activities which have already been begun or those for which funds have been already settled and stimulating collaboration with local institutions and associations present in the territory.

All possible actions should tend to show up the diversity of the territory and point to transforming the resources in productive factors, without forgetting to suggest new and advanced experiences of cultural

promotion. An action of particular relevance regards the landscape, considered as “a historical product of the culture and of the work of man on nature”, as “a contextual totality defined by the interlacement of the environmental, installing and cultural processes”, which constitute the base of territorial identity.

Among the strategic targets of the plan there is the one to advance the quality of life of the rural populations, quality of life considered primarily as the possibility for the citizens to accede to services which satisfy some fundamental rights and primary needs of civil life.

The demographic analysis conducted on the data of the population has shown up strong critical signals: the depopulation of the inner areas in favour of the coast areas and the urban area, juvenile emigration determined especially by a high unemployment rate, ageing of the population. Considering the situation of crisis which characterizes the territory, the program of valorisation of the social system concentrates its basic strategy on the assumption that the permanence of the populations in the rural centres is strictly connected to the level of comfort that the territory can guarantee and to the conditions that make life, individual and collectively, more secure, pleasing, and stimulating for the social and cultural development.

The quality of life is the result of the different conditions which are not always and objectively detectable and measurable: quality of the environment, availability of the services, the living situation, the system of mobility of accessibility, public security, social relations, level of wealth and labour conditions.

The Mountain Community, with the development plan, intends to achieve a balanced territorial asset with a homogenous, as far as possible, diffusion on the communitarian territory of the “urban quality” considered as accessibility to the services.

The program of valorisation of the social system is based on the following strategic targets:

- qualification of the services;
- information and communication;
- increase of the cooperation and of the communitarian cohesion;
- animation and revitalization of the social and cultural fabric.

The offer and the qualification of the services would be more efficient if integrated in a context of a complete territorial strategy, permitting better coordination, identifying the most appropriate complementarities and guaranteeing better equilibrium in the spatial distribution of services. This integration acts as a developing lever since it offers other prospects in terms of identity and common targets, particularly from a quality point of view.

The targets connected with the increase of productivity of the economic system consist in the development of the following fields and sectors:

- traditional agricultural and not, pointing essentially to the valorisation and to the promotion of territorial specificities;
- industrial, handicraft, commercial productions and services at the *PMI*;
- integrated system of the tourist offer.

Finally, the specific targets correspond to the second hierarchical level, which refer to a more articulated field constituted by the lines of interventions adopted, while the operative targets go back to single actions concretely practicable and these targets refer to the projects identified by the analysis and evaluations conducted.

5. THE OPERATIVE PROGRAM: STRUCTURE AND CONTEXT

The operative program, which systematizes the indications of the strategic plan, if organized in projects, is composed of:

- 25 projects relative to Axis I - Natural and cultural resources;
- 15 projects relative to Axis II - Human resources and services;
- 30 projects relative to Axis III - Local development.

The projects of the Operative Program all refer to a context of economical and financial bearableness and practicability, with reference both to “certain” resources, inscribed in the budget of the corporation or that can be activated through the ordinary channels of public expenditure, and to “uncertain” resources,

connected to investment programs and also to regional planning and programs of state or communitarian interventions, with particular attention to the programs for the operative advancement, accessibility and endowment of the services of the public administration, the protection and valorisation of the environment (like the APE Project, the realisation of local *Agenda 21*, the National Ecological Network , the founding of the National Park in Sila, etc.) the support of biological and/or traditional agricultural production, countryside tours, diffused receptivity, and hiking tourism (like the *Sentiero Italia*). Since the valuation of the technical and economic practicability of the projects and the verifiability of the results constituted the qualifying condition of the plan, we have considered all the possibilities of the activation of the resources in the local and identified context, for every project or line of intervention, the context of financial public resources and, where possible, modality and instruments of monitoring and control.

Table 2. Scheme of the structure of the socio-economic development plan.

AXES	SECTORS	MEASURES
I NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES	1 NATURAL SYSTEMS	1.1 Management of forest resources
	2 ENVIRONMENT	2.1 Water cycle 2.2 Integrated management of waste 2.3 Environmental monitoring and control 2.4 Actions for bearable development
	3 CULTURAL IDENTITY AND HERITAGE	3.1 recovery and exploitation of historic-cultural identity and heritage
II- HUMAN RESOURCES AND SERVICES	1 SERVICES FOR THE INDIVIDUAL AND FOR THE COMMUNITY	1.1 Community net of services
	2 DEVELOPMENT OF THE INFORMATION SOCIETY	2.1 development of the information society
	3 SOCIAL COMMUNICATION AND LEARNING	3.1 Communication, learning and exploitation of stock capital
III- LOCAL DEVELOPMENT	1 AGRICULTURE	1.1 traditional agriculture 1.2 non-traditional agriculture 1.3 cross support to the agricultural activities
	2 INDUSTRIAL AND ARTISAN PRODUCTION, COMMERCE AND SERVICES TO SMALL AND MIDDLE FIRMS (PMI)	2.1 Cross support to the manufacturing entrepreneurship, handicrafts and commerce 2.2 services to firms
	3 INTEGRATED SYSTEM OF THE TOURIST OFFER	3.1 Tourist receptivity 3.2 Equipment and services for tourism 3.3 Integrated nets of tourist fruition

Table 3. Axes I: Synthetic table of the planning measure and interventions.

MEASURES	PROJECTS
1.1 MANAGEMENT OF FOREST RESOURCES	1 DEFINITION AND CARTOGRAPHY OF FOREST TYPES 2 FOREST INVENTORY 3 CARD OF THE WOODLAND FIRE RISK 4 PLAN FOR PASTURE IMPROVEMENT 5 ECOLOGICAL CERTIFICATION OF FOREST PRODUCTS 6 MULTIFUNCTIONAL PLAN OF THE FOREST ROAD SYSTEM 7 MONITORING OF FOREST DAMAGES 8 CENSUS OF MONUMENTAL TREES 9 FORMATION OF SURVEYORS TO BE USED IN THE STUDY ACTIVITIES OF FOREST RESOURCES
2.1 WATER CYCLE	10 STUDY ON THE RESOURCES AND ON THE WATER SYSTEM 11 DIGESTION OF VEGETATION WATER 12 SURVEY ON EFFICIENCY OF THE PURIFICATION PLANTS 13 SURVEY ON THE CONDITION OF SEWERAGES
2.2 INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF WASTE	14 CAMPAIGN FOR THE RECOVERY AND RECYCLING OF SOLID WASTE 15 DEVELOPMENT OF DIFFERENTIATED COLLECTION
2.3 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING AND CONTROL	16 POLLUTED LAND RECLAMATION 17 MINERAL WATERS
2.4 ACTIONS FOR THE BEARABLE DEVELOPMENT	18 PRODUCTION OF ENERGY FROM RENEWABLE SOURCES 19 LABORATORY OF ECOLOGICAL RECONVERSION OF MINING AREAS
3.1 EXPLOITATION OF THE HISTORIC-CULTURAL IDENTITY AND HERITAGE	20 STUDY AND DOCUMENTATION CENTRES ON CINEMATOGRAPHY 21 STRENGTHENING AND QUALIFICATION OF THE CIVIC MUSEM IN TAVERNA 22 DOCUMENTATION AND STUDY CENTRE ON THE MOUNTAIN AND CULTURE OF SILA 23 ANTIQUARIUM 24 LANDSCAPE MUSEUM 25 LABORATORY FOR THE CONSERVATION AND REPAIRING OF THE HISTORICAL BOOK HERITAGE

Table 4. Axes II: Synthetic table of the planning measures and interventions.

MEASURES	PROJECTS
1.1 COMMUNITY NETWORK OF SERVICES	26 HOUSE OF CULTURES 27 COMMUNITY LIBRARY SYSTEM 28 GAME CASE 29 HELP 30 SERVICE CENTRE FOR THE PROMOTION OF RIGHTS 31 DAYTIME CENTRE FOR ELDERLY PEOPLE 32 SOCIAL-REHABILITATING CENTRE 33 OBSERVATORY ON SOCIAL POLICIES
2.1 DEVELOPMENT OF THE INFORMATION SOCIETY	34 LOCAL ACTION PLAN OF E-GOVERNMENT 35 TERRITORIAL COMMUNITY INFORMATIVE SYSTEM 36 COMMUNITY INTERNET SITE
3.1 COMMUNICATION, LEARNING AND EXPLOITATION OF THE STOCK CAPITAL	37 SOCIAL LEARNING 38 EUROPEAN YOUTH 39 THIRD AGE 40 COMMUNICATION AND MARKETING PLAN OF THE TERRITORY

Table 5. Axes III: Synthetic table of the planning measures and interventions.

MEASURES	PROJECTS
1.1 TRADITIONAL AGRICULTURE	41 DEVELOPMENT OF CHESTNUT PRODUCTION PROCESS 42 STRENGTHENING AND QUALIFICATION OF THE MILK – CHEESE SECTOR 43 STRENGTHENING AND QUALIFICATION OF ZOOTECHNICS 44 EXPLOITATION OF THE OLIVE SECTOR
1.2 NON – TRADITIONAL AGRICULTURE	45 SMALL FRUITS AND ALTERNATIVE CULTIVATION
1.3 CROSS SUPPORT TO AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES	46 LAND RECOMPOSITION 47 FORMATIONAL ROUTES IN THE AGRICULTURAL - FOOD SECTOR 48 MICRO-FINANCE IN SUPPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL - FOOD SECTOR 49 SPREADING OF TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS

(to be continued)

MEASURES	PROJECTS
2.1 CROSS SUPPORT TO MANUFACTURING ENTREPRENEURSHIP TO HANDICRAFTS AND TO COMMERCE	50 PROMOTION AND DIFFUSION OF THE ENTREPRENEURIAL CULTURE AND OF INNOVATION AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE 51 QUALIFICATION AND RE-VITALIZATION OF RETAIL COMMERCE 52 INTERREGIONAL COOPERATION FOR WORK 53 SUPPORT TO THE CREATION OF COOPERATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS AMONG FIRMS
2.2 SERVICES TO FIRMS	54 MOUNTAIN COMMUNITY GUARANTEE FUND 55 STRENGTHENING AND IMPROVEMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURAL EQUIPMENT AND FUNCTIONALITY OF THE EQUIPPED AREAS
3.1 TOURIST RECEPTIVITY	56 INVENTORY OF BUILDING STRUCTURES IN RURAL AMBIT TO BE RESTORED FOR TOURIST RECEPTIVE AIMS 57 AGRICULTURAL TOURISM QUALITY 58 INCENTIVES TO JUVENILE, FEMALE AND NO – PROFIT FIRMS IN THE EXTRA - HOTEL RECEPTIVITY SECTOR
3.2 EQUIPMENT AND SERVICES FOR TOURISM	59 EQUIPPED GREEN AREAS 60 RE-QUALIFICATION AND EXPLOITATION OF THE ADJACENT AREA OF THE “LAGO DEL PASSANTE” 61 OUTDOOR MARKET 62 INFO POINT 63 RE-QUALIFICATION OF SPORTS AND FREETIME AREAS AND EQUIPMENT 64 INCENTIVES TO JUVENILE, FEMALE AND NO – PROFIT FIRMS IN THE EQUIPMENT AND SERVICES SECTOR FOR TOURISM 65 FORMATION OF TOURIST PROFESSIONALS 66 MARKETING PLAN OF TOURIST DESTINATIONS
3.3 INTEGRATED NETWORKS OF TOURIST FRUITION	67 PROJECT OF AN INTEGRATED NETWORK OF THEMATICAL ROUTES AND ITINERARIES 68 ACCOMPLISHMENT OF EQUIPPED ROUTES (ABRIDGED PROJECTS) 69 QUALIFICATION AND ACCOMPLISHMENT OF FACILITIES ON THE “SENTIERO ITALIA” 70 ACCOMPLISHMENT OF A THEMATICAL ITINERARY ON THE “CHESTNUT” RESOURCE

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