# Literature review WP 3

# Italy

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## Review report

## 1. MAIN FINDINGS OF RESEARCH AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

The objectives of the research activities (Montresor, 2000) have been the identification of an analytical scheme, valid at different territorial levels (Regions, States, EU) and able to give the necessary information on the rural main dynamics to the public and private Institutions and the detection of territorial systems significantly homogeneous at different levels, according to rural development.

The principal hypothesis of the analysis are:

??A wide range of situations in the EU rural scenario, with notable differences in the levels of exploitation of natural resources, methods of management and care for the environment

- o the concentration and the specialisation
- o the social transformations (de-urbanisation, suburban sprawl, progressive depopulation and under-exploitation of resources)
- o the diversification in the labour market
- o the degree of integration of farming into the food chain and the role of typical products

??The necessity to assess the real impact of the actions and measures undertaken in the different territories, in relation to the objectives pursuived (typical products, integration of agricultural sector with other economic activities within rural areas, both internal and external ecc).

The principal assumptions of the analytical tools adopted (Principal Component Analysis and cluster analysis at two stage, with different indicators in second stage) have been:

??The possibility of comparison between different situations inside the EU, for a better intervention on competitiveness or on gaps within each system

??The flexibility, in order to be adapted to different territorial realities and to the consequent differentiated demand for agricultural policy

?? The reproducibility over time:

- o for ex post monitoring the effectiveness of the adopted measures and also the spreading of independent processes (socio-economics dynamics)
- o for the assessment ex ante of the adopted policies (through the re-definition of some indicators and the integrated use of other methodologies).

The principals results of the analysis are:

??The detection of different levels of rural development

??The classification of the territorial units (subregional, NUTS 2 and 3) in each levels of agricultural and rural development

??The evaluation of the role of the Institutions ad different territorial levels

Naturally there are high differences in the different territorial analysis: the indicators, the statistical information, its significativeness.

## 1.1. Analysis At Sub-Regional Level (Data At Municipality Level)

The regions investigated are Emilia Romagna and Veneto and the results are in Montresor, Mazzocchi, 2000 (a, b, c).

#### Objectives

??To define the sub-regional systems sufficiently homogeneous under rural perspective, in relation to the policies' impact, to the socio-economic dynamics and to the integration to the food chain at a local level.

??To furnish an analytical tool to the Regions in order:

o to set their Plans of Rural Development

o to assess in progress the adopted measures.

Results

??The mapping of the main territorial systems, not the detection new institutional backgrounds, besides those already existing.

## Principal problems at sub-regional level

??Difficulties in identifying the territorial systems in order to calibrate endogenous development interventions

??Static Analysis

- o The available sources in the different countries are dated and related to the censuses' collection periodicity
- o Some parameters (GDP per capita and the agricultural SGM), hardly available at municipality level, need to be estimated
- o Lack of FADN information

#### **Opportunities**

??Endogenous Rural Development Plan: The "two stages" approach allows to choose the second stage indicators for the specific local realities, also with the intervention of the regional and local Institutions, in order to face the various problems arising in the regional planning (quality products, rural tourism, Leader II, Territorial Pacts, local production systems ecc). The principal results on rural tourism dynamics in Emilia Romagna are reported in Montresor, Mazzocchi, Bernardi, 2000: the principal results for the quality products in Emilia Romagna are reported in Montresor, Mazzocchi, Zanchini, 2000.

??Dynamic analysis: The sub-regional scenarios may be simulated with a certain degree of precision:

- "re-determining" some specialisation indicators related to changes at a larger territorial level (NUTS 2 or 3) or to local production systems;
- some more recent information on the socio-economic context may be found in national statistics (es. population), whereas other should also be obtained through simulation.

## 1.2. Analysis At Nuts 3 Level (By Country)

The investigated country is Italy (first stage) and the results are reported in Montresor, Mazzocchi, Zanchini, 1999

#### Objectives

??To give a global framework allowing to lay down the most appropriate policy planning instruments at a national level

??To understand in which national scenario the regional strategies are placed:

- o the main differentiation of the rural world (hill and mountain areas compared to highly populated and economically diversified plane areas; intensive and specialised areas, compared to non specialised territories etc).
- o the role played by food integration at a territorial level, indirectly highlighting the weight of trade relations

*Sources:* Accessing information is easier and there are no estimation problems for the indicators. (National statistics and National FADN).

#### Limits

??Informativeness: The extension of the investigation unit does not allow the inner deep disparities to be valued. For interpreting in a first approximation the various existing realities, in the survey three further indicators reporting the percentage of plain, hilly and mountain surface were included. These parameters resulted to be very relevant, as the identified areas appear as relatively homogeneous under an agricultural and rural perspective

## **Opportunities**

??Under an operational perspective, Nuts 3 often corresponds to an institutional level, responsible for the interventions ??Possibility to extend the analysis to "scenario analysis". An example is reported in Paris, Montresor, Arfini, Mazzocchi (2000) ??Indications to national policy makers in order to national laws of re-orientation, laws of quality ecc.

## 1.3. Analysis At Nut 3 Level (Eu Regions)

The first stage analysis is reported in Montresor, Mazzocchi 2000.

## Objectives

??To define the main territorial systems in the European scenario, faced by the policies adopted in Agenda 2000 and WTO regulations ??To define the EU framework at territorial level, faced by the enlargement to CEEC and to southern Mediterranean countries ??To suggest indications to EU, national and regional policy makers

## Results

This survey allows to evaluate the main dynamics in the EU territorial systems and the potential scenarios in the European regions:

- o wider information
- o dynamic analysis (the time series of European FADN information is larger)
- o possibility of integration to supply models at regional level (assessment of the impact of CAP policy)

Data information

?? European FADN: allows to build the indicators for the agricultural specialisation at EU regional level

?? REGIO data base: allows to define socio-economic, enterprise structures and agro-food industry integration parameters.

## Limits

??Informativeness: Many territorial dynamics emerged in the previous levels of investigation widely lessen, but the previous obtained results allow to understand this analysis output

??Information sources

o The limitation of the field of observation of EU-FADN to "commercial farms"

o The differences in terms of sampling methods used in the member States (Veneto)

o The lack of some information in REGIO data base (importations and exportations between Regions, food industry ecc)

## 2. SCIENTIFIC AND RECENT PAPERS, PUBLICATIONS AND STUDIES

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Fanfani, R. (ed) ; Montresor, E. (ed) La struttura sociale dell'agricoltura italiana verso il 2000 Franco Angeli, Milano, 2000, 206 p.

Montresor, E. Economia montana e sviluppo rurale CLUEB, Bologna, 1998, 301 p.

## 2.2. Congress Proceedings, Journal Article, Book Sections, Thesis 2001-1989

<u>2001</u>

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Montresor, E I sistemi locali di produzione agroalimentare. Il Rapporto CNEL, L'agricoltura tra locale e globale. Distretti e filiere, Roma, 2000 pp. 179-209.

Montresor, E. ; Mazzocchi, M. Some Considerations on Analytical Tools for Rural Development at different levels (Region, State, EU) Working Papers Series, EUROTOOLS, N. 17, pp.15

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#### <u> 1999</u>

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#### <u> 1998</u>

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## <u> 1995</u>

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## **Discussion report**

## NEED OF RESEARCH AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

## Evaluation of effects of typical products on rural development

At present there are few studies which attempt to quantify and to compare the effects of typical production at different territorial levels (Region, State, EU), but already nowadays the competition between quality products in the EU takes place between local production systems (agri-food systems, rural tourism systems etc), each of them connected in a network, in an implicit or explicit way.

Can be interesting to define the theoretical tools (indicators, methodology) for assessing the scenario of the potential resources (quality products, traditional products) existing in the different territories and in the different countries at different territorial levels?

Can be interesting the definition of a general framework of the role of typical products, valid in the different systems of rural development, able to give indications to policy decision makers at different levels, in relation to WTO regulations and to the enlargement to CEEC and to southern countries?

Can be interesting to investigate and to compare, through an analytical scheme, valid at different levels, the opportunities and the limits existing for the OLP's in the different systems, in relation to socio-economic disparities of the context and the different patterns of governance, understood as the effective capacity of regional institutions to orient the use of regional resources?

As known at territorial level as regards agricultural policies we can found three levels of *governance* (Sotte, 2000): (a) *Implicit governance*, which includes the CAP and in which there is a limited intermediation of regional and national institutions, although this policy, which has absorbed and which continues to absorb a large part of the resources foreseen by the EC budget, has significant influence on regional development; (b) *Multi-level governance*, which includes measures directed towards rural development in the true sense of the term, both in the form of traditional accompanying measures directly aimed at farmers, and in measures of a structural nature (modernisation, diversification etc.) The impact of this governance will be more relevant in the 2000 reform with the implementation of policies which directly involve different regional levels; the evaluation will thus be relevant for understanding how the processes will evolve; (c) *Agency governance*, in which numerous local initiatives are included, linked to European Community or national measures. This concerns LEADERS+, although not agencies in the stricter sense, but also experience of territorial pacts (Italy). The nature of this level of governance may come into conflict with the previous ones; this conflict is often resolved by absorbing this level of governance within the context of prevailing and pre-existing political and institutional levels.