



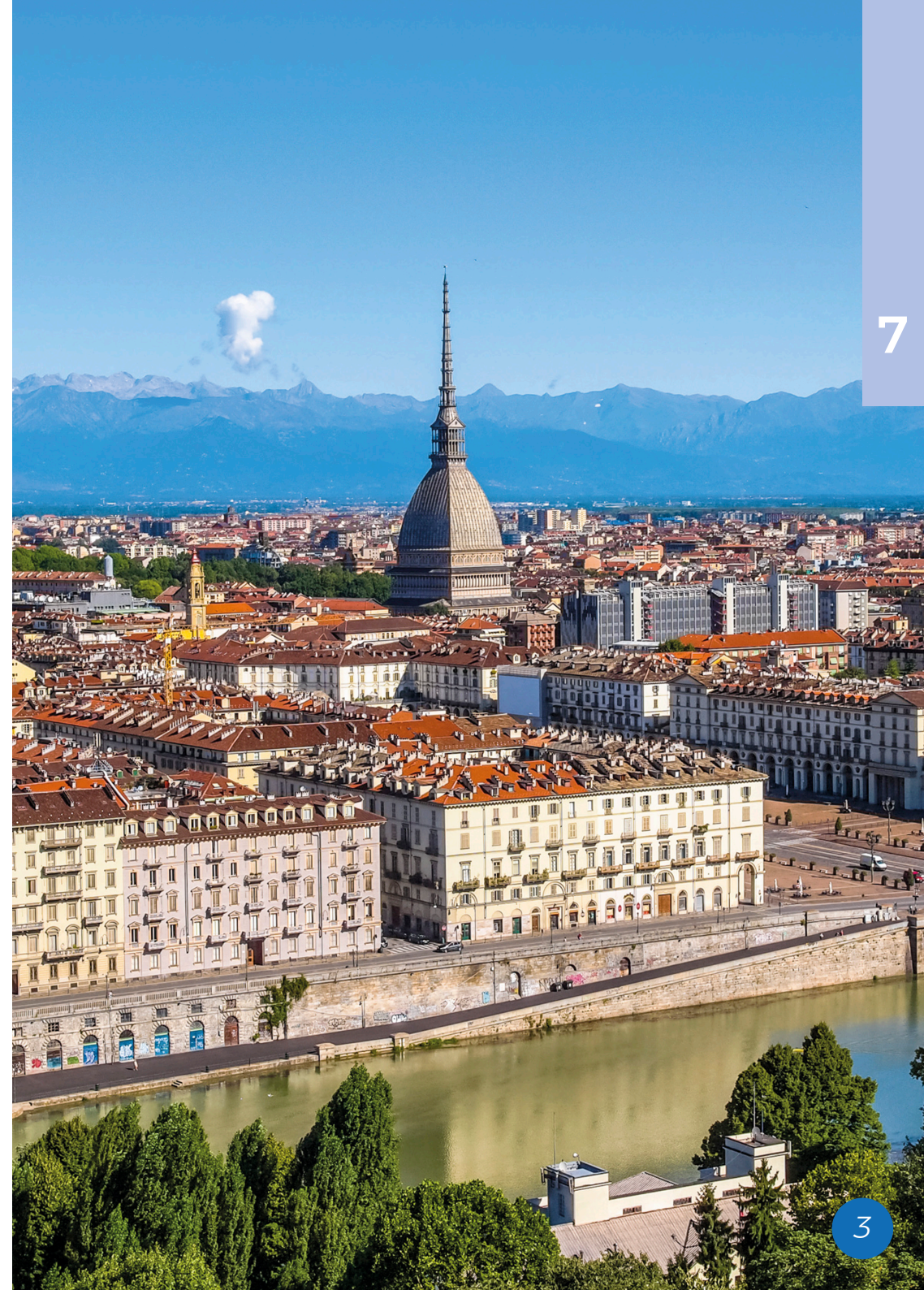
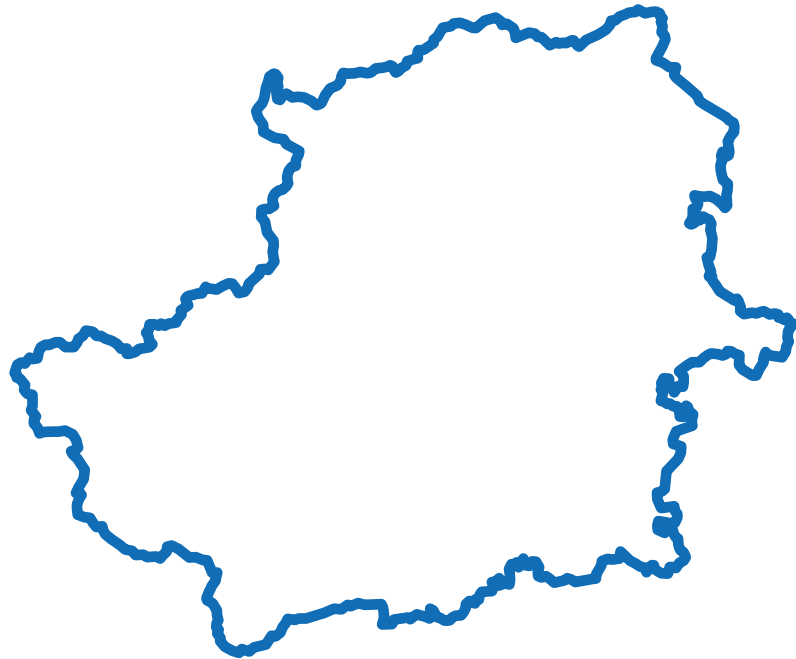
Executive Summary

D. 1.2.1.
Summary of existing
tools/best practices
at partner's MA for enhancing
metropolitan cooperation

This document was elaborated within the project MECOG-CE: Strengthening metropolitan cooperation and governance in Central Europe and is part of the WPI: Analysis of metropolitan dimension, Activity 1.2. Analysis of existing tools/best practices for enhancing metropolitan cooperation. The content of the document is based on information supplied by the MECOG-CE consortium partners and was reviewed by them for final approval.

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Turin Metropolitan Area



Official name of the main governance structure in the MA

Metropolitan City of Turin

(Città metropolitana di Torino, CMTo)

Date of creation/ start of cooperation	Number of municipalities	Area (in km ²) ¹⁷⁾
2015	312	6.827
Population (in mln) ¹⁷⁾	Population density (people/km ²) ¹⁷⁾	GDP per capita (EUR) ¹⁷⁾
2,23	327	30.715

Agency (relations with the state)

From 1st January 2015, based on Law n. 56/2014 (Delrio Law), the metropolitan area has a formal status of local public authority (metropolitan city) with its own powers and functions. Currently, it is one of 15 Italian metropolitan cities. The dialogue between representatives of the State and metropolitan cities is ensured by their participation in three types of bodies - the State-Region Conference, the State-Cities and Local Authorities Conference and the Unified Conference. In the recent period, as coordinating body for the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) measures and resources, Italian metropolitan cities have regained space in national political discourse.

Tasks

Main tasks: strategic planning, spatial planning.

Tasks in other domains: transport and mobility, economic development, waste management, water management, energy, social policy, culture & heritage, metropolitan identity, promotion & territorial marketing, international cooperation.

Indirectly: tourism & leisure.

Main strategic documents

- ▶ Metropolitan Strategic Plan (PSM): http://www.cittametropolitana.torino.it/cms/risorse/sviluppo-economico/dwd/psm/PSM_2021-2023_finale.pdf
- ▶ Metropolitan general spatial Plan (PTGM): <http://www.cittametropolitana.torino.it/cms/territorio-urbanistica/ufficio-di-piano/ufficio-di-piano>
- ▶ Urban sustainable mobility Plan (PUMS): <http://www.cittametropolitana.torino.it/cms/trasporti-mobilita-sostenibile/pums>

¹⁷⁾ Source: Eurostat (2020). The calculation based on the Eurostat statistical unit - the Torino metropolitan region (METROREGION).


Metropolitan governance system in the MA

The metropolitan governance system primarily consists of the Metropolitan City of Turin (CMT0) as second level local authority based on the National Law 56/2014, albeit with an indirect democratic legitimization. The CMT0 developed as a result of the top-down process of the Italian administrative reform. The CMT0 is a wide area body performing integrated government functions in metropolitan areas by absorbing the province and the capital city, but leaving the metropolitan municipalities to exercise all the representative and proximity functions, according to the principle of subsidiarity.

The integration of functions relies on three coherent instruments for strategic planning (the Metropolitan Strategic Plan), spatial planning (the Metropolitan General Spatial Plan) and sustainable mobility planning (the Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan). The CMT0 works in highly fragmented environment. As a result of very diverse geographic and socio-economic contexts, the metropolitan area is divided in 11 “homogeneous zones” defined by functional and territorial criteria, which enhances the engagement of local administrators through their participation in working groups on metropolitan and spatial planning.

Apart from the CMT0 and “homogeneous zones”, there is a variety of other metropolitan dialogue and cooperation spaces making up the governance system, i.e. 3 Local Action Groups, 16 Unions of Mountain Municipalities, 8 Unions of Municipalities and 8 Territorial Pacts. However, they concern just portions of the metropolitan territory.

Best tools and practices

-  **1. METROPOLITAN STRATEGIC PLAN (PSM) AND METROPOLITAN SPATIAL GENERAL PLAN (PTGM).** These are two compulsory metropolitan planning instruments set out by the national law. The PSM defines the general sectoral and transversal development objectives for the metropolitan area in terms of social, economic and environmental issues. It creates a vision for the metropolitan city and outlines an integrated set of overall strategies. It has a 3-year duration. The PTGM configures land use planning and coordinates policies for land transformation and management necessary to promote the proper use of environmental and natural resources and the rational spatial organisation of activities and settlements. The PTGM covers a period of 7 years. Its innovative value is based on the principle of prevention and the implementation of sustainability criteria. The innovation of both plans lies also in their interrelatedness so that they form a coherent whole, bringing together vision, strategy and action.



2. URBAN SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY PLAN (PUMS). It is a document programming actions and interventions with a ten-year time horizon with reference to developing a more accessible, safer and less polluting mobility and transport system in the metropolitan city as a whole. It includes new interventions in 4 thematic areas (soft mobility, public transport, individual mobility, cross-cutting intervention), combined with the already planned and financed actions set out in the reference scenario. The innovative character of the PUMS lies in the MaaS (Mobility as a Service) model integrating many different transportation options adapted to the specificities of each territory in the metropolitan area. Its three-stage development involves a wide group of stakeholders (more than 170). Together with the PTGM, described above, it is in compliance with the goals and vision defined by the Strategic Plan (PSM).



3. FOOD DISTRICTS. It is an initiative based on the implementation of projects financed under National Law n. 205/2017 and ruled by regional regulation. The functioning of the projects is set out in the three-year District Plan indicating specific actions under the agreement between public and private actors cooperating in the local production system. The aim of the food districts is to promote the growth and revitalisation of typical agri-food chains and the involved territories as well as to enhance local production systems, with a special focus on balancing the city and the surrounding area. The innovative aspect of the initiative is expressed by the cross-cutting nature of issues that are covered, from environmental sustainability, landscape protection to inclusion, corporate social responsibility and production innovation. Moreover, the actions are in line with the European strategy “Farm to Fork” at the heart of the Green Deal, by addressing the challenges of sustainable food systems.



4. COMMUNITY SOCIAL CARE WORKER. It is an initiative aiming at the introduction in small and remote communities (mountain test areas) of professionals able to support the accessibility of social services to the local population. The framework of the initiative was the SociaLab project developed within the 2014-2020 Interreg France-Italy Alcotra programme. The initiative focuses on the creation and management of community-oriented service based on innovative and collaborative practices. Its innovative aspect consists of the skilful use of the networking capacity in the area as health is not a metropolitan competence, but also of the perception of health as a holistic concept encompassing different domains of well-being. The project links important healthcare issues with territorial development, resulting in reducing the depopulation of remote communities with a shortage of services.



5. RIVER AND LAKE CONTRACTS. It is a tool aiming at the management and valorisation of territories and landscape of the river areas, but also at the socio-economic development and enhancement of community well-being. Its goal is furthermore to successfully achieve the quality objectives set out in the Directive 2000/60/CE. It is a voluntary instrument based on public participation processes for the involvement and empowerment of local actors and on cooperation of the managers of the resource and the territory (governing structures), citizens and representatives of other groups of stakeholders (e.g. farmers, industrialists, fishermen, environmental associations, etc.). Thus, it enables concerted solutions to different problems (social, environmental, economic) between actors with different interests (conflict resolution). It promotes vertical and horizontal subsidiarity, interactive local development, safety of the riverside, as well as sustainability.





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