



# VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW

# 22

**REGIONE LAZIO  
SOSTENIBILE E  
PARTECIPATA**



## INTRODUCTION/PREMISE

*The UN 2030 Agenda is a great opportunity for our community to grow because it forces everyone to make a complex but inescapable conceptual effort: to consider, at the same time and in the same space, all dimensions of living by identifying links and connections that, on closer inspection, have always been recognizable but were struggling to emerge, perhaps because they were not considered so necessary.*

*It is simpler to reason and act by separate compartments, domains or spheres of interest and also more effective in terms of visibility of results, probably, in the short term, however, this is no longer the way to go; complex problems can only be matched by equally complex solutions.*

*The pandemic has brought out with greater urgency and virulence this truth, which, moreover, is already well present in the guiding principles of sustainable development in which environmental, social and economic issues are held together in a system of continuous interaction and cause-and-effect.*

*It is not "just" a matter of viewing reality and problems from a broader perspective; it pertains to concrete everyday decisions at different scales: from citizens to policymakers.*

*The balance is a subtle one; on the one hand, the risk of getting stuck, always imagining a potential "butterfly effect," in terms solely of actions and retroactions between each phenomenon and its context; on the other hand, the perpetuation of "surgical" behaviors and decisions, treating the symptom and not the cause.*

*In this context, the decision to place health - citizens' well-being - at the center of the Strategy is the key to bringing together numerous instances and proposals, within a planning framework that aims to be horizontal and not generic.*

*SRSvS is focused on a few key words that characterize the goals and/or goal groups of the 2030 Agenda and, by reflection, the SNSvS.*

*Fighting **Poverty, Hunger, Ignorance, and Gender Inequality** to ensure and facilitate access to social and health services for all, reducing food waste, ensuring quality education in compulsory schooling and subsequent training pathways, and to provide all citizens with substantial equality of opportunity in life choices.*

***Water and energy**, primary goods, must be available and usable without waste, including through the use of technologies that safeguard their quality and enable their clean distribution and monitoring.*

***Jobs, growth and businesses** must overcome the established, and sometimes conflicting, dynamics of supply and demand, sharing a vision of sustainable development that rewards the dignity of the performance of adequately trained and/or retrained human capital and intellectual assets; increased competitiveness based on innovation, research and modern infrastructure; and a shift from a linear to a circular logic of production that preserves natural resources, such as the sea, whose economy can be an important driver of regional development.*

*For those who are not yet an active part of the system, inclusion and integration policies for "**old and new poor,**" **migrants, Roma, and the homeless**, with special attention to young people, to that educational poverty that must be opposed with adequate support policies to stem the growth of inequality.*

***Places to live: sustainable and smart cities**, where digitization, especially of PA, serves citizens and businesses and is inclusive. Cities and public administrations in general, with a view to coordinated and*

multilevel governance, are required to play a function consistent with the European Green deal through the recovery and reuse of spaces and buildings, to curb land consumption, ensure the safety and efficiency of public real estate. This is as true for larger centers as it is for the **Small Municipalities**, which represent a fundamental garrison of territorial control; for these centers, the accessibility and quality of essential services: schooling, health, and mobility, is fundamental.

It is clear that the **mobility** that has been made available to date is insufficient or not functional to the needs of the various regional communities and productive realities. For this reason, it is important, in addition to reviewing passenger transport, also using soft mobility, to enhance "clean" freight transport also in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that play a relevant role in the ongoing climate change.

In relation to this last point, looking at the reduction of risks that extreme events and poor land and resource management can generate, it is necessary to implement policies to clean up polluted sites and combat hydrogeological and coastal disruption, including through proper water management and enhancing the natural purification systems offered, for example, by wetlands.

**Climate Change** - also encompassing a series of very diverse phenomena (increase in temperatures; variation, frequency and intensity of precipitation; heat waves; flash floods; droughts; fires, ...) - requires an ad hoc strategy, an essential and integral part of the one related to sustainable development.

On this front, too, the Lazio Region is actively engaged through a path aimed at deepening specific knowledge in terms of vulnerability and risk of the regional territory to the consequences of the changing climate, which will end with the elaboration of the contribution the Adaptation to Climate Change."

Finally, an etymological consideration: the term Strategy (στρατηγία) means "art of the army leader" and indicates a series of actions (planning, design, coordination of different means, etc.) necessary to achieve a major goal over a long period.

Agenda 2030 has given itself medium- and long-term goals, many of which, unfortunately, have not been achieved.

Today, the time available to curb the "defeat" of our planet is limited; moreover, even the best strategist of all time can do little without an adequate army. Therefore, we are all called upon to play our role, even if marginal, in the **protection of the environment, biodiversity and ecosystems and in the interest of future generations.**"<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Cf. Constitutional Law Feb. 11, 2022 No. 1 "Amendments to Articles 9 and 41 of the Constitution on environmental protection," published in Official Journal No. 44, Feb. 22, 2022

Article 9 The Republic promotes the development of culture and scientific and technical research. It protects the nation's landscape and historical and artistic heritage. It protects the environment, biodiversity and ecosystems, including in the interest of future generations. State law regulates the ways and forms of animal protection. Article 41 Private economic initiative is free. It may not be carried out contrary to social utility or in such a way as to harm health, the environment, security, freedom, and human dignity. The law shall determine appropriate programs and controls so that public and private economic activity can be directed and coordinated for social and environmental purposes.

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# Introduction Lazio Region Strategy for Sustainable Development

The Regional Strategy for Sustainable Development - SRSvS was approved by DGR No. 170 of March 30, 2021 Approval of the Regional Strategy for Sustainable Development (SRSvS) "**Lazio, a participatory and sustainable region**".

The SRSvS - constitutes, in accordance with the provisions of Article 34 of Legislative Decree 152/2006, the contribution of the individual Italian regions to the national sustainable growth objectives set forth in the SNSvS<sup>2</sup>, indicating by this term a development model that places environmental, economic and social aspects on the same level.

The Regional Strategy therefore indicates, the directions, priorities and actions that are intended to be taken to achieve the sustainability goals, ensuring unity in planning and choice of strategic tools that are coherent and capable of bringing a substantial contribution to the realization of the objectives set at the national level.

Citizen well-being in its physical, psychological and economic components is at the heart of SRSvS, as, moreover, of all regional planning, understood as a state of complete physical, psychological and social well-being and not simply the absence of disease (World Health Organization-WHO) and a fundamental right of people

Sustainable development is the tool that, in a holistic approach, will be able to make possible the growth of such well-being and, at the same time, the competitiveness of the production system by reducing exposure to socio-environmental and socio-health risks, as the Covid 19 pandemic has shown us.

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<sup>2</sup> The National Sustainable Development Strategy, referred to in CIPE Resolution No. 108 of 12/22/2017 "Approval of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development," now under complete revision, is, therefore, the pivotal element in the implementation in Italy of the United Nations 2030 Agenda, the result of intense technical work and a broad and complex process of consultation with central government, the Regions, civil society, universities, and the world of research and knowledge. The SNSvS declines at the national level the guidelines of economic, social and environmental policies aimed at achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, and is structured in "five areas" (People; Planet; Prosperity; Peace; Partnership) that contain the Strategic Choices and Strategic Goals for Italy and are related to the Goals of the 2030 Agenda - according to a "system of sustainability vectors" (I. Common Knowledge; II. Monitoring and evaluation of policies plans and projects; III. Institutions, participation and partnerships; IV. Education, awareness, communication; V. Modernization of Public Administration and redevelopment of public spending),

Article 34 of Legislative Decree No. 152 of April 3, 2006, as amended by Law No. 221 of December 28, 2015, stipulates that, within twelve months of the approval of the National Strategy, the Regions, must have a comprehensive Sustainable Development Strategy; to this end, with DGR no. 797 of 11/12/2018, the Lazio Region adhered to the "Collaboration Agreement for the support activities for the implementation of the fulfillments provided for in Article 34 of Legislative Decree no. 152/2006 and ss.mm.ii for the implementation of the Regional Strategies for Sustainable Development" with the Ministry of the Environment and Land Protection

Lazio orographically singular with a diverse landscape, 54 percent mostly hilly, 26 percent consisting of mountains and 20 percent of plains. The Apennine mountain system frames the region along all its borders: northwest sloping gently toward the Maremma plain, closed to the south by the Monti della Tolfa, and the valley of the Tiber River, which ends its course at Fiumicino; diagonally from north to south, the Abruzzo Lazio and Molise National Park, with the Monti della Laga and the highest peak of Mount Gorzano (2458 meters); still to the south, a second mountain range runs parallel to the first, separated by the Valle Latina where the Sacco and Liri rivers flow and end their course in the Gulf of Gaeta.

Lazio is characterized by numerous lakes of volcanic origin (Bracciano, Bolsena, Vico, Albano, and Nemi), and the plains, subtracted from swamps during the 20th century (the Agro Romano and the Pontine Plain) with its canals and coastal lakes.

Finally, the Tyrrhenian Sea that bathes the region for more than 300 km of coastline, the latter been distinguished by Mediterranean sand dunes and some promontories with centuries-old charm: San Felice Circeo in the park of the same name and the Selva di Circe, a rare example of lowland forest in Italy; Terracina with the promontory on which the temple of Jupiter Anxur stands guarding the Gulf of Gaeta; and the Pontine Islands, which are perfectly visible when the sky is clear: Ventotene, Ponza, Palmarola, Santo Stefano, Gavi and Zannone, made up of volcanic and sedimentary rocks dating back more than 200 million years.

There are 98 protected natural areas in the region (3 National Parks, 16 Regional Nature Parks, 4 State Nature Reserves, 31 Regional Nature Reserves, 2 Marine Nature Areas, 42 Natural Monuments, including two marine areas) for a total protected area of about 240 thousand hectares, 13.5 percent of the territory. An environmental heritage, made up of landscapes, archaeology and biodiversity; Lazio is one of the regions with the greatest biodiversity in Italy: in fact, it is home to 50 percent of the national fauna and flora, about 30,000 animal species and 3,500 plant species.

The region can be read through its territorial systems that collectively constitute its soul: the Tuscia, Sabina, historic Ciociaria, Castelli Romani, Monti Lepini, Ausoni, Aurunci, Ernici, Lucretili, Prenestini, and the Aniene in which traditions and knowledge have settled over the centuries. Geographical areas where historical, cultural, environmental anthropological aspects merge together with peculiar cultural identities.





## 2

## Implementation governance

### 2.1 Collaboration agreements

The Lazio Region has signed with the MATTM, (now MiTE and Ministry below in the text) two Collaboration Agreements pursuant to Art. 15 of Law No. 241 of August 7, 1990 and ss.mm.ii, to support regional structures in the implementation of the fulfillments required by Art. 34 of Legislative Decree No. 152/2006, through the financing of support activities for the processes of elaboration of the Regional Strategies for Sustainable Development - SRSvS. The first Collaboration Agreement was signed on Dec. 18, 2018 following the Lazio Region's participation in the Ministry's Public Notice on July 9, 2018 (Prot. No. 211), intended for Regions and Autonomous Provinces.

- The first Collaboration Agreement was signed on Dec. 18, 2018<sup>3</sup> following the Lazio Region's participation in the Ministry's Public Notice on July 9, 2018 (Prot. No. 211), intended for Regions and Autonomous Provinces

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<sup>3</sup> DGR 797 of December 11, 2018 D. Lgs.152/2006, Article 34. CIPE Resolution 108/2017 - Regional Strategy for Sustainable Development: - Approval of the Outline of Agreement ex art. 15 Law of August 7, 1990, n. 241 and ss.mm. and ii. and the Executive Project "Towards a Lazio of Sustainability".

- The second Collaboration Agreement, signed by the Lazio Region on April 22, 2020<sup>4</sup>, concerns the continuation of the activities related to SRSvS; the Ministry, in fact, issued on July 26, 2019 (prot. no. 333) an additional notice to address the needs for deepening and integrating the existing activities related to the agreements already signed that emerged during the work of the Technical Comparison Tables between the same Ministry, CREIAMO PA, the Regions and the Autonomous Provinces. The Lazio Region has therefore decided to use this additional funding to deepen the SRSvS aspects most related to Goal No. 13 of Agenda 2030, i.e., the Fight against Climate Change; in fact, the Executive Project submitted to the Ministry is called "Sustainable Development Strategy: the contribution of Climate Change Adaptation" (see below).

Both projects are divided into the three focus areas:

- Category A "Strategy Governance Construction."
- Category B "Involvement of civil society."
- Category C "Development of the Strategy document."

For the definition of the Regional Strategy for Sustainable Development and for the in-depth study of the aspects related to Climate Change Adaptation, we availed ourselves of the specialized support of Lazio Innova Spa, an "in-house providing" company of the Lazio Region, which is part of the Regional Steering Group, which also provided support for the development of the PODs, the Detailed Operational Plans, of ASViS - Alliance for Sustainable Development (only for the Strategy Document) and of CMCC - Euro-Mediterranean Center for Climate Change (now CMCC Foundation) .

## 2.2 Director's Cabins

The articulation of the Regional Sustainable Development Steering Committee has been modified to make it more in line with the policy and programmatic choices that have occurred over time.

In particular, it should be noted that the "functions of guiding and verifying the implementation and results of the Sustainable Development Strategy" and of "unified direction in the implementation of the planned actions" are currently attributed to the "Steering Cabin for the Implementation of Regional and European Policies 2021-2027" replacing the previous Interdepartmental Steering Cabin for Sustainable<sup>5</sup> Development as the Strategy's priorities for action are framed in the Policy Goals of European programming and in the regional unitary programming 2021-2027.

The following are members of the Steering Committee: the Regional Government; the Head of the President's Cabinet Office; the Director General of the Lazio Region; the Director of the Regional Directorate "Economic Planning"; the Director of the Regional Directorate "For Economic Development and Productive Activities"; the Director of the Regional Directorate "Education, Training, Research and Labor"; the Director of the Regional Directorate, Hunting and Fishing"; the manager in charge of the Structure of Direct Collaboration with the Governing Bodies "Institutional Communication"; and the AUDIT Authority of the ERDF and ESF+ programs. The Directors of the other Regional Directorates and Agencies are invited to the work of the technical-administrative component of the Steering Committee at meetings dedicated to matters of their competence and responsibility. To ensure constant

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<sup>4</sup> DGR 157 of 07/04/202 D.lgs.152/2006, Article 34. CIPE Resolution 108/2017 - Regional Strategy for Sustainable Development: Approval of the Outline of Agreement ex art. 15 Law of August 7, 1990, n. 241 and ss.mm. and ii. and the Executive Project "Sustainable Development Strategy: the contribution to Climate Change Adaptation"

<sup>5</sup> Cf. DGR 797/2018 e 157/2020

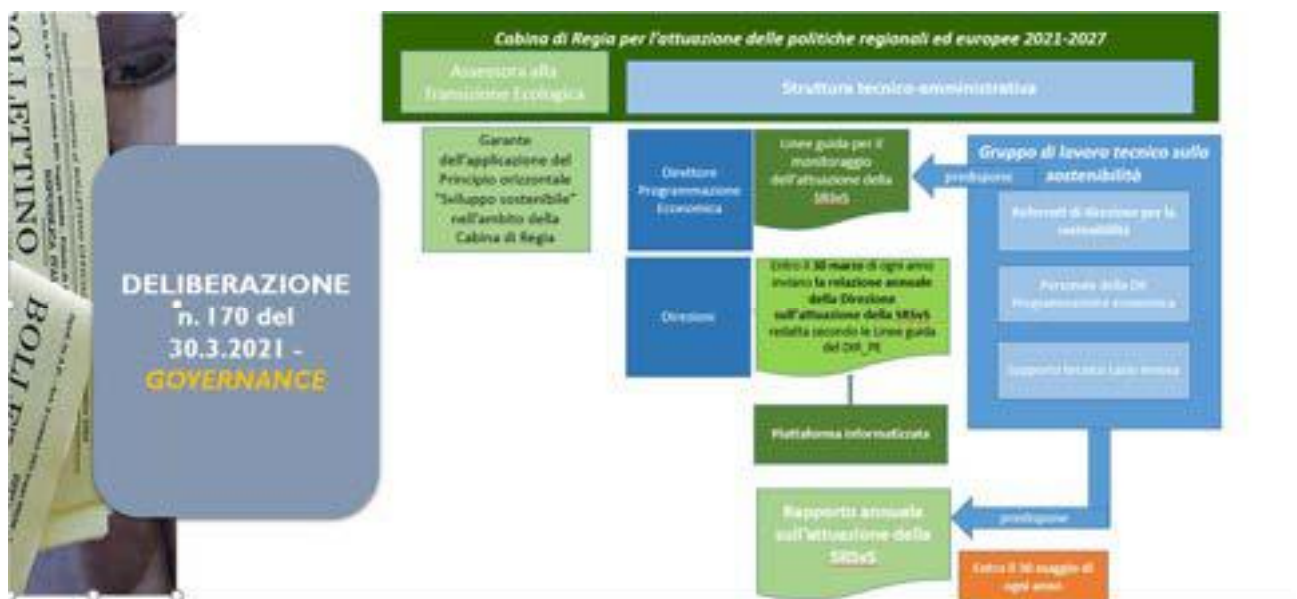


interchange with the Regional Council, the President of the Council Commission "European and International Affairs, Cooperation among Peoples" is permanently invited to the work of the Steering Committee.

Within the Steering Committee, the role of guarantor of the implementation of the Horizontal Principle "Sustainable Development" is also assigned to the Councillor for "Ecological Transition and Digital Transformation Environment and Natural Resources, Energy, Digital Agenda and Green Investment."

To support the Cabin, a "Technical Working Group on Sustainability" was established through Organization Act May 31, 2021, No. G06507, in which "Sustainability Referents" identified by the regional structures involved<sup>6</sup> and the in-house company Lazio Innova participate.

Fig 1) "Steering committee for the implementation of regional and European policies 2021-2027"



### 2.3 Multilevel governance

The Region seized the opportunity offered by the Governance of the SNSvS to be part of a wide-ranging coordination and support system. Since the start-up phase of the Strategy, a privileged interlocution with the Metropolitan City of Rome Capital - CMRC was considered appropriate and functional.

In fact, the Ministry, in July 2019, published a Public Notice similar to the one prepared for the Regions in 2018 and, even before the publication of the notice, invited the Region and the Metropolitan City to meet to coordinate their activities and jointly present a joint pilot project.

<sup>6</sup> With DGR no. 170 of March 30, 2021 Approval of the Regional Strategy for Sustainable Development (SRSvS) "Latium, a participatory and sustainable region" the Council delegated to the Director of the Regional Economic Planning Directorate the task of establishing by its own act of organization, a "technical working group on sustainability" to support the technical-administrative structure of the "Cabina di Regia for the implementation of regional and European policies 2021-2027" on the basis of the designations received from the Regional Directorates of their own "Sustainability Contact Person" the previous Inter-Departmental Steering Committee for Sustainable Development referred to in DGR 797/2018 and 157/2020 ceased its functions

Following this initiative, a fruitful collaborative relationship began between the two entities that led to the elaboration of a joint Pilot project involving Schools ("Green School H24") and saw the Metropolitan City actively participate in all the Focus Groups organized by the Region identifying shared themes, stakeholders and targeted contributions in the introductory papers<sup>7</sup>. CMRC also participates in the Ministry's tables - CreIAMO PA project of exchange of best practices; it was also present in the Focus Groups organized as part of the in-depth study related to aspects of climate change adaptation.

To support the development of the Strategy and for the exchange of common knowledge and experience, it should be noted that the Region participates in the Project "CREIAMO PA Competencies and Networks for Environmental Integration and Improvement of PA<sup>8</sup> Organizations"; the Region has, in addition, participated in MATTM-OECD initiatives related to Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development: integrating the SDGs into decision-making.

## 2.4 Status of implementation of the Regional Sustainable Development Strategy.

### 2.4.1 ORIENTING IN READING THE SRSVS

As stated in Article 34 of Legislative Decree 152/2006, the Strategy performs the function of guidance, evaluation, monitoring and control in the decision-making processes of public administration, promoting the decoupling of economic growth and its impact on the environment, compliance with the conditions of ecological stability, the preservation of biodiversity and the fulfillment of social requirements related to the development of individual potential as necessary prerequisites for the growth of competitiveness and employment.

Therefore, the Regional Strategy for Sustainable Development (SRSvS) is framed in a process of close interdependence within the planetary and long-term targets of the Goals of the 2030 Agenda; with the European goals related to the transition towards sustainability and with those related to the Cohesion Policy 2021-2027; with the national ones constituted by the economic, social and environmental policy guidelines structured in the National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD) and in the policies envisaged in the "Plan for Recovery and Resilience"; with the regional ones, as is evident in the document "A New Horizon of Socio-Economic Progress - Guidelines for Sustainable Development and Reduction of Inequalities: Regional Public Policies 2021-2027, of which it is a cornerstone.

In particular, as far as the link with the 2021-2027 Guidelines is concerned, it is necessary to emphasize the reciprocal "contamination": the 2021-2027 Guidelines contain, in fact, constant references to the 2030 Agenda and the Strategy for National and Regional Sustainable Development and, of the latter,

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<sup>7</sup> The Metropolitan City also participated in the recent FGs carried out by the Lazio Region as part of the project "Sustainable Development Strategy: the contribution to Climate Change Adaptation," and the Lazio Region took part in the round of collective interviews on the macro-environments envisaged by the Agenda: People, Peace, Planet and Prosperity, dedicated to the participatory definition of the main strategies for the construction of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Strategic Plan of the Metropolitan City of Rome Capital, which were held online on April 9 and 10

<sup>8</sup> L2WP1 - PON Governance and Institutional Capacity 2014-20 MiTE Technical Table - Regions and Autonomous Provinces for the implementation of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development related to Sustainable Development Strategies and the Voluntary National and Local Review (VNR - VLR) process On-the-job coaching with Regions and Metropolitan Cities. LQS1 - IV Line of Action QS1 Environmental Assessments - Actions to improve the effectiveness of SEA and EIA processes related to programs, plans and projects Interregional grouping composed, in addition to Lazio, of Liguria, Abruzzo, Piedmont, Umbria and Tuscany Umbria. L5 Strengthening Administrative Capacity for Climate Change Adaptation - A5.1 Capacity Building - Interregional grouping composed of Sardinia, Liguria and Puglia and Lazio; Methodologies for Adaptation to Climate Change: Regional Scale Adaptation Planning: Climate and Resilience Technical Table. Adaptation in inland Apennine areas with high seismicity Regions Marche, Umbria and Abruzzo and Lazio.

they anticipate and make their own the main results deriving from the participatory process of the Focus groups and the Forum. The SRSvS, conversely, incorporates, among the proposals for possible interventions under the Goals coming from the consultation process, also those articulated in the "chain" macro-areas/programmatic goals/actions of the DSP 2018-23, the Pivotal Actions and the Projects of the Regional Recovery and Resilience Plan contained in the 2021-2027 Guidelines.

For a better understanding of the structure of the Strategy document "Latium, a participatory and sustainable region", the contents of its chapters are described below<sup>9</sup>.

**Chapter 2 - Lazio's positioning and trends with respect to the 2030 Agenda Goals** notes the strengths and weaknesses of the regional system and provides, from a statistical point of view, the medium/long-term positioning and trends with respect to the 2030 Agenda Goals through tables and graphs with reference to benchmarks of interest. To this end, it is noted that the analysis conducted on 14 of the 17 Goals of the Agenda<sup>10</sup> of the trend, relative to the years 2010 - 2019, calculated on the basis of the composite indicators of ASVIS source and compared with Italy, showed that Lazio presents trends very similar to the national ones in most areas with respect to both the absolute value reached by the index and its trend over the time period considered. Progress is evident for Goals 3. Health and well-being; 5. Gender equality; 9. Business, innovation and infrastructure and 12. Responsible consumption; critical issues are noted for Goals 1. Defeating poverty; 4. Education; 6. Clean water and 10. Reducing inequality.

In the same chapter, therefore, the 27 quantitative goals with their related indicators belonging to the different Goals proposed by ASviS, essential for the evaluation of the implementation of the SDGs at the different territorial levels and the methodology used to identify each type of goal, are indicated. In particular, the Eurostat methodology was used to assess the achievement of the Goals; the outcomes are represented through oriented arrows to facilitate their immediate readability, considering for the time horizon of analysis, two time scales: long-term (10 - 15 years) and short-term (5 years).

**In Chapter 3 - Framework of the Strategy**, we highlight the double level of depth that characterizes the work of the Strategy. On the one hand, the reading of the regional reality on all the goals of the 2030 Agenda, both in terms of positioning, to check its strengths and weaknesses, and in terms of lines and proposals for action to close the gaps on universal issues such as poverty, inequality, climate change, work and development, and human rights; and on the other hand, the "quasi-vertical" deepening on specific themes of priority interest that will be part of the cornerstones of the 2021-2027 regional unitary programming and that will characterize the Programs financed with EU, national and regional funds. The topics of priority interest include: climate change, with a focus on water resources and sustainable mobility (environmental dimension); the circular economy and the economy of the sea

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<sup>9</sup> The Strategy document consists of 9 Chapters plus a chapter dedicated to Acronyms and Glossary that includes an exhaustive list of acronyms and terms used; an Appendix, which reports The Positioning of Latium and Trends and contains data, statistics and graphs regarding the current regional positioning based on the latest available data, as well as assessments of the potential to achieve certain goals (set at the community, national or regional level) taking into account the projection of historical series; an Annex that collects the introductory and preparatory "Thematic Papers" for the Focus Groups

It was not possible to develop the composite indicators needed for statistical analysis for Goals 13 (combating climate change), 14 (life under water) and 17 (partnerships). With reference to Goals 13 and 14, the impossibility depends on the lack of comparable data across regions on CO2 emissions and time series data on marine protected areas. However, a framing of the two Goals with respect to available data is proposed in the Appendix

<sup>10</sup> It was not possible to develop the composite indicators needed for statistical analysis for Goals 13 (combating climate change), 14 (life under water) and 17 (partnerships). With reference to Goals 13 and 14, the impossibility depends on the lack of comparable data across regions on CO2 emissions and time-series data on marine protected areas. However, a framing of the two Goals with respect to available data is proposed in the Appendix

(economic and environmental dimension); poverty and access to education (social dimension); and smart cities (horizontal dimension to the above) in connection with the 2030 Agenda, the European Green deal and the main EU and national guidance and steering documents.

**The Methodological Approach** for the Strategy construction process is recounted in Chapter 4 and summarized below.

### **The path of construction of the Regional Strategy**

The path of construction of the Regional Strategy has several steps, characterized by statistical analysis, consultations, desk analysis, and participatory paths. Below is a summary of them.

- Regional positioning analysis. The analysis of the region's positioning on the 17 goals of the 2030 Agenda (in collaboration with ASviS) with respect to territorial benchmarks (Italy and the Center) made it possible to identify, from a purely statistical point of view, the specific strengths and weaknesses with respect to the "dimensions" investigated by the 2030 Agenda.
- Preliminary identification of the qualifying points of the Strategy. The Region, following the approach mentioned below, has identified seven macro themes of priority interest involving all components of sustainable development (environmental, economic and social): climate change adaptation and water resources; circular economy; marine economy; sustainable mobility; smart cities; access to education; poverty
- Consultations at Regional Directorates. Between the months of July and October 2019, the Region started the operational process of defining the SRSvS by carrying out a series of hearings at the Regional Directorates with direct or indirect responsibility for Sustainable Development (see §. 3.1.3)
- Regional stakeholder consultations. The Lazio Region, between July and September 2020, organized 7 Focus Groups (FGs) focused on the previously identified priority issues of interest, to consult qualified stakeholders, experts and practitioners and gather proposals, opinions and suggestions for the definition of the Regional Strategy (see § 3.1.2)
- Consultation of civil society at large. A virtual forum has been established, complementary to the National Forum envisaged in the National Sustainable Development Strategy (see § 3.4.1.)
- Interaction with targeted targets. Through a series of webinars, organized between January and February 2021, focusing on general topics related to the 2030 Agenda, the National Strategy for Sustainable Development, Focus Group themes or more specific aspects of particular relevance, schools, businesses and Local Authorities were involved (see § 3.4.2)
- Interlocution with the Metropolitan City of Rome Capital. Through the organization of working tables, also with the participation of MATTM
- Participation in the CREIAMO PA Project. In 2018, the MATTM launched an institutional path of on-the-job coaching to the regions, aimed at spreading the culture of climate change adaptation and supporting regional administrations in the implementation of adaptation strategies and plans. Lazio has joined the above initiative and, almost in parallel, also the Interregional Working Group dealing with climate change adaptation (see § 3.1.2)
- Construction of a dedicated website. This is a dedicated area within the regional website, aimed at interaction with all stakeholders involved (see § 3.4.1)

**Chapter 5** is dedicated focuses to the **Communication** activities implemented during the most acute phase of the Covid-19 pandemic, centered on the website and carried out necessarily through platforms. The chapter sets out the content, target audience, and methods of interaction and engagement with stakeholders, civil society, and all those with various interests in the strategy, as well as data on participation. It should be noted that the site accessed through the home page of the Lazio Europa and Lazio Region websites contains all the materials produced and recordings of the events carried out as part of the Strategy implementation process.

Chapters 6 and 7 represent the core of the document.

**Chapter 6 - The Regional Strategy for Sustainable Development and Priority Issues** of Concern outlines the directions to which the Region, starting from its own positioning, and with a view to coherence with supranational, EU and unitary regional development policy guidelines, intends to orient its sustainability policies. The chapter indicates the *fil rouge* that moves the entire Regional Strategy and the 7 selected priority themes: the wellbeing of the citizen in its physical, psychological and economic components is at the center of the SRSvS, as, moreover, of all regional planning, according to a comprehensive and unified approach. Sustainable development is the tool that will be able to make possible the growth of this well-being but, at the same time, also the competitiveness of the production system, reducing exposure to socio-environmental and socio-health risks, as the Covid 19 pandemic has shown us. According to this approach, the achievement of the Agenda's Goal 3 targets, "Health and well-being for all," is interrelated with all the other goals, as health is closely related to all dimensions of development, not depending only on the availability of health services, but is linked to the context in which we live. In Ch. 6, in particular are highlighted

- Consistency among the seven priority themes identified with respect to the overall approach of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development, with reference to the areas:
  - Planet: climate change and smart cities (strategic objectives II.6 and III.3)
  - People: poverty and access to education (strategic objectives I.1 and II.3)
  - Prosperity: circular economy and sustainable mobility (strategic objectives III.1 and IV.2)
  - People and Prosperity: economy of the sea
- linkages with the UN Agenda 2030, EU 2021-2027 programming, the programma Next Generation EU (NGEU), the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRP), and regional economic planning (Economic and Financial Document 2021-2023; Strategic Programming Document 2018-2023).

The chapter also summarizes the contents of the "thematic papers" related to the 7 priority topics of interest (climate change and water resources; sustainable mobility; circular economy; marine economy; smart cities; poverty; and access to education), prepared as introductory and preparatory documents for the individual Focus Groups to engage stakeholders in a discussion aimed at gathering possible input.

**Chapter 7, First Definition of Proposals/Actions** constitutes an indicative outline of possible actions (or types of actions) to be implemented in order to flesh out the outlined Strategy, derived from the outcomes of the Focus groups and stakeholder input.

The chapter is divided into two parts

- first part **7.1 - Directions and Proposals under the Goals of Agenda 2030** contains an initial indication of possible quantitative goals to be achieved and a series of proposals and actions under all the Goals of Agenda 2030 that derive from the outcomes of the work of the Focus Groups; for each of them, a summary table is included that also leads back to the Regional

Recovery and Resilience Projects, the Pivotal Actions and the main Programmatic Goals of the Strategic Programming Document (DSP) 2018-2023, allowing to arrive at a summary of the links between the goals of regional public policies for the long term

- the second part 7.2 - **Directions and Proposals from the participatory process (Focus Groups and Forums)** includes an in-depth analysis focused on the 7 priority issues of interest covered by the Focus Groups and collects the contributions, proposals or actions, received during the participatory process from stakeholders and civil society. The direct and indirect relationship to the relevant Agenda 2030 Goals is also indicated for each of the priority themes. The chapter highlights the transversality of certain elements consistently represented to all the issues addressed in the Focus Groups, albeit with different intensities depending on individual specificities: awareness and knowledge of the processes underway; **governance** of the phenomena, especially by administrations, local, which have the task of acting as an "enabling platform"; the simplification of decision-making processes and procedures for a more efficient and effective relationship between PPAA and citizens; the role of research and innovation, also with a view to transferring the spillovers of technological achievements effectively and efficiently to the production system, institutions, and citizens

*The Possible Impacts* of the Strategy are discussed in **Chapter 8**. Since the SRSvS is a broad policy instrument that, while embedded in a logic of unified regional development policy, does not have its own allocation of financial resources, the estimation of possible impacts takes on only a qualitative connotation, with assessments of the direct or indirect extent of the contribution that each action or chain of actions can make to the achievement of the targets in Chapter 2 to the conditionalities to which they are subject.

Therefore, for each of the proposals mentioned in Chapter 7 on the Goals of the 2030 Agenda, a matrix is proposed where, by way of example, the type is indicated, the possible implementing party (in some cases where non-exclusive competence is configured, the Region is nevertheless indicated), the targets to which the proposal is addressed, the reference time frame, the amount of estimated resources (qualitative indication; €: resources needed of small magnitude; €€: resources needed of medium magnitude; €€€: resources needed of high magnitude), and the type of impact.

**Chapter 9** covers the issues of **Implementation and Monitoring**, from the perspective of regional unitary planning, and mentions the ways in which it is intended to account for the actions undertaken, based on the indicators identified.

#### **2.4.2 SRSVS MONITORING GUIDELINES (IN PROGRESS)**

The SRSvS indicates the directions, priorities and actions to be taken to achieve the sustainability goals, ensuring unity in planning and choice of strategic tools that are coherent and capable of bringing a substantial contribution to the realization of the objectives set at the national level.

To this end, DGR 170/2021 approving the SRSvS, therefore, stipulates that each regional directorate shall produce an annual report on the implementation of the objectives set by the Strategy and assigns the technical-administrative structure of the Steering Committee (see § 2.2 Steering Committees) the task of producing a "synthesis," i.e., an annual report that gives an account of the various activities produced by all regional structures of a legislative, regulatory and related to the use of funding programmed and granted by the Region to implement the Strategy.



In order to facilitate the work of the Directorates and homogenize the format of the reports, DGR 170/2021 stipulates that the Steering Committee shall define Guidelines in order to provide the regional structures with operational tools to:

- Identify and assume in legislative, regulatory, programmatic and planning activities, and in related initiatives and implementation activities within its competence, the directions and objectives of SRSvS
- Demonstrate the contribution of individual activities and overall activity, of each directorate and regional structures as a whole, to the implementation of SRSvS, by
  - the Annual Report of each individual directorate
  - the Annual Summary Report of the Steering Committee
  - the accompanying Reports to the environmental assessment documents (for new plans and programs)

Making use of the dedicated regional information technology platform (MIR).

### 2.4.2.1 The objectives of monitoring

The monitoring activity is intended to address some specific needs:

- deepen the implementation of certain actions inherent in the Strategy; monitor the resources allocated and spent and what results they have contributed to achieving
- promote reflection on the effectiveness of programs/plans in achieving SRSvS objectives, so that the data and information collected can be used to support future operational planning
- return an accessible and usable pool of common knowledge to the regional administration, i.e., policy makers, so that it can be shared and the subject of critical reflection in the eventual need to reorient policies

### 2.4.2.2 "Levels" of monitoring and tools

There are two levels of monitoring of SRSvS:

- the first concerns the **monitoring of Lazio's trends with respect to the Goals of Agenda 2030** and will be carried out by the technical-administrative structure of the Cabina di Regia for the implementation of regional and European policies 2021-2027, supported by the technical working group on sustainability<sup>11</sup>.
- the second is inherent to the **monitoring of the achievement of the goals of the Regional Strategy implemented** by the individual Directorates.













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<sup>11</sup> In 2018, the Working Table on Indicators for the Implementation of SNSvS was established with the aim of defining a core set of indicators for its monitoring, which was attended by representatives from the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Economy, ISTAT and ISPRA. The Summary Report of the work carried out by the Table with the selected set of indicators was sent to the Prime Minister's Office in July 2019. The proposed indicators are associated with the strategic choices of the SNSvS and all the goals of the 2030 Agenda, and allow comparability with the European and international level. The Report sent to the Prime Minister's Office was subsequently shared with the Regions and Autonomous Provinces and Metropolitan Cities, and the selected indicators were taken as the core for monitoring the achievement of sustainability goals















### 2.4.2.3 Monitoring Lazio's trends against the Goals of Agenda 2030

Regarding the first level, as part of the SRSVS for each goal, a short-term analysis has been carried out, taking into account trends over the past five years, on the basis of which any progress or departure from the goal is identified. Where an adequate time series is available, the long-term trend is also commented on. Given the context brought about by the health crisis and the consequent difficulty in achieving the targets set for 2020, these were postponed to 2030, while the original time horizon was maintained for the targets already planned for the year 2025. The summary table is shown below<sup>12</sup>. (Tab.1)



**Table 1 - Targets available 2020-2021**

Goal Agenda 2030	Target 2030	Fonti	Lazio	Breve Periodo	Lungo Periodo
<b>Goal 1: NO POVERTY</b>	Reaching in 2030 the share of 21.8 % - of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion	<i>(Europe 2020 Strategy)</i>	27.5% (2018)		
<b>Goal 2: ZERO HUNGER</b>	By 2030, reduce the share of fertilizer distributed in agriculture by 20% (362.4kg per ha) compared to 2018	<i>(EU Farm to Fork Strategy)</i>	453 kg per ha (2018)		:
	By 2030, reach 25% of UAA invested by organic crops	<i>(EU Farm to Fork Strategy)</i>	22.6% (2018)		:
<b>Goal 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</b>	Reduce, by 2030, mortality from chronic noncommunicable diseases by 25% (186 per 100,000 population) compared to 2013	(World Health Organization)	234 per 100,000 population (2017)		
	Halve the number of deaths and injuries from road accidents compared to 2010 by 2030 compared to 2015, (35.8 per 100,000 population) and to zero by 2050	<i>(European Transport White Paper)</i>	44.3 per 100,000 population (2019)		
<b>Goal 4: QUALITY EDUCATION</b>	Achieving 10 percent of the school dropout rate by 2030	<i>(National reform plan)</i>	12.0% (2019)		
	By 2030 to reach the 40 percent share of college graduates	<i>(National reform plan)</i>	33.4% (2019)		

<sup>12</sup> In particular, it should be noted that the appendix to the Strategy document shows Lazio's performance against the identified sustainable development goals and the distance to their achievement (see 2 Lazio's positioning and trends against the Agenda 2030 goals). Quantitative targets identified by the region itself were considered where available; for areas where the region could not identify specific targets, targets set at the national and/or supranational level were used.

Goal Agenda 2030	Target 2030	Fonti	Lazio	Breve Periodo	Lungo Periodo
<b>Goal 5: GENDER EQUALITY</b>	Achieving gender parity in the ratio of employment rates by 2030 (Agenda 2030)	<i>(Agenda 2030)</i>	0.77 females/males (2019)		
	Achieve, by 2030 a 50 percent share of women in regional councils	<i>(Agenda 2030)</i>	50%		:
<b>Goal 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</b>	By 2030 to reach 20 percent of water leakage in drinking water distribution networks (-80 percent)	<i>(Asvis)</i>	47.1 (2015)	:	
	Achieve 100% of the proportion of households served by secondary sewage treatment plants by 2030	<i>(Directive 91/271/CEE)</i>	67% (2015)		:
<b>Goal 7: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY</b>	Reach 21% regional share of renewable electric and thermal energy in total consumption by 2030	<i>(Regional Energy Plan)</i>	10,5% (2017)		:
	Reduce energy consumption in end uses (civil, industry, transportation and agriculture), compared to 2014 values, by 13% to 2030	<i>(Regional Energy Plan)</i>	10.174 Ktep (2014)		:
<b>Goal 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>	Reach 73.2 percent employment rate by 2030	<i>(Regional Energy Plan)</i>	65.7% (2019)		
<b>Goal 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	Reach the 3% share of GDP devoted to research and development by 2030	<i>(Regional Energy Plan)</i>	1.75% (2018)		
	Reaching 100% of the share of households served by a broadband connection by 2030	<i>(National Strategy for Ultra Broadband)</i>	79.20% (2019)		:
<b>Goal 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES</b>	By 2030 to reach 4.2 in the disposable income inequality index	(Confronto best performer UE)	6.4 last/first quintile (2017)		

Goal Agenda 2030	Target 2030	Fonti	Lazio	Breve Periodo	Lungo Periodo
<b>Goal 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</b>	By 2025 reduction in PM2.5 emissions (11,740 tons emitted per year by 2025)	<i>(Lazio Region Air Quality Plan)</i>	13,025 tons (2017)	:	
	By 2030, reduction of PM10 limit value exceedance days (3 days)	(OMS)	21.6 days (2018)		:
	By 2030, increase the share of seat-km offered by local public transport by 26% compared to 2004 (9,986.13 km per inhabitant)	<i>(ASviS)</i>	6,368 places - km per inhabitant (2018)		
<b>Goal 12: RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</b>	Decrease in waste generation as a result of implementing the reduction actions in the PRGR of 3% (487.2 kg/inhab*year compared to 2017) to 2025	<i>Regional Plan (Waste 2019-2025)</i>	515 kg/inhab*year (2018)		
	Annual increase in the share of separate collection (DR) to reach 70% DR in 2025	<i>(Regional Waste Plan 2019-2025)</i>	47.78% (2018)		
<b>Goal 13: CLIMATE ACTION</b>	Limiting the use of fossil fuels to reduce climate-changing emissions, compared to 1990, by 37 percent to 2030 and 80 percent to 2050	<i>(Regional Energy Plan)</i>	-11% 37546 thousand toe (2017)	:	
<b>Goal 14: LIFE BELOW WATER</b>	Achieving 100% of marine coastal water bodies in good or excellent ecological status in 2027	<i>(EU Directive 2000/60/EEC)</i>	2015-2017- Monitoring the ecological status of 22 stations: 23% "sufficient" status; 77% "good" status	:	:
	By 2030 to reach 10% share of marine protected areas	<i>(EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030)</i>	0.50% (2019)	:	
<b>Goal 15: LIFE ON LAND</b>	Land consumption of "0" to 2050	<i>(European goal of zero annual land consumption by 2050)</i>	288.1 ha (2019)		:
	By 2030 to reach 30% share of protected land areas	<i>(EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030)</i>	12.6% (2019)	:	:
<b>Goal 16:</b>	By 2030 to reach 171 days of duration of civil proceedings	<i>(comparison with Italian best performer)</i>	423 days (2019)		:

Goal Agenda 2030	Target 2030	Fonti	Lazio	Breve Periodo	Lungo Periodo
PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	By 2030, reduce prison crowding to 100 percent	(ASviS)	124.3% (2018)		

For the monitoring of the goals, which will be carried out by the technical-administrative structure of the Steering Committee for the Implementation of Regional and European Policies 2021-2027, the set of indicators may be supplemented with the new indicators included as part of the work on updating the National Sustainable Development Strategy 2022<sup>13</sup>.

#### 2.4.2.4 The monitoring of the achievement of the objectives of the actions of the Regional Strategy

With regard to the monitoring to be carried out by the Regional Directorates, it is represented that as part of the drafting of the SRSvS, about 500 among possible lines of address, proposals and actions have been identified under the Goals and/or priority themes in which the Strategy itself is articulated, collected through the contributions received during the participatory process by the stakeholders involved (proposals that emerged during the interventions of the Focus Groups, received in the form of written contributions, transmitted through the dedicated mail address and/or the Forum section of the website).

In general, all the guidelines, proposals and actions listed are very diverse in terms of type (tangible or intangible), time profile (short/medium/long term), reference target, implementing party, degree of implementation maturity and, sometimes, they are configured more as objectives to be pursued or even broad indications of a guiding character, being, however, useful to calibrate and direct intervention policies targeted to the needs received.

The result has been a work of rereading/revising, thematic and definitional systematization aimed at the dual objective of making these actions:

- **measurable** through a system of indicators that are meaningful and relevant to the scope; easily accessible and reproducible (by means, for example, of tables and/or graphs); controllable and comparable
- **contextualizable** and "anchorable" in a broad planning framework, which refers to the 2030 Agenda, the National Strategy for Sustainable Development and, above all, to the regional unitary planning 2021 - 2027, with particular reference to the Strategic Programming Document – DSP 2018 - 2023 (and subsequent update 2021); to sector planning.

In this way, all policies and actions of regional government find their foundation in the SRSvS and the monitoring of sustainability objectives of interventions can be ensured through the indicators of the 2021-2027 programming and the Regional Investment Monitoring (MIR) system.

Therefore, for the monitoring activity, a **Monitoring Matrix** in Excel (an example of which is given) was prepared for each directorate to fill in for the fields pertaining to it (Tab. 2); the **Matrix** reports the correlation between the reinterpreted SRSvS actions, the Strategic Programming Document - DSP (Macro Area; Programmatic Objective; Programmatic Address; Action), Agenda 2030 (Reference Goal), the National Sustainable Development Strategy - SNSvS (Strategy Area), the Community Programming

<sup>13</sup> As part of the work on updating the National Strategy, the indicators for integrated monitoring were revised to ensure their consistency with the objectives (national targets), of the ETP and the NRP; in particular, 10 indicators were added in consistency with the ETP Ecological Transition Plan while 11 indicators were already consistent with the NRP. Therefore, the number of indicators was increased from 41 to 55.

2021-2027 (identifying the specific ERDF, ESF+ and EAFRD Objectives that can be associated with it) and the indicators to be valued.

More specifically, the "revised" SRSvS actions are broken down into:

- **operational objectives**, which are directly related to the DSP mandate actions
- **Sustainability guidelines**, which decline the operational objectives.

Regarding the **indicators to be enhanced**, again in the logic of a correspondence with other planning/programming tools, it was opted, in principle, to select the relevant output indicators of the EU programs ERDF, ESF+ and EAFRD for the period 2021-2027<sup>14</sup> or, where not relevant, to identify other output indicators (realization) directly referable and explanatory to the "chain" action of mandate of the DSP" - operational objectives - sustainability addresses of the SRSvS."

Below is an exemplification of the Monitoring Matrix that Directorates are required to fill out with reference to the last field (Indicator to be valorized) only.

Specifically:

- **SECTOR PLANNING** (pre-filled field): sectoral plans or programs and the relevant regional directorates with reference to the revised SRSvS actions are entered
- **STRATEGIC PROGRAMMING DOCUMENT** (DSP) 2018 - 2023, updated to 2021 (pre-filled field): the "chain" of the DSP articulated in Macro Area, Programmatic Address, Programmatic Objective, Action with respect to the revised actions of the SRSvS
- **AGENDA 2030** (pre-filled field): the benchmark Goals with respect to the revised actions of the SRSvS
- **NATIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY - SNSvS**: (pre-filled field): the Reference Area with respect to the revised actions of the SRSvS
- **REGIONAL STRATEGY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT - SRSvS** (pre-filled field): the revised actions of the SRSvS, broken down into Strategic Objectives and Sustainability Guidelines
- **PROGRAMMING 2021 - 2027** (pre-filled field): the specific Objectives of the ERDF, ESF+ and EAFRD Programs referenced against the revised actions of the SRSvS
- **INDICATOR**: the output - achievement indicator aimed at measuring "how much" of the SRSvS action has been achieved. The indicator has been identified (pre-filled field); its measurement is the responsibility of the Regional Directorates.

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<sup>14</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32021R1058&from=IT> - attachment 1  
<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32021R1057&from=IT> - attachments 1-4



**Table 2- Monitoring matrix**

SECTOR PLANNING		STRATEGIC PROGRAMMING DOCUMENT (DSP) 2018 - 2023				AGENDA 2030	NATIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (SNSvS)	REGIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (SRSvS)		PROGRAMMING 2021 - 2027	INDICATOR (to be valorized)
Plane / Program	Regional direction	Macro Area	Programmatic Address	Programmatic objective	Action	Goal	Area	Strategic Goals	Sustainability addresses	Specific Objective (ERDF, ESF, EAFRD)	
Waste Management Plan/APEA Guidelines	Waste Directorate/Economic Development Directorate	Create value	Enterprise value	Development of enterprise places	2.01.02.0 4 Ecological ly Equipped Productive Areas (APEAs) (AC 10)	Goal 12: Ensure sustainable patterns of production and consumption.	Planet	Promoti ng the environ mental sustaina bility of producti on activitie s	Support business networks that promote production processes that reduce the impact on the territory and comply with environmental criteria and minimum recycling targets, which use eco- efficient technologies and practices, including through incentives and defiscalization and/or reward systems	b6 - promoting the transition to a circular economy	RCO 119 - Waste prepared for reuse.  Number of recognized APEAs.

### 2.4.2.5 The Monitoring of Sector Planning

Sectoral planning guides the objectives on which the activities of regional directorates are based; to this end, it assumes relevance to identify and qualify the relationship between SRSvS and planning in order to coordinate different policies and actions, monitor their effects and maximize their implementation effectiveness. An initial exercise in this regard is the Correlation Matrix for assessing regional sectoral planning against the Sustainable Development Goals-SDSvS, SRSvS, Agenda 2030- (Tab. 3), which relates SRSvS (Area, Choice, Goal); the Goals of Agenda 2030; SRSvS (priority themes); and regional Plans and Programs. The degree of correlation of the Plan/Program with the sustainability chain/system is indicated with a score between 1 (minimum) and 3 (maximum).<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> This matrix was elaborated on the example of the one shared by the within the CREIAMO PA Project at QS1 - Environmental Assessments - Actions to improve the effectiveness of SEA and EIA processes related to Programs, Plans and Projects (interregional grouping composed, in addition to Lazio, by Liguria, Abruzzo, Piedmont, Umbria and Tuscany Umbria.



## 2.4.2.6 Operational modalities for monitoring regional directorates activities

In summary, regional directorates are asked to prepare an Annual Report on SRSvS implementation through:

1. Indication of the **Editor**, who is identified as the "Sustainability Contact Person"<sup>16</sup>
2. Indications of the **Areas** of the Directorate that collaborated in the implementation of monitoring actions
3. Compilation of the **Monitoring Matrix** for an initial compilation of the main results obtained as of March 2021 (date of approval of the SRSvS) (in operational terms, this involves enhancing the indicators in the matrix (Tab 2))
4. Modification/integration of the **Correlation Matrix between the SNSvS, Agenda 2030; SRSvS and Programming 2021-2027**, through a possible different modulation of the pre -attributed scores (Tab 3)
5. With regard to sectoral **planning/programming**, each Directorate should also complete the following 2 diagrams (for each Sectoral Plan under its responsibility)<sup>17</sup>
6. **Comments/notes** to better clarify or supplement what is indicated in the previous points

### 1) General information

Plan/Program Name	
Act and date of adoption/approval	
Possible update scheduled for (insert date)	
Details of the conclusion of the SEA procedure (Act and date)	
Indications regarding any Plan/Program monitoring actions implemented.	
Estimated resources allocated to actions/ interventions / projects in the field of sustainable development of the Regional Directorate during the last year	
Possible level of "acceptance" of the indications present in the Environmental Report of the SEA <sup>18</sup> procedure	
Notes (max 500 characters)	

<sup>16</sup> Organization Act May 31, 2021, No. G06507 Establishment of the "Technical Working Group on Sustainability"

<sup>17</sup> Regarding the Strategic Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programs, see also Ch. 3

<sup>18</sup> An exemplification of the methodology and some outputs of the SEA procedure inherent to the 2021-2027 ERDF Program (with a focus on the preparation of the Environmental Report) of the Lazio Region is provided in Appendix 1, as a possible reference model for the effort to relate the system of specific objectives (functional areas) of the Program to the 2030 Agenda, SNSvS, SRSvS, both from a conceptual point of view and a matrix exemplification.

2) First assessment of the environmental sustainability of the Plan/Program<sup>19</sup>

	Yes/ No	If Yes, to what extent	Notes
The Plan/Program has ensured/ensures the participation of citizens and their associations, representing the different instances			
The Plan/Program has ensured/ensures the decoupling of economic growth and its impact on the environment, respect for the conditions of ecological stability, preservation of biodiversity			
The Plan/Program has ensured/ensures the fulfillment of social requirements related to the development of individual potential as necessary prerequisites for the growth of competitiveness and employment			
The Plan/Program reduces the flow of matter and energy through the economic system and the associated waste generation			
Notes (max 500 characters)			

Other implementing instruments under the Directorate's responsibility on environmental issues (name and reference acts)	
.....	
Notes (max 500 characters)	

### 2.4.3 "SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY: THE CONTRIBUTION OF ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE"

As reported in the paragraph Governance of Implementation - Collaboration Agreements, the Lazio Region intended to continue the activities undertaken through the first Public Notice of the Ministry for the construction of the SRSvS, participating in the second Public Notice (DM prot. no. 333/2019), identifying, as a priority theme to be deepened that of adaptation to climate change.

Following the expression of interest by the Region, the Ministry requested the submission of the detailed executive project, with an indication of the actions to be carried out for the definition of the project

<sup>19</sup> Outline borrowed and readjusted according to the contents of Art. 34 of Legislative Decree 152/2006

called "Sustainable Development Strategy: the contribution of Adaptation to Climate Change" and the related budget <sup>20</sup>.

To further explore this issue, the Lazio Region has also joined the interregional grouping formed within the CreIAMO PA project of which Sardinia, Liguria and Puglia<sup>21</sup> are also part .

The integration actions to the Strategy related to adaptation to climate change (hereinafter ACC) being drafted, are aimed at deepening the objectives of the Strategy:

- 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning
- 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, help protect ecosystems, enhance adaptive capacity to climate change, extreme weather, droughts, floods, and other disasters, and progressively improve soil quality

The Strategy integration document will therefore contain:

- the climate and socio-economic, risk and vulnerability scenarios of specific regional land contexts and productive sectors
- the measures to enhance territorial resilience to be included in the Sustainable Development Strategy (specifically covering urban areas, urban and peri-urban parks, River Contracts and Natural Capital).

On April 22, 2020, the Ministry and the Lazio Region signed the "Agreement - ex art. 15 Law of August 7, 1990, no. 241, as amended and supplemented - of Collaboration for the activities to support the implementation of the fulfillments provided for by art. 34 of Legislative Decree no. 152/2006, as amended and supplemented, for the implementation of the Regional Strategies for Sustainable Development." The Lazio Region has therefore entrusted Lazio Innova<sup>22</sup>, already a member of the Steering Group identified for the implementation of the SRSvS project - Towards a Lazio of Sustainability, with some of the activities envisaged by the Detailed Operational Plan - POD related to the ACC.<sup>23</sup> In March 2021 there was a change in the components of the Regional Council of the 11th Legislature and the reshuffling of the related delegations<sup>24</sup> ; the subsequent reorganization involving the regional directorates, including those directly involved in the project, slowed down the appointment of the specific regional figures for the ACC. That was exacerbated by extension of the pandemic emergency from Covid-19 and the parallel hacker attack to the Lazio Region's IT systems that effectively halted the region's full operations for an extended time period.

The Ministry and Lazio Region then signed an additional deed extending the previous Collaboration Agreement unchanged in terms of expenditure, by virtue of the express terms of Article 7 of the Agreement, agreeing to extend by six months the final date for the finalization of activities at no

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<sup>20</sup> Therefore, with DGR No. 157/2020, the Outline of Agreement ex art. 15 Law of August 7, 1990, No. 241 and ss.mm.ii. and the Executive Project called "Sustainable Development Strategy: the contribution of Adaptation to Climate Change" was approved, together with the financial business plan and timetable of activities.

<sup>21</sup> A reference tool in the drafting of the Strategy is the document prepared by CreIAMO PA Line 5 - Strengthening Administrative Capacity for Climate Change Adaptation Methodologies for Defining Regional Climate Change Adaptation Strategies and Plans

<sup>22</sup> Lazio Innova SpA is a company that operates under an in-house providing regime to the Lazio Region, which exercises similar control over Lazio Innova as it does over its own services.

<sup>23</sup> DE G06644 of 03/06/2021 DGR n. 157/2020 - Implementation Project "Sustainable Development Strategy: the contribution to Climate Change Adaptation": entrusting of activities to the in house providing Company Lazio Innova SpA. Approval of Outline of Agreement and Detailed Operational Plan (DOP) The signed agreement bears the Lazio Region prot. no. 716347 - of 14/09/2021

<sup>24</sup> See Decree of the President of the Lazio Region No. T00033 of March 12, 2021



additional cost to the Administrations. The new end date of the Agreement is therefore set at June 8, 2022.

Regarding the Activities under the project, a brief summary regarding the individual categories is given below:

**Category of intervention A.** *Governance of the Regional Strategy for Sustainable Development.*

**Subcategory of intervention A3.** *Activities related to the operation of the institutional steering cabinet.*

**Action A3.1** *Integration of the technical group.*

As previously described, with DGR No. 170/2021 the Council deemed it appropriate, with a view to simplification and streamlining of political and administrative action, to centralize the functions of guidance and verification of the implementation of the results of the SRSvS to the Cabina di Regia for the implementation of regional and European policies 2021-2027", therefore, the technical working group<sup>25</sup> ceased its functions in relation to the additional activities provided for in DGR 170/2021 (cf. monitoring of the SRSvS) but continues to carry out technical-administrative support activities of the "Cabina di Regia for the implementation of regional and European policies 2021-2027" only for actions related to the implementation of the project related to the ACC.

In this context,<sup>26</sup> the technical working group was, however, integrated with specialized expertise in the field, reporting to the Regional Directorate of Natural Capital, Parks and Protected Areas; the coordination of project activities of a technical nature were, therefore, entrusted to the pro-tempore Director of the same Directorate, Vito Consoli, while the Head of the Office of Purpose Small Municipalities and River Contracts, Cristiana Avenali, was entrusted with the coordination of a political nature has been designated as the delegate of the Councillor for Ecological Transition and Digital Transformation, for policy direction on the Regional Sustainable Development Strategy.<sup>27</sup>

The working group met in order to ensure the implementation of all actions under the project the sharing of input from the individual directorates of reference.

In particular, the workshop that took place on April 5 with the support of experts from the CMCC Foundation, allowed participants to learn about the expected climate hazard and the most exposed areas, as well as to reflect on the main critical issues and adaptation goals for the Region, taking the opportunity to measure its ability to assess risks and imagine possible adaptation goals.<sup>28</sup>

**Intervention subcategory A4.** Expanding the involvement of local institutions and synergy with metropolitan cities

**Action A4.1** Establishment of a discussion table with local institutions.

With regard to the Action, the Metropolitan City of Roma Capitale has been a privileged partner for the Lazio Region since the beginning of the activities involved in the drafting of the SRSvS.

Regarding the in-depth study of the aspects related to Adaptation to Climate Change, the Lazio Region has provided for the organization of periodic meetings with representatives designated by the EELs;

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<sup>25</sup> Cf. DPR n. T00066/2019; DGR n. 797/2018 e n.157/2020

<sup>26</sup> AO G14703 del 04/12/2020

<sup>27</sup> Assessor's Directive n. D00002 of 12/07/2021 Identification of Dr. Cristiana Avenali as the delegate of the Assessor for Ecological Transition and Digital Transformation, for policy direction regarding the Regional Sustainable Development Strategy

<sup>28</sup> As part of the hazard and exposure analysis workshop, some maps were presented that identify areas for special attention in the future

the CMRC, the Provinces and the Provincial Capitals, all the Lazio municipalities with a population > 30,000 ab, as well as ANCI Lazio have been sensitized on the issue of Adaptation and invited to designate their own contact person for the comparison activities that will be carried out in June. For the purpose of preparing the comparison, a questionnaire was, in addition, prepared for completion (see dedicated website "Lazio, Sustainable Region" - <http://www.lazioeuropa.it/laziosostenibile>)

The objectives of the activities are :

- Identify shared lines of action to promote the connection between the Sustainable Development Strategy of the Region and that of the Metropolitan City
- Identify a shared methodology at the regional and local level for the development of adaptation policies
- Identify pilot projects (e.g., coastal erosion; river, shoreline and lake contracts; water resource scarcity; other (in collaboration with and based on the directions of the Office of Purpose Small Municipalities and River Contracts)
- Acquire proposals for alignment of adaptation policies at different levels of government and, in particular, coordination with PAESCs (in collaboration with Office of Purpose Small Municipalities and River Contracts)

## **Intervention category B**

### **Intervention subcategory B4**

#### **Action B4.1** *Stakeholder Discussion Tables.*

Three Focus Groups were organized covering Urban Areas (28/04/2022); Infrastructure (29/04/2022); and Agriculture (5/05/2022), chosen in view of the important impacts that Climate Change may have on these areas and aimed at identifying the most appropriate adaptation actions.

The meetings held in dual modalities (in-person or through VC), were introduced by a talk summarizing the activities carried out to define the SRSvS, retracing its stages and main contents, recalling the positioning of RL with respect to the SDGs and the next steps and goals.

For each FG, an introductory paper was prepared and illustrated, prepared by the CMCC Foundation, containing a brief description of the regional context and a summary of Lazio's climate profile, the main types of climate risks for the different sectors, and possible adaptation options to cope with them, as identified by the latest IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) report.

The discussion with stakeholders was animated through the use of the Mentimeter platform that allows for feedback with interactive elements such as surveys. The use of this platform allowed for immediate feedback on some of the questions posed by the speaker and certainly had the merit of acting as a "facilitator" for the initiation of discussion and involvement of stakeholders.

At the end of each FG, participants were asked to submit a written contribution, indicating May 15 as the deadline; the document summarizing the contributions received will form a part of the SRACC

### **Intervention subcategory B4.**

#### **Action B4.2** *Webinars aimed at enterprises.*

Webinars aimed at enterprises have been scheduled for the end of May (26 and 31/05). A number of coordination meetings were held to define the content and identify stakeholders (11/05; 16/05). With

regard to stakeholders, it was decided to involve small and medium-sized enterprises and start-ups in particular; the webinars are aimed at the entire regional productive fabric, starting with agriculture (other sectors: utilities, transport, energy, waste, agriculture, food, manufacturing, mechanical, tourism, port activity). During the webinars, a technical paper was presented containing a summary of the main reference documentation, the regional climate profile with a focus on the topics covered by the webinars, and the objectives to be achieved; companies will be asked to present some good practices. The contributions from the webinars will be processed and the outcomes summarized in the final draft of the strategy paper.

**Intervention category C**  
**Subcategory of intervention C5**

**Action C5.1** *Mapping regional policies and actions.*

Back-office work on the mapping of regional policies is nearing completion, involving the analysis of sector planning including through the use of summary matrices.

In particular, for the mapping of the planning tools in place, express reference was made to the "Guidelines for Regional Strategies for Adaptation to Climate Change"<sup>29</sup> (hereinafter Guidelines) document produced by the Conference of the Regions and Autonomous Provinces in December 2019, which enhanced the experience shared by the Regions of Sardinia and Lombardy<sup>30</sup> regarding the Regional Strategies adopted .

As indicated in the Guidelines (see Document cited §M.S3 Integration of Adaptation in Plans and Programs) a mapping of the current planning framework was carried out, according to the specific minimum criteria indicated, to indicate whether, and how, the issue of adaptation to climate change is addressed in various regional plans and programs concurrent to the environmental and risk management subject, i.e., to assess whether explicit or implicit adaptation measures are already defined.

For the purpose of the above assessments, the SRACC Objectives assumed for the consistency matrix of individual Plan/Program content and objectives are given below. These Objectives make explicit reference to what is outlined in the National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change (SNACC)<sup>31</sup> (Tab 4).

**Table 4 - Codification of the Goals of SRACC and the reduction of related risks.**

Code	Macro-objective	Reducing the risks associated with the objectives
SRACC- A1	Minimizing risks from climate change	<i>Alterations in the hydro-geological regime that could increase the risk of landslides, mud and debris flows, rock collapses, and flash floods</i>
SRACC- A2		<i>Soil degradation and higher risk of soil erosion and desertification</i>

<sup>29</sup> MASTER ADAPT Program (MAINSTREAMING EXPERIENCES AT REGIONAL AND LOCAL LEVEL FOR ADAPTION TO CLIMATE CHANGE) - Conference of the Regions and Autonomous Provinces "GUIDELINES FOR REGIONAL ADAPTATION STRATEGIES TO CLIMATE CHANGE" - Document 19/220/CR9a/C5 - December 18, 2019 the Guidelines for Climate Change Adaptation Strategies developed under the project that "... can therefore be a useful reference and coordination tool when drafting their own adaptation strategies and strengthen synergies between adaptation, sustainable development and disaster risk management, as encouraged by the European Commission..."

<sup>30</sup> the two regions are collaborating on the "Life Master Adapt" project, at the head of a technical-scientific and institutional partnership comprising, in addition to the regions mentioned above, ISPRA, University of Sassari, IUAV University of Venice, Fondazione Lombardia per l'Ambiente, Coordinamento Agende 21 Locali Italiane and Ambiente Italia Srl

<sup>31</sup>Cf. MATTM Elements for a National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy The Context of the National Adaptation Strategy - Climate Change Impacts and Vulnerability in Italy <https://www.mite.gov.it/notizie/strategia-nazionale-di-adattamento-ai-cambiamenti-climatici-0>

Code	Macro-objective	Reducing the risks associated with the objectives
SRACC- A3	Protect the health the welfare and assets of the population	<i>Risk of forest fires and drought for crops and forests</i>
SRACC- A4		<i>Risk of flooding and erosion coastal areas for increased incidence of extreme weather events and sea level rise</i>
SRACC- B1		<i>Possible worsening of already existing conditions of heavy pressure on water resources, with reduced water quality and availability, especially in summer</i>
SRACC- B2		<i>potential reduction in agricultural productivity</i>
SRACC- B3		<i>Possible impact on human health due to increased illness and mortality related to heat waves</i>
SRACC- B4		<i>Damage to the economy as a whole, mainly due to the possibility of reduced hydropower generation potential</i>
SRACC- B5		<i>Damage to the tourism sector due to reduced winter tourism offerings and lower tourist attractiveness of the summer season</i>
SRACC- B6		<i>Decline in productivity in the agriculture and fisheries sector</i>
SRACC- B7		<i>Effects on urban and rural infrastructure with possible disruption or inaccessibility of the transportation network with damage to human settlements and socioeconomic activities</i>
SRACC- C1	Preserving the natural heritage	<i>Risk of loss of biodiversity and natural ecosystems</i>
SRACC- D1	Maintain/improve the resilience and adaptive capacity of natural, social, and economic systems	

Thus, the proposed scheme formed the basis for assessing the programmatic coherence of a plan or program and for identifying potential synergies or conflicts with other existing instruments.

Next, criteria were adopted to assess whether the issue of climate change adaptation is dealt with explicitly or implicitly.<sup>32</sup> The criteria proposed in the guidelines can be defined as the minimum elements to be taken into account in plans and programs for the purpose of adaptation and should be checked by the entity responsible for drafting a plan or program (but also, by extension, a project) from the preliminary stages of its strategic design.

Table 5 shows the criteria for integrating the individual plan with the objectives of the ACC.

**Table 5 - Criteria adopted for the integration of the individual plan into the ACC**

Integration criterion	Verification element
Reference to adaptation policies	Responsible for explicit actions (SEACC)
	National Strategies (SNACC)
	National Plans (PNACC)
	Regional Strategy (ACC)
Weather-climate analysis	Identification of key climate trends
	Analysis of expected climate scenarios
	CC-related vulnerability analysis
	Assessment of land adaptive capacity
Risk analysis	Geographical analysis (location, extent)
	Temporal analysis (frequency, duration, etc.)

<sup>32</sup> The distinction between explicit and implicit adaptation measures refers to the content of plans or programs that, while not containing, explicitly, references to climate change adaptation may, nonetheless, include measures that contribute to increasing the resilience of an area even with respect to climate change-related extreme events

Integration criterion	Verification element
	Dimensional analysis (scale, intensity)
	Probability of occurrence
Vulnerability assessment	Estimation of someone/something's vulnerability to something (i.e., a climate event) at a specific time (i.e., present or future)
Adaptation goals to be integrated into the P/P and definition of design alternative	Identification of goals and design alternatives that outline CC resilient scenarios
Analysis of impacts	Analysis of the possible impacts of the P/P on the CC and the CC on the P/P
Monitoring indicators	Identification of indicators that measure the effectiveness of adaptation actions in terms of outcomes

Based on the evaluation criteria in the above table, the analysis of consistency of the individual plan with the ACC was then developed according to a matrix scheme in the following table.

**Table 6 - P/P consistency matrix with ACC**

Plan/Program	References to ACC					Responsible for explicit actions	
		Analysis meteoroclimatic	Adaptation goals (Implicit/Explicit) and definition of design alternatives		Analysis of impacts		Monitoring indicators
			Explicit	Implicites			

The analysis was carried out based on the following consistency classification:

1. Direct coherence and with explicit adaptation goals
2. Indirect coherence (implicit adaptation goals)
3. Neutral where neutrality may be due to: the subject matter addressed, the specific objectives, the goals from the Plan/Program analyzed. Neutrality must not, however, outline elements of potential inconsistency or conflict
4. Elements of inconsistency
5. Elements of potential conflict

This classification was then associated with numerical values classified into 5 classes in which the lowest class represents the highest consistency and the highest class represents more critical conditions (elements of inconsistency or potential conflict). These classes were then brought back into the range of values from 0 to 1 (as shown in the table below), in order to be comparable and comparable, according to the following diagram to which, for the benefit of ease of reading, graphic symbols have been associated.

		Value range		
1	Direct coherence and with explicit adaptation goals	0 - 0,2	😊	😊(E)
2	Indirect coherence (implicit adaptation goals)	0,2 - 0,4	😊(I)	
3	Neutral	0,4 - 0,6	😐	
4	Elements of inconsistency	0,6 - 0,8	😞	
5	Elements of potential conflict	0,8 - 1,0	💣	

Table 7 - General summary of the consistency of the criteria adopted for verifying the integration of key P/Ps into the SRACC

Integration criterion	Verification element	Regional Territorial Landscape Plan (PTPR)	Regional Plan of Protected Natural Areas (PRANP) - being updated	Regional Forest Plan (RFP)	Regional Plan for the Prevention, Prevention and Active Fight against Forest Fires - 2020-2022 period (AIB Plan)	District Basin Authorities									Regional Water Protection Plan (PTAR)	Regional Energy Plan of the Lazio Region (PER)	Air Quality Restoration Plan (AQRP)	Regional Waste Management Plan (RMP)	Regional Plan of Mining Activities (PRAE)	Regional Plan for Transportation Mobility and Logistics (PRTML)
						Central Apennine District Basin Authority			Southern Apennine District Basin Authority											
						Water Management Plan (PGDAC.3)	Flood Risk Management Plan (PGRAAC Cycle II)	Basin coverage master plan	Water Management Plan (WMP).	Flood Risk Management Plan (PGADAM Cycle II)	Hydrogeological Structure Master Plan (PSAI-RI) Hydraulic Risk	Hydrogeological Structure Master Plan (PSAI-RF) Landslide Risk	Hydrogeological Structure Master Plan (PSEC) Coastal erosion							
Reference to adaptation policies	European Strategy for Adaptation to CC (SEACC)	×	×	×	×	×	✓	×	✓	✓	×	×	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	
	ACC National Strategies	×	×	×	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	×	×	✓	✓	×	✓	×	×	
	ACC National Plans	×	×	×	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	×	×	×	×	✓	×	×	×	
Weather-climate analysis	Identification of key climate trends	×	×	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	✓	×	×	×	
	Analysis of expected climate scenarios	×		×	✓	✓	✓	×	×	✓	✓	×	✓	×	×	×	×	×	×	
	Analysis of CC-related vulnerabilities	×	×	×	×	×	✓	×	×	✓	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	✓	×	
	Assessment of land adaptive capacity	×	×	×	✓	×	✓	×	×	✓	✓	×	×	×	×	×	×	✓	×	
Risk analysis	Geographical analysis (location, extent)	×	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	×	✓	✓	×	
	Temporal analysis (frequency, duration, etc.)	×	×	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	×	✓	×	×	
	Dimensional analysis (scale, intensity)	×	×	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	×	✓	×	×	
	Probability of occurrence	×	×	×	✓	✓	✓	×	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	×	✓	×	×	
Vulnerability assessment	Estimation of someone/something's vulnerability to something (i.e., a climate event) at a specific time (i.e., present or future)	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	×	×	✓	×	✓	×	✓	×	
Adaptation goals to be integrated into the P/P and definition of design alternatives	Identification of goals and design alternatives that outline CC resilient scenarios	×	×	×	×	✓	×	×	✓	×	×	×	×	✓	×	×	✓	✓	✓	
Analysis of impacts	Analysis of the possible impacts of the P/P on the CC and the CC on the P/P	×	×	×	✓	✓	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	✓	×	×	✓	✓	×	
Monitoring indicators	Identification of indicators that measure the effectiveness of adaptation actions in terms of outcomes	×	×	×	✓	✓	✓	×	×	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×	

✓ Criterion/parameter consistent directly/indirectly with SRACC

× Criterion/parameter not considered in the P/P due to irrelevance of the P/P itself

✗ Criterion/parameter not considered in the P/P but hopefully to be incorporated in future P/P updates



Table 8 – Consistency Matrix Plans reviewed with SRACC

Plan/Program		References to ACC Strategy	Adaptation measures				Responsible for explicit actions	P/P classification	
			Analysis meteoroclimatic	Adaptation goals (Implicit/Explicit) and definition of design alternatives.		Analysis of impacts			Monitoring indicators
				Goals	Design alternatives				
Regional Territorial Landscape Plan (PTPR)		☹️	☹️	😊(I)	☹️	☹️	☹️	☹️	
Regional Plan of Protected Natural Areas (PRANP) - being updated		☹️	☹️	☹️	☹️	☹️	☹️	☹️	
Regional Forest Plan (RFP)		☹️	☹️	☹️	☹️	☹️	☹️	☹️	
Regional Plan for the Prevention, Prevention and Active Fight against Forest Fires - 2020-2022 period (AIB Plan)		☹️	😊	😊(I)	☹️	😊	😊	😊	
District basin plans	Central Apennine District Basin Authority	Southern Apennine River Basin District Management Plan (PGDAC)	😊	😊	😊(E)	☹️	😊	😊	😊
		Flood Risk Management Plan	😊	😊	😊(E)	☹️	😊	😊	😊
		Basin-covered outline plans (PAIs).	☹️	☹️	😊(I)	☹️	😊	☹️	☹️
	Southern Apennine District Basin Authority	Water Management Plan (WMP) di gestione delle acque (PGADAM)	😊	☹️	😊(E)	😊	☹️	😊	😊
		Flood Risk Management Plan(PGRADAM Cycle II)	😊	😊	😊	😊	☹️	☹️	😊
		Hydrogeological Structure Master Plan (PSAI-RI ) Hydraulic Risk	☹️	😊	☹️	☹️	😊	😊	😊
		Stralcio Plan for Hydrogeological Structure (PSAI-RF) Landslide Risk	☹️	☹️	😊(I)	☹️	☹️	😊	☹️
		Stralcio Plan for Hydrogeological Structure (PSEC) Coastal Erosion	☹️	☹️	☹️	☹️	😊	😊	☹️
	Regional Water Protection Plan (PTAR)		😊	😊	😊(E)	☹️	☹️	😊	😊
Regional Energy Plan of the Lazio Region (PER)		😊	☹️	😊(I)	☹️	☹️	😊	☹️	
Air Quality Restoration Plan (PRQA)		😊	😊(I)	☹️	☹️	☹️	😊	☹️	
Regional Waste Management Plan (PRGR)		😊	☹️	😊(I)	😊(I)	😊	😊	😊	
Regional Plan for Mining Activities (PRAE)		😊	☹️	😊(I)	☹️	😊	😊	😊	
Regional Plan for Transportation Mobility and Logistics (PRTML)		😊	☹️	😊(I)	☹️	☹️	☹️	☹️	

## **Intervention subcategory C5.**

### **Action C5.2** *Development of models and scenarios at regional and sectoral levels.*

The Latium Region Climate Profile was prepared by the CMCC Foundation. It describes the climate characteristics of the region assessed on the basis of expected climate scenarios from high-resolution climate models.

The analyses conducted made it possible to characterize the climate variability observed in the recent past at the local level, identifying, for example, trends of change already taking place for some specific climate characteristics, and to assess, again locally, the expected future climate variations due to climate change on the basis of different scenarios released by the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, <https://www.ipcc.ch>).

In particular, the analysis of historical climate was conducted by means of gridded observational datasets and re-analyses (at a resolution between about 2 and 12 km resolution), while for scenarios, both different European models made available by the EURO-CORDEX program (<http://www.euro-cordex.net>; Hennemuth et al, 2017; Jacob et al., 2020) at the resolution of about 12 km, as well as high-resolution climate projection data (at about 8 km) currently available over the entire Italian territory, made available by the CMCC Foundation (Bucchignani et al., 2015; Zollo et al., 2015).

Expected climate projections for the future 30-year periods 2016-2045 (centered on 2030) and 2036-2065 (centered on 2050) were analyzed with respect to the reference period (1981-2010), in terms of both mean and extreme values. These projections are obtained by considering two different IPCC scenarios, RCP4.5 and RCP8.5, from simulated regional climate model data available under the EURO-CORDEX program mentioned above

A focus on the city of Rome was, in addition, carried out using a recent CMCC paper on the climate risk condition for 6 Italian cities (<https://www.cmcc.it/it/rischio-clima-citta-2021>), which also contains an analysis of the current and expected climate condition. In particular, the ERA5-2km reanalysis was used to analyze the climate over the period 1989-2020.

The analyses conducted constitute the starting point for subsequent impact and risk assessments carried out by integrating the hazard and exposure components in order to define the baseline, i.e., the current criticalities against which it will be assessed whether any expected changes (e.g., decrease in precipitation values, increase in number of heat wave days) could represent a further factor of aggravation of climate conditions in the future.

Based on the knowledge of the risk phenomena and vulnerability of specific regional territorial contexts and productive sectors, measures to enhance territorial resilience will then be identified for inclusion in the Sustainable Development Strategy.

### **Action C5.3** *Summary document for integration between Climate Change Adaptation Measures and Sustainable Development Strategy.*

Action is currently being implemented

### 3.1 Accompanying pathways for policy coherence

#### 3.1.1 THE REGIONAL HEARINGS

The Sustainable Development Strategy was realized through a bottom up process that involved the participation of different actors in the territory and the involvement of the Administration at the regional and local levels.

The process of defining the Strategy was initiated with Internal Hearings within the Lazio Region that were held in the summer of 2018 and involved 18 Regional Directorates (60 Regional Areas; 120 among Regional Managers and officials). The Hearings provided data, information, and suggestions for a first and fundamental information base on the regional state of the art in terms of programs, guidelines, actions and interventions useful to give depth to the draft SRSvS, but also to the regional unitary planning as a whole.

#### 3.1.2 PARTICIPATION IN INTERREGIONAL GROUPS

The Region participates in the work of the CREIAMO PA Project Groups "Competencies and networks for environmental integration and improvement of PA organizations" (National Operational Program Governance and Institutional Capacity 2014-2020 - Axis 1 "Development of administrative and institutional capacity for the modernization of Public Administration")<sup>33</sup>.

In particular, it adhered to Line of Intervention L5 - Strengthening Administrative Capacity for Climate Change Adaptation, aimed at spreading a culture of climate change adaptation at the regional and local level, activating a path of multilevel governance, in order to overcome regional and local disparities regarding the implementation of climate change adaptation pathways.

The CREIAMO PA Technical Unit of Line 5 to support the activities of the regions prepared a specific elaboration "Methodologies for the definition of regional strategies and plans for adaptation to Climate Change" with the aim of providing a tool to create conditions of coherence between Regional and local Climate Change Adaptation Strategies and the contents of the National Adaptation Strategy and Plan. The proposed methodology aims to outline governance models to be followed within the Regions and EELs, examples and techniques to define at the regional and local level the impacts and vulnerability to climate change of territories and priorities for actions.

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<sup>33</sup> CREIAMO PA offers pathways for strengthening administrative and institutional capacity as well as technical skills to public administrations and others with environmental expertise, aimed mainly at improving the quality of human resources, management of interinstitutional and stakeholder relations, levels of digitalization, and organizational characteristics. This will be achieved through training moments alternating with on-the-job shadowing activities. These modes of operation will be flanked by actions of a more "systemic" nature aimed at enhancing the comparison between territorial actors, thus strengthening the planning and implementation of environmental policies. These operational modalities respond to the need to elevate the technical skills of professionals and to accompany regional and local administrations in reorganization processes.

The methodological document was shared among the member regions of the interregional grouping also composed of Sardinia, Liguria and Puglia; in addition, critical and/or most significant aspects were discussed in depth in the organized meetings<sup>34</sup>.

Within the same line of intervention, a second table concerns the inland areas of the Apennines with high seismicity. In this case, the regions involved are those of the "crater" i.e. the regions affected by the 2016 earthquake: Lazio, Marche, Umbria and Abruzzo.

In this context, the topic dealt with mainly concerns the resilience of territories with respect to the two risk components: climate and earthquake.

Another line of intervention of CREIAMO PA to which the Lazio Region has joined is QS1 - Environmental Assessments - Actions to improve the effectiveness of SEA and EIA processes related to Programs, Plans and Projects. The interregional grouping also includes Liguria, Abruzzo, Piedmont, Umbria and Tuscany Umbria. The main focus was on the need to use a "uniform" system of indicators and to have reference targets for strategic environmental assessment that could coincide with the strategic objectives tree of the SNSvS and thus with the SRSvS.

As previously mentioned, the Correlation Matrix for assessing regional sectoral programming against the Sustainable Development Goals (SNSvS, SRSvS, Agenda 2030) used for Strategy monitoring was borrowed precisely from the work of the QS1- SEA table.

Finally, the Region took part in the table - CREIAMO PA - L2WP1 - "Regions and Autonomous Provinces for the implementation of the National Sustainable Development Strategies" for the Update of the Strategy by sending timely comments in relation to the work done for the rationalization of the Sustainability Vectors as well as to the workshops organized by MiTE within the framework of the PCSD project on policy coherence for sustainable development from the European Commission's Structural Reforms Support Program<sup>35</sup>.

### **3.1.3 INVOLVEMENT OF TERRITORIES AND NEXT STEPS (SEE ALSO § 3.4.1)**

As already reported, for the drafting of the SRSvS a dedicated website was built, which constituted the engine and container of all the activities of the Strategy as well as the main connection tool with the territory, given that, for the well-known reasons related to the pandemic, the activities planned in presence on the entire regional territory could not be realized. The site is a dedicated area within the regional website, aimed at interacting with all stakeholders involved citizens, businesses, local authorities, schools, research world, through web marketing and web advertising activities, envisaging the integrated use of social media to communicate with the different levels of recipients. Within the site, the Focus groups, Forum, webinars and general participation activities previously planned in presence have been implemented.

The site will also continue to perform this bridging function as part of the process of building the Climate Change Adaptation Contribution Document.

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<sup>34</sup> The Methodological Document prepared by line 5 of CREIAMO PA was used by the Lazio Region as a conceptual reference for the work of initiating the construction of the project start-up documents

<sup>35</sup> The project aims to define a proposal for a National Action Plan for Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development, as a pivotal tool for the implementation of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development, i.e., the integration of the SDGs into Italian decision-making.

Through the consultation of the same, it will be possible not only to access the documentation produced and all the events planned by the project: (3 Focus groups inherent to the themes "Urban Areas", "Infrastructure" and "Agriculture" and 2 webinars addressed to businesses in the area; targeted meetings with EELs and concluding Forum), but also to detect needs, requirements and proposals coming from the area, including through the online administration of a questionnaire targeted on climate adaptation issues and addressed to differentiated targets (local authorities, businesses, citizens, research institutions).

The purpose of this activity, like the one previously carried out for SRSvS, is to (in)train and raise awareness on the issues of sustainable development and climate change adaptation. In particular, as far as the work still in progress is concerned, in the face of the elaborated climate scenarios, the work with the EE LLs will allow to detect roles and responsibilities for the implementation of adaptation actions and measures by enhancing opportunities and synergies.

### **3.2 Consistency and integration of instruments**

The Strategy<sup>36</sup> is framed, in a process of close interdependence, within the planetary and long-term targets of the Goals of the 2030 Agenda, the European goals related to the transition to sustainability and with those related to cohesion policy 2021-2027; of the national ones, made up of the economic, social and environmental policy guidelines structured in the National Strategy for Sustainable Development and the policies provided in the "Plan for Recovery and Resilience".

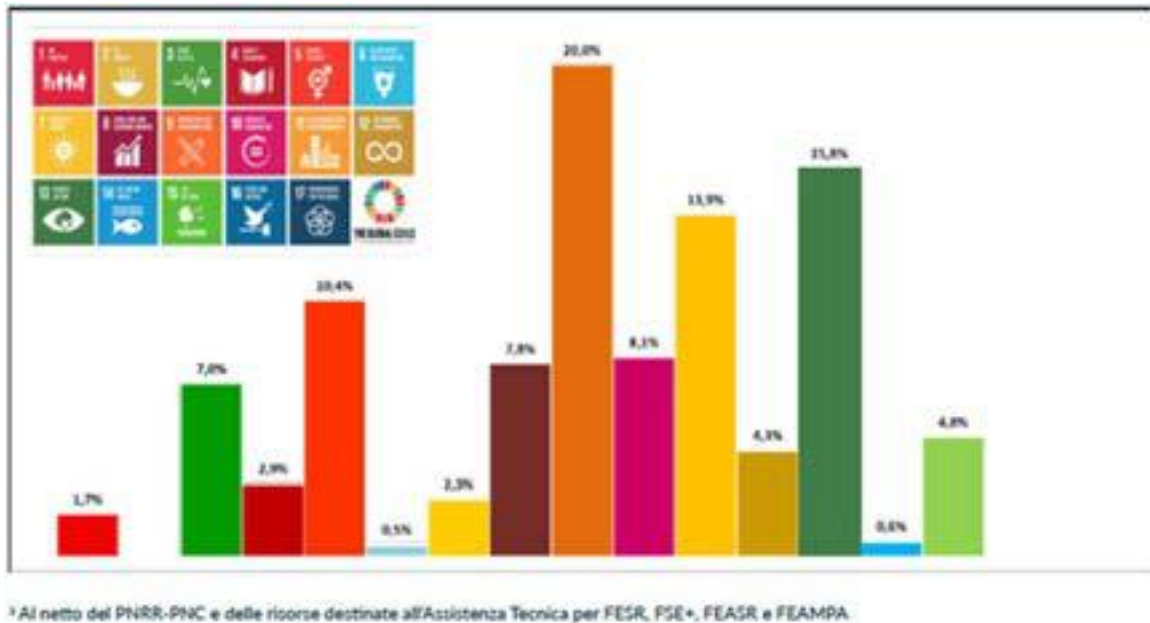
As far as regional policies are concerned, we highlight the strong link and mutual "contamination" between the SRSvS and the Unified Regional Programming: the 2021-2027 Guidelines contain, in fact, constant references to the 2030 Agenda and the National and Regional Sustainable Development Strategy and, of the latter, they make their own the main results deriving from the participatory process of the Focus groups and the Forum. The SRSvS, conversely, accepts, among the proposals for possible interventions under the Goals coming from the consultation process, also those articulated in the "chain" macro-areas/programmatic goals/actions, of the Pivotal Actions and Projects of the Regional Recovery and Resilience Plan contained in the 2021-2027 Guidelines.

The document presented on May 13, 2022 as part of the launch event for the 2021-2027 Programming "Lazio Present with Europe in the Future - The Projects of Regional Programming 2021-27 To do well, for all" is reiterated the strong link with the Sustainable Development Strategy and the clear will to contribute of the same programming to the achievement of the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda for a growth that is able to combine aspects of economic competitiveness with the principles of sustainable development.

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<sup>36</sup> Article 34 of Legislative Decree 157/2006, performs the function of guidance, evaluation, supervision and control in the decision-making processes of public administration, promoting the dissociation between economic growth and its impact on the environment, compliance with the conditions of ecological stability, the preservation of biodiversity and the fulfillment of social requirements related to the development of individual potential as necessary prerequisites for the growth of competitiveness and employment

**UNITARIAN FRAMEWORK OF RESOURCES PROGRAMMING DEDUCED TO DEVELOPMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS OF AGENDA 2030 (% values)**



Each intervention supported by unitary programming (Pivot Actions, PRRs, and other actions), described in timely project fact sheets, has been related to one or more goals of the 2030 Agenda and contributes to one or more Goals.

**The SEA procedure and the Environmental Report of the Lazio 2021 - 2027 ERDF Program.** <sup>37</sup>

An example of policy coherence can be represented by the preparation of the Environmental Report carried out for the SEA procedure related to the Lazio 2021 - 2027<sup>38</sup> ERDF Program .

The evaluation model adopted is that of the "Evaluation of the Overall Efficiency of Environmental and Territorial Strategies" (VECSAT Model), endowed with the flexibility to lend itself - with the appropriate adaptations - to evaluating policies, plans and programs of any level or thematic sector, although it is (or perhaps precisely because it is) very circumstantial with respect to the underlying methodological choices that inform it.

The Model aims to frame environmental assessment within a methodological framework that organically includes the "social pillar" and the "economic pillar" alongside the "environmental pillar," as they all interact profoundly in sustainable development.

In the case of the ERDF Program, in the application of the Model, the System of Reference Objectives for the evaluation is made to coincide directly with the Strategic Objectives Tree of the SNSvS-rev21<sup>39</sup> , representative of the Programmatic Framework of reference, including international, EU and national level

<sup>37</sup> The Consolidated Environment Act (Legislative Decree 152/2006 and ss.mm.ii) regulates, among others, the SEA procedure and states in paragraph 5 of Article 34 that:

"Sustainable development strategies define the framework for the environmental assessments referred to in this decree. Said strategies, defined consistently at the different territorial levels, through the participation of citizens and their associations, representing the different instances, ensure the dissociation between economic growth and its impact on the environment, respect for the conditions of ecological stability, the preservation of biodiversity and the fulfillment of social requirements related to the development of individual potential as necessary prerequisites for the growth of competitiveness and employment."

<sup>38</sup> Lazio ERDF Program 2021-2027 - Strategic Environmental Assessment - Environmental Report, prepared by Lazio Innova with the specialized support of Cras srl

<sup>39</sup> SNSvS is under review



documents of specific interest to the Program. The traditional environmental components have, therefore, been integrated with the National Strategic Objectives (NSOs) of the SNSvS, so that, in the RA, it is systematically, under the different aspects, always 7 Macrocomponents, corresponding to as many reasoned aggregations of the NSOs of the Areas People, Planet, Prosperity:

- Macro-component 1. Biodiversity /Strategic choice PLANET I - Halting the loss of biodiversity;
- Macro-component 2. Natural resource consumption /Strategic choice PLANET II - Ensure sustainable management of natural resources;
- Macro-component 3. Resilience of communities and territories, hydrogeological risk, Landscape and cultural heritage / Strategic choice PLANET III - Creating resilient communities and territories, preserving landscapes and cultural heritage;
- Macro-component 4. Climate-altering gases and decarbonization of the economy / Strategic choice PROSPERITY IV. Cutting climate-altering emissions and decarbonizing the economy;
- Macro-component 5. Health and quality of urban environment / Strategic choice PEOPLE III - Promoting health and well-being;
- Macro-component 6. Social inclusion / Strategic choices PEOPLE I. Combat poverty and social exclusion by eliminating territorial gaps; PEOPLE II. Ensure conditions for the development of human potential;
- Macro-component 7. Welfare and socio-economic development / Strategic choices PROSPERITY I - Promoting sustainable economic welfare; PROSPERITY II - Financing and promoting

The functionality of the adopted Model proves particularly effective in several respects well argued in Ch. 5 of the ERDF Program RA. Among these, it is highlighted that the two areas of evaluation (environmental and socio-economic performance) can be commensurable, but also that it is always possible to compare them separately, which is why evaluations of the pursuit of purely environmental objectives are always distinguishable from those inherent in the pursuit of socio-economic objectives, even when a synthesis evaluation of the three components is made.

Not only that, but the Model also interfaces very well with the needs for integration of multilevel strategies, assessments and monitoring placed at the heart of development policies. Limiting ourselves to listing only the instances of greatest interest for the SEA of a Program such as the ERDF, we point out the verification:

- of the ability of the ERDF Program to pursue the Strategic Objectives of the SNSvS (which are already taken as the System of Objectives for the SEA itself in this Model)
- That the ERDF Program balances the principle of Do Not Significant Harm (or DNSH), i.e., to support activities that meet Union climate and environmental standards and priorities and do not significantly harm environmental objectives as defined in Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council;
- Of the capacity of the ERDF Programmes to pursue the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- that the Lazio ERDF Program, in particular, takes into due consideration the "priority themes of interest" indicated by the Regional Sustainable Development Strategy (SRSvS) that declines the national one according to local peculiarities

In summary, the SEA of the ERDF Program (and the elaboration of its RA) aimed to make a methodological contribution to the systematization of strategies, evaluations and monitoring now considered by many as a priority. From a more operational point of view, an Evaluation Matrix was developed and is proposed by the RA.<sup>40</sup>

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<sup>40</sup> Because of its informational scope, the Matrix, at first approach, is complex to read and interpret; therefore, the reader is invited to read Chapter 5 of the RA, where the methodological approach adopted and the outputs provided are detailed



## **The Strategic Programming Document and the MIR**

Regional planning as a whole is based on the five-year Strategic Programming Document (DSP), in its first version derived from President Zingaretti's electoral program, articulated on four hierarchical levels: 8 Macro Areas, 19 Programmatic Addresses, 90 Programmatic Objectives, and about 600 Mandate Actions. The latest update of the SDR, covering the five-year period 2018 - 2023, approved by DGR No. 656 of 9/11/2018 and updated by DGR No. 327 of June 4, 2021.

The programmatic outline of the DSP also informs the annually approved DEFRs, most recently by DCR No.19 of December 22, 2021. In 2020, the 2021-27 Guidelines were also approved (DCR No. 13 of Dec. 22, 2020), which summarize, again referring to the DSP's logical structure, the regional investment strategy for the seven-year period 2021 - 2027.

For some time now, internal budget management tools have made it possible, through data entry at the same time as the operation is carried out on the system, to record the connection between investments and the Mandate Actions contained in current planning documents. In practice, the operator on the budget is asked to choose a Mandate Action to associate with the expenditure he or she is making; the choice of the operation is "guided" by the association, processed upstream and made available on the system, of subsets of Mandate Actions to a given "cost center" represented by the budget chapter on which one is operating.

Starting in 2018, a parallel activity was also initiated aimed at identifying possible correlations between the Mandate Actions of regional programming and instances of available environmental strategies, namely Agenda 2030 and the National Sustainable Development Strategy - SNSvS. The result of this operation is a matrix of correlations, in which each Mandate Action is associated with one or more environmental strategy instances, for all levels of the strategies: Goals and Targets for the 2030 Agenda; Areas, Choices and National Strategic Goals for the SNSS. This enables the development of frameworks for budget items, both forecast and operational, to environmental strategies. The correlation level related to the Regional Sustainable Development Strategy will also be made available soon.

Dynamic and continuous monitoring of the relationship of spending to regional strategies is made possible, along with a number of other services, by a module called Monitoring Regional Investments (MIR), added and integrated to the regional budget management software, which enables the census and monitoring of projects corresponding to regional planning actions as soon as they produce spending.

### **3.3 Areas of innovation and the role of research**

The SRSvS also establishes conceptual relationships and interdependencies of an operational nature with Lazio's Smart Specialization Strategy (S3), whose update was adopted by the Regional Council last December 2021<sup>41</sup>. The S3 can be understood as "the place" where research, technological development and innovation are directed to the expansion of a competitive but sustainable production system.

The S3 update is part of the broader framework of the 2021-2027<sup>42</sup> programming and was carried out through an intensive partnership process and an innovative approach aimed at fostering growth and employment starting with the identification of the most competitive areas and sectors of activity, involving economic operators and knowledge

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<sup>41</sup> DGR n.997 of 30/12/2021 "PR ERDF Lazio 2021-2027 Adoption of the update document "Smart Specialization Strategy (S3) Lazio Region"

<sup>42</sup> Cf. Annex IV "Thematic Enabling Conditions applicable to ERDF, ESF+ and Cohesion Fund" of Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 (CPR) provides, among the requirements for the fulfillment of ex ante conditionality of operational objectives, the definition or update of the regional smart specialization strategy.

actors active in the region in an entrepreneurial process of discovery ("entrepreneurial process of discovery"). The S3 update included the introduction of two new Areas of Specialization, Automotive and Economy of the Sea, which were added to the existing ones: Aerospace, Life Sciences, Cultural Heritage and Cultural Technologies, Agrifood, Digital Creative Industries, Green Economy and Security, areas that affect much of the sustainability goals of SRSvS.

Although the reference contexts and cultural approaches of SRSvS (more "transversal" and aimed at the environment in the conception of sustainable development) and S3 (more "vertical" and focused on development aspects and trajectories of a technological, research and innovation nature) are different, elements of contact and contamination are discernible, for example regarding the Thematic Areas of the former and the Specialization Areas of the latter.

In particular, the SRSvS Thematic Areas related to Sustainable Mobility, Circular Economy, Sea Economy and Poverty are complementary and partly overlapping with the S3 Specialization Areas of Automotive, Green economy, Sea Economy, Agrifood, respectively. The very elaboration of some of the content of the Papers is affected by this contamination.

More generally, within S3, constant references to SRSvS/SNSvS and the achievement of the 2030 Agenda goals are easily identified.

Regarding the areas of innovation, another important element of context and contamination with SRSvS is represented by the Plan for Ecological Transition - PTE of the Lazio Region currently being developed.

The ETP was born on the heels of the one elaborated at the national level by MiTE and was launched with an Expression of Interest promoted by the Lazio Region in November 2021 with the aim of promoting any initiative aimed at achieving the goal of climate neutrality by 2050 through an integrated and scientifically grounded approach in a holistic vision that embraces the following sectors: Energy Communities; Agrivoltaics; Hydrogen; Smart-grid; Electric Mobility and Storage; Water Resource Management; Circular Economy; Natural Heritage/Biodiversity; and Land Care. Again, it is evident that the above-mentioned sectors are to a good extent relatable to those of both SRSvS and S3.

The Manifestation started in November 2021 and ended in January 2022.

A total of 479 proposals were received, with about 40 percent coming from companies of all sizes, but the presence of Local Authorities and Research Organizations is significant. The themes where the interest of proposals was most concentrated were Circular Economy, the energy theme as a whole, Natural Heritage and Biodiversity. With reference to the energy theme, a 'special attention was paid to Energy Communities, to be developed both in urban and in regional peripheral areas. This is a model directed toward a just ecological transition, based on facilities and self-production and sharing of energy from renewable sources that overcomes the current centralized model of energy production consisting of large plants powered by fossil fuels, polluting and climate-changing.

Finally, the proposals underwent careful analysis and clustering in order to identify the most interesting needs and projects that will feed into the contents of the Plan.

## **3.4 Participation and promotion of a culture for sustainability**

### **3.4.1 TERRITORIAL HOLES**

The period of implementation of the Regional Sustainable Development Strategy partly coincided with the most difficult moments of the Covid -19 pandemic. In this context, especially those activities that involved the direct involvement of the public in attendance were significantly penalized.

For this reason, it was necessary to transform the "physical" Forum, into a virtual Forum, "Lazio, Sustainable Region" (<http://www.lazioeuropa.it/laziosostenibile/>), accessible from the Lazio Region web page, which allowed, through the completion of a Questionnaire, the participation of all citizens, businesses, organizations, and local authorities that applied for online registration.

However, it was possible to present the Forum in parallel with the holding of the 2021- 2027 Regional Unified Planning Partnership Tables, which were held between June and July 2020 at various regional venues.

The SRSvS was, therefore, publicly presented during the concluding Forum, again held remotely (minus a few speakers) for the event held at the Rossellini Theater on March 2, 2021.

During the Forum, 3 videos were presented regarding the Strategy as a whole; the priority issues; and the Region's positioning with respect to the Goals of Agenda 2030. The Forum reached 506 people via Facebook.

It should be noted that the virtual space, (<http://www.lazioeuropa.it/laziosostenibile/>), is active and is being used for the continuation of activities related to the second Notice of the MATTM (MiTE) i.e. for the implementation of the project called "Sustainable Development Strategy: the contribution of Climate Change Adaptation."

### **3.4.2 FURTHER ACTIONS FOR THE INVOLVEMENT OF CIVIL SOCIETY**

#### ***Focus Group***

As mentioned above, the Lazio Region declined the activities of the Forum through the organization of 7 Focus groups focused on priority issues, identified in coherence with the strategic choices and objectives of the SNSvS.

- III.1 Dematerializing the economy by improving resource use efficiency and promoting circular economy mechanisms
- Sea Economy
- IV.2 Increasing the sustainable mobility of people and goods
- I.1. Reduce the intensity of poverty
- II.3 Reduce school dropout rates and improve the education system (Access to Study)
- Climate change and sustainable management of water resources (II.6 Minimize emissions and lower pollutant concentrations in the atmosphere; III.5 Ensure the development of potential, sustainable management and custodianship of territories, landscapes and cultural heritage)
- III.3 Regenerate cities, ensure accessibility and ensure sustainability of connections (smart cities).

As part of the FGs, qualified experts and practitioners, some of whom were also reported during the Hearings, were consulted and proposals, opinions, and suggestions for the definition of the SRSvS were collected. For each FG, the JP developed an Introductory Paper that constituted the initial framing/contextualization document of the priority issues identified with respect to the National Sustainable Development Strategy, the 2030 Agenda, and medium to long-term regional unitary planning.

Each Paper contains: conceptual contextualization; Lazio statistical and positioning aspects with respect to the theme addressed; link with EU 2021 - 2027 programming, Agenda 2030, SNSvS; EU, Italy, Lazio Region programmatic framework; effects of the Covid-19 pandemic; possible lines of intervention. nThe contributions received were enhanced within the Strategy document.

**514 stakeholders** participated in the FGs; more than **70,000** views on social media; 1,200 online interactions; reports with key findings were prepared.

### ***Webinars***

Due to the Pandemic, it was not possible to hold in-person dissemination/information days aimed at citizens and schools on Sustainable Development issues and the path taken at the regional level.

Therefore, it was decided to hold some webinars in order to promote greater awareness on the part of EELs on the meaning of Sustainable Development and the proactive role that the same Administrations can/must have in the planning and implementation phases of policies.

On January 20, 2021, a webinar dedicated exclusively to EELs on targeted issues was held, which was attended on the Zoom platform by 76 local governments while 766 people were able to follow it on Facebook. As part of the meeting, a questionnaire was administered, the results of which showed that training and awareness-raising actions on sustainability-related issues should be encouraged.

As part of the webinar, the Agenda 2030 roadmap, regional positioning on some of the issues of greatest interest to EELs, trends and the main results of the Focus groups in terms of proposals and directions for regional unitary planning were presented.

The two webinars dedicated to schools were held on 2/02/2021, targeting elementary and middle schools (I cycle of education) and 4/02/2021, which covered high schools.

For the first webinar, a video, produced by ASviS, on Agenda 2030 was also screened and an online application on sustainable city building was illustrated. The webinars were attended by: 34 second-cycle institutions, with over 912 students; 59 first-cycle institutions, with 774 students. It should be noted that the number and tenor of questions asked at the end of the Slide presentation showed a high level of participation and understanding by students, even the youngest ones to the topic of sustainability.

The second meeting, organized for the older children, is also part of the targeted training for teachers on sustainability issues and the Pathways for Transversal Skills and Orientation (PCTO) through the Startupper School Academy project of Lazio Innova, a subject accredited by MIUR.

As far as schools are concerned, it should be noted that MIUR is already active on the topic of sustainability and that in many cycle I and II schools Agenda 2030 is a topic of study and in-depth study.

In any case, the participation of about 1700 students shows how much the topic is felt by the school directors who joined the initiative; moreover, the interest of the students, even the youngest showed how much the topics discussed are part of everyday life for the youngest, in terms of both the behaviors adopted (separate waste collection) and the "concern" for the future (Climate Change)

### **3.4.3 TERRITORIES FOR THE PROMOTION OF A CULTURE FOR SUSTAINABILITY**

As mentioned in the previous section, as part of the drafting of the Sustainable Development Strategy there has been a significant involvement of the territories through the realization of dedicated events, despite the fact that they were all held remotely due to the difficulties brought about by the pandemic. The participation of EELs in moments of dissemination/training on Sustainable Development issues was significant and very important because municipalities, above all, play the dual role of planning/programming and implementing

policies that affect the majority of citizens' lives. The webinars organized for schools and businesses also had an appreciable number of participants, taking into account.

For the drafting of the contribution of climate change adaptation to the SRSvS, as mentioned above, it is planned to hold a number of meetings with EELs that will be conducted in the dual mode of presence and remote at the Active Spaces in the territory with the aim of also recovering that "contact" and "closeness" between administrations of different levels interrupted due to the pandemic.

A concluding Forum is also planned for the presentation of the project