

INGLESE

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## Mission 1 - Digitisation, innovation, competitiveness and culture

The mission is structured into 3 components and seeks to modernise the country by embracing the digital revolution, both in the Public Administration as well as in its productive system, carrying out the necessary 'systemic' reforms, those concerning Justice and the complete modernisation of the Public Administration, and – finally – investing in the sectors that most characterise Italy and define its image in the world: tourism and culture.

The **first component** concerns the digitisation and modernisation of the Public Administration (PA). In this context, the development of a national cloud system and the effective interoperability of the PA databases take place contemporaneously and in synergy with the European GAIA-X project, where Italy intends to play a leading role. By taking advantage of digitisation, a "PA Strategic Innovation Programme" will be developed to complete the Public Administration's reform process by creating a structural change that will bolster the Italian PA in an organic and integrated manner and at the different levels of government, creating a capable administration that is competent, simple, smart and able to offer quality services to citizens and businesses and to make the Italian system more competitive. It will do so with targeted investments and no-cost regulatory interventions aimed at defining a regulatory framework enabling change for the relaunch of the country system. Finally, the justice reform will be completed to streamline trials, also by enhancing digitisation and the human capital of the Italian judicial system in order to accelerate the backlog of cases.

The coordination of the interventions and investments of all the Missions aimed at digitisation will also be ensured, also in order to ensure consistency with the three-year plan for information technology in the Public Administration and the activities envisaged therein, with the assistance of the political authority delegated to exercise functions in matters related to the implementation of the digital agenda (both European and Italian) and the digital transformation of the country.

The **second component** concerns the innovation and digitisation of business enterprises (Transition 4.0), including those in the publishing sector, the press and the agri-food supply chains of the South of Italy, the creation of ultra-fast fibre optic networks, 5G and investments for satellite monitoring. In this view, the tax incentives included in the RRP are reserved to companies that invest in capital goods, both material as well as non-material assets, which are necessary for an effective digital transformation of production processes, as well as for research and development activities related to these investments. Projects are also planned to support the development and innovation of Made in Italy products, value chains and strategic industrial supply chains, as well as the dimensional growth and internationalisation of companies, through the use of leveraged financial instruments as well.

The **third component** aims at boosting the country's attractiveness by investing in the tourism and cultural system through the modernisation of material and non-material infrastructures, the training and strengthening of accommodation facilities through investments in strategic tourist infrastructures and services and the financing of Municipal projects for investments in identifying places throughout the relevant areas (including interventions on the artistic and cultural heritage of Rome on the occasion of the Jubilee). The Tourism and Culture 4.0 project, which is aimed at supporting the digital and green transition and the socio-economic regeneration of regions and promoting integration among schools, universities, businesses and places of culture, provides for

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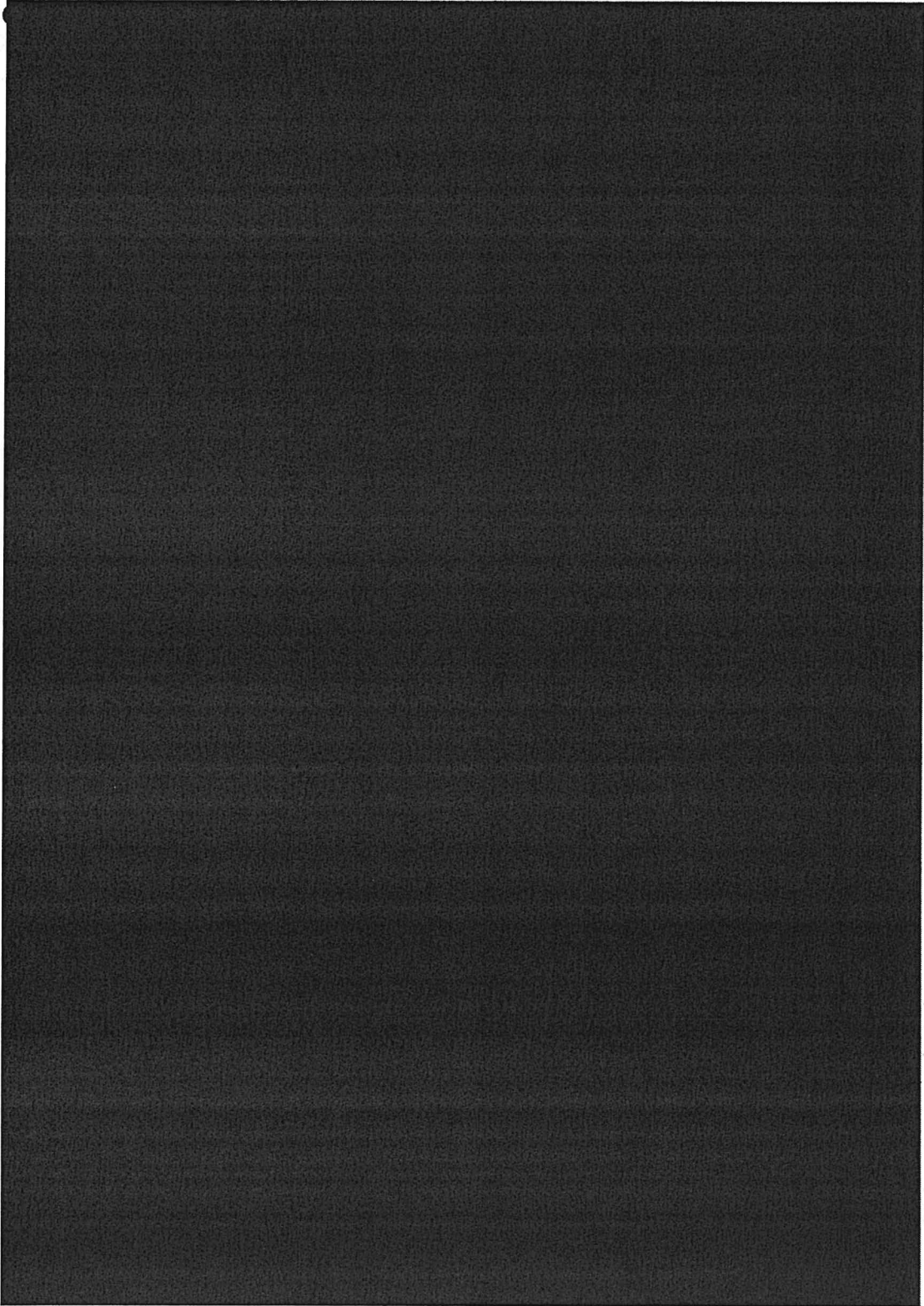
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interventions in order to allocate a significant share of the resources to the Regions of Southern Italy and to those areas of activity characterised by a high incidence of female and youth professionals.



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## Mission 2 - Green revolution and ecological transition

The mission is structured into 4 components and is aimed at achieving the green and ecological transition of the Italian society and economy in line with the European Green Deal and the Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan (PNIEC).

The **first component**, "Sustainable Agriculture and Circular Economy", aims *on the one hand* at achieving an agri-food sector that is sustainable, by improving the logistics and competitiveness of farms and their climatic-environmental performance, *on the other hand* at developing production plants for secondary raw materials and at modernising and constructing new plants, in particular in the large metropolitan areas of central and southern Italy, for enhancing the value of waste in line with the European action plan for the circular economy. The circular economy strategy is aimed at reducing the use of natural raw materials, which the planet is progressively running out of, using "secondary raw materials" produced with scraps/residues/waste. To increase the circularity rate of waste recycling in Italy, interventions are proposed for the construction of waste transformation plants aimed at their recycling, starting in particular from waste from separate collection. The circular economy strategy intervenes on a long and complex process aimed at making Italy less dependent on the supply of raw materials and consequently stronger and more competitive on international markets. To enhance the interventions, an operational fund will be set up to leverage the resources of the RRP which encourages the development of the circular economy.

The **second component**, "Renewable energy, hydrogen and sustainable mobility", aims at enlarging the share of energy produced from renewable sources and at developing an industrial sector in this area, including that of hydrogen. A significant contribution will come from offshore wind and photovoltaic parks. In the primary steel industry, hydrogen is a prospective alternative to natural gas for the production of Direct Reduced Iron (DRI). In line with the European emission reduction objectives, an investment is planned for the development of the DRI connected to the decarbonisation project for the former ILVA plant in Taranto and the transition for the production of green steel in Italy. A specific line of action is aimed at the development of sustainable mobility through the enhancement of the infrastructures for rapid mass transport such as metro, trams, trolleybuses, Bus Rapid Transit and of the cycle routes of urban, metropolitan, regional and national areas as well as an impressive renovation of the circulating fleet of vehicles for local public transport with vehicles with low or no environmental impact. Local Authorities and Regions will be a key player in the definition and implementation of this line of action. The geographical distribution of the investments of this component will dedicate a significant share of resources, equal to 50%, to the South of Italy.

The **third component**, "Energy efficiency and redevelopment of buildings" aims at achieving energy efficiency in the public and private building stock while rendering structures safe and digitising them. Priority will be given to schools, hospitals (see Mission 6) and social housing.

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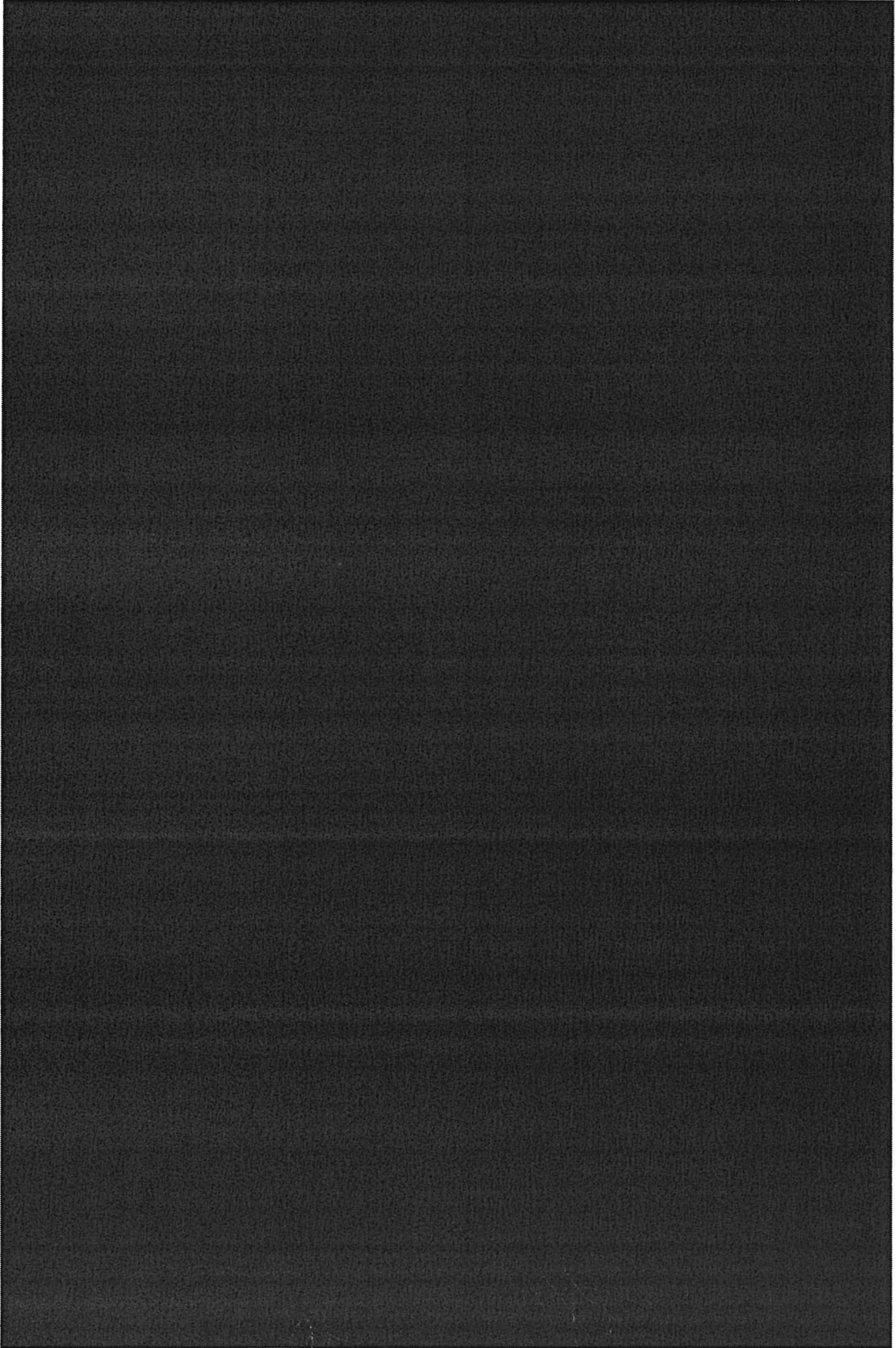
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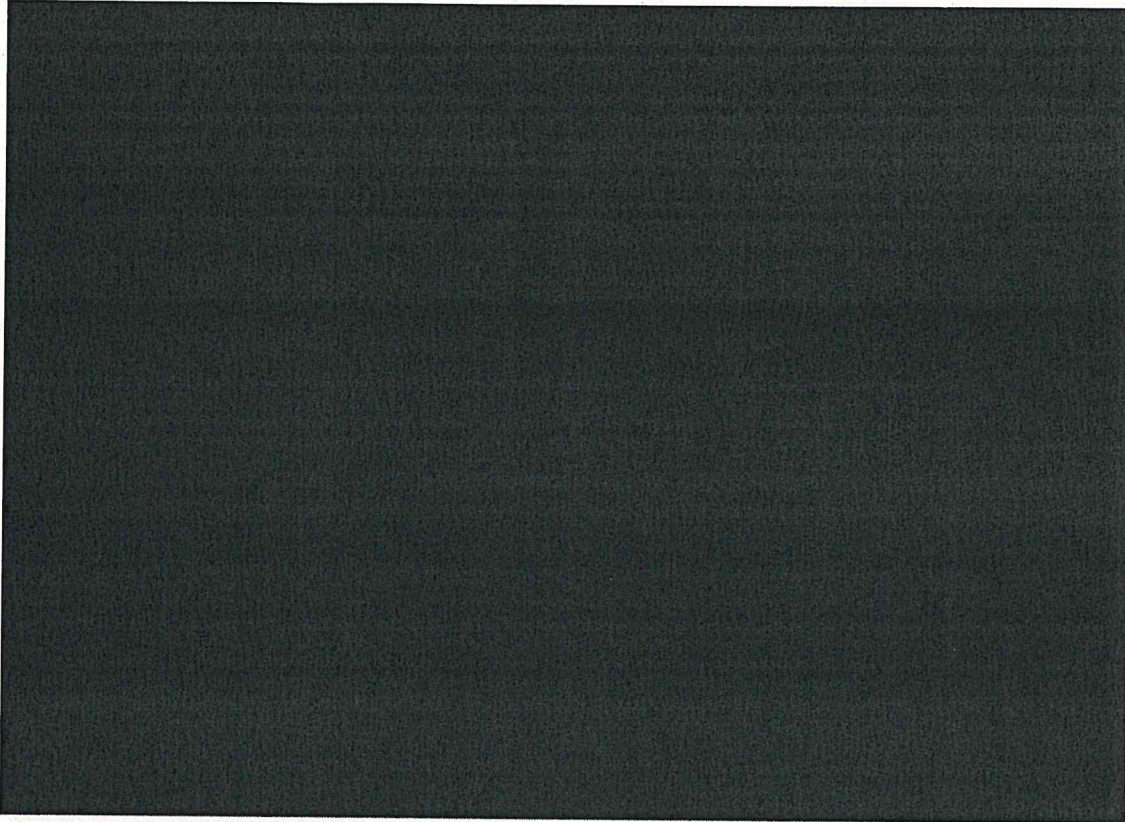


**The fourth component, "Protection of land and water resources",** provides for significant interventions regarding hydrogeological instability, forestation and forest protection, large water schemes and water supply works for drinking and/or irrigation purposes and the sustainable management of water resources and urban green infrastructures.



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#### Mission 4 - Education and research

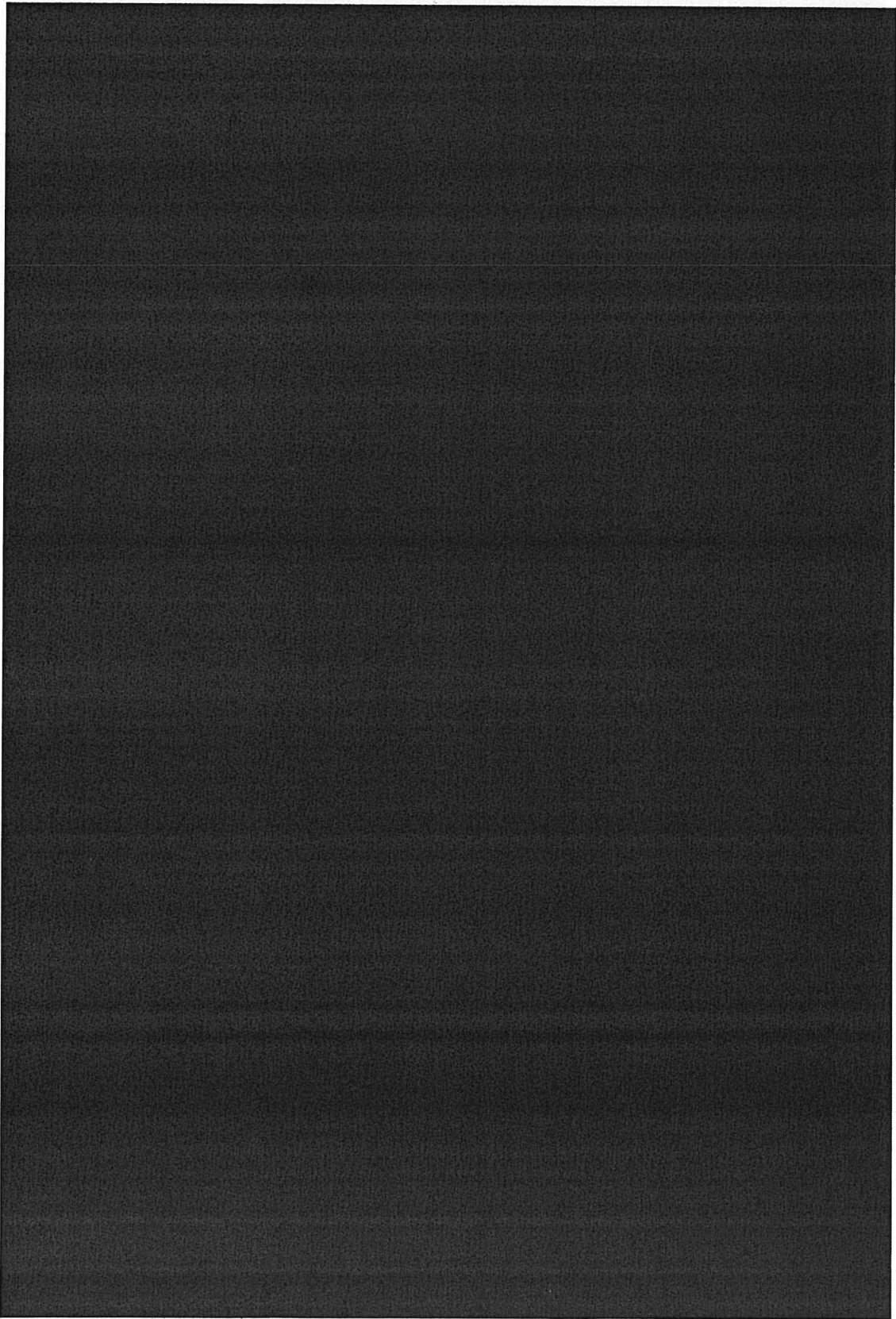
The mission is divided into 2 components and is particularly focused on future generations. It deals with the issue that is structurally most important for relaunching growth, productivity, social inclusion and the ability to adapt to technological and environmental challenges. It has two fundamental objectives: (i) to guarantee the skills and abilities necessary to face present and future challenges by intervening on the school and university careers of students, by supporting the right to study and by encouraging families to invest in the acquisition of advanced skills by young people; (ii) to strengthen research systems and their interaction with the world of businesses and institutions.

The **first component**, "Enhancement of skills and study support", is dedicated to the enhancement of teaching. A considerable effort is expected to make up for the country's backwardness in the structures and services dedicated to pre-school age with a strengthening of the nursery school plan and integrated services to promote female employment, initiatives to combat educational poverty and to reduce geographical gaps in the quantity and quality of education, particularly in the South, and interventions for integrated digital teaching, STEM skills and multilingualism, with a specific focus on the professional training of women.

The **second component**, "From research to business", looks at basic, applied research and technology transfer to strengthen the research system along the different stages of technological maturity, by acting systemically on the lever of investments in R&D. A first line of intervention is aimed at strengthening the R&D chain through large research infrastructures and extended partnerships for the development of research projects. A second line focuses on enhancing technology transfer mechanisms, encouraging – through partnerships and public and private

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investments – innovation through the systemic use of research results by the productive system. In this context, investments are envisaged for the strengthening of research structures, the creation of "national R&D networks" in certain key enabling technologies, and the creation of "innovation ecosystems" around "local R&D systems".





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### Mission 5 - Inclusion and cohesion

The mission is divided into 3 components and plays a very important role in the pursuit of the objectives, which are cross-sectoral to the entire RRP, for supporting female empowerment and combating gender discrimination, as well as for increasing employment, especially among young people, for strengthening on-the-job training for the unemployed and for improving the quality of work.

The **first component**, "Policies for work", will be implemented by carrying out a structural review of active labour policies by strengthening employment centres and their integration with social services and the network of private operators, by modernising the labour market in order to improve employment and employability, especially among young people (through dual apprenticeships and universal civil service), and in particular of NEETs, women and vulnerable groups; and by promoting of new skills (through the reform of the training system). The gender, generational and geographical dimension of this component is further strengthened by its complementarity with contributions reduction measures for young people, women and the South, partially financed through REACT-EU.

The **second component**, "Social Infrastructures, Families, Communities and the Voluntary Sector", aims at addressing situations of social and economic fragility to support families and parenthood. One specific line of intervention is designed for people with disabilities or persons who are not self-sufficient and provides for an increase in infrastructures and the provision of services and local assistance networks, thereby accelerating the de-institutionalisation process by providing paths of autonomy that are reinforced by integrated services of homecare assistance. It also intervenes with projects aimed at alleviating the main social vulnerabilities in terms of material poverty and housing deprivation by strengthening social services and boosting social housing initiatives. It also seeks to conduct urban regeneration initiatives as well as the re-functionalisation of the existing building stock. This component also includes interventions envisaged by the *Family Act* which are in line with the strategic and cross-sectoral priorities of the RRP, enhancing the contribution provided by the Voluntary Sector.

The **third component**, "Special interventions for geographical cohesion", provides for the strengthening of the national strategy for inland areas relaunched by the 2030 Plan for Southern Italy, with interventions on social infrastructures and measures to support young people with a view to ecological transition. Additional funds are included in this component for private reconstruction and the enhancement of public services in the areas affected by earthquakes. Furthermore, the component includes interventions concentrated in the Southern Regions to create infrastructures and laboratories for technology transfer in marginalised urban contexts to be regenerated.

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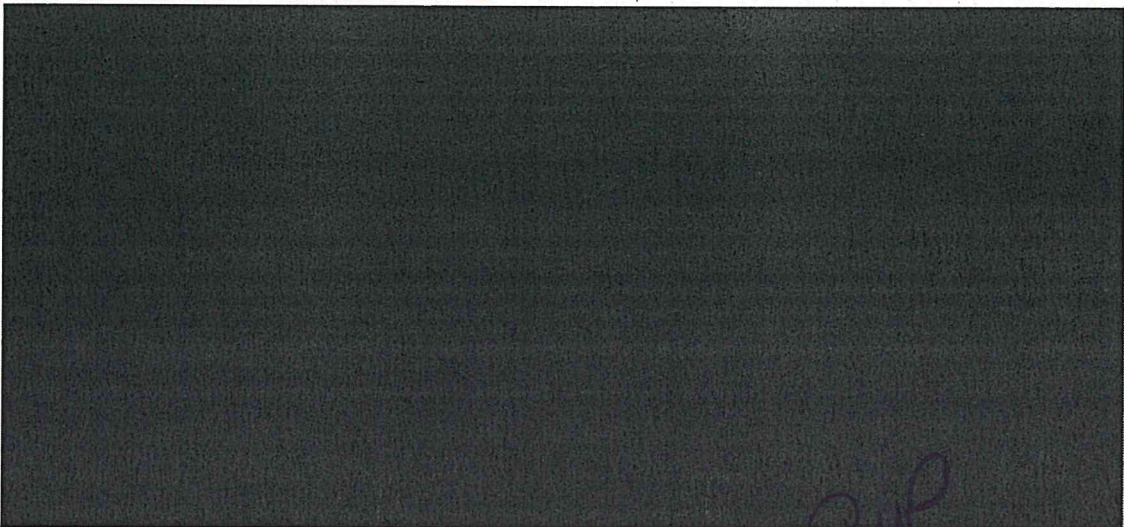
1. Digitisation of public administration

1.1 Digital infrastructure and cyber security

The investment aims to promote the adoption of cloud services according to the Cloud First strategy of the Three-year Plan for Information Technology in Public Administration through the development of a highly reliable infrastructure located on the national territory for the rationalisation and consolidation of the Type B Data Centers of the Central PA and the green reinforcement of Type A Data Centers eligible for PSN from the AGID census<sup>2</sup>. This will overcome the current fragmentation of IT infrastructure assets, secure DPC and data of strategic interest, and allow all PAs to evolve towards the provision of digital services in security and high reliability. Streamlining and consolidating existing digital infrastructures in a new cloud model for the PA will lead to significant savings in the cost of maintenance and updating of data centers over the next three years. A Cloud Enablement Program is also planned to facilitate the aggregation and migration of central and local PAs to cloud solutions and provide PAs with procedures, methodologies and support tools for this transition.

These investments will also allow the creation and strengthening of infrastructure for the cybernetic protection of the country provided by the 'cybersecurity perimeter' (Decree Law no. 105/2019), the Network and Information Security Directive (Legislative decree no. 65/2018) and the initiatives provided for by the European Cybersecurity Strategy of 16/12/2020, including the application of the Cybersecurity Act (Regulation EU 2019/881). The investment aims to improve the resilience of the IT infrastructure of our country, strengthening the digital tools and expertise necessary to ensure operational continuity, starting from the State's essential functions and services whose malfunction could create a prejudice to national and European security. Overall, the initiative will produce an important stimulus for "the creation of jobs in the period following the crisis of the Covid-19 pandemic" encouraging the development and enhancement of a national and European industry, in a context of European digital sovereignty to provide enabling technologies and services, designed and manufactured in Europe, with a high degree of security, with particular regard to critical infrastructures.

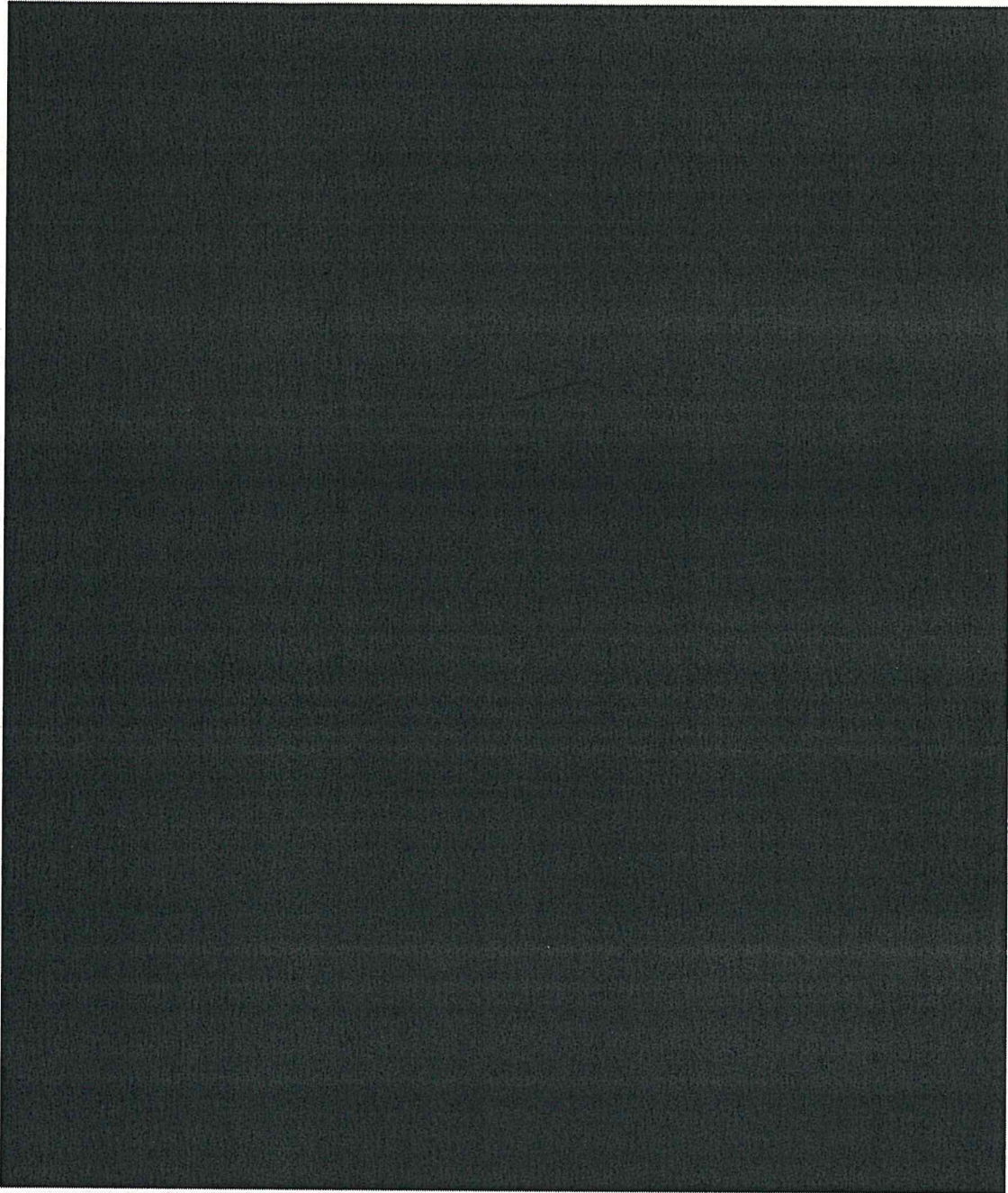
The total allocation for this project is about 1,250 million, of which approximately 50 million already allocated for the construction of a data center of the Ministry of the Interior and for the strengthening of the connectivity networks of the National Fire Corps.



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**1.2 Data and interoperability**

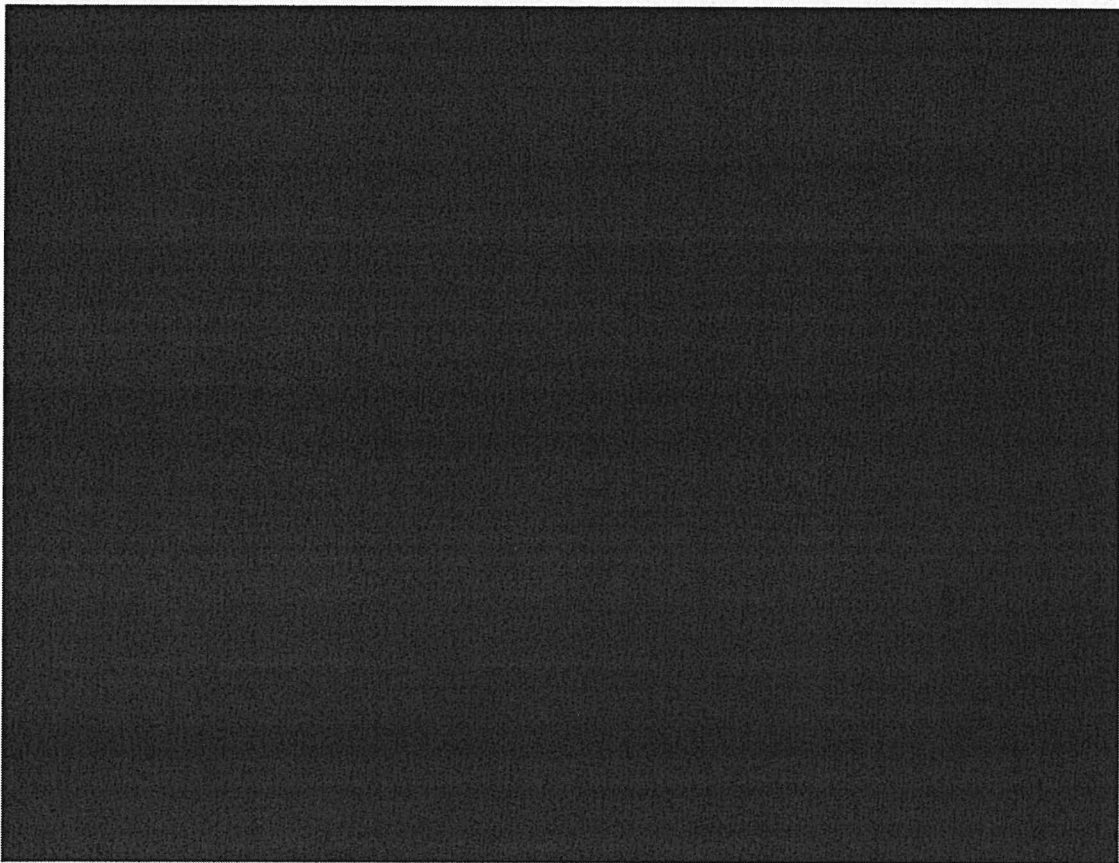
Infrastructure equipment and 'the cloud' are enabling technologies for the development of a kind of "country operating system", which allows the processing of large amounts of data and information needed to provide and manage services to citizens and businesses. However, the increased filing, storage, and data extraction capacity by individual administrations is not sufficient for the rational and efficient use of such information in the absence of standards and tools allowing full interoperability and sharing of information among public administrations. Therefore, to give effective and complete implementation of the 'once only' principle, and in line with the EU Data

<sup>2</sup> See Article 35 of Decree Law of 16 July 2020, no 76.

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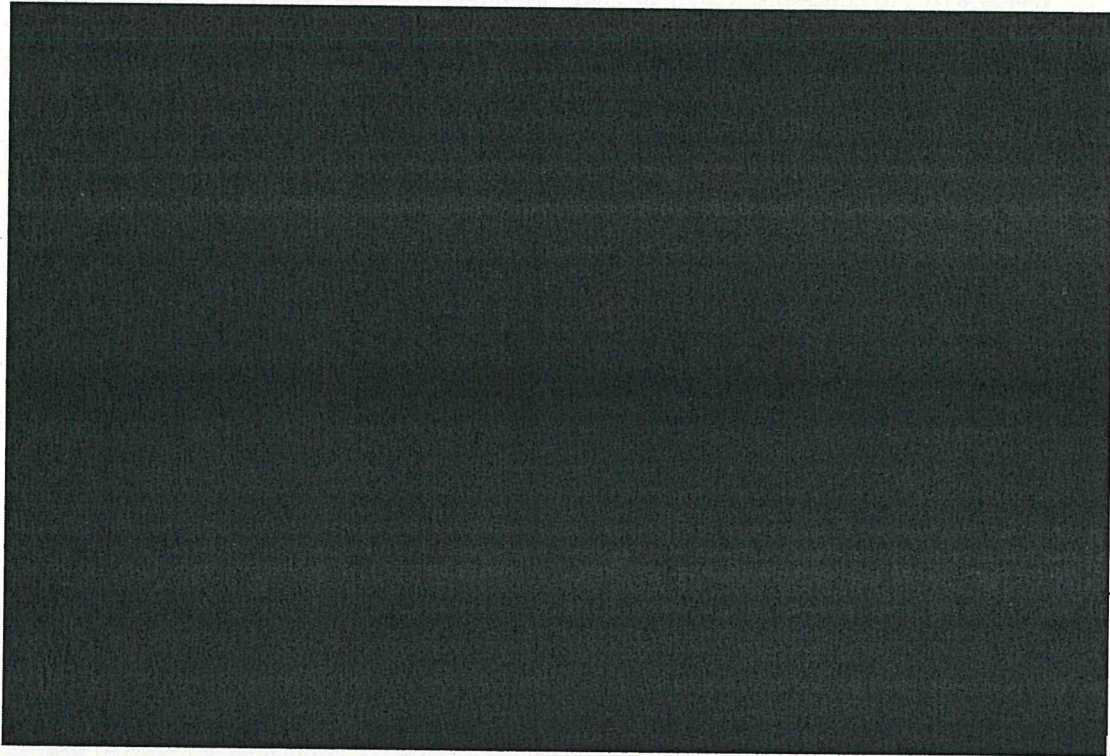
Strategy, databases are made interoperable and accessible through a catalogue of digital platforms of the public sector (API) that allows central and territorial administrations, according to various levels of authorisation, to draw on cloud data, to process them and to provide services to citizens and businesses. The investment will also support the implementation of the Single Digital Gateway (*Sportello Digitale Unico europeo*), guaranteeing access to the services provided by the Italian PA also by European citizens, as well as the digitisation and re-engineering of the National Agricultural Information System (SIAN).

The total allocation for this project is about 1.1 billion which also includes the various interventions of the central administrations that have started projects of archives and asset digitisation and of the assets currently on analogic support and pathways of digitisation of the operating processes.





### 1.3 TOURISM AND CULTURE 4.0



In the third component "Tourism and Culture" the interventions are concentrated in two sectors that offer potential for growth, are concrete factors of development, and represent comparative advantages and strategic assets of the country. Consequently, they constitute essential areas of intervention in the policies of revitalisation. The green transition and environmental sustainability in our country can only be based on the protection and enhancement of cultural heritage, intrinsically ecological policies that involve limiting land consumption, minimising the use of natural and energy resources and ensuring a low environmental impact. Tourism and culture are among the sectors most affected by the pandemic and need specific support to accompany their recovery and strengthen their resilience for the future.

In the public sector Italy has a very large and valuable cultural heritage that requires significant annual investments, but it can be an important attraction for cultural and tourist activities. The Plan therefore envisages numerous projects to enhance the cultural and historical sites of major metropolitan cities, including peripheral areas.

There is also the need to invest to make Italian cultural sites more accessible to wider sections of the population and tourists. The investments proposed include actions aimed at improving the accessibility of cultural heritage sites and buildings, allowing wider participation in culture, thus promoting the inclusion and socio-cultural regeneration of neglected areas as well as economic and social well-being. Remote areas and urban suburbs will be included among investment areas.

There is an opportunity to balance tourist flows by investing in rural and sustainable tourism. As an example, Italy has many small historical centers (villages) and places of worship, which can offer enriching and diversified tourist experiences. Moreover, there are many citizens of Italian

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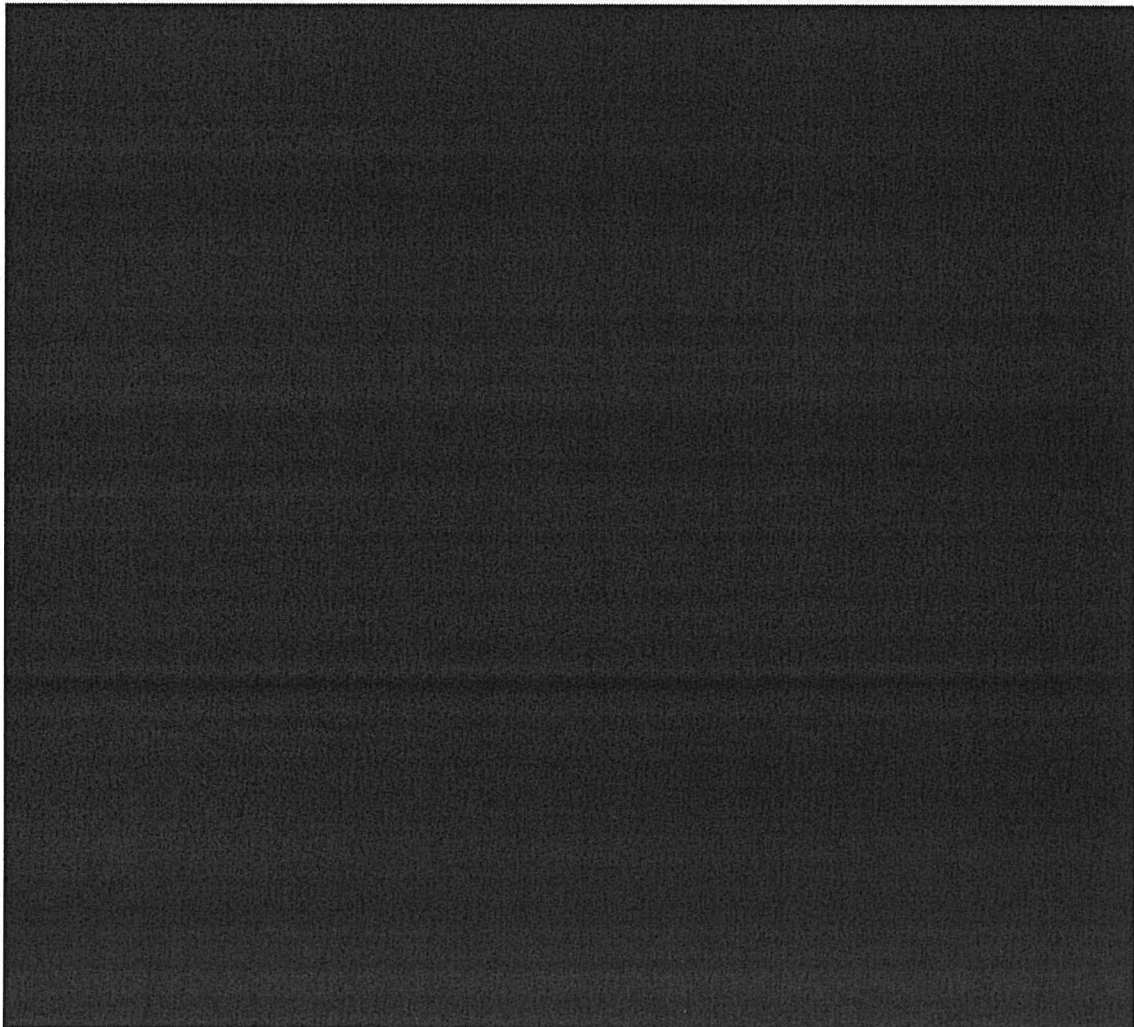
origin in the world who might be interested in a type of tourism linked to the discovery of their roots. However, there is a need to redevelop accommodation facilities.

Digital access to public information on cultural heritage is limited, thus reducing opportunities for cultural and creative enterprises to use and reuse information for their products and services, and for the education and research sector to increase the level of essential cultural services.

The rapid development of new digital technologies in the film sector, especially those linked to virtual production, requires strategic investments in the training of new skills in this field, so as not to lose competitiveness compared to other countries.

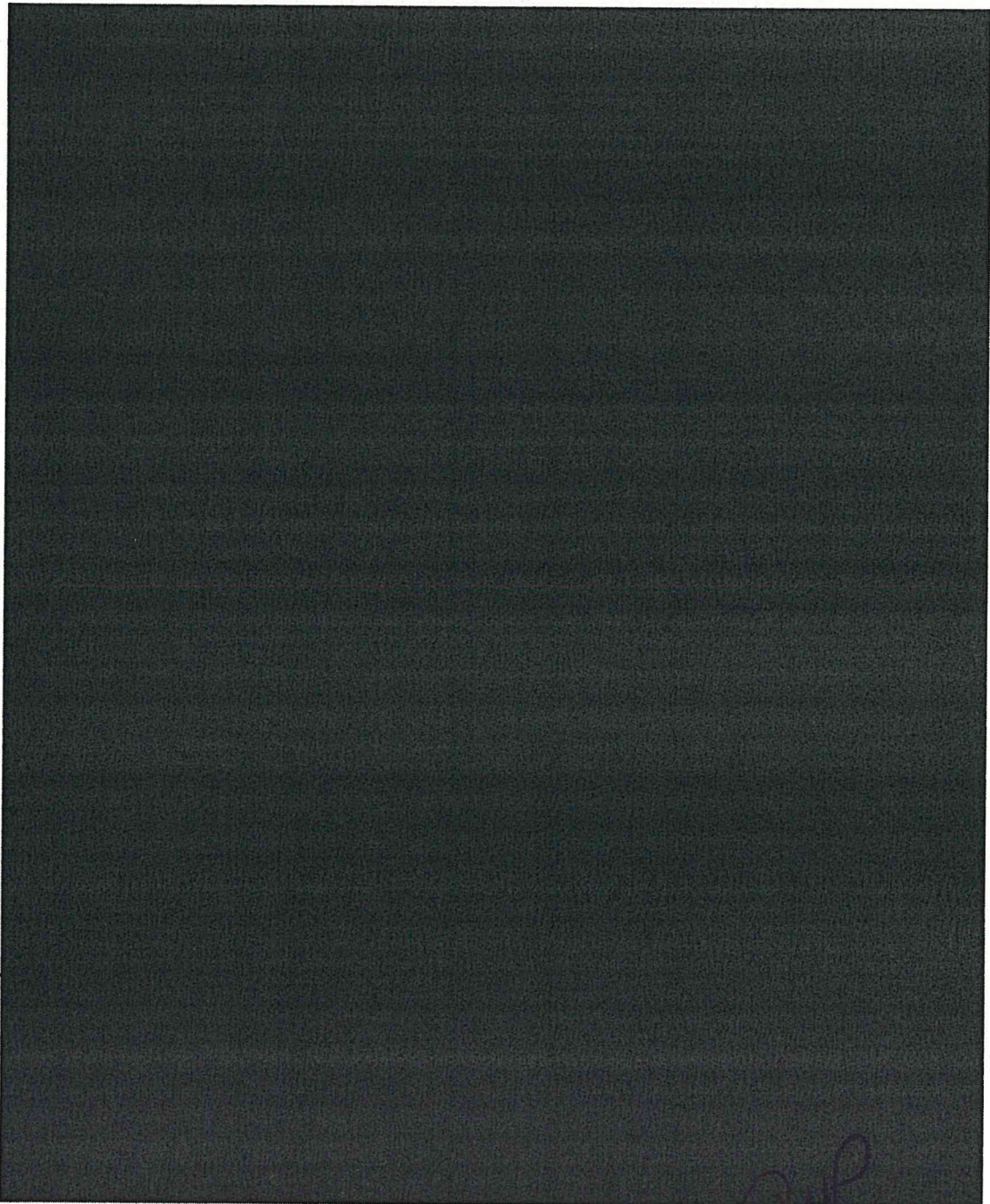
However, it is necessary to improve the energy efficiency of cultural heritage buildings and to update practices related to cultural heritage conservation and cultural production and participation, so as to move towards a more circular economy and contribute to the European Green Deal. Moreover, these latter are activities with a high incidence of female and youth work that represent two cornerstones of the Relaunch Plan.

Knowing that the artistic and cultural heritage serves as a unique calling card that no other country can boast, the valorisation of the archaeological and cultural heritage as well as tourism become one of our "flag initiatives". The Tourism and Culture component has consequently been valued in terms of resources for investments and contributions with a budget of 8 billion, which could also be reinforced by important leverage effects on some areas of action such as that linked to the accommodation infrastructure.



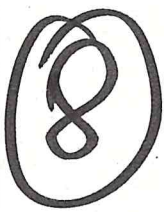


The Tourism and Culture Plan is divided into three main areas of intervention: **“Cultural heritage for the EU Next Generation”**, **“Minor sites, rural areas and urban suburbs”** and **“Tourism and Culture 4.0”**. The interventions that will be described include a strong cooperation between public actors involved in the implementation of the programme, in order to facilitate the preparation of the intervention in an area where, usually, different responsibilities at central (administrations) and local level (Municipalities, Metropolitan Cities and Regions) exist. In addition, the private sector, citizens and communities will also be involved both in terms of promoting sponsorships and through multi-level governance. This approach is in line with the “Faro Convention” on the value of cultural heritage for society, and with the European Framework for Action for Cultural Heritage, which calls for the promotion of integrated and participatory approaches, to generate benefits in the four pillars of sustainable development: economy, cultural diversity, society and environment.



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## 1. Cultural heritage for the EU Next Generation

The first investment area of the action line consists of the strengthening of the Strategic Plan Major Tourist and Cultural Attractors, which provides for the investment in the regeneration of cultural and urban heritage in some of the main Italian cities. It is a matter of providing restoration and the re-functionalisation of structures of high historical-architectural value and testimony. The interventions, with some exceptions, are located in the main Italian cities and all share the nature of complex projects where the recovery of cultural heritage assets is the basis of urban regeneration processes in which, in some cases, local authorities have been engaged for some time. Such investments in the regeneration of cultural heritage can produce a wide range of economic, social and environmental benefits: they strengthen the cultural value of the site, increase the attractiveness of places and contribute to their economic and social prosperity. Investment in cultural heritage guarantees good profitability and is a significant source of tax revenues directly from the economic activities of cultural heritage sectors and, indirectly, through new projects stimulated by redevelopment.

Investments in digital platforms and strategies for access to cultural heritage are also planned, to increase, organise and integrate the immense digital heritage produced over the years from archives, libraries, museums and in general places of culture, to allow new experiences of use for citizens and operators and to improve the supply of services. This important effort to digitise cultural heritage will be accompanied by the development of an infrastructure for the collection, conservation and access to digital resources, which will provide the resources for reuse to offer complementary services with high value added, developed by cultural and creative enterprises and innovative start-ups, and for educational purposes.

Another fundamental infrastructural intervention to raise the levels of attractiveness of the country will concern the improvement of the physical and cognitive accessibility of institutes and places of culture, with particular attention to museums, monumental complexes, archaeological parks and areas, archives and state libraries. The intervention involves the realisation of a strategic plan for the elimination of architectural barriers (P.E.B.A) sensorial-perceptive, cultural and cognitive, interventions of physical accessibility, sensorial-perceptive, cultural and cognitive and widespread use in the places of Italian culture and the creation of an information system for the quality of the use of the cultural heritage by people with specific needs. Finally, training activities will be carried out on the themes of the use of heritage extended to heritage professionals.

There is also an important investment area, "Caput Mundi", which aims to define an innovative process of enhancing the archaeological, cultural and tourist heritage of Rome using the opportunity offered by next Jubilee of 2025. With this action, some cultural attractions of Rome will be properly leveraged together with other important and precious, but so far neglected, 'minor' sites. These are various interventions of safety upgrading, restoration and re-opening to the public of monuments inserted in integrated fruition paths, able to add itineraries to the most famous ones existing in Rome. In particular, the actions also extend to the peripheral areas of the city where there are important sites that stood along the main roads departing from Rome. An important integration strategy should therefore be envisaged, for example by providing joint ticketing and facilitation to encourage visits to "rediscovered" areas. Synergies across different educational levels should be encouraged by exploiting the new realities made available and re-functionalised. At the

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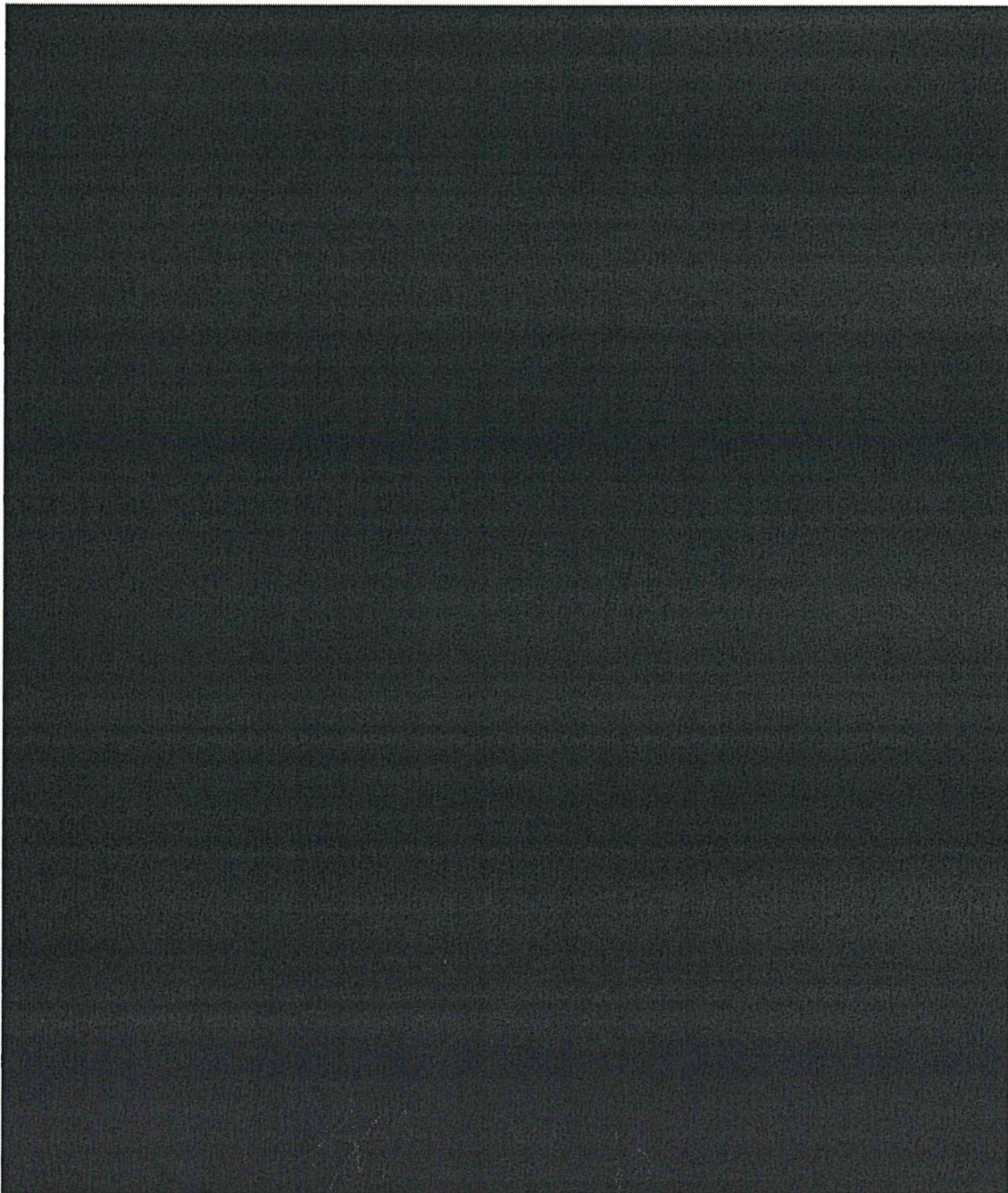
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end of the interventions, each site subject to intervention must be accompanied by a digital and popular "smart" experience.

Finally, investment in the development of the film industry are planned, through the enhancement of Cinecittà film studios to improve the quality and quantity of production supply, increase the attractiveness of major national, European and international productions and be able to compare with major international competitors. The activities of the *Centro Sperimentale di Cinematografia* Foundation will be relaunched through the development of infrastructures ("virtual production live set") for professional and educational use through e-learning, digitisation and modernisation of buildings and installations and through investment in training, in order to strengthen the professional skills and competences in the audiovisual sector linked above all to the promotion of technological transition.

This intervention receives additional resources of 150 million from the NOP projects.



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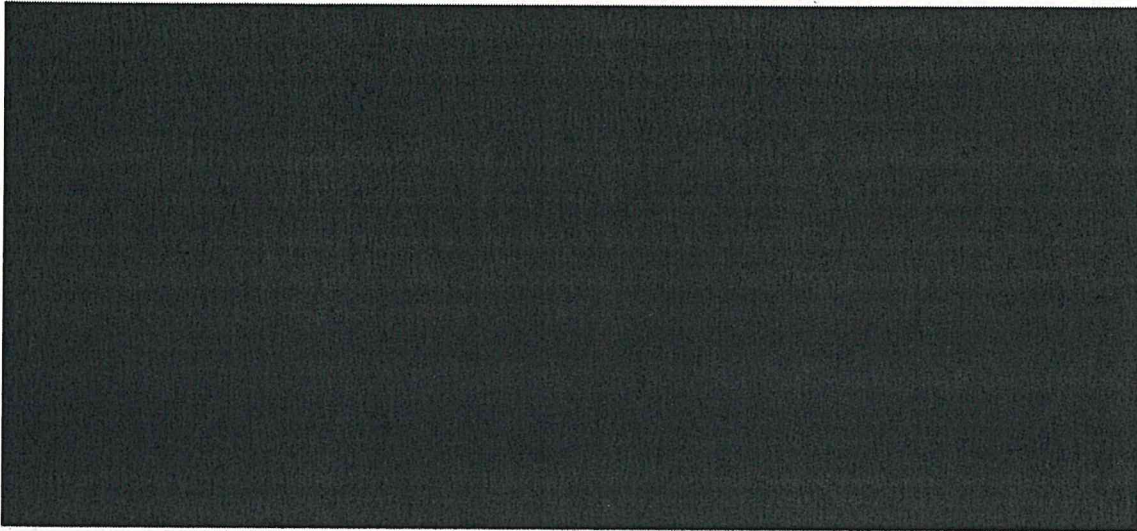
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## 2. Minor Sites, Rural Areas and Urban suburbs

The development of tourism and culture in rural areas and the suburbs is indeed an important line of action for this component. Interventions will be carried out to valorise the great heritage of history, art, culture, and traditions present in small Italian towns with enormous natural, landscape and cultural potential.

Under this line interventions on the small historical and rural villages will take place, following the National Plan Villages. These are often fragile demographic and social contexts with high environmental risks. Interventions are planned to enhance the great heritage of history, art, landscape, culture and traditions present in small Italian towns, favoring the rebirth of ancient agricultural structures and traditional crafts (e.g. handicrafts). It will support the activation of entrepreneurial and commercial initiatives, including new ways of receptivity such as diffuse hospitality and hotels, for the revitalisation of the socio-economic texture of the places, countering the depopulation of the territories and favouring the preservation of the landscape and traditions and redevelopment of rural and historical buildings.

To spread cultural and creative activities and strengthen the social texture, investment will be made in the redevelopment of identity places, suburbs, parks and historical gardens, supporting participated projects of cultural-based urban regeneration, focused on local communities, in which municipal administrations will be the protagonists, with the aim of supporting the realisation and strengthening of the offer of cultural and creative activities, in partnership (co-design) with public and private actors, organised social institutions, third sector, cultural associations, and foundations. Interventions are also planned for the redevelopment of public real estate deteriorated and/or unused, intended for social and cultural, educational services.

For the first time in a systematic way, great attention will be paid to the environment through the redevelopment of parks and historical gardens, putting in place an extensive action of knowledge and recovery of Italian parks and gardens with a view to their proper maintenance, management and public use.

Investment are also planned in the seismic safety of the places of worship and in the restoration of the heritage of the Fund for places of Worship (FEC). The program implements a large

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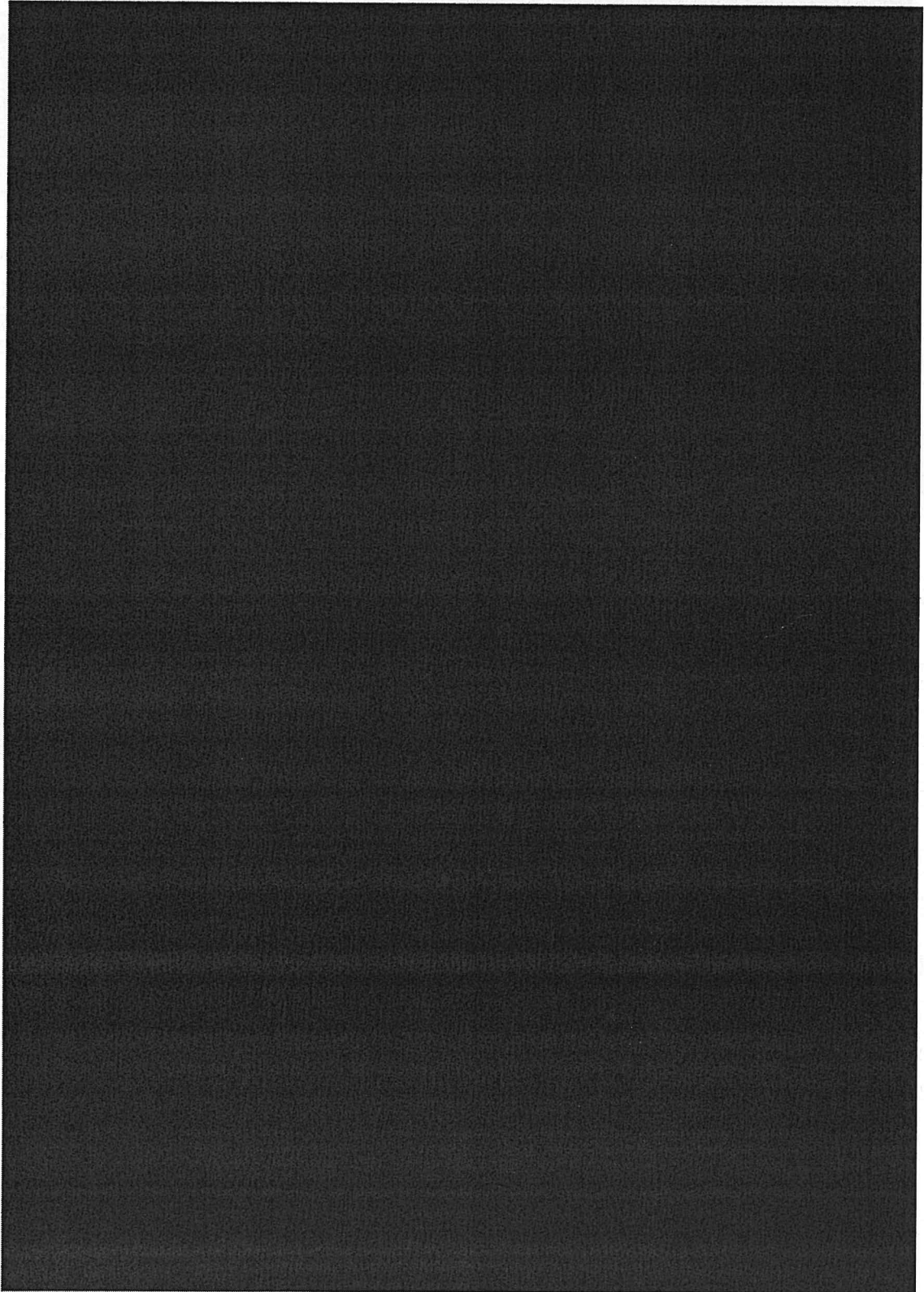
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plan of earthquake prevention interventions to significantly reduce the risk and avoid not only the enormous investment necessary for restoration after calamitous events, but also the definitive loss of many assets, as unfortunately happens after every earthquake. As far as the mobile public property is concerned, temporary storage centres for works of art that are exposed to natural risks (rain, snow, temperature range, wind, floods, landslides, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions) will be realised in order to resolve emergency situations that must be addressed promptly.

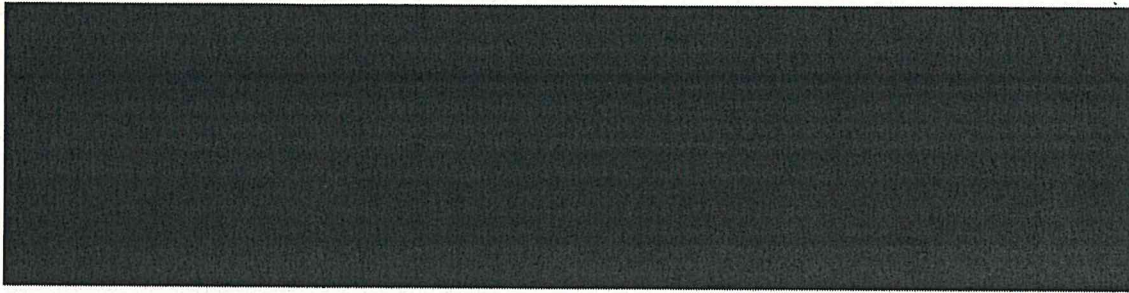


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### 3. Tourism and Culture 4.0

Tourism and Culture 4.0 aims to promote the interaction between schools, universities, businesses, and places of culture based on local strategies of intelligent specialisation, also through the interaction between creative and craft enterprises with specialised training and support activities. The action is linked to vocational training and the reform of ITS, enhancing skills in the field of valorisation and maintenance of historical cultural heritage. Quality vocational training in the tourism sector will be promoted through the creation of a national structure for the high training and training of staff engaged in tourism activities.

Investments are also planned to support cultural operators in the green and digital transition, through interventions aimed at: promoting cultural demand and participation, encouraging the technological transition of cultural operators and the active participation of citizens; improving the ecosystem in which the cultural and creative sectors operate, supporting integration between creative hubs and territory through technological innovation.

Action will be taken on the improvement of tourist facilities and tourist services, retraining and improving the standards of accommodation offer, with the dual objective of increasing the competitive capacity of businesses and promoting a tourism offer based on environmental sustainability, innovation and digitisation of services. The action includes measures for the redevelopment and modernisation of companies operating in the tourism sector, in order to increase their level of digitisation; promote innovative models of work organisation, also through the development of networks and other forms of aggregation; develop the digital and non-digital skills of operators through access to qualified training. In this context, it will also be possible to activate the leverage effects of resources through appropriate initiatives of Investment Funds with important multiplier effects on investments and funding.

Finally, "Paths in History" is a profound action that wants to involve the whole territory by introducing a new way of enjoying the heritage. It is a "slow tourism" made up of perception, belonging and identity context. A great innovative project that aims to generate new areas of attraction and promote a greater diffusion of visitor flows, opening up to the valorisation of new territories, in a key of sustainability and authenticity, also through the creation and offer of walking paths, cycle routes, railway routes, rediscovery of "forgotten" archaeological areas. This action will also play a role in rebalancing local and territorial fragmentation by increasing its integration along the main attractors. Communication will be particularly important in the sites under intervention, in order to make citizens perceive how the funds have actually been spent and how they benefit, including through "smart" means of dissemination.

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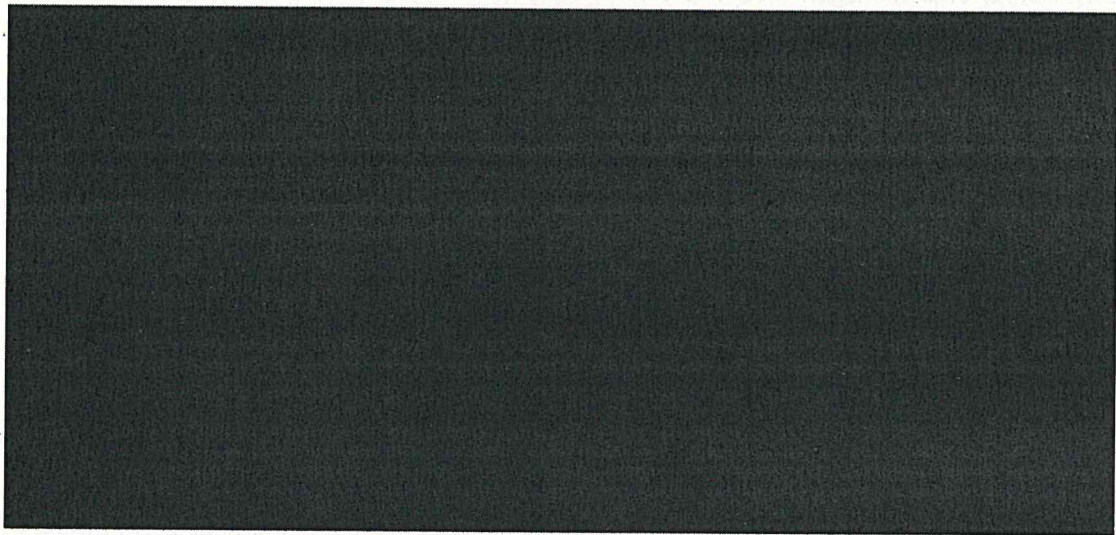
Finally, but very important for the “green” objectives that guide the Relaunch and Resilience Plan, all the projects referred to above will have an important environmental value, re-greening and redefining the urban and peripheral environment through the arboreal replanting and the absorption of CO2.

This intervention receives additional resources of 150 million from the NOP projects.

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## 2.4 PROTECTION OF LAND AND WATER RESOURCES



The component aims first of all to improve the **resilience of water systems** to climate change and to the increase in consequent stress, improving the ecological and chemical quality of water bodies, the management at the basin level and the efficient allocation of water resources between the various uses/sectors (urban, agriculture, hydroelectric and industrial), investing in the extraordinary maintenance of the reservoirs and supply systems (some with supraregional extensions), i.e. by supplementing the often large scale schemes.

Furthermore, it is intended to **drastically reduce water dispersion** linked to inefficient management of obsolete infrastructure (the national average is 41 %, while in the South the average is 51 %). The efficient use of water resources is a key measure of adaptation to climate change, considering the longer observed duration of periods of drought and water stress in some areas of the country. To this end, actions to promote the transformation and support the consolidation of networks include smart networks with sensors and equipment that allow the continuous control of pressures and proactive identification of leaks, investing in maintenance with replacement of pipes, targeted and economically more advantageous in the short and long term.

A further objective of the component is to **promote more effective water purification** in order to **improve the quality of inland and marine waters** by combining technological innovation, ecological transition and improvement of environmental quality. Currently Italy is the recipient of four infringement proceedings opened by the European Commission for breach of Directive 91/271/EEC, which for the most part concern the Mezzogiorno. Sewage treatment plants will have to become "green factories", enabling energy and sludge recovery, and the production of purified waste water for irrigation.

In addition, the aim is to **mitigate the risks associated with hydrogeological instability**, exacerbated by the impacts of the climate on the hydrological cycle and on all the other phenomena associated with it. Funding for the mitigation of risks arising from hydrogeological instability is strategic, also in view of the overall policies of sustainable development, economic territorial growth and the construction of policies for the resilience of local communities.

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Furthermore, again in relation to the mitigation of risks from hydrogeological instability, **extensive measures must be carried out in forest areas present in the river basins**, regarding sustainable forest management and forest hydraulic systems, with particular reference to hilly and mountain areas with high hydrogeological and landslide risk, with the aim of improving the functionality, resistance, resilience of existing forests including in terms of their regulatory and anti-erosive functions in order to prevent hydrogeological instability and improve outflows into the minor hydrographic grid and in irrigation systems servicing rural areas.

Mitigation actions, within the framework of the irrigated agroecosystem, must necessarily involve integrated measures for the better management of water resources such as *irrigation infrastructure interventions for the conversion of the irrigation system to higher efficiency systems*, with the installation of technologies, such as meters and remote control systems and systems for *monitoring irrigation concessions* for private use, as well as interventions in the management and maintenance of rural areas by means of extraordinary maintenance of the drainage network, verification and improvement of water pumps, automation and remote control of movable barriers in order to prevent phenomena of overflowing upstream in the case of floods.

Finally, it is **necessary to implement the supplementary and non-structural measures of the Water Management and Flood Risk Plans**, in addition to the achievement of the objectives of Directives 2000/60/EC and 2007/60/EC. In order to ensure adequate reduction of residual risk, it is necessary to include, along with structural measures to contrast hydrogeological instability, non-structural measures such as active land maintenance, requalification, monitoring and prevention. In addition, in order to preserve and improve the state of water bodies and reduce soil consumption, it is necessary to increase *nature-based* and *land-based* interventions, such as the *Natural Water Retention Measures*, which provide a wide spectrum of ecosystem services, integrating the needs of mitigation of hydrogeological risk with the protection and recovery of ecosystems and biodiversity.

**The digitalisation of processes is a catalyst and complementary instrument** with regard to the management of water resources and flood risks. It responds to the need to promote the digital transition, pursuing the objective of investing in the creation of monitoring systems aimed at providing a valid knowledge base for a correct programming aimed at increasing the resilience of the water, irrigation and forestry system, as well as making data and information accessible to users in computerized and digital ways, that can be useful for the protection of land and water resource from the effects of climate change, while ensuring the development of knowledge and skills and the valorisation of environmental capital in the basins.

In order to achieve these objectives, it is essential to accompany investment projects with a reform action that strengthens and complements the *governance* of the integrated water service, entrusting the service to efficient managers in the areas of the country where this has not yet taken place and, where necessary, supporting the relevant bodies with appropriate industrial capacities for the grounding of planned interventions.

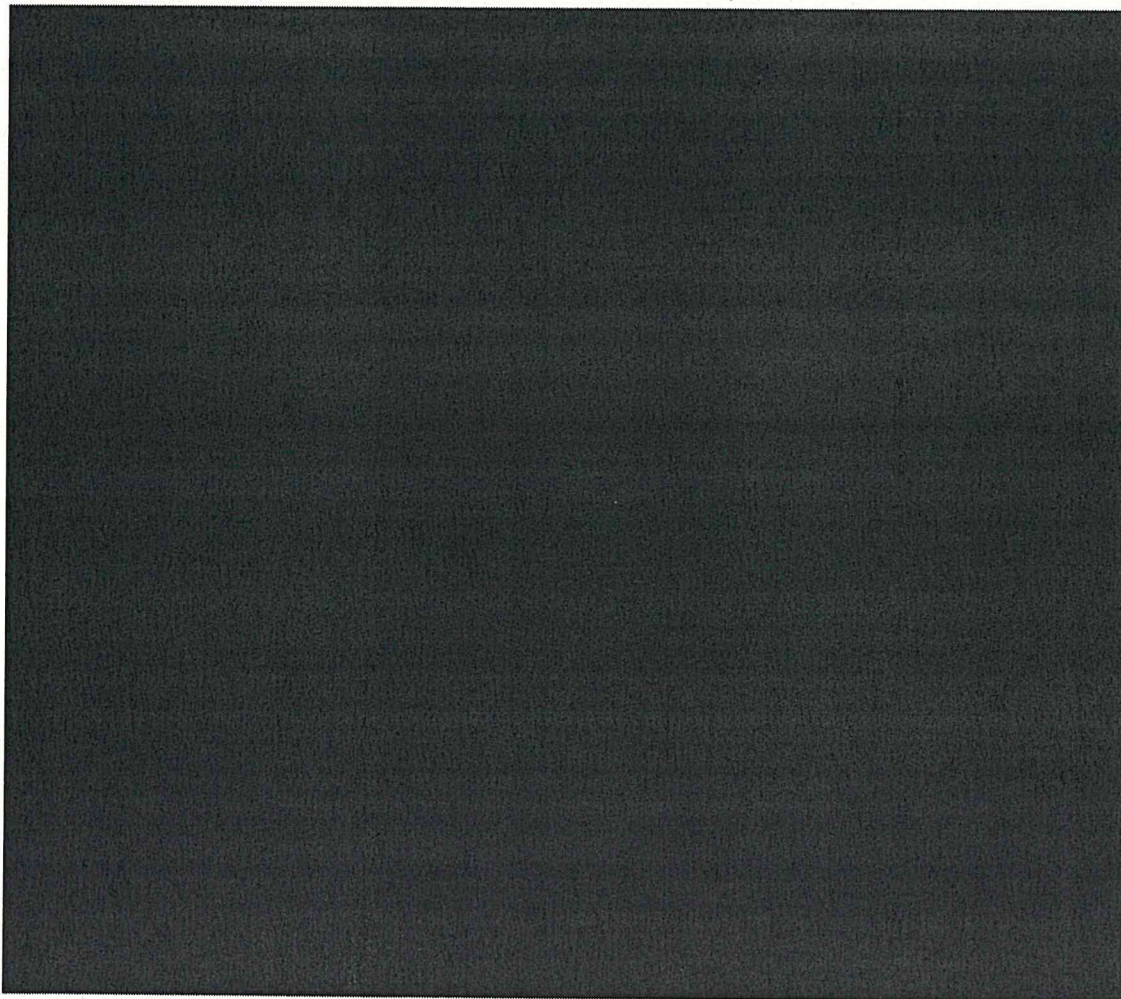
In order to ensure the implementation of the Management Plans for the Hydrographic Districts and the integrated strategy for the management of the resource, it is fundamental that

there be an adequate *governance* at Basin level and that wholesale water managers be well-prepared from both a technical and financial point of view.

Along the same lines, action is planned to strengthen the technical support structures for Commissioners in the design, procurement and supervision of measures to protect against hydrogeological risk. The reform is also aimed at strengthening the design capacity of the land reclamation consortia also through regional planning centres, promoting the revision and strengthening of consortia in the Southern Regions.

Two further interventions are included in the component. The first relates to urban forestry according to criteria for the reduction of climate-altering emissions foreseen in a programme already defined by specific sector legislation. The second concerns interventions for the resilience, environmental enhancement of the territory and energy efficiency in urban areas already covered by the legislation in force.

In summary, the interventions foreseen under the component promote environmental sustainability, the socio-economic development of the country, territorial competitiveness and infrastructure modernisation, especially in areas of the Mezzogiorno, where there is a serious backwardness in the management of essential public services in the water and treatment sectors, causing frequent emergencies, strengthening social cohesion and resilience to future challenges. The set of actions described as well as the cross-section of all processes with that of digitisation contribute to a significant overall impact in terms of greening and digitisation.



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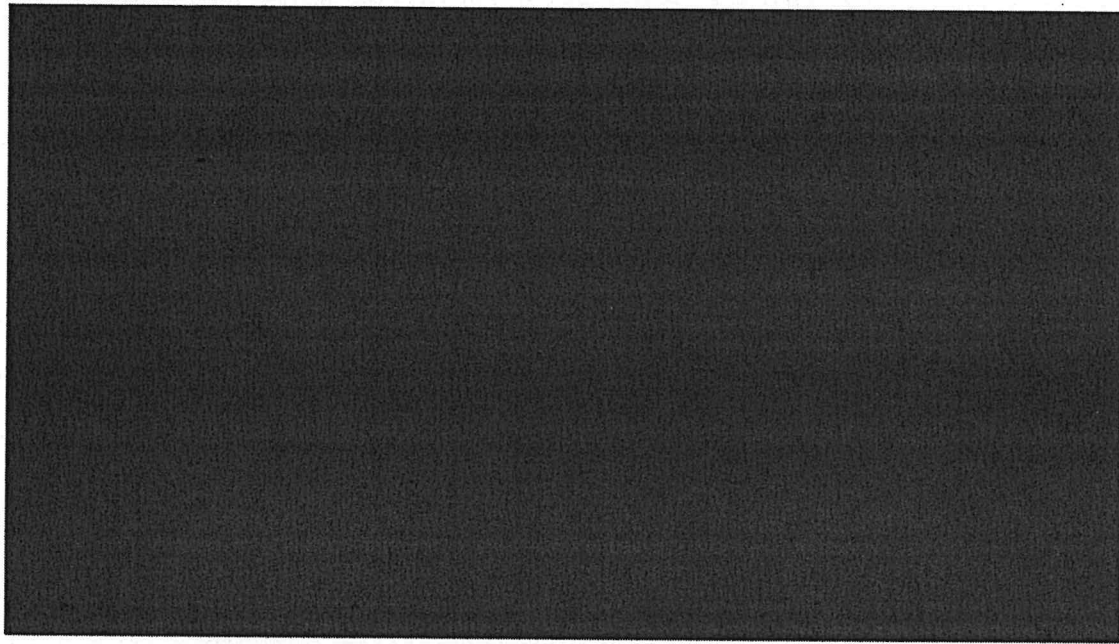
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### 3. INFRASTRUCTURE FOR SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY



The **Infrastructures for sustainable mobility** mission's objective is to complete, before 2026, the first and significant step of a longer-term project aimed at building a modern, digitised and environmentally sustainable infrastructure system, that can take into account the specificities of the Italian territory. Part of the resources will be devoted to existing projects in order to accelerate their completion, and new investments will be undertaken with the aim of creating synergies with the European infrastructural projects and of addressing the deficiencies that have hitherto penalised the economic development of the Country and, in particular, of the Mezzogiorno and the Islands.

Additional resources, such as the Government's own budget resources, the NGEU and other European funds available for infrastructure development, will contribute to the completion of this strategic objective and create synergies in the investments. Further, interventions that are in line with the strategic design of the Recovery Plan and are financed with the resources of the European **Regional Development Fund (ERDF)** and the **Cohesion Fund (CF) 2021-2027** are also included in this document.

**Investments in the railway network** aim at completing the main lines by linking them to and integrating them with the high-speed lines (HSLs), while, at the same time, speeding up and securing the entire network, including the regional and southern lines. In particular, the investments will lead to a sizable reduction in travel time and will strive to improve the long-distance transport of goods (between 500 and 900 km) and to solve the last-mile infrastructure problems for rail freight.

Rail investments seek to augment both the **infrastructure's resilience** and its **accessibility**. In fact, carefully planned interventions will ensure that the infrastructure is always available for rail service, that its safety is improved and that the existing equipment is upgraded to match the

industry standards. Further, ameliorating the modal integration of the rail system for both public and private traffic and widening the range and quality of services provided in passenger stations will increase the infrastructure's accessibility.

Investing in digital remote monitoring systems to verify the arterial **roads' safety** is essential to the identification of the more urgent maintenance works needed to ameliorate neglected roads, bridges and viaducts. These measures are crucial to avoid depletion of previously accumulated capital since the abundant infrastructure built in past decades must be upgraded to match the new safety standards.

Finally, the mission aims at developing a **competitive harbor network**. On the one hand, the port system is needed to complement the northern European network in oceanic traffics. In this sense, the completion of the Alpine passes (starting from the Gotthard and Brenner passes) and the TEN-T connections with the northern Tyrrhenian and Adriatic Sea ports will allow Italy to foster an expansion that is coherent with its geographical position. On the other hand, the planned infrastructural and logistic improvements will exalt the **southern Italian ports'** role in infra-Mediterranean traffic, especially given the strategic importance they have in enhancing the whole country's competitiveness.

The **Infrastructures for sustainable mobility** mission is articulated in 2 components, structured in 4 project lines, and entails a total expenditure of 31.98 billion euros.

From a legal standpoint, the project is framed within the **procedural reforms framework** detailed in the "D.L. Semplificazioni" in order to ensure successful completion. Indeed, the framework specifies which additional instruments can be triggered, should impediments to the project realization arise.