

INGLESE

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2. Data and interoperability.
3. Mission 1 – Digitisation, innovation, competitiveness and culture.
4. Territorial, generation and gender impact.
5. Social infrastructure, households, community and third sector.
6. Social welfare services, disability and marginality.
7. Urban Regeneration and social housing.

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TERRITORIAL, GENERATIONAL AND GENDER IMPACT

The actions envisaged in this mission will have a strong impact on the three horizontal dimensions envisaged in the Plan: gender gaps, youth and South. In particular, the strongest impacts will be on the employment rate in terms of quality and quantity.

As far as women are concerned, this is mainly through investment in social infrastructure and the progressive activation of related services, which favours women's employment both in terms of supply and demand. Support for women's entrepreneurship will contribute to the same outcome. The territorial rebalancing of this type of investment will have the further effect of helping to reduce the employment gaps between north and south of the country.

Actions on active labour policies and training, which aim to improve the functioning of the labour market through the priority instrument of creating and exploiting skills with a strong investment in education and training policies (dual apprenticeship), will mostly benefit the new generations, and, together with the strengthening of universal civil service, will also help to reduce the number of NEET, among whom there is a significant gender gap.

Measures in support of the South that strengthen the provision of essential services and bridge the gap in connectivity and digitisation in marginal areas are aimed at increasing the attractiveness of territories at greatest risk of depopulation, increasing job opportunities and affirming the right to stay for the new generations, improving the employability of women. Networking Universities and innovative companies triggers virtuous processes of technological and social innovation in urban contexts to be regenerated in the South and has direct effects on the qualified human capital of young people and women. Enhancing the assets confiscated from the mafias with the Third Sector contribution contributes to the creation of a new social awareness on the issues of fighting organised crime.

The effects of this mission as a whole will improve the following indicators:

- *Provision of essential public services in marginalised areas;*
- *Investment in research and development in the Mezzogiorno;*
- *Territorial differences in employment and unemployment rates;*
- *Female employment rate of only 50.1 % in 2019, and almost 18 percentage points lower than for men;*
- *gap in the employment rate between women aged 25-49 with preschool children and women without children: for the former, this rate is only 74,3 % of the latter;*
- *Youth unemployment rate, which is 29.2 % for young people aged 15-24 and 14.8 % for those aged 25 and 34;*
- *Neet incidence among young people: 27.9 % of women and 19.9 % of men,*
- *Employment rate in the South, which is 44.8 % compared with 67.9 % in the north,*
- *The net migration balance from the south, which in the last 20 years has been around 1 million people,*
- *The proportion of 18-24 years old Italians who has at most a lower secondary qualification and is already outside the education and training system is 13.5% (561 thousand young people), a value higher than the European benchmark set at 10%.*

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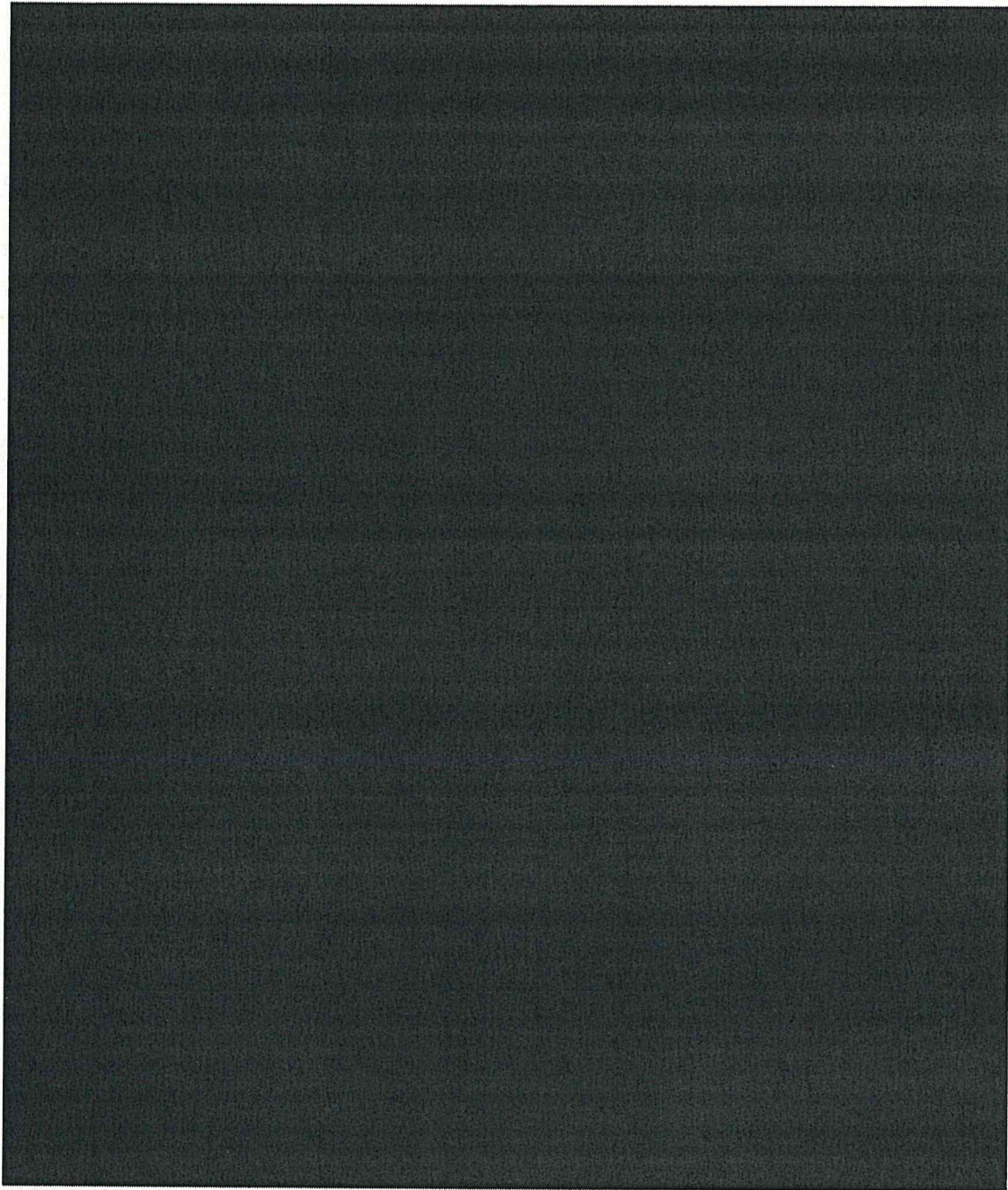
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1.2 Data and interoperability

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

² See Article 35 of Decree Law of 16 July 2020, no 76.

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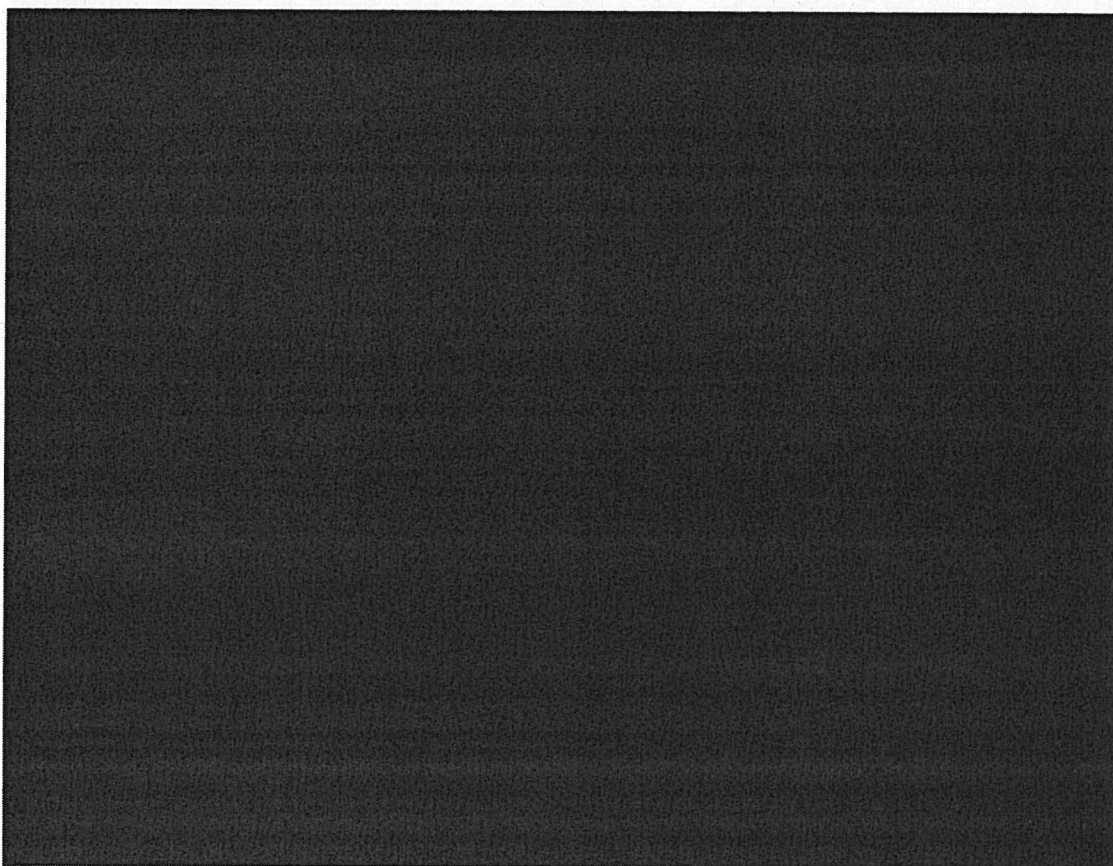
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Strategy, databases are made interoperable and accessible through a catalogue of digital platforms of the public sector (API) that allows central and territorial administrations, according to various levels of authorisation, to draw on cloud data, 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.



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.

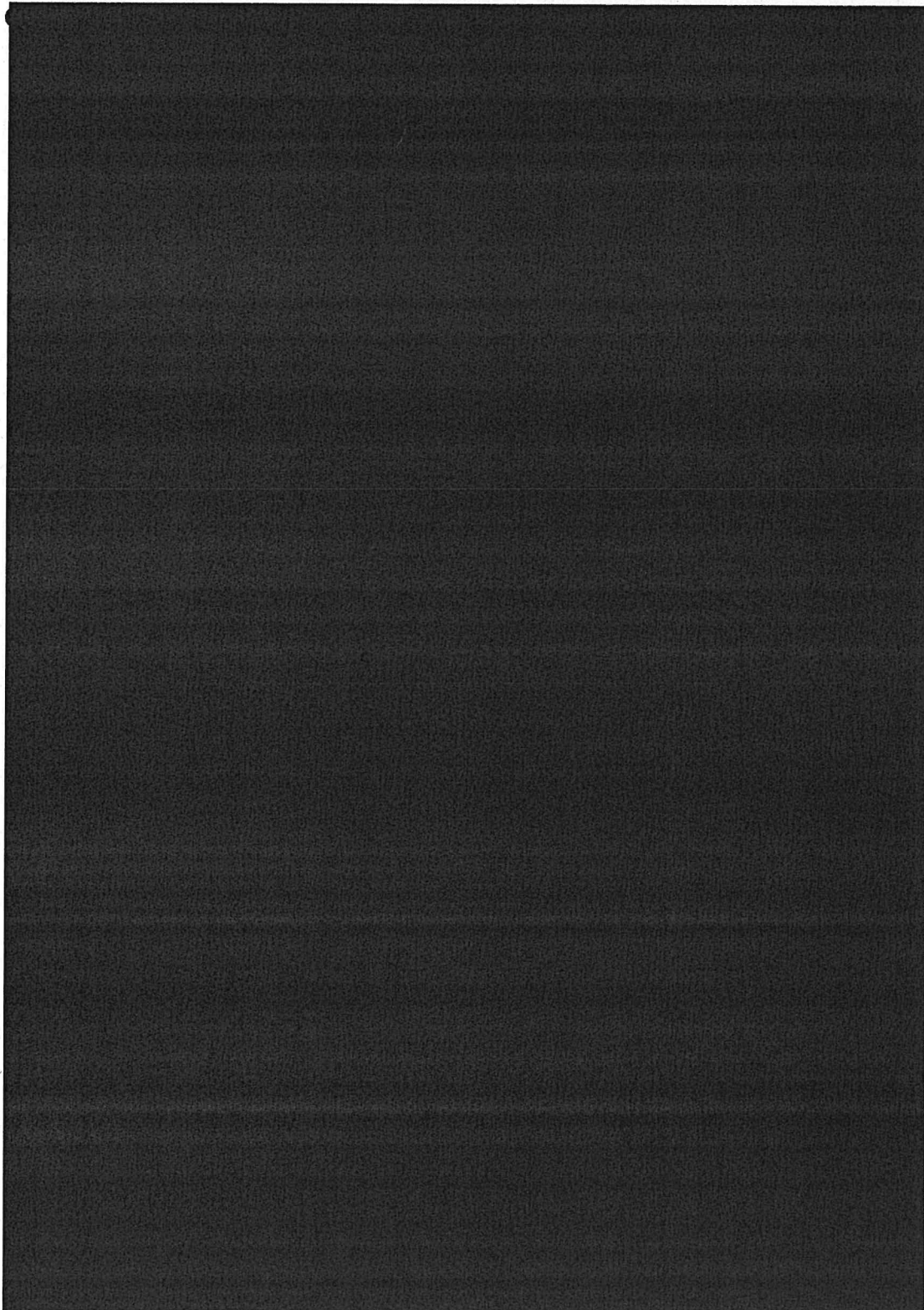
The coordination of the interventions and investments of all the Missions aimed at digitisation will also be ensured, also in order to ensure consistency with the three-year plan for information technology in the Public Administration and the activities envisaged therein, with the assistance of the political 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

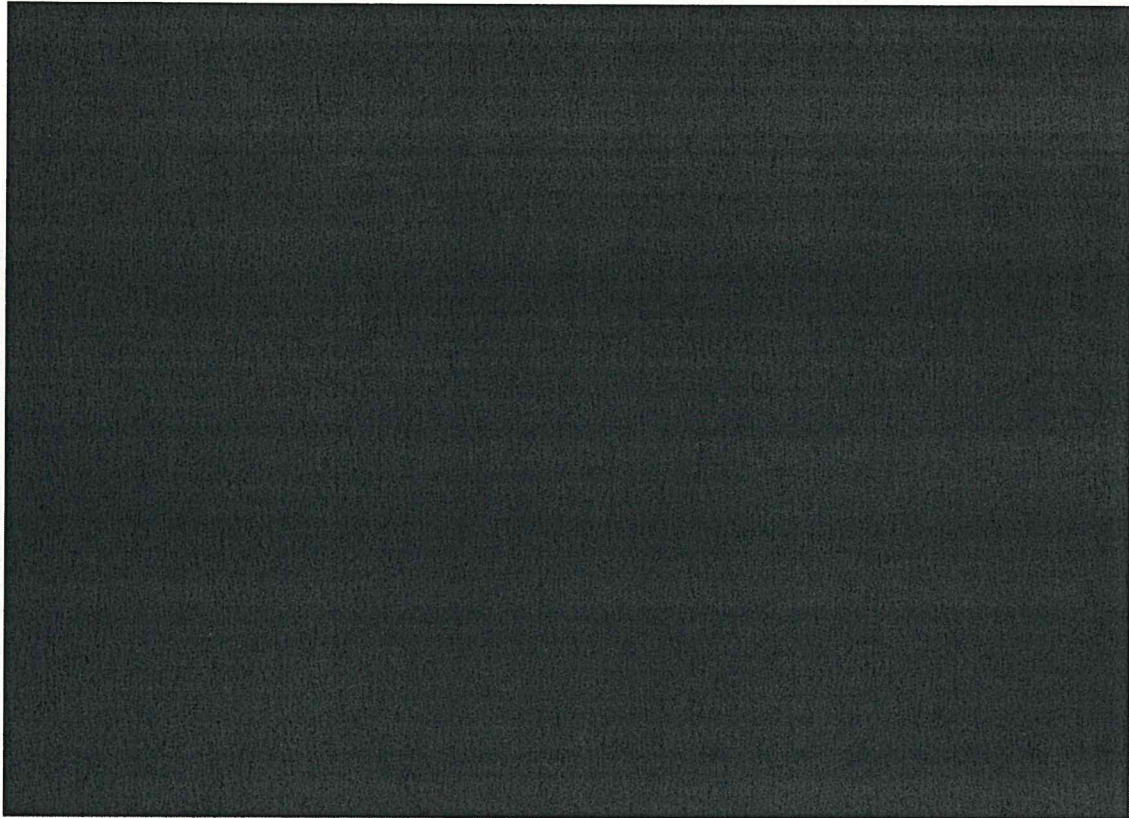
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interventions in order to allocate a significant share of the resources to the Regions of Southern Italy and to those areas of activity characterised by a high incidence of female and youth professionals.



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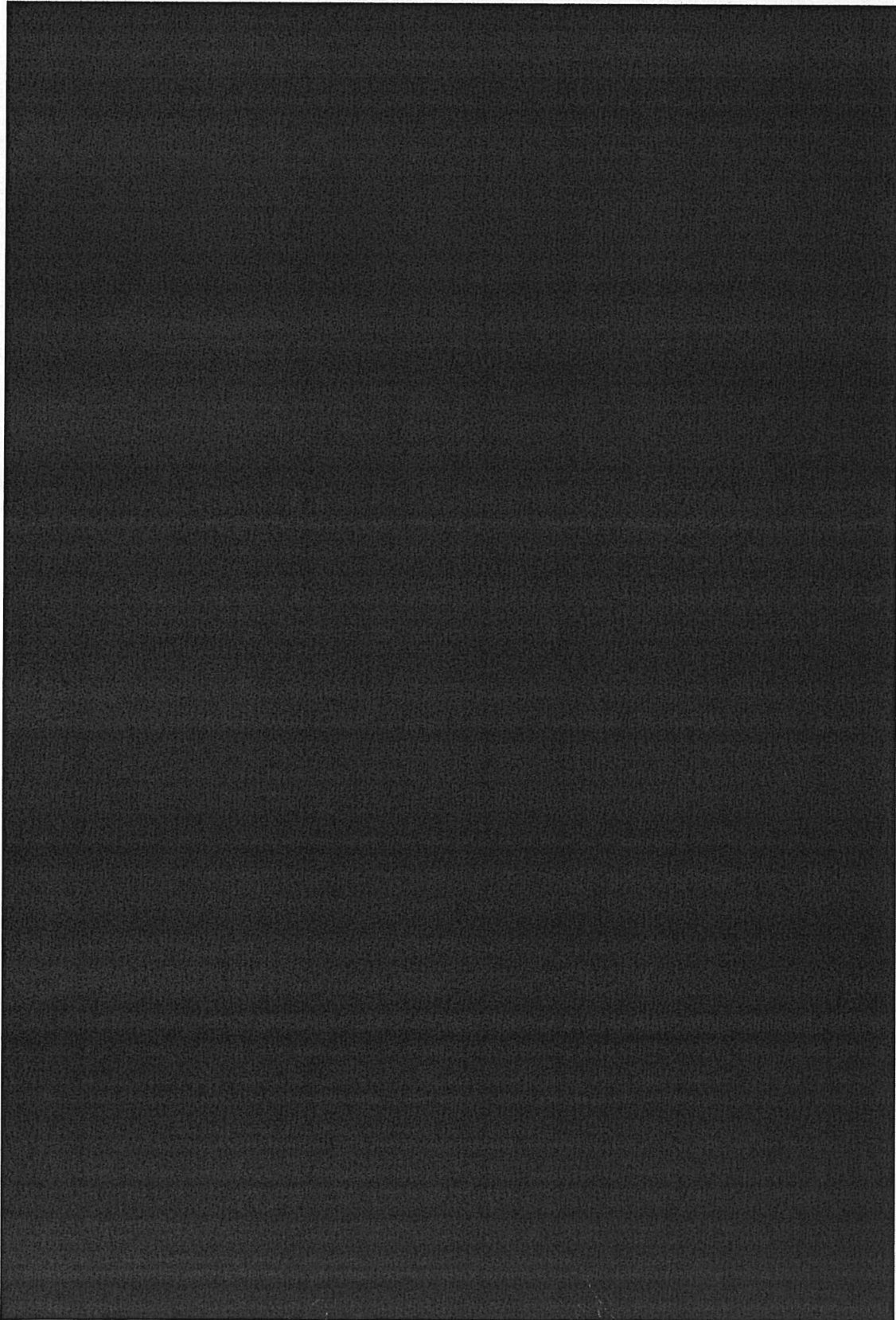
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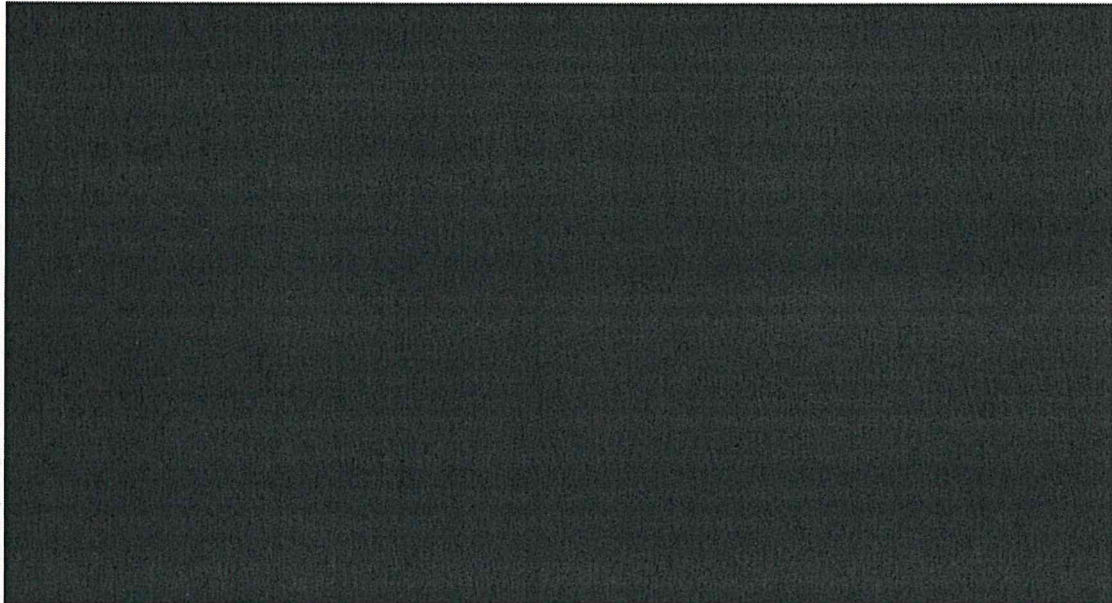
investments – innovation through the systemic use of research results by the productive system. In this context, investments are envisaged for the strengthening of research structures, the creation of "national R&D networks" in certain key enabling technologies, and the creation of "innovation ecosystems"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



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5.2 SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSEHOLDS, COMMUNITY AND THIRD SECTOR



This component aims to provide tools through which the “social” calls and guides health, urban and housing policies, childcare services for the elderly for the most vulnerable, those of training, work, support for families, safety, multiculturality, equality between genders.

The aim is to intervene to avoid the emergency that arises when it has not been possible to prevent the risks of exclusion.

In particular, this component aims to pinpoint and support situations of social and economic fragility, to support families and parenthood. A specific line of intervention is designed for people with disabilities or non-self-sufficient and provides for the increase of infrastructure (e.g. temporary housing solutions for people with severe disabilities, day centres, places of support and socialisation for the elderly fragile, family homes to support child distress) and the provision of services and networks of territorial assistance. One of the objectives is to accelerate the process of deinstitutionalisation and prevent institutionalisation through autonomy paths accompanied by integrated services of home care, also creating customised housing solutions equipped with advanced technological support. Furthermore, the planned intervention entails projects aimed at addressing the main social vulnerabilities in the areas of material poverty, housing discomfort, through the strengthening of social services, the adoption of innovative models for taking care of the most fragile subjects and social housing initiatives, also in the face of more complex situations (family nuclei in temporary difficulty, homeless) and strengthening social *housing* initiatives.

Support for **housing policies** at lower (sustainable) prices than those of the market (*affordable housing*) is also envisaged as a leverage mechanism operated by investing in target funds that are aimed at implementing the *social housing* project.

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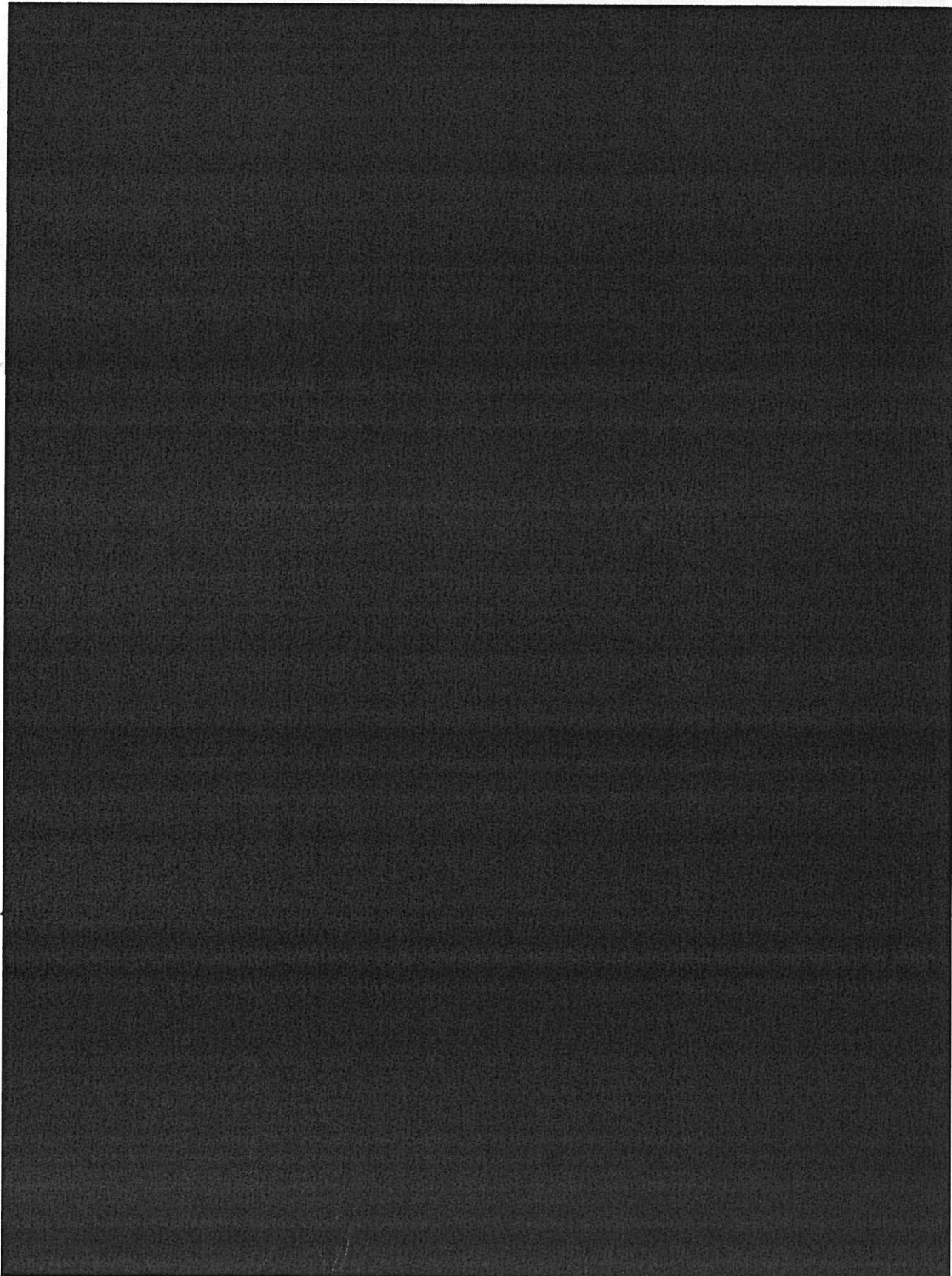
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Special attention is given to interventions of urban regeneration, also as a tool to support prominently youth inclusion, and the reverse of social and environmental degradation. A strategic role is given to the redevelopment of sports facilities, aimed at ensuring the strengthening of the role of sport in terms of inclusion and social integration.

The development of social infrastructure envisaged in this component, with a significant focus in the Mezzogiorno, is particularly relevant in relation to women's employment and the release of part of the time that women devote to nursing work.



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1. Social welfare services, disability and marginality

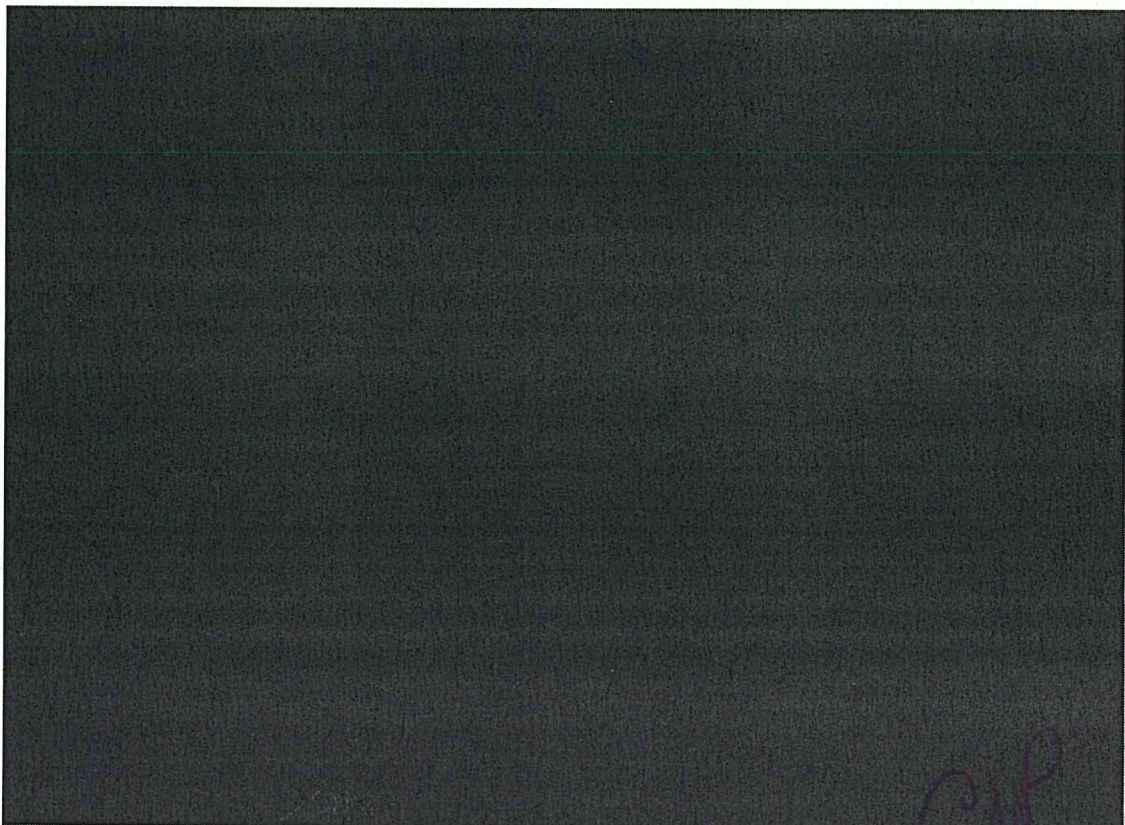
1.1 Social infrastructure for minors, elderly people and people with disabilities, with particular regard to the prevention of vulnerabilities of families and minors. Overall, this investment is worth EUR 2.5 billion during the run-up to the RRP, plus EUR 100 million from the REACT-EU. The planning is entrusted to local authorities in synergy with the Third Sector, with attention to the necessary territorial equalisation in the distribution of these infrastructures.

1.2 Improved social services for people with disabilities to support the deinstitutionalisation process and prevent institutionalisation by supporting home care. The plan proposes the definition of personalised care projects, which identify the different needs, increasing the number of accompanying paths towards autonomy, including through direct support for the renovation of housing, equipping them with technologically advanced tools. The strengthening of the various home care measures, the related activation of devices to promote distance work and the professional retraining of persons with disabilities will facilitate access to the labour market.

This intervention receives additional resources of 200 million from the PON projects.

1.3 Temporary housing schemes (up to 24 months) for individuals or households in extreme difficulty with simultaneous actions to facilitate the exit from care paths. In larger urban centres, projects are planned for people with extreme marginality and homelessness. In the structures created and dedicated to the overnight or temporary reception (Post Stations) will operate multidisciplinary teams that will take care of the users and with an integrated socio-health approach, will encourage their integration into the world of work.

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



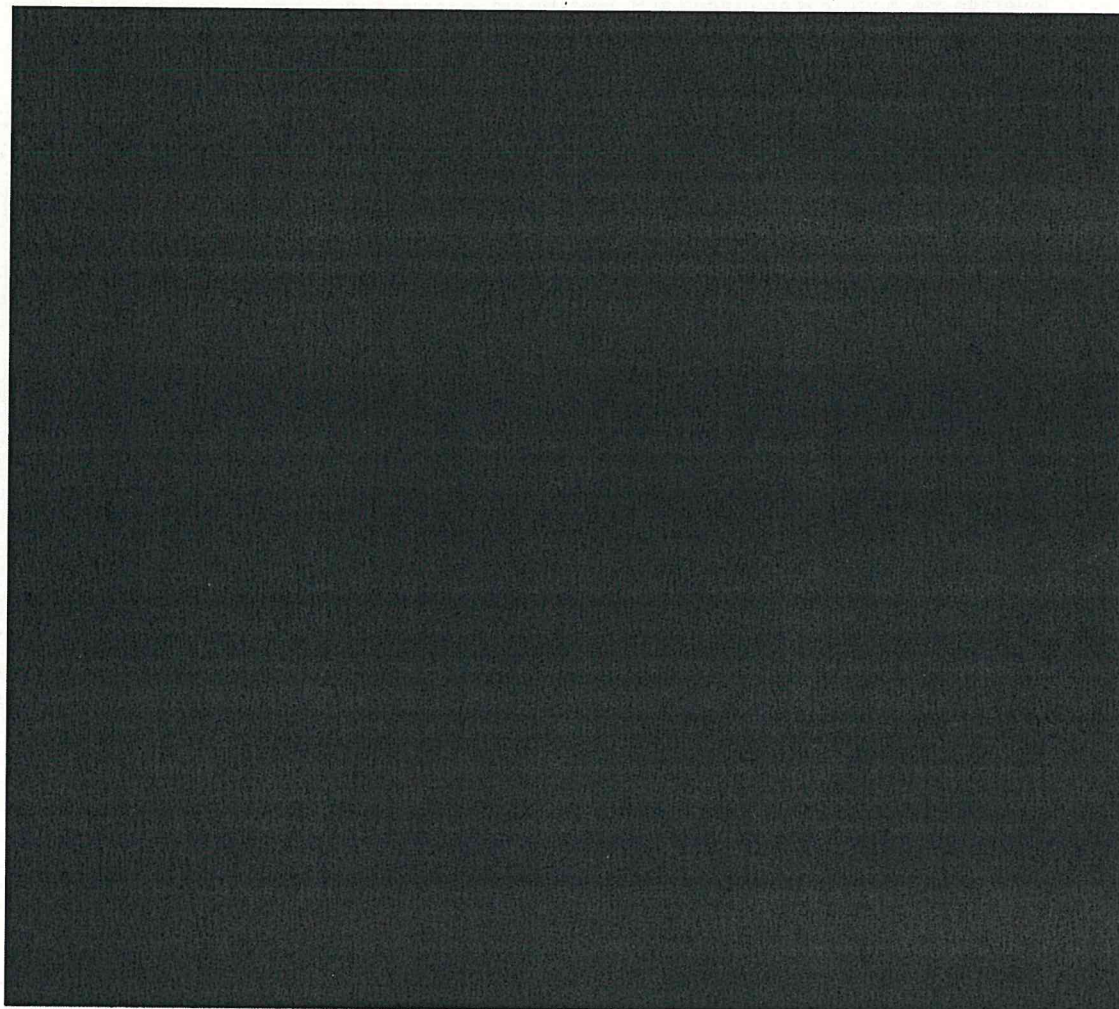
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2. Urban Regeneration and Social Housing

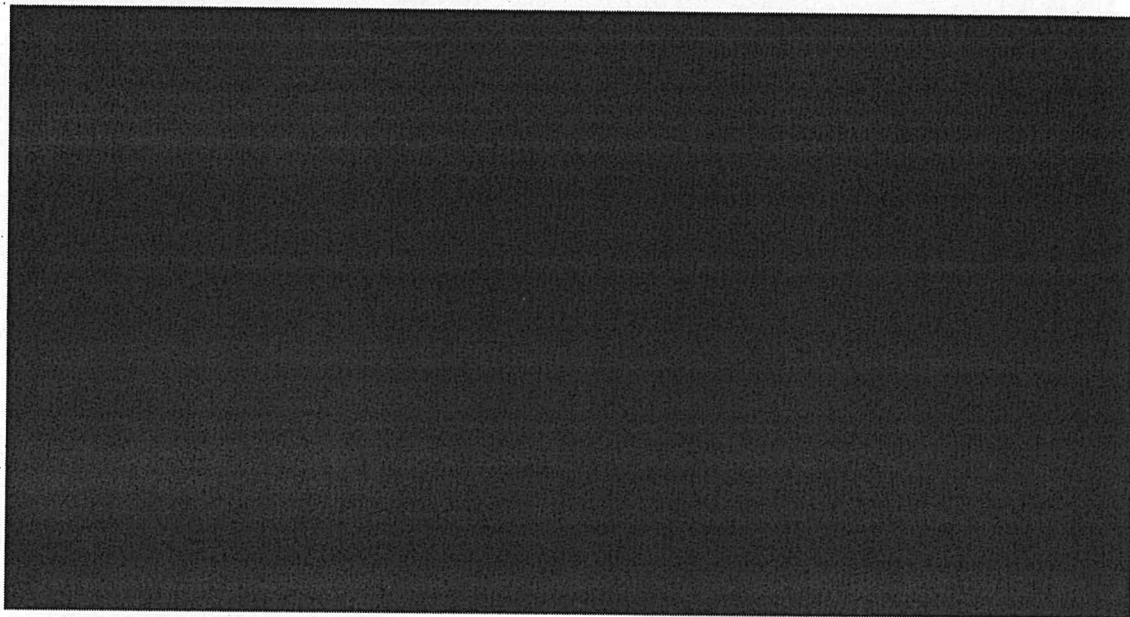
2.1 Interventions promoted by Metropolitan Cities aimed at urban regeneration and re-functionalisation of the existing building heritage, with particular attention to the suburbs. It is proposed to contribute to the reduction of housing and settlement difficulties with particular reference to the existing public heritage and to the redevelopment in neighbourhoods without services. The plan also provides for the preparation of a "pilot project" with a high strategic impact for urban recovery. The increase in public housing assets will be pursued through the implementation of the National Innovative Programme for the Quality of Housing and investment in social housing.

2.2 Interventions promoted by municipalities for urban regeneration to reduce situations of social exclusion and degradation. The projects intervene on quality and urban decor, finalising the recovery to the improvement of the social and environmental context.

2.3 Projects aimed at land recovery and increasing the availability of public housing in order to support vulnerable people and low-income households and investments and to expand the supply of public housing and flat-rate housing, including for students (cd. *Social Housing*). The actions will be accompanied by measures to ensure transparency, legality and fairness and a



leverage mechanism is envisaged with investment in target funds that propose *social housing projects*.



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