ESPON

EUROPEAN UNION

Co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund

Inspire policy making by territorial evidence

PROFECY – Processes, Features and Cycles of Inner Peripheries in Europe

(Inner Peripheries: National territories facing challenges of access to basic services of general interest)

Applied Research

Final Report

Annex 13
Case Study Report
Area Grecanica-Calabria (Italy)

Version 07/12/2017

This report is one of the deliverables of the PROFECY project. This Applied ResearchProject is conducted within the framework of the ESPON 2020 Cooperation Programme, partly financed by the European Regional Development Fund.

The ESPON EGTC is the Single Beneficiary of the ESPON 2020 Cooperation Programme. The Single Operation within the programme is implemented by the ESPON EGTC and co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund, the EU Member States and the Partner States, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.

This delivery does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the members of the ESPON 2020 Monitoring Committee.

Authors
Francesco Mantino and Barbara Forcina, Council for Agricultural Research and Economics (Italy)

Advisory Group
Project Support Team: Barbara Acreman and Zaira Piazza (Italy), Eedi Sepp (Estonia), Zsolt Szokolai, European Commission.
ESPON EGTC: Marjan van Herwijnen (Project Expert), Laurent Frideres (HoU E&O), Ilona Raugze (Director), Piera Petruzzi (Outreach), Johannes Kiersch (Financial Expert).

Information on ESPON and its projects can be found on www.espon.eu.

The web site provides the possibility to download and examine the most recent documents produced by finalised and ongoing ESPON projects.

This delivery exists only in an electronic version.

Contact: info@espon.eu

PROFECY – Processes, Features and Cycles of Inner Peripheries in Europe

Table of contents

Abbreviations

CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
EC	European Commission
ESPON	European Territorial Observatory Network
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NUTS	Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics
DG AGRI	Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development
DG REGIO	Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy
EARDF	European Agricultural Rural Development Fund
ERDF	European Regional Development Fund
ESF	European Social Fund
LAG	Local Action Group
LAU	Local Administrative Unit
LEADER	Liaison Entre Actions de Développement de l'Économique Rurale
RDP	Rural Development Plan
SGIs	Services of General Interest

Executive Summary

Over the decades, the Grecanica area has experienced a gradual and enduring process of peripheralisation marked by loss of population, employment and services and by abandonment and deterioration of the territory. Although it is the whole region to suffer from weak economy, the problem is particularly significant in the Grecanica area. In the sourrounding areas, in fact, there is potential of competitiveness and relatively dynamic economic conditions of specific sectors within specific territories. There is a demographic decline as result of two different processes: first, an internal migration from mountains/hills to coastline municipalities and second, the outmigration of the younger population that is especially intense in inner villages. Internal disparities are also visible in natural resources and the cultural heritage.

Key factors explaining peripherality in the area Grecanica are fundamentally two: a) the weakness of local and regional institutions, and b) social relations based on patronage and opportunistic relations. Both factors feed each other in a mechanism of mutual dependence. Weak institutions in the Calabria case mean that public institutions (municipalities, national park, provinces, mountain community, regional administrations) are unable to design a comprehensive and effective strategy to promote the creation of local public goods, which are necessary to change living and employment conditions for all inhabitants.

Different funds and policy tools have been implemented in the area: not only single measures of Operational Programmes under ERDF/ESF and of Rural Development Plan under EARDF, but also diverse forms of integrated territorial projects. The contribution of this mix of policies to the process of peripheralisation is quite controversial. In general, there is a diffuse consensus among local actors/experts on the lack of holistic visions by all these programmes. On one side, these policies are strongly criticised for being too much fragmented in thousands of small isolated interventions, not really well-targeted to local needs and ineffective, consolidating a local conservative elite that blocks innovation and in the worst cases even destroy endogenous potentials. On another side, there are policies strongly appreciated because provide funds to renovate territorial capital, to maintain social capital, to support innovative entrepreneurs and integration among different local resources.

Two scenarios can be envisaged: a) the “status quo”, with usual features of low level of wellbeing, continuous outmigration and demographic ageing, etc.; b) a “sustainable innovation” scenario, whith the perspectives of a better level of entrepreneurs, an increasing territorial value added and a slowing down of outmigration. The shift from the first to the second scenario, as many experts and local actors have pointed out, is quite problematic without the pre-requisite of better SGIs access for population and economic activities. This can be considered as a “political mutable” driver, if national or regional policies are well-targeted and not fragmented in many small pieces of intervention as in the past. The other condition concerns local governance, which is crucial for policy effectiveness.

1 Introduction of the case study background

1.1 General information and location in European Space

The Area Grecanica case study is located in the southernmost part of Calabria, which is the region stretching in northeast-southwest direction from the main body of Italy located to the toe of Italian peninsula, bordering in the north with the region Basilicata and surrounded by the Tyrrhenian Sea on the western side and the Ionian Sea on the eastern and southern side.

The study area belongs to the Province of Reggio Calabria, covers 596 Km^2 and includes the 15 municipalities still preserving a strong greek cultural identity: Bagaladi, Bova, Bova Marina, Brancaleone, Bruzzano Zeffirio, Cardeto, Condofuri, Ferruzzano, Melito Porto Salvo, Montebello Jonico, Palizzi, Roccaforte del Greco, Roghudi, San Lorenzo, Staiti (Map 1.1). The area accounts for 15% of the provincial territory (97 municipalities) and 4% of the regional territory (409 municipalities).

Map 1.1: Geographical location of the case study area in regional and national scale

According to urban-rural typology as developed by DG AGRI and DG REGIO, the case study municipalities belong to an intermediate NUTS-3 area where the share of population living in rural local units is between 20% and 50% (the Province of Reggio Calabria) and that contains a metropolitan urban centre of about 180,000 inhabitants (Reggio Calabria) representing 9% of the regional population.

All the municipalities of the case study area are included in the macroarea D “Less developed rural areas” as per the classification of Italian rural territories adopeted in the EARDF Regional Development Programmes (RDPs) and are characterised by strong elements of marginality, such as depopulation, population ageing, high unemployment rates, inadequate infrastructural, economic and social facilities.

Settlement pattern and spatial distribution of economic activities and infrastructures are biased by distinctive geographical features. Local topography of Area Grecanica is dominated by the ridges of the mountainous massif of Aspromonte alternated with deep and narrow valleys crossed by *fiumara* torrents, ephemeral streams characterised along their course by steep slopes and flat, wide and peebly mobile riverbeds oriented towards the sea that convey impetuous abundant water in autumn and winter and little placid water for the rest of the year.

Figure 1.1: The Fiumara Amendolea

Due to the complex interplay of the predominantly mountainous morphology, the poor accessibility of inner villages and the dispersed nature of rural inhabited locations, most of the area suffer from geographical isolation and low provision and access to services for the population and for the productive system that undermine quality of life and economic opportunities. Therefore, over the decades, the Grecanica area has experienced a gradual and enduring process of peripheralisation marked by loss of population, employment and services and by abandonment and deterioration of the territory.

Although it is the whole region to suffer from weak economy, the problem is particularly significant in the Grecanica area.

In the sourrounding areas, in fact, there is potential of competitiveness and relatively dynamic economic conditions of specific sectors within specific territories. For example, the valley of Gioia Tauro is highly specialized in olive and citrus cultivations and favoured by the presence of a relevant port hub representing a strategic asset for local and regional development, whereas the area of Locri is favoured by the extention of railways facilities and road network allowing interconnection and interoperability between the Tyrrhenian Corridor and the Ionian Corridor.

In the case study area, instead, due to its distinctive pattern characterized by prominent orographical obstacles and very poor accessibility, it is the city of Reggio Calabria to take on the role of centre of gravity as far as spatial organization, economic development and service provision is concerned.

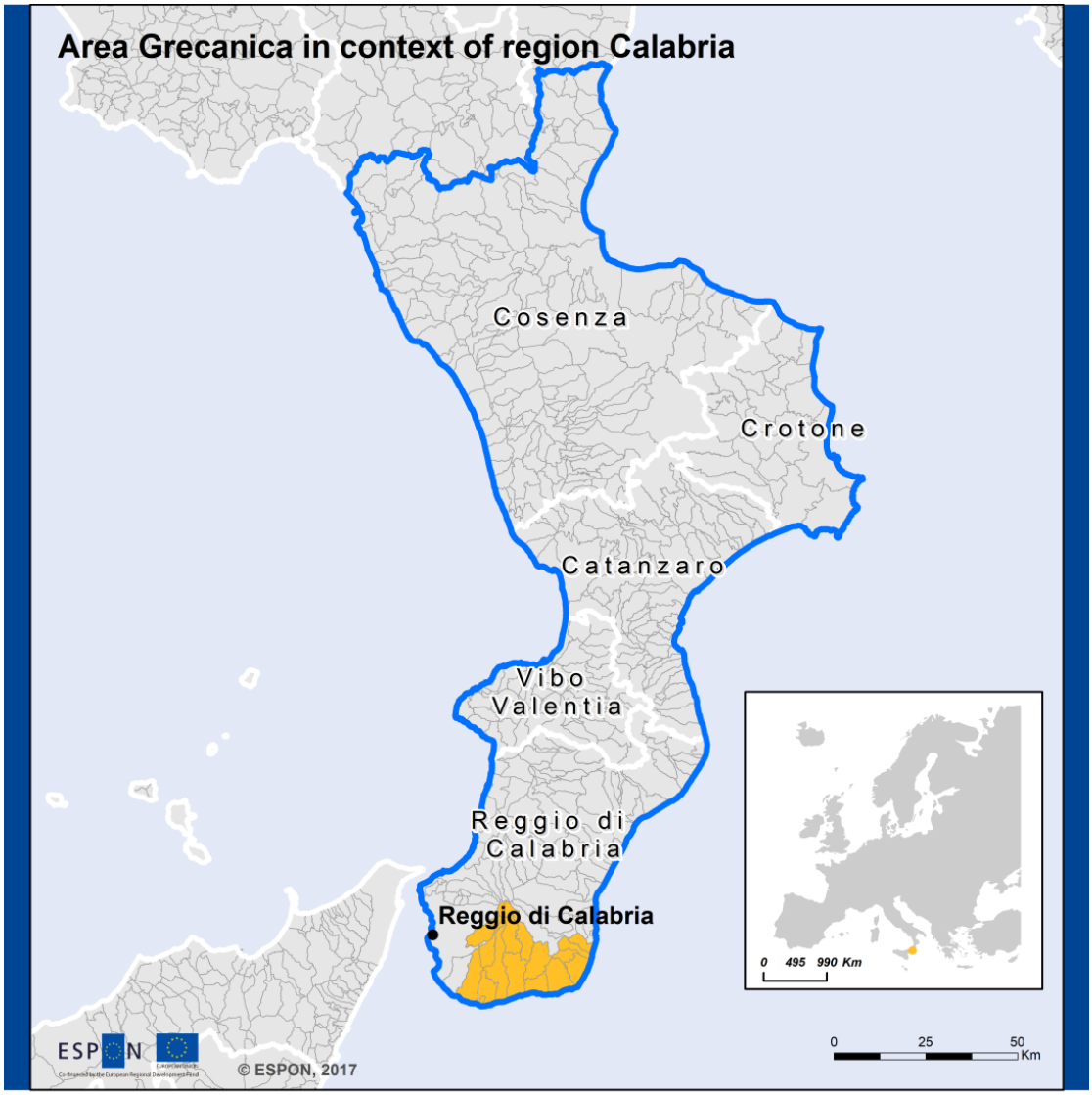
Figure 1.2: The Ionic Railway

In relation to the overall regional territorial and administrative framework, the region Calabria (Map 1.2) belongs to the level NUTS-2 of classification of territorial units for statistics and it is included in the list of less developed regions pursuant to Article 90(2)(a) of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013.

Calabria is composed of 5 provinces (NUTS-3 level): Catanzaro, Cosenza, Vibo Valentia, Crotone, Reggio Calabria (Map 1.2). The regional administrative capital is Catanzaro, which is the third province in the region as for dimension and population. It is Cosenza to be the largest and most populated province (155 municipalities, covering a total area of 6,710 km² and a population of 714,281 people at December 2012), followed by Reggio Calabria (3,210 km², 97 municipalities, 550,323 inhabitants), Catanzaro (2,415 km², 80 municipalities,

359,716 inhabitants), Crotone (1,736 km², 27 municipalities, 171,666 inhabitants) and Vibo Valentia (1,151 km², 50 municipalities, 162,252 inhabitants).

Map 1.2: Location of the case study area within administrative structures



In Calabria the pattern of settlement and urban development is largely inadequately organized both spatially and functionally: the development of urban centres, housing and road networks suffers the widespread suburbanisation and urban sprawl, productive and service activities are undermined by the lack of infrastructural and logistic preconditions, population is dispersed in small villages and their scattered fractions, poor or unsuited connections between the urban settlements and to the main transport routes. And even the main Calabrian urban centres that serve as administrative gravitational pull of neighbouring centres (commuting for school and work purposes) have limited functional dimension and scarce complex functions (immaterial relations, such as cultural functions, directional functions,

innovation networks, etc.), for which there is strong dependence from other cities or areas (Rome, Naples, etc.).

Moreover, since Calabria is for the most part totally or partially mountainous (70% of the municipalities, against a national average of 52%) with small lowland areas, the increasing concentration of urban development and population in non mountainous and coastline areas is causing a persistent trend towards the depopulation of inner villages, that will consequently be consigned to marginalisation and impoverishment without specific measures to counteract this ongoing declining process.

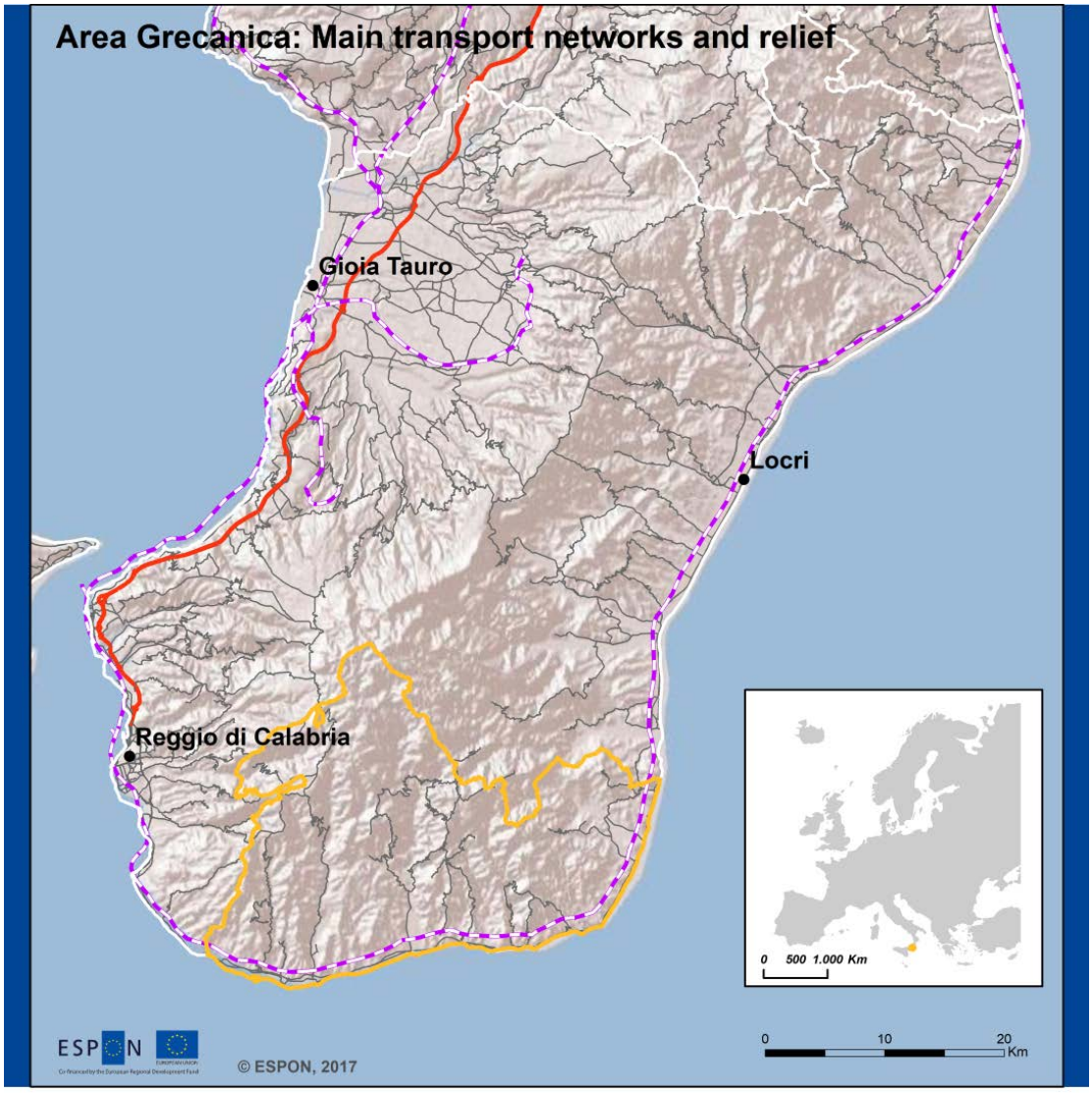
The mountainous and hilly areas are affected by economic and social problems resulting from the endogenous morphologic conditions that determine structural shortcomings (transport and communication networks) and penalise and discourage human and productive settlement. The declining process of internal areas seems therefore almost unavoidable due to better opportunities and services offered by major urban centres, but it has important economic, environmental and social implications. On one side, local authorities are unable to plan and cope with internal migration and increasing concentration of citizens in cities and this is certainly undesirable as regards quality of life, congestion, illegal building, infrastructural and service development (transport and communication, schools, hospitals, etc.) at the expense of other areas. On the other side, not only does the decline of outlying rural areas impedes to maintain vocational economic activities (agriculture, livestock, tourism), making development and growth difficult due to opportunities shortcomings, but also gives rise to agricultural land loss, abandonment and despoiling of the cultural heritage, degradation of natural habitats and to increasing safety or environmental risks (disruption of the hydrogeological balance, greater vulnerability to fire, etc.).

Rural internal areas have special assets and potential that have until recently been neglected or largely unused and they could remedy the many handicaps associated with distance and marginality. However, this requires not only sufficient funds, but also, as detailed further on, far-sighted policy and policy-makers that are up to the challenge that the process of marginalization sets and, most of all, a fundamental radical change of attitude and mentality.

1.2 IP delineation outcomes

The Area Grecanica gravitates towards the metropolitan area of Reggio Calabria where the major administrative functions and services of general interest (SGIs) facilities are located and is characterised by limited local road network (Map 1.3), limited availability of public means of transportation to the main urban centres, poor access to regional centres by car travel time.

Map 1.3: Main transport networks and relief

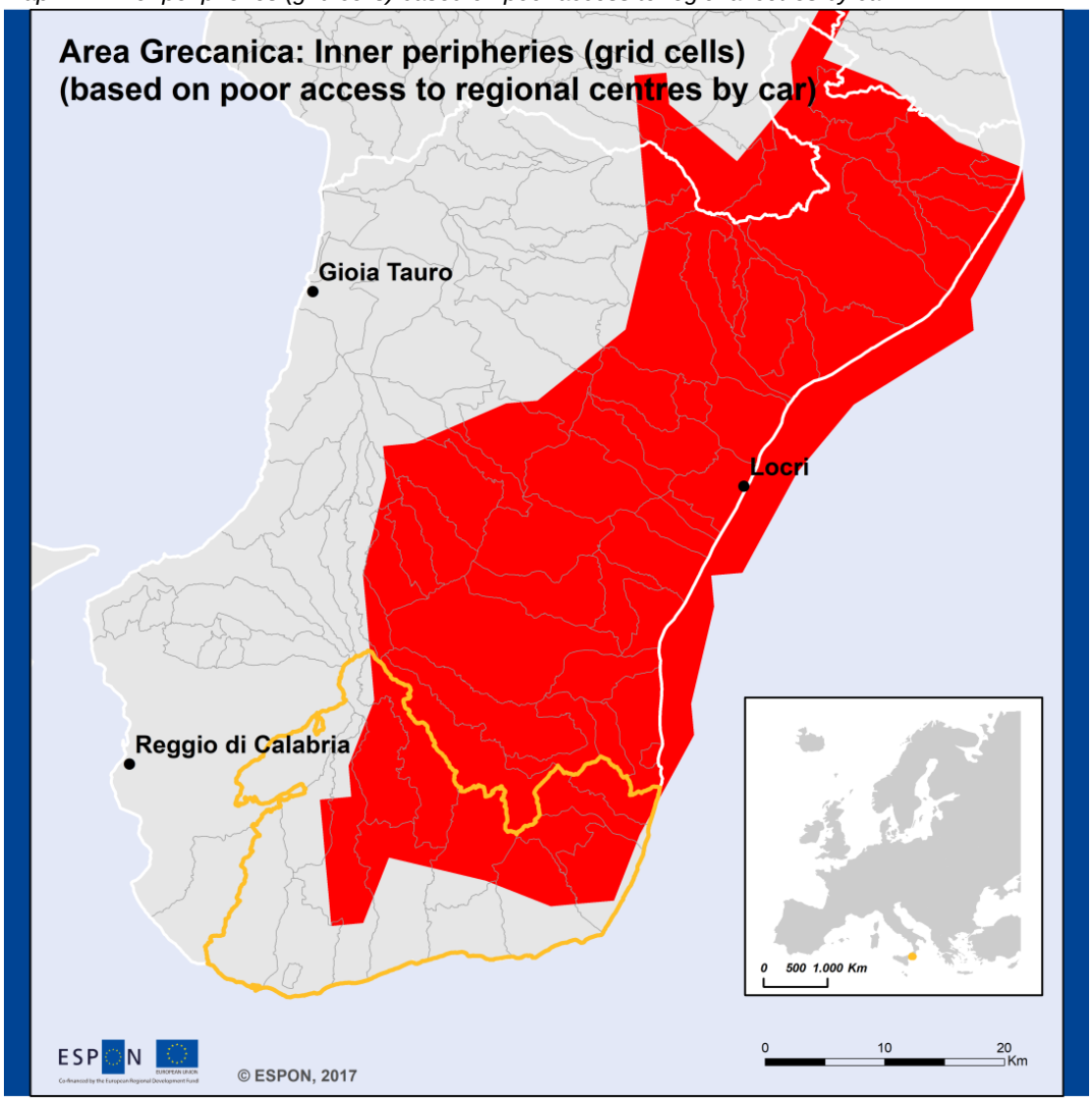


As evidenced by the maps of accessibility to regional centres by car (Map 1.4 and Map 1.5) and of accessibility to SGIs (Annex Map 1 to Annex Map 8) and as further detailed next and in Table IV, the case study area shows a distinctive internal differentiation into two sub-areas, a more peripheral one (predominantly mountainous municipalities) and a less peripheral one (predominantly coastal municipalities).

Moreover, within the territory of the province of Reggio Calabria, it is possible to identify, besides the Area Grecanica, three other distinct homogeneous areas located around the cities of Locri (Locride), Gioia Tauro (Gioia Tauro Valley) and Reggio Calabria (Metropolitan area of Reggio Calabria) (Map 1.2), each of which is characterized by specific socio-economic situation and assets and all of which are more developed and vital than the case study area.

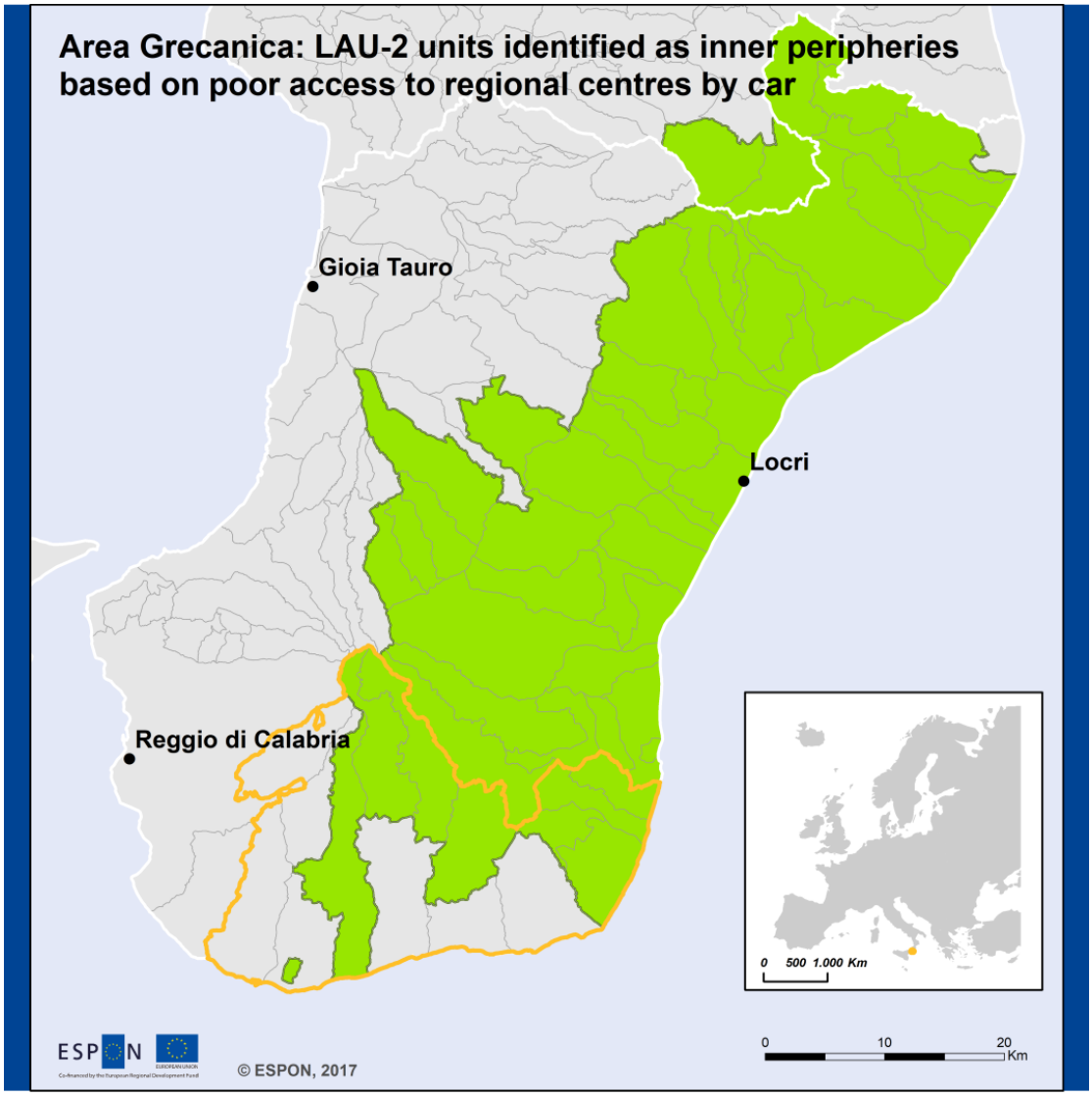
Taking into consideration both grid level and LAU-2 level (Map 1.4 and Map 1.5), data availbable enable to identify most of the Area Grecanica as Inner Periphery according to Delineation 1 “Higher travel time to regional centres”, since the case study area is disadvantaged compared to other areas due to insufficient short access to services of all kind.

Map 1.4: Inner peripheries (grid cells) based on poor access to regional cetres by car



Likewise, most of the area is consistent with Inner Periphery Delineation 3 “Areas of poor access to SGIs”, such as basic services such as health care, education, given that it is characterized by an average low degree of connectedness compared to both neighbouring municipalities wihin the province of Reggio Calbria and neighbouring NUTS-3 regions (Annex Map 1 to Annex Map 8).

Map 1.5: Lau-2 units identified as inner peripheries based on poor access to regional centres by car



Therefore, in the Italian case study, it is evident that NUTS-3 data cannot provide a comprehensive realistic description of the socio-economic situation/development of this typology of areas and do not enable to differentiate the most marginal areas and/or sub-areas.

Anyway, as for the Area Grecanica, the results at grid and LAU-2 level of Delineations 1 and 3 related to high travel time to regional centres, low accessibility and low access to primary SGIs shows that the case study area suffers adverse effects that are gradually piling up and are having further negative consequences leading to steadily worse depleting processes, as detailed in the following pages.

1.3 Basic socio-economic characteristic

The province of Reggio Calabria is a lagging region as per GDP performance compared to EU and national average (GDP per capita is <75% in comparison to EU100 and NAT100). Within the province, however, as mentioned above, the Area Grecanica is characterised, more than the neighbouring ones (Annex 2: Table Ib), by declining population (mostly due to net outward migration), shrinking of the active population (not adequately compensated by immigrants), growing number of elderly people (old age dependency ratio 35%) significantly greater than the other three provincial areas (ranging between 27% and 30%) and regional and national rates (respectively, 29% and 32%).

In general, however, the whole case study area is characterized by the reduction of population, scant presence of young people, low level of entrepreneurship and of economic activities and poor competiveness. The Area Grecanica is involved in a vicious circle from which it is very difficult to escape: the local labour market is very weak and heavily influenced by the demographic situation that in turn biases the productive system, biased in its turn by depopulation, since people (and in particular young people) are prompted to move in more dynamic and competitive economic areas, both within the same province and outside it.

Provincial unemployment rate (20%) is not far from the overall regional rate (19%). Youth employment rate is instead much more critical (52% in internal municipalities and 48% in coastal municipalities), mainly compared to national rate (35%), but also to provincial and regional rates (respectively, 51% and 50%).

The major source of employment and income comes from the tertiary sector, which is responsible for more than 60% of employment (even so it is a share far below other provincial areas, region and Italy, see Annex 2: Table Ib). The remaining employment is provided by agriculture (25%) and industries (14%).

The primary sector, in particular, plays a vital role in local development. Whereas in the coastal municipalities it is the service sector to be predominant, agriculture (mainly livestock breeding and citrus cultivation, among which the most notable bergamot citrus) and the diverse activities associated to it (agro-tourism, village renovation, landscape and environment protection, etc.) are a major source of employment and wealth in the more internal areas.

Moreover, the area is very much committed to renovating historic town centres, rural tourism and craft trades and makes of the preservation and restoration of historical and natural assets and retainment and reinforcement of the cultural identity its major attractions.

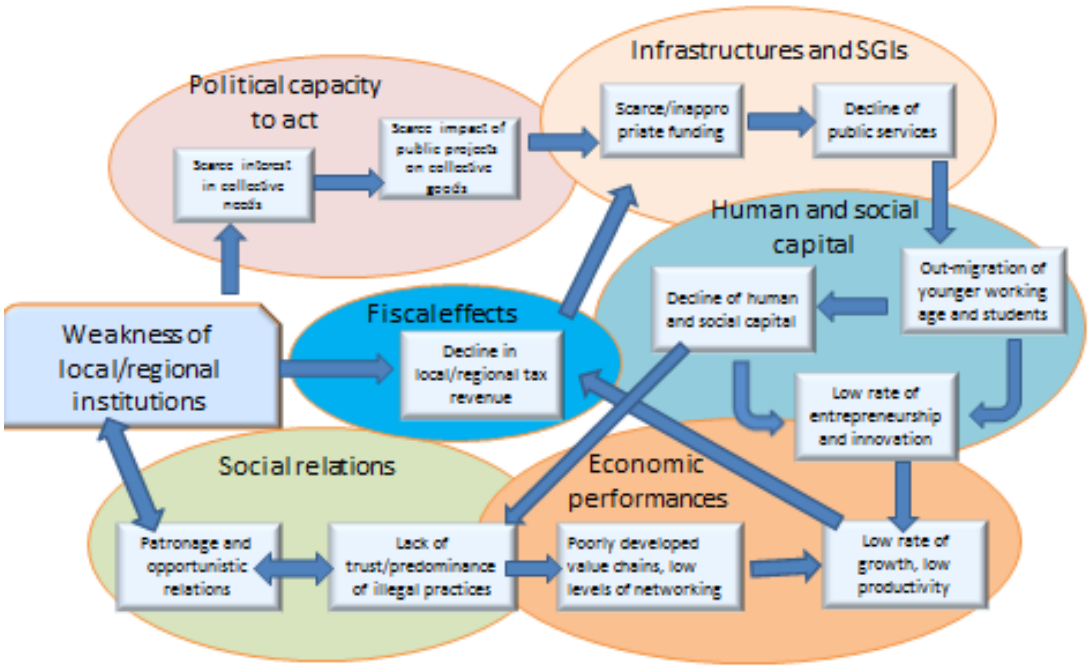
All this, therefore, implies that, in order to safeguard competitiveness, prevent any continuation of the tendency towards depopulation and socio-economic decline, it is relevant to understand the changes intercurred and the historical background that led to constant peripheralisation with a view to achieve a turnaround and reinforce the territorial system of Area Grecanica over the long run.

2 Characteristics of the case study: Patterns and processes

2.1 The evolution of IP case study region

The Area Grecanica is characterised by low development and high outmigration rates. The population decline has been a constant phenomenon producing social and economic negative impacts on the growth potentials of the area. Peripheralisation has been a cumulative process over the last fifty years, where the quality of local institutions, infrastructures and SGIs, the human and social capital, economic performances and, last but not least, specific social relations have all interacted in a sort of vicious circle[1]. How this circle works is represented in Figure 2.1.

Figure 2.1: Descriptive model of Inner Periphery Processes in the Grecanica area



The general perception of all interviewees is that there is a lack of infrastructures and SGIs, in particular in education, local mobility (roads, railways and private buses) and medical and hospital centres. This is the result of infrastructures and SGIs decline due to the reduction of public resources (mainly national and regional) devoted to these public goods and the political incapacity to address these priorities and allocate available funds[2].

«*The reduction of public expenditures and the healthcare rationalisation put forward by the the regional government simply means services decline in this area*» (Interviewee n. 6).

«*All these policies regulating services in the field of transports, schools and healthcare simply followed an efficiency criterion, not the rationale of maintaining a minimum standard for everyone. There is no vision of the future, merely the need to face conjunctural situations*» (Interviewee no. 7).

The SGIs decline causes a fundamental fall in the wellbeing of population and surely does not contribute to stop the outmigration of younger people and students after the secondary school

diploma. The decline of human and social capital is the result of three joint phenomena, which can be adequately summarised by same words of experts/local actors:

1) «*Young couples move from the inner villages to the coastline areas and from here, in a second step, they emigrate from the area*» (Interviewee no. 7);

2) «*The most brilliant and high-qualified students, once taking the university degree, look for a job and aren't able to find anything here. So they go away and we loose exactly those human resources needed to change this conditions*» (Interviewee no. 7);

3) «*There is a lack of self-esteem and self-reliance here […] nobody has promoted entrepreneurship in this area due to ages of dependence from public policies*» [which have destroyed entrepreneurship capabilities] (Interviewee no. 8).

All these factors caused low rate of entrepreneuship and innovation and this, in turn, is one of the main reason for low economic development in the area. As we have already pointed out, general unemployment and youth unemployment rates, in particular, are higher than at regional level: in 2011 only one young out of 2 is officially employed.

The agricultural sector has still a relevant role in the area. It employs 1/4 of the total labour force, while industrial production is marginal and services and public administration represent 2/3 of the labour force. Agriculture suffers from structural problems: low size and fragmented pieces of land characterise most of land properties. Altitude and small properties make impossible/inefficient the process of mechanisation. This is true for the most important cultivations: olive and cereals. Bergamot cultivation is a high-income activity, but it is widespread only in the coastline areas.

Figure 2.2: Bergamot cultivation

Economic performances of the area are strongly influenced by weak linkages within the single value chain (agri-food system) and among different sectors. In the agricultural sector the

bergamot production is a crucial source of income for the area, suffering from problematic relations among producers, processors and exporters.

«*The bergamot production could represent a source of income for thousands of families here, but a fair distribution of the value chain is blocked by oligopolistic market structures (very few exporters). There is a need for an innovative strategy here: innovative projects to create entrepreneurship networks and increase income in the short period*» (Interviewee no. 10).

«*In the last twenty years there has been a growing awareness of peculiarities of this area, of its natural beauties and of opportunities for the valorisation of niche products. This result was impossible ten years ago*» (Interviewee no. 9).

Key factors explaining peripherality in the Area Grecanica are fundamentally two (see Figure 2.1): a) the weakness of local and regional institutions, and b) social relations based on patronage and opportunistic relations. As we will see futher on, both factors feed each other in a mechanism of mutual dependence[3].

The role of institutions and institutional and social variables in the explanation of poor economic performances in underdeveloped economies and their persistence over time has been deeply studied in literature. The absence of solid and efficient institutions cause high transaction costs, widespread rent-seeking, inequality and lack of trust[4]. If this is true, then the question is why do some systems choose and maintain these dysfunctional institutions? A theoretical model was proposed by Acemoglu, Johnson and Robinson[5] to explain why "poor" institutional environments are likely to be persistent. The quality of institutions is the key factor in determining economic performance of a given territory. Quality of institutions strongly depends, according to this model, from the *de jure* political power and the legislative frame. The *de jure* political power refers to power that originates from political institutions in society (form of government and constraints on politicians and local elites). The quality of institutions also depends from the *de facto* political power, which is the power originating from the ability of groups of individuals, even if they are not allocated power by political institutions, to solve their collective action problem. Their power is strongly related to economic resources available to the group, which determine both their ability to use (or misuse) existing institutions. But quality of institutions does not affect only economic performance of a given territory but also the distribution of resources and it is then able, through this way, to generate mechanisms of persistence of specific elites and their *de facto* political power. From this logic the quality of institutions is an endogenous variable of the territorial system.

Weak institutions in the Calabria case mean that public institutions (municipalities, national park, provinces, mountain community, and regional administrations) are unable to design a comprehensive and effective strategy to promote the creation of local public goods, which are necessary to change living and employment conditions for all inhabitants. We are speaking of "political" inability, as some experts/local actors point out:

«*One of the most relevant weaknesses is the quality of public institutions, both political and administrative, they do not perceive as a priority task the development problem*» (Interview no. 7).

«*Political actors do not perceive in any way the needs of this territory. The public administration usually acts as if knowing nothing about the problems of this area*» (Interviewee no. 5).

«*We lack vision of the future and also of local/regional policy which is able to build a long-term perspective based on local potentials. We also lack politicians and public officials that are capable of negotiating the allocation of funds with the region and the State*» (Interviewee no. 4).

Almost all interviewees describe local and regional politicians as incompetent and linked to specific social groups (or clients). They explain these negative characteristics as a result of the political system and the way politicians are selected:

«*There is an enormous gap between public policy-makers and people. Those competent and skilled usually do not candidate themselves in the local/regional elections. Consequently, the majority of elected politicians have no idea of how this territory can be developped and valorised*» (Interviewee no. 8)

«*Politicians here, as in most of the Mezzogiorno regions, are not evaluated according to criteria of personal commitment and results publically scrutinised, but only according to the compliance to clients' needs. This is a political system based on patronage and personal relations between the single politician and his supporting group. Here voting for political ideals does not exist anymore. Here voting for someone presupposes that there is some exchange behind*» (Interviewee no. 7).

The poor quality of local institutions and the social/political dominant system go hand in hand and this is blocking whatsoever possibility of change in the political and administrative leadership of the area. This contributes to consolidate the process of peripheralisation of the Grecanica area. Weakness of local institutions does not necessarily mean the isolation of the area from national/internatioinal political and economic circuits. Some interviewees pointed out that no local politician was ever elected in the regional or national parliament. But this was not decisive in explaining peripheralisation over the years and it was not strictly linked to the lack of policy networking and capability of capturing public funds for the area. The policy networking and the capability of capturing funds was not a problem, whereas it was the patronage system the main problem characterising the local context. Moreover, the provision of public policies has been ensured in the area (see paragraph 2.4) by the dynamism of local development agencies, NGOs/local associations and local experts who implemented development projects with local municipalities within private-public partnerships[6].

Despite the immobilism of local/regional public institutions, this area shows some dynamism in the field of private associations (social and cultural) and in the work done by the Local Action Group, which is not only linked to LEADER activities.

«*Associations are a key variable for this area. Cultural associations are diverse, but very conflicting with each other. Social associations are more dynamic and succeed in influencing local administrations. These associations collaborate to share common projects. There are common catholic values helping to share initiatives to develop in collaboration. And there are about thirty groups, cooperatives and associations*» (Interviewee no. 6)

2.2 The case study against the region, country and Europe

The Grecanica area is perceived as having the following characteristics compared to other areas: a) a clear peculiarity in the context of the province and the Calabria region, as for both cultural identity and economic potentials; b) a more peripheral position as for services' accessibility and economic development; c) the peripheral position is perceived not only in comparison to the nearest urban agglomeration (the metropolitan area of Reggio Calabria), but also in comparison to other areas of the province, which similarly suffer from problems of SGIs access and economic potentials; d) finally, strong linkages and flows of resources emerge between the study area and the biggest urban area of Reggio Calabria, so that the Grecanica area cannot be considered as a remote area, despite of severe lack of infrastructural connectedness (road and railway networks).

The Grecanica area is seen as homogeneous under the cultural point of view: the old Greek language is part of the population identity. In the past, population was quite numerous in inner villages, but over time it migrated to coastline municipalities or to other areas starting from the second half of the '900s. This process was so disruptive for local communities that some of the inner villages were completely abandoned. This was also due to hydro-geological instability of mountain settlements. These processes were more severe in this area than in other areas of the Reggio Calabria province.

As we already said, the closest homogeneous areas within the province are as follows: a) the Locride, in the Jonic North-eastern coast; b) the metropolitan area of Reggio Calabria, in the South-western part of the Tyrrhenian coast; c) finally, the Gioia Tauro valley, in the Northern part of the Tyrrhenian coast. The metropolitan area of Reggio Calabria shows the greatest intensity of services and public/private functions, typical of the urban agglomeration. The Gioia Tauro valley is more an agro-industry-oriented district and plays an important economic role due to the development of a commercial port hub, whose creation was strongly supported by public intervention of the State.

The phenomenon of depopulation of the last 14 years (1999-2013) does not affect the province of Reggio Calabria equally and there are demographic imbalances between the different areas. As evidenced in Table Ib in Annex 2, the overview of the demographic change clearly shows the sharp decline of the Area Grecanica (-9%) versus a less dramatic reduction

of the areas of Locri (-5%) and Gioia Tauro (-4%). And this reflects the very low population density of the case study area in comparison to regional and national levels: 71 inhabitants per km^2 for the whole Area Grecanica (that comes down to 29,98 inhabitants per km^2 for the predominantly mountainous municipalities) in comparison to 129 in Calabria and 198 in Italy.

In the perception of the experts interviewed, the Grecanica area is more peripherical than other surrounding areas, but at the same time it shows more potentials than elsewhere:

«*If we consider employment, income and the linkages with political networks* [this area] *is lagging behind other areas. But when we consider potentials, it shows greatest resources, and paradoxically this is due just to the lowest economic development*» [that destroyed natural resources in other areas] (Interviewee no. 8).

«*Under the economic profile, indicators show surely that Grecanica is a peripheral area. But at the same time, this area presents idle resources, scarcely visible, sometimes even the same population isn't fully aware of these potentials*» (Interviewee no. 7).

The state of the art in the provision of SGIs is really critical. All local experts focus on essential services: healthcare, education (primary and secondary school), public transports and road networks. Various schools have been closed down, especially in inner villages, and classes have been grouped and maintained only in some coastline municipalities, with the consequent need of ensuring the daily commuting of students from inner villages by bus service. Nevertheless there is a lack of complementary activities for all commuting students (like sports, culture and school meals). Moreover, most of teachers come from the metropolitan area of Reggio Calabria and do not know anything about the local culture. The main hospital in Melito has been rationalised too, that meant closing some relevant medical department. At the same time, medical assistance at local level was not strengthened through doctors and general care services of first assistance. Road infrastructures are one of the most critical issues in the area, with particular reference to connectedness between mountain and coast.

The closeness with the metropolitan area of Reggio Calabria facilitates opportunities of working and using services otherwise not available (e.g. high-qualified education at University of Reggio Calabria), but very fragile conditions of road and railway networks create a permanent disadvantage for local commuters and raises the costs of the daily commuting between the Grecanica area and the urban centre.

2.3 Internal structures and disparities inside case study region

In the Grecanica area there are huge disparities between coastline area and inner villages, where outmigration and ageing are socio-demographic processes more disruptive than elsewhere. This picture is confirmed both by statistical data and local actors/experts interviewed in the field work.

Demographic differences are substantial within the case study area (Table IV). The area, in fact, is characterized by an evident dualism between the more internal mountainous villages

(Bagaladi, Bova, Bruzzano, Cardeto, Ferruzzano, Roccaforte del Greco, Roghudi, San Lorenzo, Staiti) and the predominantly coastline municipalities (Bova Marina, Brancaleone, Condofuri, Melito Porto Salvo, Montebello Ionico, Palizzi).

Most of the first ones suffered in the past disasters caused by landslides and heavy flooding but are also the strongholds of the local greek historical and cultural assets and still suffer particularly the demographic decline (except the -12% of Bova, all show extremely negative figures, ranging from the -20% of Ferruzzano to the -42% of Staiti) and the ageing of population (in most cases well above the average of the overall study area, see Table IV). A much smaller demographic and economic decline is instead showed in the coastal municipalities, mostly below the average of the whole area.

Figure 2.3: Pentedattilo, part of the municipality of Melito Porto Salvo

This was the result of two different processes: first, an internal migration from mountains/hills to coastline municipalities both of young couples with their school-aged children and of elderly couples/singles in search for a closer assistance by their relatives living in the coast.

«*Today depopulation is a neverending process, unless there are really effective interventions. When younger generations leave, even elderly tend to follow them to the coast. Someone still remains, but there are cases of retired people going to sleep in relatives' houses during the night and coming back to inner villages during the day. Inner villages also lose population for a natural process: population is aged and the mortality rate is higher than elsewhere*» (Interviewee no.7).

The second relevant process is the outmigration of the younger population (-28%), both from inner villages (-38%) and from the coastline areas (-25%) (Table IV). The higher is the level of education and training, the higher is the likelihood of outmigration of the younger generation, unable to find a job in the area. This is confirmed when looking at the youth unemployment rate (about 50% in the area), with a slight higher rate in coastline areas where younger people are proportionally more present.

Internal disparities are also visible in natural resources and cultural heritage. Both of them were severely depleted by the diffuse and uncontrolled urbanisation of the coastline areas, especially linked to second houses for people living in the metropolitan areas and to mass tourism development in 1970s-1980s. This led to the reduction of agricultural cultivations (orange, lemon, tangerine, jasmine, bergamot) important for families' incomes and also for landscape, having particular Mediterranean features (the so-called "gardens"). Soil degradation and erosion, depletion of water resources, salinisation of watertables, pollution of coastline areas were all negative effects realated to the wild urbanisation process.

Internal villages have not been touched by this disruptive urbanisation, but on the contrary were characterised by a process of de-urbanisation, that meant abandonment by the native population. This led to a sort of degradation of the oldest houses, churches and farm buildings.

But there are several exceptions. Especially in those villages restored and renovated in the 90s and in the last decades (e.g. Bova and Palizzi) thanks to public investment supported by the Cohesion policy and the Rural Development Plans. Natural resources and landscapes in this part of the Grecanica area have always been under the threat of hydro-geological erosion, and in fact some villages have been abandoned because under the risk of lanslides.

«*In other areas of this province the economic development of 70s-90s destroyed natural resources. I am thinking of areas like the Locride and Gioia Tauro valley. In the Grecanica area the coast was devastated, while inner areas were not touched at all. We are now developing rural tourism, cultural valorisation, hiking, etc. only thanks to these resources. If we were in the Locride or in Gioia Tauro valley, this would have not been possible. We succeed to attract here so many tourists from other Italian regions and also from other countries because naturalistic and cultural assets are still here, somehow preserved as they were many years ago*» (Interviewee no. 8).

Figure 2.4: The abandoned old village of Roghiudi

2.4 The case study as a subject of local, regional and state coping strategies

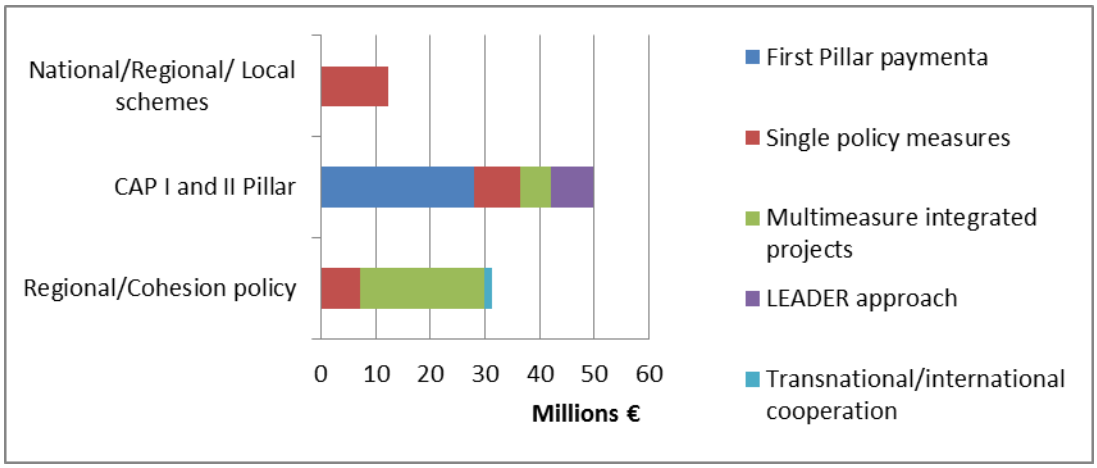
The Area Grecanica is within a regional context belonging to the so-called Objective 1/less developed regions. This status gave the region and the area the opportunity to spend European and national financial resources for promoting econonomic and social development. Different funds and policy tools have been implemented in the area (Table II): not only single measures of Operational Programmes under ERDF/ESF and of Rural Development Plan under EARDF, but also diverse forms of integrated territorial projects. These projects were introduced in Italian programmes as a way to combine the most opportune policy tools according to local needs. They have been widely incentivated in the recent decade by regional administrations both in the context of the Cohesion policy and in Rural Development Plans in order to make more integrated and effective the territorial approach and more participated the design and the implementation of policies through the setting up of a local partnership. As some experts said, not all these forms are in reality integrated and participated. The analysis of diverse programmes implemented in the area focuses in particular on the 2005-2015 period, the last decade, and it is based on public expenditures singled out at the municipal level (LAU2) in the study area.

During the 2005-2015 period about 93.3 millions € have been delivered to the study area, through different types of schemes. This means 9.3 millions per year and about 220 € per inhabitant per year, that is certainly below the financial needs for renovating/enhancing the

territorial capital, especially in the field of SGIs. However, many local actors/experts expressed strong criticism on the use of this money as far as the impact on the entrepreneurship development and the provision of local collective goods are concerned.

Actually, not all these expenditures are for investments: 30% of total funds go to the first Pillar of CAP, mainly direct payments to farmers aimed to support income and land management practices compliant with environment. The importance of the agricultural sector in the area can explain why more than 50% of public expenditures come from the CAP (Figure 2.5). One third of public expenditures comes from Cohesion policy and only a marginal share from national/regional schemes.

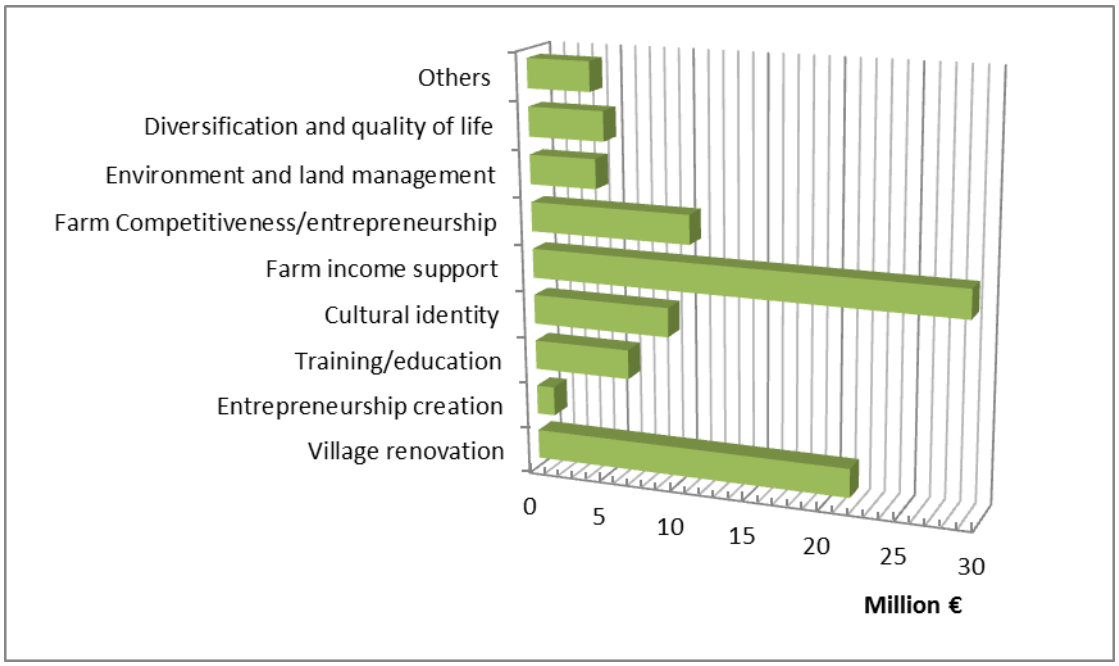
Figure 2.5: Policies and programmes implemented in the area in 2005-2015 period



When we explore the components of these categories of policy, we see that a relevant share of expenditures has been delivered through multimeasure integrated projects, both within the Cohesion programmes and the Rural Development Plans: the amount of money spent for integrated projects in the Cohesion policy (22.8 millions €) shoud be added to expenditures in the RDP for the LEADER approach (7.8 millions €) and other forms of integrated projects in rural areas (5.6 millions €). Overall, multimeasure integrated projects represent 39% of total expenditures. Transnational cooperation is only 1.4%.

When we explore the allocation of funds to diverse categories of expenditures, we try to use a common classification for all programmes (Figure 2.6). The composition of allocated funds confirms the strong demand of support by the agricultural sector: farm income support absorbs about 30 millions € and responds to the objective of agricultural activities maintenance. But effectiveness of this support seems to be uncertain when we see the rate of abandonment of the utilised agricultural area still going on in the last decade. The second most important category of expenditure is the village renovation (21 millions €), which was financed by EU programmes (Operational Programmes and RDP) and also by national schemes, with the contribution of different funds.

Figure 2.6: European and national policies by categories of expenditures in the area in 2005-2015 period

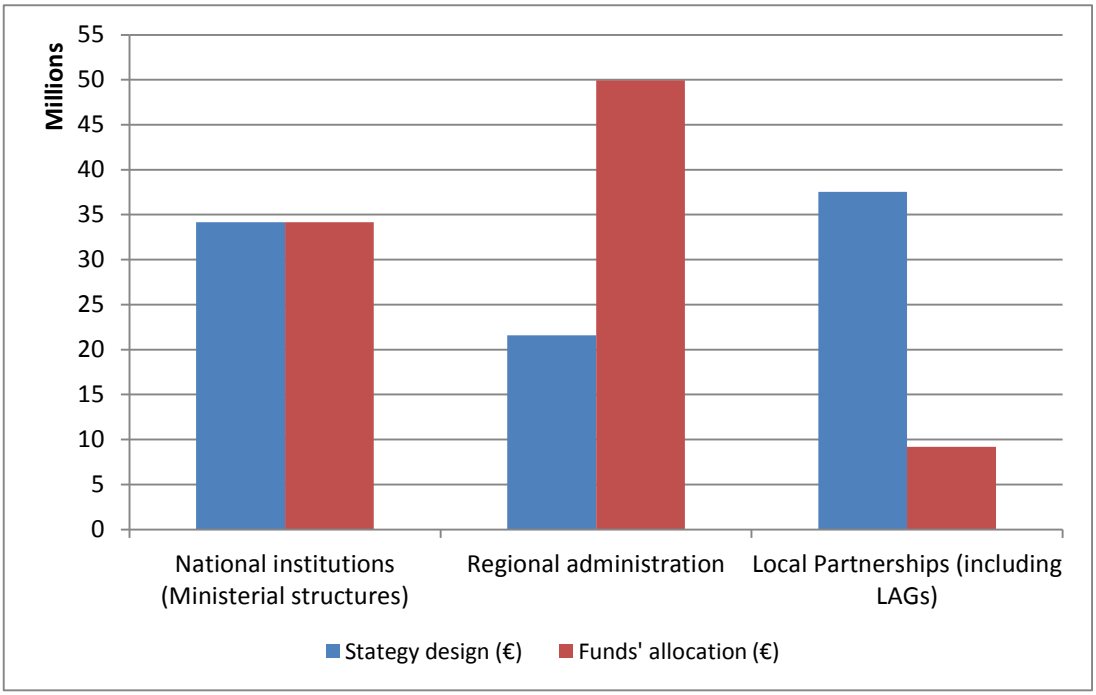


The same happened for investments for the cultural identity. Village renovation and cultural identity funds have been used mainly for restoring inner villages and for the maintenance/valorisation of the Greek cultural traditions. Given the scarce presence of entrepreneurship in all sectors, it is not surprising the relatively low share of expenditures in entrepreneurship creation and competitiveness, both in agriculture and especially outside this sector. In conclusion, the demand for policy support reflects strictly potentials and constraints of the local economic structure.

Governance of policies in the area, as we have pointed out, is a key issue in understanding why policies did not work as it was expected[7]. In the past, most of the policies were designed by "central" institutions, especially the State and the regional administration. This is not true for this area, where the role of local partnerships seems quite pro-active in designing integrated projects (Figure 2.7), if we consider the amount of funds involved in projects designed and proposed by them (37.5 millions €, more than 1/3 of total funds estimated in the area in the period 2005-2015).

The role of the different actors changes when we consider their role in funds allocation, which is decisive to ensure the coherence with policy design. In this case there is a clear process of centralised governance, where the role of local partnerships is relevant in the design and only marginal in the concrete management of projects. Regional administration centralises decisions even in the more operational phases, in order to ensure compliance to rules and legality, but there is no attention to the quality of projects and their impacts on territorial gaps.

Figure 2.7: Distribution of European and national funds (2005-2015) in the study area by responsability in policy design and funds' allocations



The contribution of this mix of policies to the process of peripheralisation is quite controversial. In general, there is a diffuse consensus among local actors/experts on the lack of holistic visions by all these programmes. The evaluation of policies implemented in the area is two-faced. On one side, these policies are strongly criticised for being too much fragmented in thousands of small isolated interventions, not really well-targeted to local needs and ineffective, consolidating a local conservative elite that blocks innovation and in the worst cases even destroys endogenous potentials.

«*Policies implemented here have only allocated funds among "clients" in the territory. Many initiatives created through policies at the end died because there was no market for products and services. European Funds can promote the creation of infrastructures. We need no policy to promote economic activities, but only entrepreneurs and markets*» (Interviewee no. 2).

«*Until now only the national Strategy for Inner Areas has been focused on the gap reduction. Other policies were not really well-targeted to this area because they were only policies designed outside and captured funds for local administrations' needs*» (Interviewee no.4)

Fragmentation and the "capture" of funds for achieving social consensus are two crucial issues in influencing the effectiveness of policies implemented in the area, including the design of the so-called "integrated approaches". In the field of Cohesion policy, integration among policy tools is sometimes criticised because it is reduced to mere sum up of several measures funded by ERDF under the same objective.

«*Fragmentation of public interventions among diverse municipalities is one of the most critical point. This happens when each single mayor wants to draw funds for his own territory, despite*

of the general strategy of a territorial project. Only when relations among mayors are driven by trust, then you can find a more rational solution and avoid fragmentation» (Interviewee no. 3).

«*Integrated Territorial Projects did not have actually a holistic vision of the whole area and funds have been allocated among municipalities according to population size. Moreover, the renovation of public and historical buildings was completed without planning their economic valorisation and defining how they would have been managed*» (Interviewee no. 6).

«*The worst programmes financed those groups and those European Funds experts serving only to promote public works*» (Interviewee no. 10).

On another side, there are policies strongly appreciated because provided funds to renovate territorial capital, to maintain social capital, to support innovative entrepreneurs and integration among different local resources.

«*The area was interested by diverse policies over the last fifteen years. Public investments have been addressed to village renovation, agriculture and cultural assets. The reduction of the gap with other areas was the main objective of the LEADER programme and the national Strategy for Inner Areas […]. There were three fundamental types of investments: physical capital in village renovation, soft investments and private investments by NGOs. Enhancing the quality of historical buildings in Bova and promoting cultural traditions and assets have been the most effective investments*» (Interviewee no. 10).

Other local actors/experts agree on these positive impacts but at the same time point out some limits of these investments in reducing the gap.

«*There were several successful programmes in the creation of economic activities and village renovation, but they were not accompanied by complementary actions on services to population. In Bova, for example, historical buildings were renovated but you cannot find any farmacy. These programmes should have also been targeted to essential services*» (Interviewee no. 4)

«*Those investments made in Bova did not get the same success elsewhere. For example, in the inner village of Gallicianò all European funds did not produce the same outcome because, despite of projects, the road to get there is really in hard conditions*» (Interviewee no. 9)

The policy with the highest impact is LEADER, for which a long-lasting Local Action Group “Area Grecanica” is operating in the area (since 1994), with a technical staff quite experienced in local development issues. Integration of diverse policy tools and funds here has been quite effective, if compared with scarce financial resources provided by the regional administration. Integration here was possible because, differently from the other territorial policies implemented under the Cohesion policies, the LAG was capable to coordinate local actions and promote a good governance of available funds. Local experts working in the LAG structure were capable to set up a comprehensive strategy and to elicit the participation of local administrators and some innovators in the area. But there have been strong conflicts

with some local administrators who felt loosing their role and capacity to influence the management of LAG. In this conflict, the LAG's technical staff and the private component tried to defend independence and autonomy from any policy influence, but at the end the conflict was resolved through a compromise solution and the LAG continued to operate following an innovative logic. Innovation in LAGs initiatives was, firstly, in promoting entrepreneurship in an area lacking entrepreneurs and, secondly, in achieving a successful integration between culture/identity and the valorisation of agriculture, food specificities, environmental endowments amd tourism development. This was not a really coherent strategy pursued from the beginning of the LEADER programme, but it was a sort of learning by doing process. The time dimension came out from some interviews, suggesting that in an area characterised by peripheralisation processes the reduction of the gap with other areas takes time and must be seen in a long term perspective:

«*The programme with the highest impact was surely the LEADER in 1994-99. There were great expectations and trust then, and very innovative initiatives have been financed. In the 2000-2006 period the LAG Area Grecanica lost effectiveness and credibility due to the process of territorial enlargement requested by the regional administration. In 2007-2013 there was a new start, but new conflicts arised in the relations with local municipalities (…). LEADER had a role in the development process, but what is important is pursuing this objective in the long run together with an appropriate vision*» (Interviewee no. 10).

«*Promoting cultural initiatives like the "Palearíza" festival, linked to the Greek world, meant a new way of looking at our own cultural identity and more generally to ourselves. It implied looking at the dignity of our past, without denying traditions because in contrast with the myth of the modernity. Today the traditions are transformed into resources: new jobs linked to agriturism and to niche products were created*» (Interviewee no. 7).

«*At the beginning, the LEADER programme focused on a fundamental component of this area: the cultural identity. Over time the LEADER has been also addressed to support local entrepreneurs. There were so many applications by entrepreneurs (more than 120), but part of them were unable to co-finance the private quota. They were all so ambitious and undervaluated the financial burden for them. We adviced them to revise their applications and proposed to prepare small projects which were more financially sustainable for their pockets*» (Interviewee no. 4).

But lack of synergy due to fragmentation was also a problem of implementing LEADER.

«*A fundamental mistake, when we started, was allocating funds among all municipalities of the territory, instead of concentrating funds on two-three strategic priorities based on territorial needs. In this way the LAG got the consensus from all municipalities, but with poor results*» (Interviewee no. 3).

«*Yes, it is true that there was some fragmentation among municipalities, but at that time focusing on two-three priorities was not possible. We were not sufficiently aware of this*

problem. The priority was then of achieving immediate outcomes in order to gain legitimation from local people» (Interviewee no. 4).

2.5 Future scenarios

Prospective analysis presented in this part of the report was aimed at answering three main research questions:

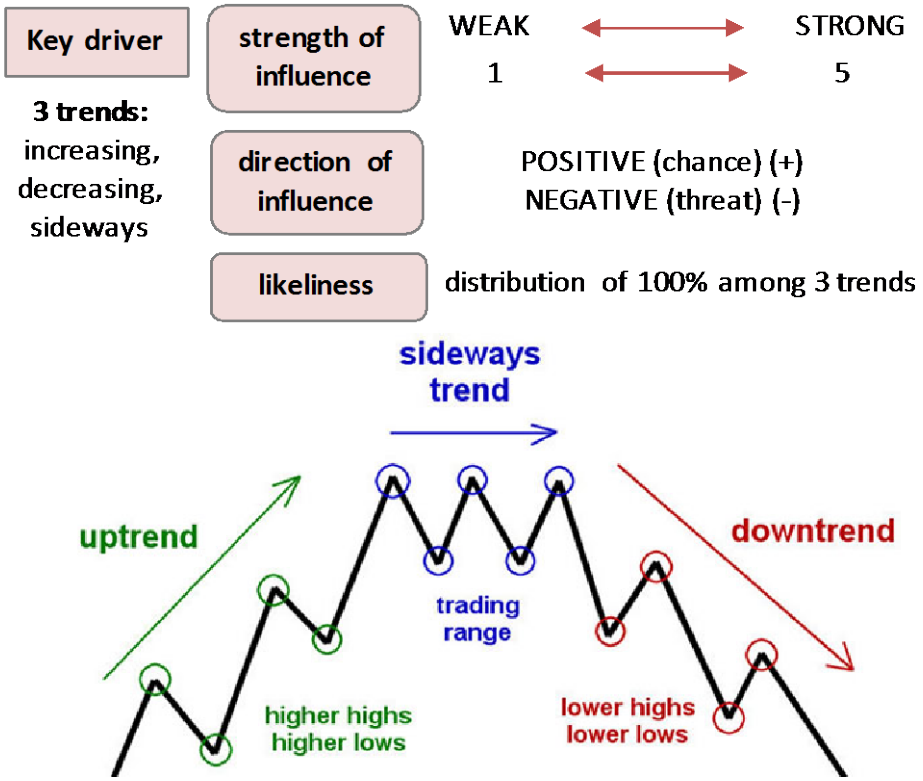
- What are the externally and internally driven influences on the problem of inner peripheralisation of a specific locality?
- What are the key drivers for the future development – chances or threats – in the context of further peripheralisation processes in the area under investigation?
- What future scenarios can be drawn for each case study according to the estimated positive or negative impact and likeliness of possible uptrend, downtrend or sideways of key drivers in chosen localities suffering from inner peripheralisation?

In the PROFECY Project, future scenarios are defined as a description of a possible future path of development of chosen case study areas. They are not intended to represent a full description of the future, but rather to highlight central elements of a possible future and to draw attention to the key factors that will drive future developments. In the PROFECY project, "Scenarios are descriptions of journeys to possible futures. They reflect different assumptions about how current trends will unfold, how critical uncertainties will play out and what new factors will come into play"[8] (UNEP 2002, p. 320). According to this definition, in the PROFECY Project, future scenarios should be considered as "explorative" and/or "descriptive" type as they are opposed to "normative" scenarios in literature. The main question asked when building explorative scenarios is "What would happen if" and the present is taken as their starting point.

Scenario building was based on the scenario questionnaire and the interviews carried with experts and stakeholders listed in the Annex 8 to this report. Scenario questionnaire consisted of four elements: (1) dimensions of inner peripherialisation process, (2) key factors in each dimension, (3) likeliness and (4) strength of influence for the future development of the area. Experts were asked to fill a questionnaire specifying on the scale -5 (strong negative impact) to 5 (strong positive impact) and 0 for no impact for a set of factors and drivers of peripherialisation process and the likeliness (distribution of 100% among particular trends) of their impact in the chosen IP region with the indicated power on a possible uptrend, sideways and downtrend (Figure 2.8).

Opinions of all experts were calculated and presented in Table 2.1 and Table 2.2, reflecting their average assessments of the likeliness of a certain key factor to occur and its strength of influence on periperalisation of the area in the future. The arrows used in tables represent the most probable trend (or two trends, if the difference between their assets is below 5%) of particular factors as evaluated by the experts.

Figure 2.8: The structure of the scenario questionnaire specifying elements to be evaluated by experts



Future scenarios for the development of Area Grecanica discussed hereafter are derived from planning/policy documents, from interviews with local experts and from the scenario questionnaire applied in all interviews to gain insight into the perspectives of experts on future development of the area.

In focus groups and interviews with local actors and experts the importance of the national Strategy for Inner Areas was aknowledged. They are aware that for the first time problems of peripheralisation can be faced through a complete and holistic vision. To do this an Association of local municipailities (represented by mayors) is trying to combine the National Strategy with initiatives that are going to be implemented in the area by the LAG Area Grecanica (some mayors of the area are part of the executive board of the LAG), in order to build sinergies between diverse funds and policy tools. This can contribute to fill the gap in strengthening essential services, which still have to be considered as one the main drivers of peripheralisation in this area.

As for transport services, in the next future important public investments are planned in the railway and train service along the Jonic coastline, including Area Grecanica. This can be decisive in reducing physical isolation of this area from the rest of the region, but especially from the metropolitan area of Reggio Calabria.

Several municipalities of Area Grecanica have been included within the borders of the metropolitan area, this in principle can be very positive in intensifying public interventions at a greater scale to provide more efficient services to the entire population. Some of the

interviewees, however, look quite skeptically at this perspective and what can be the real advantage for the Area Grecanica from the new governance of the metropolitan area.

Increasing collaboration in the area between the Association of mayors and regional and national administrations is a concrete perspective, with interesting potentials in terms of future policy design. This collaboration has already started under the joint committee for the Inner Area Strategy, but it is going to produce further effects with the implementation of this strategy.

Another interesting perspective is the development of some of typical agri-food products of the area. After the recent creation of two producers' Associations, the bergamot production is gaining more and more attention from national and international consumers, thanks to medical properties of fruits components and the growth in juice demand. These perspectives would require a proper governance and organisation of the value chain at local level, aiming at achieving a fairer distribution of the value added within the supply chain in favour of the bergamot producers. Very interesting perspectives are also seen in the tourism sector, mainly in demand for mountain hiking and hospitality in inner villages. This also would require proper governance, involving not only municipalities, but also the provincial/regional administrations, the National Park and the University of Reggio Calabria.

Focus groups and interviews confirmed fragmented interests and lack of collaboration among the principal actors in the area. Lack of trust and patronage relations are the main explicative factors of the weakness of local institutions. Regional administration does not seem capable to act as a catalyst of better local governance and this is another crucial weakness. National institutions, in this case the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and the national Cohesion Agency can act to induce more cooperative attitudes at regional and local level.

The scenario findings are presented in Table 2.1 and Table 2.2 and discussed below.

The first table shows the average of all experts' assessment of the likehood of a certain development to occur (in the next 5 years in %; experts had to divide 100% among the possible options of an uptrend, a sideways and downtrend development). The assessments of experts were very similar and seemed to have a common expectation of a general worsening of the socio-economic situation in the area. In fact, all variables are expected to increase by 3/4 of interviewees. For most of the variables there is a general consensus, given that the average likehood is between 64% and 70%. Only for future perspectives of NGOs there is a more balanced assessment between downtrend and uptrend.

Table 2.1: Results of scenario tool: Probability (next 5 years in %) – Average of all experts' assessments

	Uptrend	Sideways	Downtrend
Number of residents	10,1	22,6	67,5
Ageing	76,0	16,0	16,0
Number of NGOs	33,6	26,6	44,3
Share of well-educated people	48,6	36,5	59,0
Number of jobs	14,4	18,0	70,0
Individual income	19,4	20,5	64,0
Access to SGIs	7,5	28,5	67,0
Development of the transport system	15,8	25,5	64,0
Cooperation of local authorities within the region	20,0	12,0	67,0
National level subsidies	7,5	24,5	70,0
Access to information on policy supply at national/regional level	44,0	18,0	61,7
Access to policy networks/relations	22,9	16,1	69,5

Sources: data from interviews with experts/local actors

Table 2.2 summarises the experts' assessment on how each of the single factor can influence peripheralisation, with negative numbers meaning a slowing down of, or even a countermovement to, peripheralisation processes, while positive numbers imply increased peripherality.

Looking at the downtrend column we can notice that three variables show a strong influence on peripheralisation: 1) the population decrease, including outmigration processes; 2) the access to SGIs; 3) the development of the transport system. This confirms what emerged from qualitative interviews: without effective policies supporting services enhancement, the process of circular cumulative influence between depopulation and services' depletion will continue.

It is also worthy noticing that for many variables the effect of downtrend is in absolute value greater than the effect of uptrend. This means that negative effects of the diverse variables have been really pervasive unitl now and further continuatiuon of downtrend would be hard to be reversed. Furthermore, it seems that quite pessimistic views of the future have emerged.

Table 2.2: Influence on peripheralisation [+5 to -5] – Average of all experts' assessments

		Uptrend	Sideways	Downtrend
Number of residents		-3,0	-1,3	4,4
Ageing		3,9	0,0	-3,0
Number of NGOs		-2,7	-0,8	3,0
Share of well-educated people		-0,3	0,3	3,4
Number of jobs		-2,6	0,1	3,3
Individual income		-2,4	-0,3	2,9
Access to SGIs		-1,7	1,1	4,4
Development of the transport system		-2,3	1,4	4,6
Cooperation of local authorities within the region		-0,9	0,4	2,7
National level subsidies		-0,8	0,9	3,7
Access to information on policy supply at national/regional level		-1,2	0,2	2,0
Access to policy networks/relations		-1,2	1,0	3,1

3 Discussion

Over the decades, the Area Grecanica has experienced a gradual and enduring process of peripheralisation marked by loss of population, employment and services and by abandonment and deterioration of the territory. Although it is the whole region to suffer from weak economy, the problem is particularly significant in the Area Grecanica.

In the sourrounding areas, in fact, there is potential of competitiveness and relatively dynamic economic conditions of specific sectors within specific territories. For example, the valley of Gioia Tauro is highly specialized in olive and citrus cultivations and favoured by the presence of a relevant port hub representing a strategic asset for local and regional development, and the area of Locri, which is favoured by the extention of railways facilities and road network allowing interconnection and interoperability between the Tyrrhenian Corridor and the Ionian Corridor. In the case study area, instead, due to its distinctive pattern characterized by prominent orographical obstacles and very poor accessibility, it is the urban centre of Reggio Calabria to take on the role of centre of gravity as far as spatial organization, economic development and service provision is concerned. In the perception of the experts interviewed, the Area Grecanica is more peripheral than other surrounding areas, but at the same time it shows more potentials than elsewhere.

Demoghaphic differences are very substantial within the case study area. The area, in fact, is characterised by an evident dualism between the more internal mountainous villages and the predominantly coastline municipalities.

The demographic decline is the result of two different processes: first, an internal migration from mountains/hills to coastline municipalities and second, the outmigration of the younger population that is especially intense in inner villages. Internal disparities are also visible in natural resources and cultural heritage. Both were severely depleted by the diffuse and uncontrolled urbanisation of the coastline areas, especially linked to second houses building for people living in the metropolitan areas and mass tourism development in 1970s-1980s. This led to reduction of agricultural cultivations (orange, lemon, tangerine, jasmine and bergamot) important for families' incomes and also for landscape, having particular Mediterranean features (the so-called "gardens").

Different funds and policy tools have been implemented in the area: not only single measures of Operational Programmes under ERDF/ESF and of Rural Development Plans under EARDF, but also diverse forms of integrated territorial projects. Actually, not all these expenditures are for investment: 30% of total funds go to the first Pillar of CAP, mainly direct payments to farmers to support income and land management practices compliant with environment. The importance of the agricultural sector in the area can explain why more than 50% of public expenditures come from the CAP. One third of public expenditures come from Cohesion policy and only a marginal share from national/regional schemes. The contribution of this mix of policies to the process of peripheralisation is quite controversial. In general, there is a diffuse consensus among local actors/experts on the lack of holistic visions by all

these programmes. Fragmentation and the “capture” of funds for achieving social consensus are two crucial issues in influencing the effectiveness of policies implemented in the area, including the design of the so-called “integrated approaches”. On another side, there are policies strongly appreciated because provided funds to renovate territorial capital, to maintain social capital, to support innovative entrepreneurs and integration among different local resources. The policy with the highest impact is LEADER, for which a long-lasting Local Action Group “Area Grecanica” is operating in the area (since 1994), with a technical staff quite experienced in local development issues. Integration of diverse policy tools and funds here has been quite effective, if compared with scarce financial resources provided by the regional administration. Integration here was possible because, differently from the other territorial policies implemented under the Cohesion policies, the LAG was capable to coordinate local actions and promote a good governance of available funds.

Peripheralisation has been a cumulative process over the last fifty years, where the quality of local institutions, infrastructures and SGIs, the human and social capital, economic performances and, last but not least, specific social relations have all interacted in a sort of vicious circle. Key factors explaining peripherality in the area Grecanica are fundamentally two: a) the weakness of local and regional institutions, and b) social relations based on patronage and opportunistic relations. There are examples of dynamism from the private sector: private associations (social and cultural), some local development agency like the Local Action Group, some innovative small and medium entrepreneurs who introduced interesting novelties in the way of producing and in the relations with international markets. They are slightly increasing, as the demand for niche products and sustainable tourism is increasing from abroad. But these innovative experiences are growing slowly and in a pioneristic way, due to the still poor conditions in the prerequisites for the diffusion of innovations (good infrastructures and services, efficient public administrations, respect of the rule of low).

The Area Grecanica can be defined as a sort of “periphery within a peripheral area” from the economic point of view. This area presents several characteristics which can be derived from the three types described in the Interim Report: 1) first, like the type 1, it is excluded from the agglomeration advantages of the metropolitan area of Reggio Calabria, and local population and enterprises have to pay high transport costs to reach the centre of services and regional and national markets; 2) it is similar to type 2 if we consider the poor access to Services of General Interest not driven by the distance (the city of Reggio Calabria is just 25-30 km far from Melito, the center of Area Grecanica); 3) it is very close to the type 3 in terms of role of weakness of instituitons and relative implications on political capacity to act and socio-cultural aspects that contribute to generate a phenomenon of institutional “lock-in”. As we already said, institutions (especially the local and the regional level) play here a fundamental role, in conjunction with the socio-cultural factors that reproduce the status quo and block social and economic innovation. This contributes to consolidate the process of peripheralisation of the Grecanica area. Weakness of local institutions does not necessarily mean the isolation of the

area from national/internatioinal political and economic circuits. This area has never been represented by local politicians in the regional or national parliament. But this does not mean that this area is politically isolated or that the specific interests of this area are not represented and/or supported in the regional or national context. In other words, this does not mean that this area is politically unconnected. In addition, when we explore economic connectedness of some niche products or some innovative activity (e.g. the nature tourism) we notice that entrepreneurs were able to set international networks that created new markets and opportunity to enlarge their business.

In conclusion, we cannot say that connectedness is a problem for this area, both with political and business networks. The issue is that local elites use political and economic networks to consolidate their power through patronage practices. The policy networking and the capability of capturing funds was not a problem, while patronage system was the main problem characterising the local context.

4 Conclusions

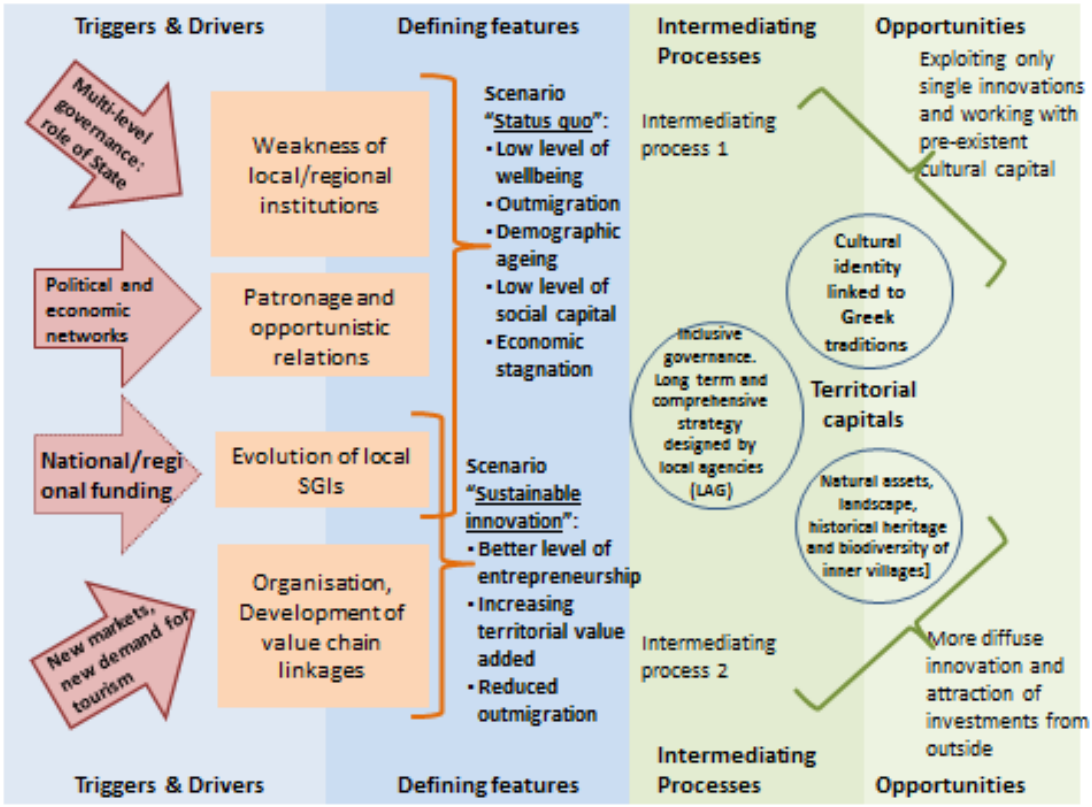
In the Grecanica area there are four types of triggers that are influencing the process of peripheralisation:

- The multi-level governance and the relations of power between the local and the highest tiers did not work in the sense of supporting and assisting the local level in designing appropriate projects. The national and, even more, the regional tiers have simply reduced the public spending and rationalised services, rather than developing more advanced functions;
- Political and economic netwoks that local actors were able to set up in the public and private domain are characterised by dependence, patronage and opportunitstic relations. These types of relations with polical and economic networks outside the area reflect strictly the relation of the same types within the area;
- The evolution of public funding, including European and national policies, has been declining in the last decade and this causes the constant fall of the quality of SGIs. External investments appear more and more necessary to finance the creation/maintenance of the territorial and human capital;
- The evolution of markets is the only factor acting in an opposite direction (counter-trend) as far as the new demand for sustainable tourism and quality products are concerned.

These triggers combine with the regional/local drivers we have already described in the previous paragraphs. How do they match and what kind of impacts will come out of these processes depend on the capability to innovate of some institutional stakeholders (municipalities of the area, the Aspromonte National Park, the Area Grecanica Local Action Group) and private entrepreneurs who want to achieve substantial change in their social and economic situations. We would point out that these impacts rely on local human resources, on one hand, and on the capabilities of local actors to set up alliances with national and international actors (both institutions and firms), on the other hand. Consequently, the relevant policy scale here is the local one, but in the multi-level governance logic the local-national relation is also important. The Inner Areas Strategy is an example, in this case, of how the local-national relation can create new opportunities to escape from the “lock-in” phenomenon. A similar example, in the private sector, is the relation local farmers-international buyers in the bergamot production, where local producers were able to expand the market and move from a niche product to a high-quality product for extra-UE countries.

Two scenarios can be envisaged: a) the “status quo”, with usual features of low level of wellbeing, continuous outmigration and demographic ageing, etc.; b) a “sustainable innovation” scenario, whith the perspectives of a better level of entrepreneurs, an increasing territorial value added and a slowing down of outmigration.

Figure 4.1: Visualisation of triggers / drivers / defining features of case study area



The shift from the first to the second scenario, as many experts and local ators have pointed out, is quite problematic without the pre-requisite of better SGIs access for population and economic activities. This can be considered as a "political mutable" driver, if national or regional policies are well-targeted and not fragmented in many small pieces of intervention as in the past.

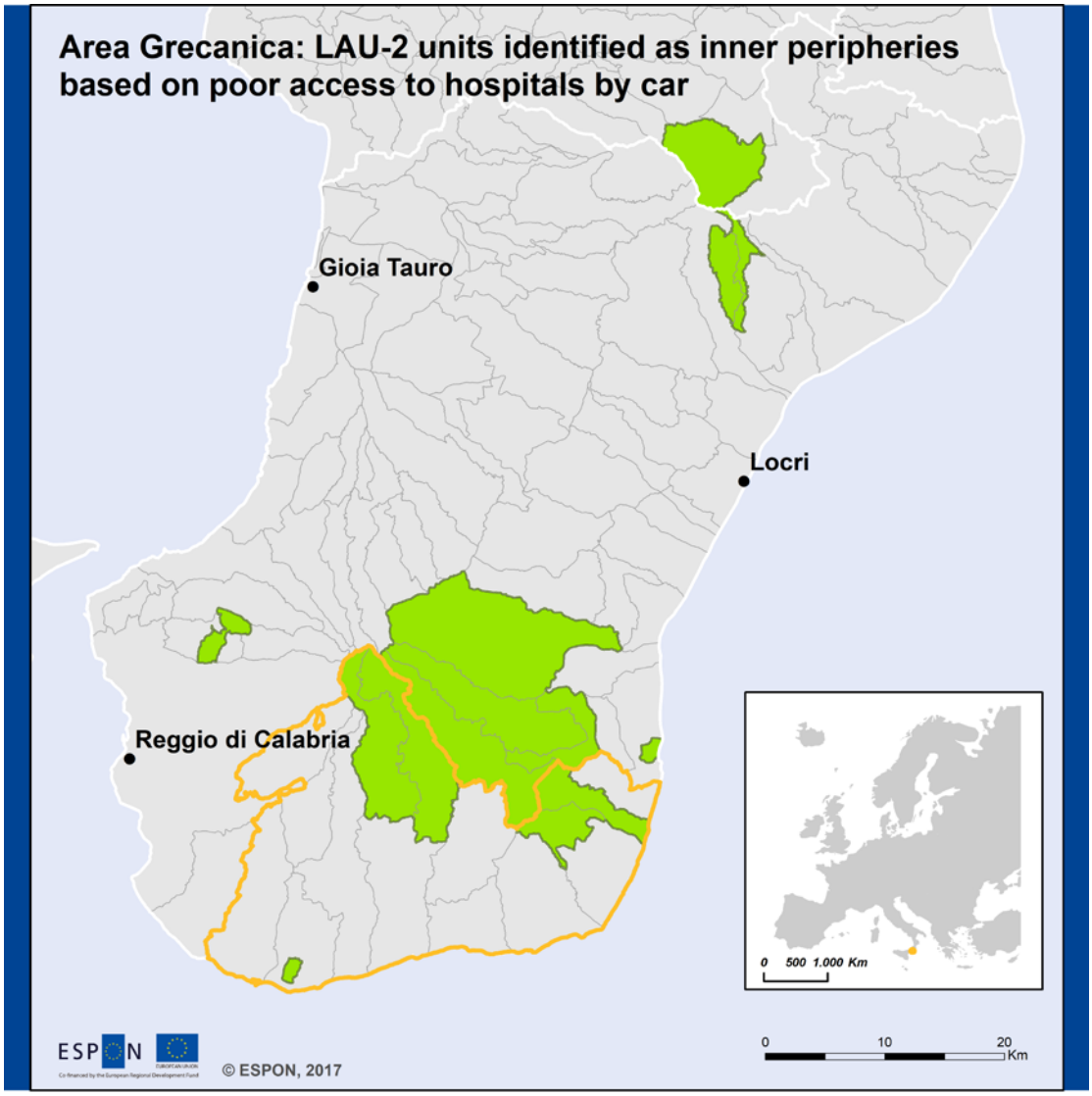
The other condition concerns local governance, which is crucial for policy effectiveness. Public policies and private initiatives have to be coordinated; population has to be involved into a process of inclusive and open discussion; all possible innovators should be involved in a careful scrutiny by experts supporting the strategy design. This is to avoid that EU funds are used for policy consensus at local level. The new mode of governance cannot be implemented only by public bodies (municipalities) in order to reduce the risk that public administration responds only to vested interests: this would require setting up a mixed partnership (public + private), following the model of the LAG in the LEADER approach.

List of Tables

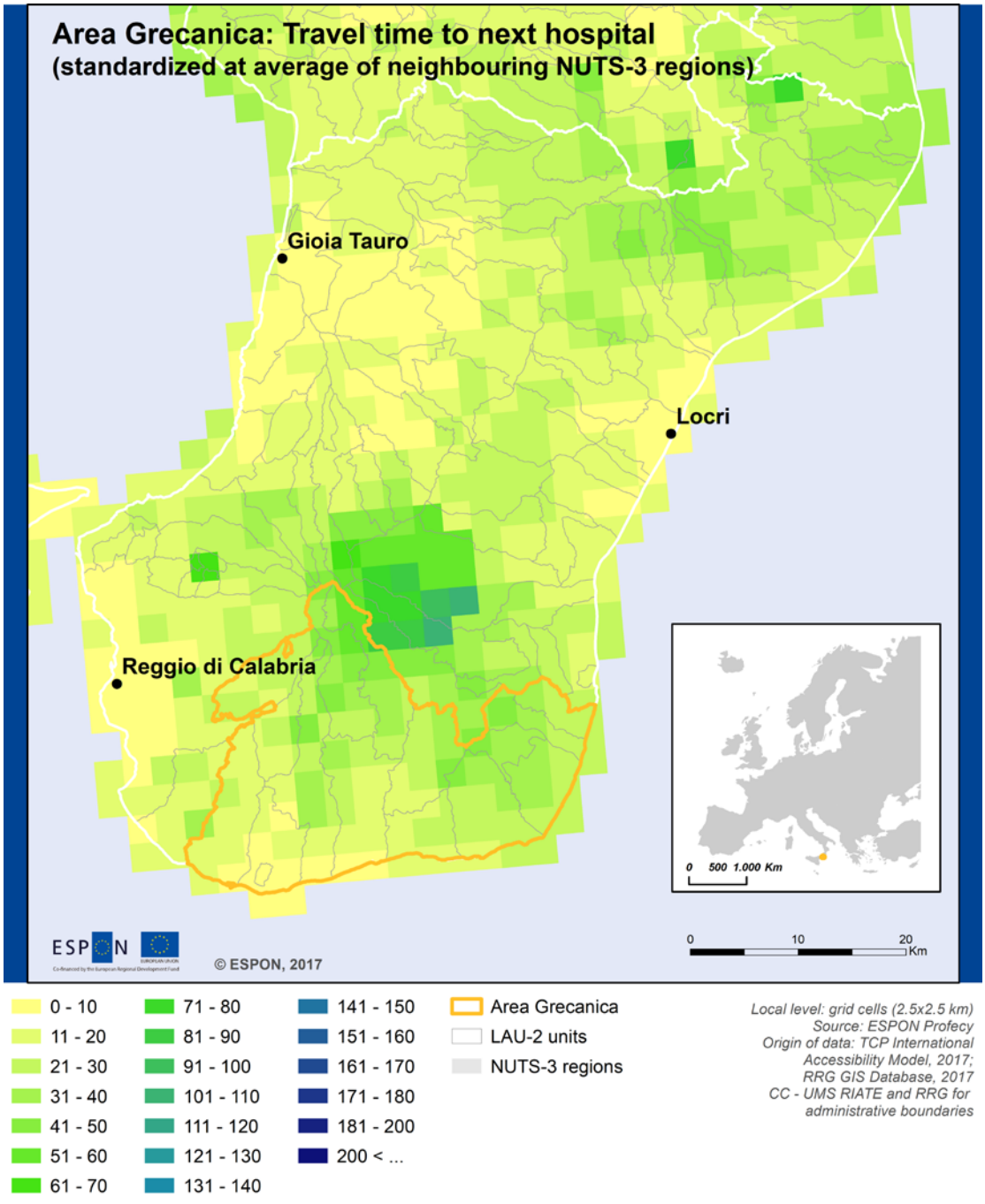
List of Figures

List of Maps

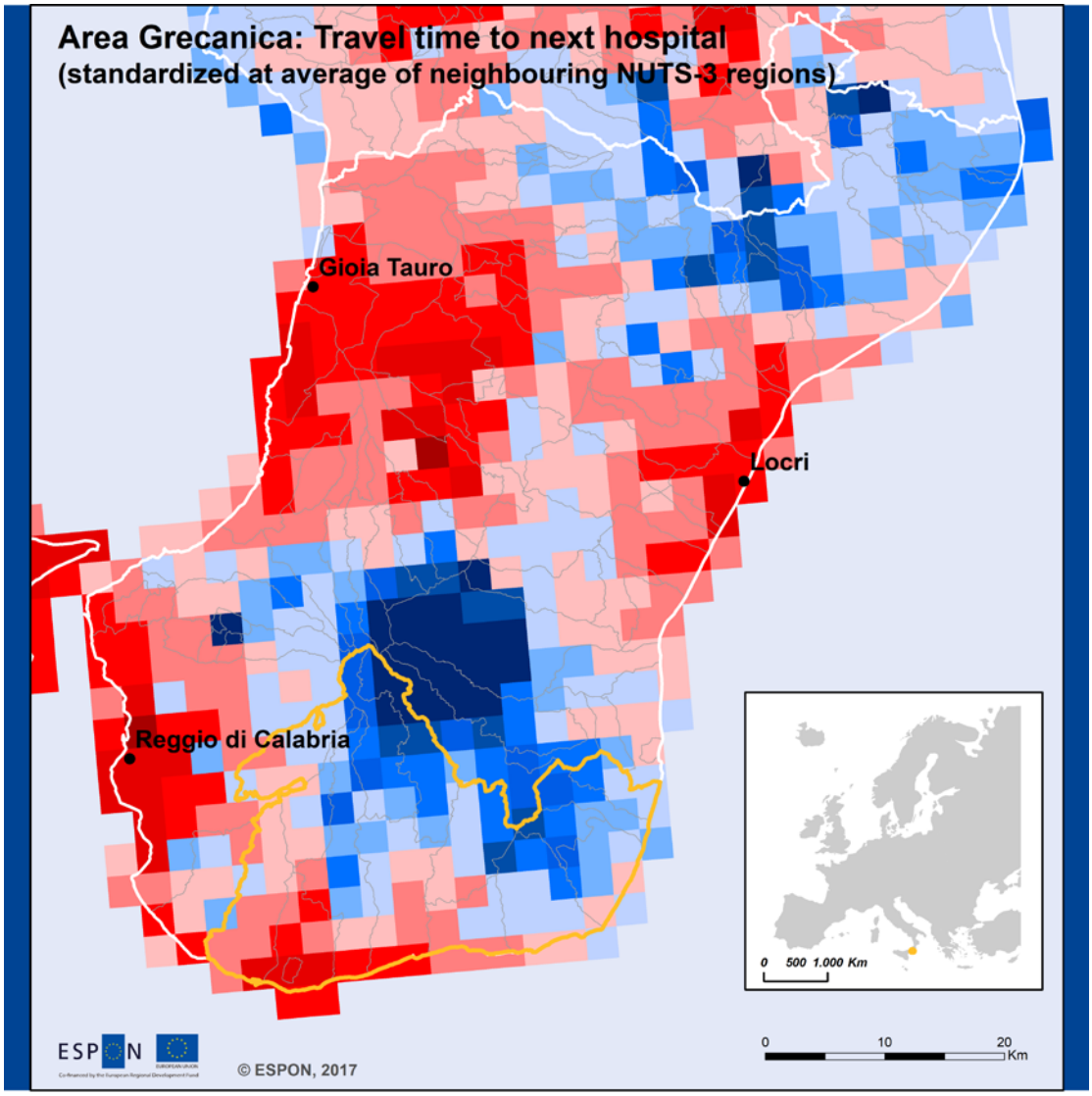
Annex Map 1: LAU-2 units identified as inner peripheries based on poor access to hospitals by car



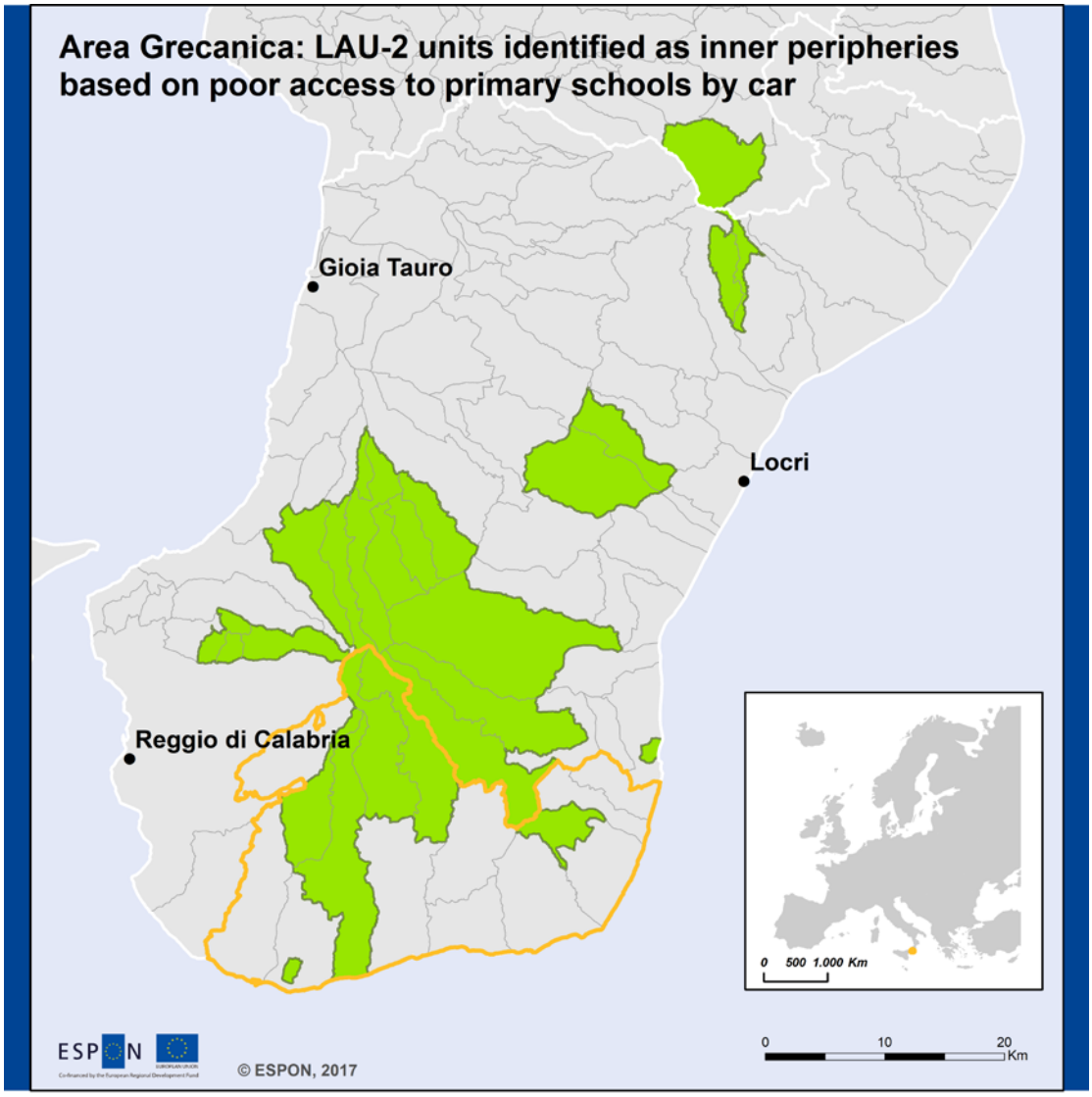
Annex Map 2: Travel time to next hospital (min)



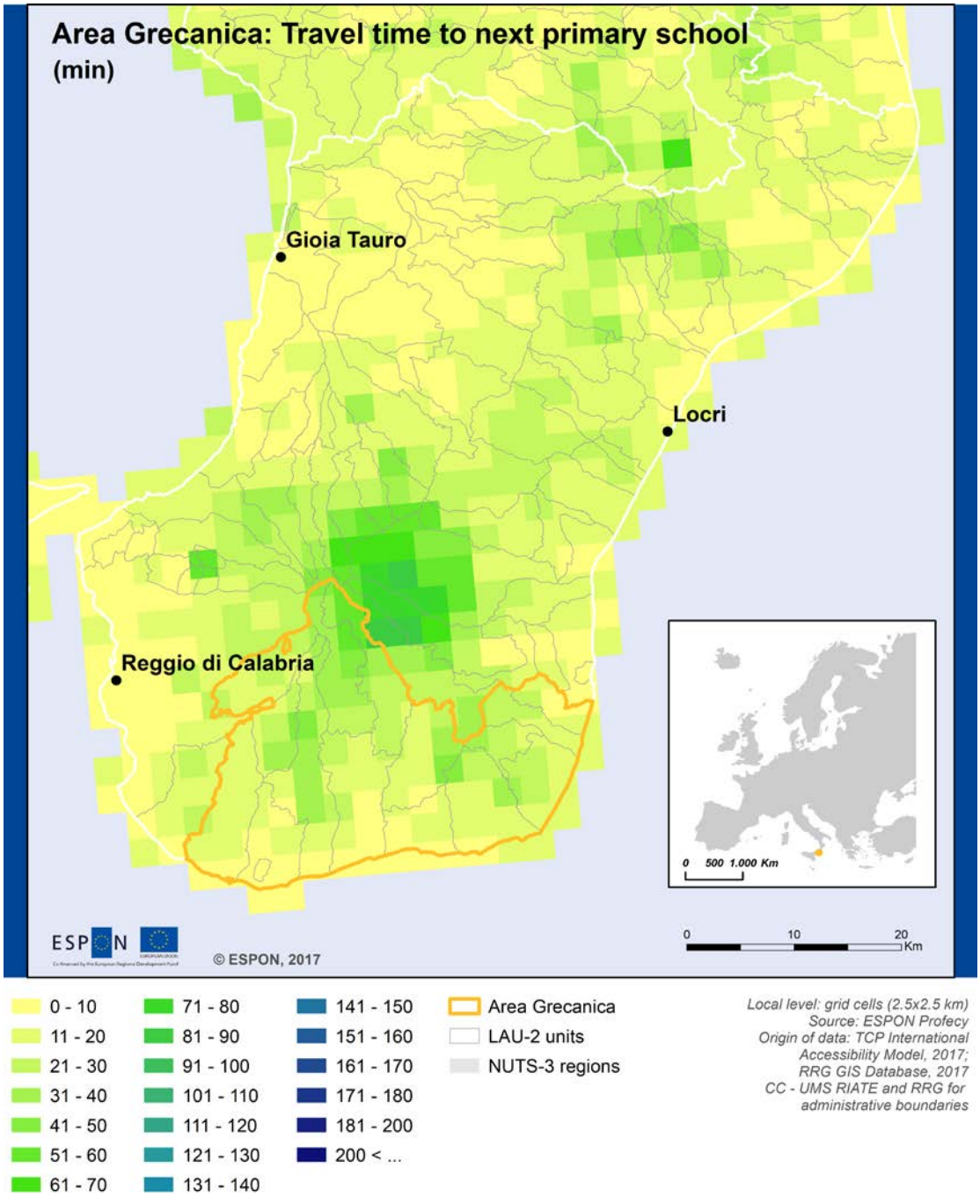
Annex Map 3: Travel time to next hospital (standardized at average of neighbouring NUTS-3 regions)



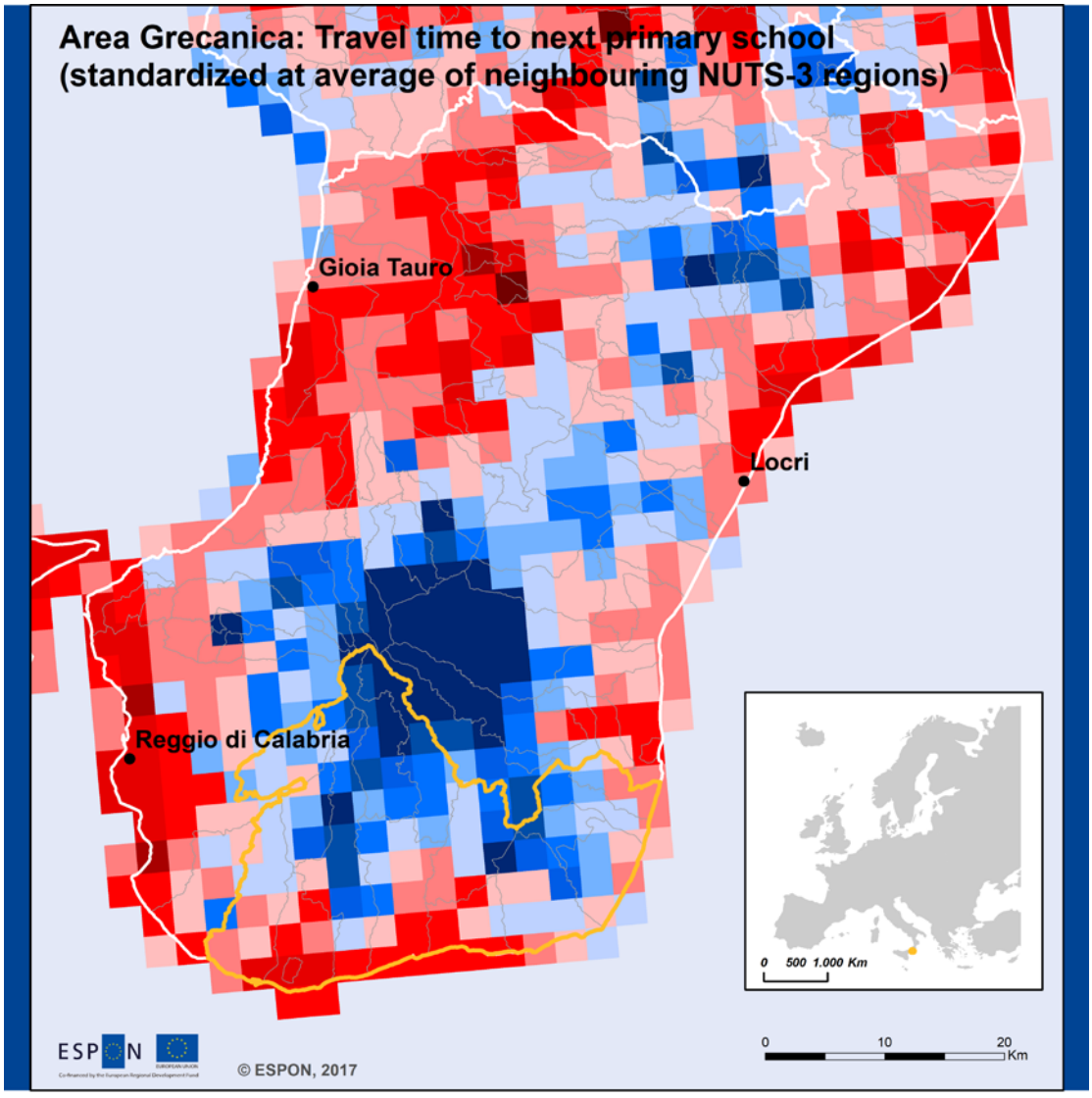
Annex Map 4: LAU-2 units identified as inner peripheries based on poor access to primary schools by car



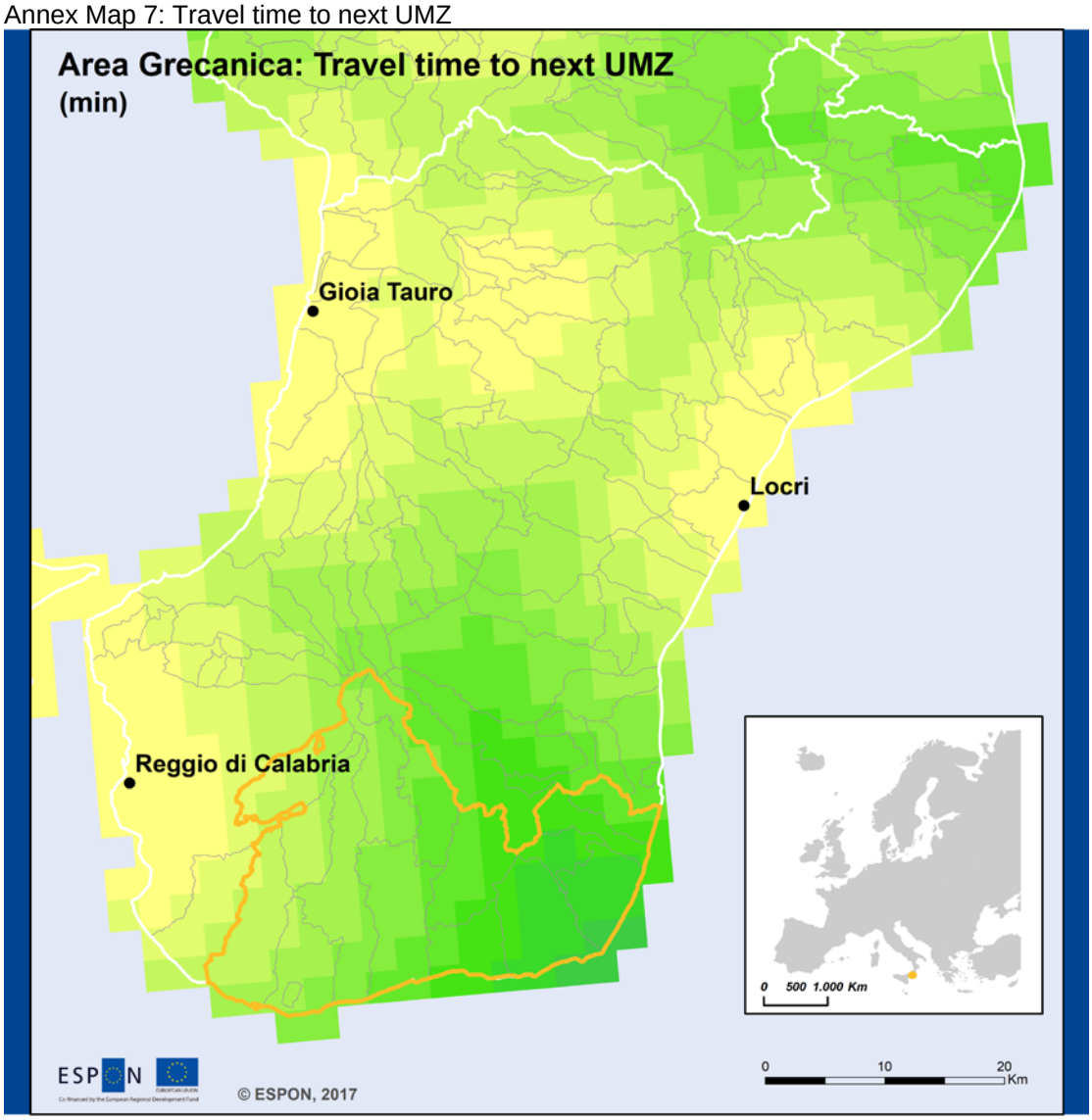
Annex Map 5: Travel time to next primary school (min)



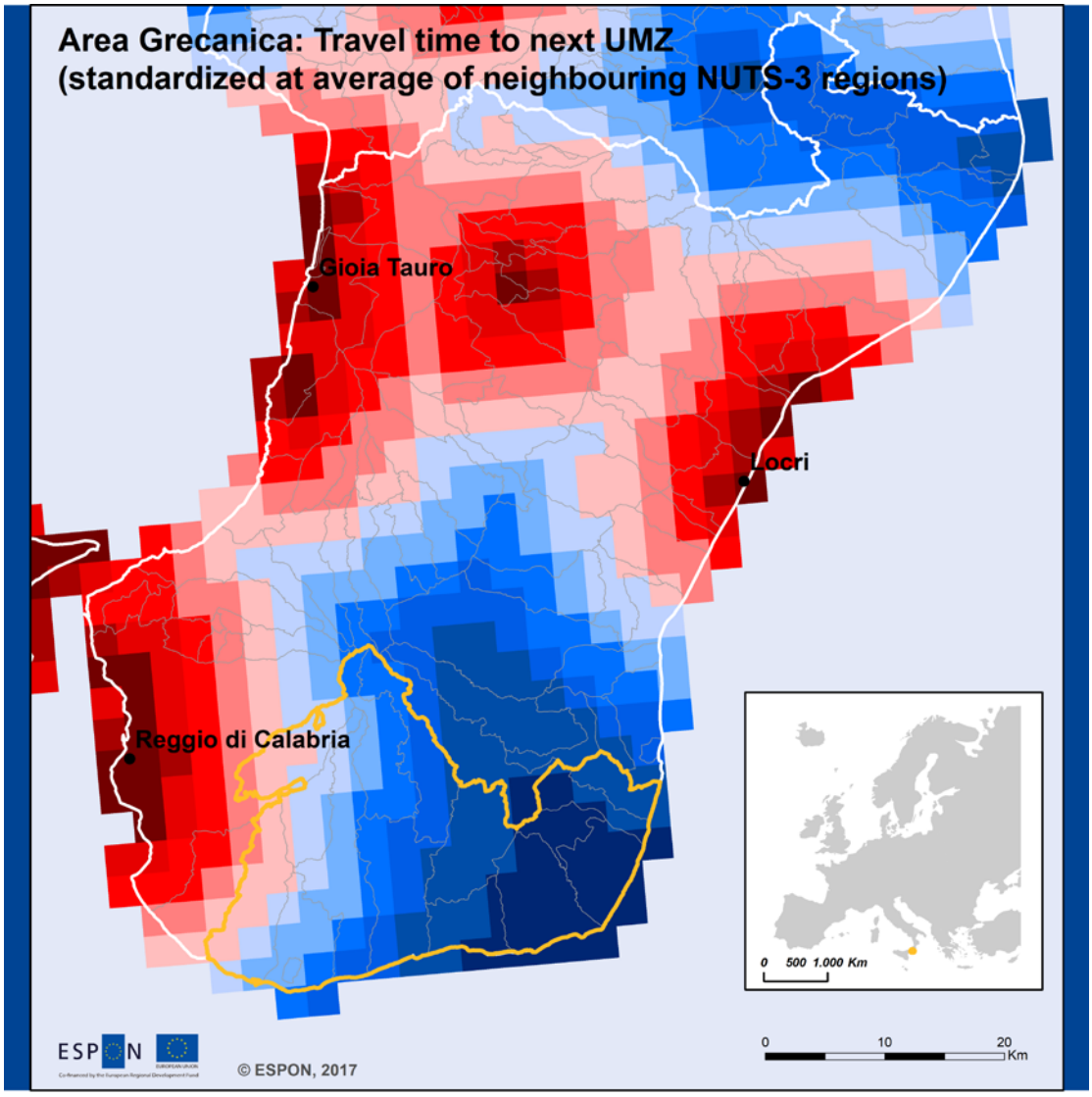
Annex Map 6: Travel time to next primary school (standardized at average of neighbouring NUTS-3 regions



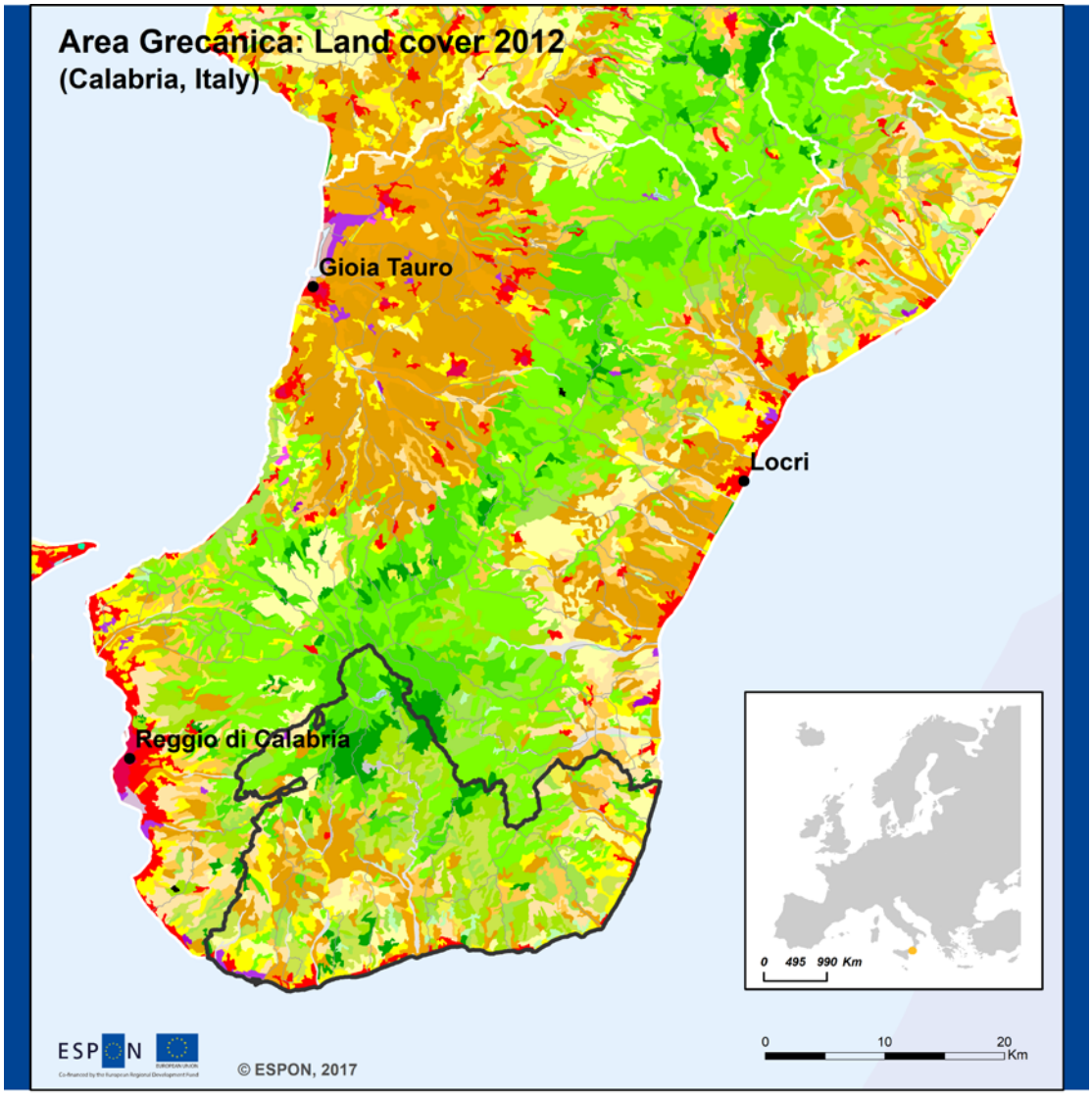
Annex Map 7: Travel time to next UMZ



Annex Map 8: Travel time to next UMZ (standardized at average of neighbouring NUTS-3 region)



Annex Map 9: Corine land cover typology of the Case Study area, 2012



List of Annexes

Annex 1: Table Ia. Introductory data

No.	Identification of case study area	
1.1	Administrative regions involved	LAU2
1.2	Name and ID of the NUTS-3 areas that are (partly) covered by IP area	Province of Reggio Calabria - ITF65
1.3	Size of IP in km² (and national average IP size)	596,10 Km^2
1.4	Classification of concerned NUTS-3 area according to urban-rural typology as developed by DG AGRI and DG REGIO	intermediate (close to a city)
1.5	Names of the regional centres within the IP	Reggio Calabria
2	**Delineation outcomes**	
2.1	IP according to Delineation 1 (Travel time to Regional Centres) y/n	Y
2.2	IP according to Delineation 2 (Economic potential interstitial areas) y/n	N
2.3	IP according to Delineation 3 (Areas of poor access to SGI) y/n	Y
2.4	IP according to Delineation 4 (Depleting area index) y/n and % of area coverage; brief qualitative description of the situation	N
2.5	Type of IP according to PROFECY delineation-typology	-

Annex 2: Table Ib. Exploratory data

No.	Issues		Province o Reggio Calabria (NUTS-3)				Calabria (NUTS-2)	Italy
			Area Grecanica	Locride	Gioia Tauro Valley	Metropolitan Area of Reggio Calabria		
3								
3.1	Population density per km² (2013)		71	94	171	495	129	198
3.2	Total population (2013)		42,201	112,807	160,339	234,976	1,958,238	59,685,227
3.3	Population development (1999-2013)		-0.09	-0.05	-0.04	0.00	-0.03	0.05
3.4	Population development age 18-30, (2002-2011)		-0.15	-0.10	-0.11	-0.12	-0.14	-0,15
3.5	Old age dependency ratio (2011)		0.35	0.30	0.27	0.29	0.29	0.32
3.6	Gender Imbalance (2013) *(M/F)*		0.95	0.95	0.95	0.93	0.95	0.94
3.7	Ethnic composition (2013)		0.05	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.07
4								
4.1	Growth measured as Disposable Income per capita (2011)		12,410				12,604	17,337
4.2	Unemployment rate-(2011)		Area Grecanica: 19,10 Province of Reggio Calabria: 20.27				19.47	11.42
4.3	Youth unemployment rate (2011)		51.42				49.61	34.74
4.4	Main economic basis: Share of employees per sector-2011 (agriculture, industry, services)	Agr	25%	30%	28%	7%	17%	6%
		Ind	14%	14%	15%	13%	16%	27%
		Serv	61%	56%	57%	80%	67%	67%
4.5	Development of the economic situation in the past (dominant industries, major breaks etc.; please describe in a few sentences)		In the Area Grecanica it is the third sector that prevails (mainly tourism), however agriculture (mostly livestock farming) has always played a fundamental role in the local economic system. In particular, local development models address land abandonment, rural depopulation, ageing of the rural population. In order encourage a reverse trend, actions put in place are aimed at regaining a strong cultural identity, restoring, renovating and valorising historic internal villages, encourage rural tourism and handicraft.					
4.6	Share of tertiary educated people (according to ISCED, 2013)		11%	-	-	-	11%	11%
4.7	Forms / Amounts of received financial transfers		-					
4.8	Share of population with no access to Broadband from fixed line and mobile (2013)		22.1%	-	-	-	10.2%	3.5%
4.9	Virtual SGI provision (local government initiatives / support of virtual services) (please describe in a few sentences)		-					

Source: our elaboration on data from ISTAT (the Italian National Institute of Statistics)

Annex 3: Table II. Policies and programmes

Types of policy/programme		Duration of participation (period of implementation)	Objectives related to the study area	Type of project implemented in the study area		Measure/ Fund	Financial expenditures in the study area (public expenditure)
						TOTAL RESOURCES	**93,279,967**
5. Regional/Cohesion policy							**31,239,550**
5.1. Specific policy measure financed by the Operational Programme (ERDF, ESF)	ERDF Axiss 2 Energy	2009-2015	Renewable energy and energy saving	Village renovation	Infrastructures	ERDF	**831,488**
	EDRF Axis 3 Environment	2009-2016	Soil protection, costal protection, waste management	Village renovation	Infrastructures	ERDF	**2,296,844**
	ERDF Axis 4 Quality of life and Social inclusion	2009-2013	Education, Social inclusion	Education	Infrastructures/ Services	ERDF	**2,483,412**
	ESF Axis 1 Adaptability	2012	Training scheme for hydraulic-forestry workers (Consorzio di Bonifica Basso Ionio Reggino)	Training	Services	ESF	**507,581**
	ESF Axis 4 Human capital	2009-2013	Strengthening of competences	Training	Services	ESF	**1,032,064**
	Total specific measures						**7,151,389**
5.2. Transnational/interterritorial cooperation	Interregional Operational Programme "Natural, cultural attractors and tourism"	2011-2013	Enhancement of local tourist system and tourist destinations	Village renovation	Infrastructures	ERDF	**1,341,184**
5.3. Other initiatives: Multifund/Multimeasure/Multiactor integrated projects	Specific Project ISMIA "Valorisation and safeguard of ethno-linguistic minorities of the Greeks of Calabria"	(ROP 2000-2006)	Realisation of innovative cultural events and cultural networks	Cultural identity	Services	ERDF	**2,100,000**
	Integrated territorial project PIT no. 23 "I	2005-2008	Protection and enhancement of			Total PIT no. 23	**9,953,360**
				Village renovation	Infrastructures	ERDF	*6,044,600*

Types of policy/programme		Duration of participation (period of implementation)	Objectives related to the study area	Type of project implemented in the study area		Measure/ Fund	Financial expenditures in the study area (public expenditure)
	CALAVRIA DIKIMA" ("Our Calabria")		natural, cultural and historical heritage	Entrepreneurship	Aid schemes		*1,074,175*
				Technical Assistance	Services		*80,985*
				Education/Training	Services	ESF	*2,592,000*
				Entrepreneurship	Aid schemes	FIFG	*161,600*
	Integrated local development project for Quality of life: PISL “Disability and social hardship"	2012-2013	Inter-municipal services for a better qualty of life	Social inclusion	Infrastructures	ERDF	**610,000**
	Integrated local development project for depopulation: PISL "PAESE MIO" (My village")	2012-2013	Contrast to depopulation of marginal and declining areas	Village renovation	Infrastructures	ERDF	**2,274,000**
	Integrated local development project linguistic minorities: PISL “I RIZE TIS KULTURA GREKA” (Grecanic Cultural Heritage Site)	2012-2013	Protection and enhancement of cultural heritage	Cultural identity	Infrastructures	ERDF	**6,737,450**
	Integrated local development project for tourist systems: PISL “Aspromonte within …. beach "	2008-2013	Enhancement of local tourist system and tourist destinations	Village renovation	Infrastructures	ERDF	**463,168**
	Integrated local development project for Villages of Excellence: PISL “Kalòs Ìrtete” (Cultural District)	2013	Valorisation of historical centres and of Villages of Excellence	Cultural identity	Infrastructures	ERDF	**609,000**

Types of policy/programme		Duration of participation (period of implementation)	Objectives related to the study area	Type of project implemented in the study area		Measure/ Fund	Financial expenditures in the study area (public expenditure)
	Total integrated projects						**22,746,978**
6. First CAP pillar + Rural Development programmes (EARDF)							**49,833,834**
6.1 CAP First Pillar	Pillar 1 payments	2007-2013	Support of farm incomes (Direct payments + decoupled payments)			EAGF	**27,955,399**
6.2. Specific policy measure financed by the RDP	Pillar 2 measures	2007-2013	Agro-environmental payments			EARDF	**3,815,734**
	Pillar 2 measures	2007-2013	Less favoured area payments			EARDF	**1,238,418**
	Pillar 2 measures	2007-2013	Investments in farm and processing industry			EARDF	**1,570,958**
	Pillar 2 measures	2007-2013	Investments in diversification			EARDF	**1,809,842**
6.3. Leader initiative	Leader+ Area Grecanica	2000-2006	Integrated valorisation of archeological, cultural and environmental heritage	**Total Local Development Plan**			**2,243,000**
				Management and animation	Services	EARDF	887,800
				Training	Services	EARDF	220,500
				Village renovation	Infrastructures	EARDF	435,400
				Competitiveness	Infrastructures	EARDF	43,400
				Competitiveness	Infrastructures	EARDF	374,900
				Environment and land management	Non-productive investments	EARDF	281,000
	Local Development Plan - LAG Area Grecanica	2009-2015		**Total Local Development Plan**			**5,600,000**
				Competitiveness	Aid schemes	EARDF	1,100,000

Types of policy/programme		Duration of participation (period of implementation)	Objectives related to the study area	Type of project implemented in the study area		Measure/ Fund	Financial expenditures in the study area (public expenditure)
				Environment and land management	Non-productive investments	EARDF	200,000
				Diversification and quality of life	Infrastructures	EARDF	3,400,000
				Management and animation	Services	EARDF	700,000
				Cooperation		EARDF	200,000
6.4. Other initiatives: integrated projects	Integrated projecs for rural areas PIAR no.37 "Area Grecanica"	2005-2008	Enhancement of rural areas	**Total PIAR no. 37**			**3,271,903**
				Competitiveness	Aid schemes	EARDF	307,500
				Social inclusion	Aid schemes	EARDF	190,580
				Village renovation	Infrastructures	EARDF	1,436,668
				Competitiveness	Aid schemes	EARDF	300,000
				Social inclusion	Services	EARDF	474,220
				Village renovation	Infrastructures	EARDF	562,935
	Integrated projecs for rural areas PIAR no. 4 "Stin Chuma"	2009-2013	Enhancement of rural areas	**Total PIAR no. 4**			**2,328,579**
				Competitiveness	Infrastructures	EARDF	1,278,579
				Environment and land management	Non-productive investments	EARDF	300,000
				Social inclusion	Services	EARDF	750,000
7. National/regional/local schemes (own funds)							**12,206,583**
National Scheme	Framework Programme Agreement on Cultural Assests	2003-2006	Enhancement of natural, cultural and historical heritage	Village renovation	Services	MEL 1-10	6,000,000

Types of policy/programme		Duration of participation (period of implementation)	Objectives related to the study area	Type of project implemented in the study area		Measure/ Fund	Financial expenditures in the study area (public expenditure)
National Scheme	Local Agenda 21 Programme	2004-2007	Sustainable development	Study and dissemination	Services		206,583
Regional Scheme	Investments in bergamot farming and processing industry	2007-2013					6,000,000

Annex 4: Table III. Governance structures

Types of policy/programme		Duration of participation (period of implementation)	Strategy design	Composition of the partnership involved in the project	Project implementation	Project financing and control
5. Regional/Cohesion policy						
5.1. Specific policy measure financed by the Operational Programme (ERDF, ESF)	ERDF Axis 2 Energy	2009-2015	Region	No partnership involved	Private and public beneficiaries	Region
	EDRF Axis 3 Environment	2009-2016	Region	No partnership involved	Private and public beneficiaries	Region
	ERDF Axis 4 Quality of life and Social inclusion	2009-2013	Region	No partnership involved	Private and public beneficiaries	Region
	ESF Axis 1 Adaptability	2012	Region	No partnership involved	Private and public beneficiaries	Region
	ESF Axis 4 Human capital	2009-2013	Region	No partnership involved	Private and public beneficiaries	Region
5.2. Transnational/interterritorial cooperation	Interregional Operational Programme "Natural, cultural attractors and tourism"	2011-2013	Cooperation partnership	Public bodies: municipalities and parks	Cooperation partnership	Region
5.3. Other initiatives: Multifund/Multimeasure/Multiactor integrated projects	Specific Project ISMIA "Valorisation and safeguard of ethno-linguistic minorities of the Greeks of Calabria"	(ROP 2000-2006)	Region	No partnership involved	Private and public beneficiaries	Region
	Integrated territorial project PIT no. 23 "I CALAVRIA DIKIMA" ("Our Calabria")	2005-2008	Region	No partnership involved	Private and public beneficiaries	Region
	Integrated local development project for Quality of life: PISL	2012-2013	Region	No partnership involved	Private and public beneficiaries	Region

Types of policy/programme		Duration of participation (period of implementation)	Strategy design	Composition of the partnership involved in the project	Project implementation	Project financing and control
	"Disability and social hardship"					
	Integrated local development project for depopulation: PISL "PAESE MIO" (My village")	2012-2013	Region	No partnership involved	Private and public beneficiaries	Region
	Integrated local development project linguistic minorities: PISL "I RIZE TIS KULTURA GREKA" (Grecanic Cultural Heritage Site)	2012-2013	Region	No partnership involved	Private and public beneficiaries	Region
	Integrated local development project for tourist systems: PISL "Aspromonte within …. beach "	2008-2013	Region	No partnership involved	Private and public beneficiaries	Region
	Integrated local development project for Villages of Excellence: PISL "Kalòs Ìrtete" (Cultural District)	2013	Region	No partnership involved	Private and public beneficiaries	Region
6. First CAP pillar + Rural Development programmes (EARDF)						
6.1 CAP First Pillar	Pillar 1 payments	2007-2013	Ministry of Agriculture	No partnership involved	Private beneficiaries	Payment Agency
6.2. Specific policy measure financed by the RDP	Pillar 2 measures	2007-2013	Region	No partnership involved	Private beneficiaries	Region + Payment Agency
	Pillar 2 measures	2007-2013	Region	No partnership involved	Private beneficiaries	Region + Payment Agency
	Pillar 2 measures	2007-2013	Region	No partnership	Private beneficiaries	Region +

Types of policy/programme		Duration of participation (period of implementation)	Strategy design	Composition of the partnership involved in the project	Project implementation	Project financing and control
				involved		Payment Agency
	Pillar 2 measures	2007-2013	Region	No partnership involved	Private beneficiaries	Region + Payment Agency
6.3. Leader initiative	Leader+ Area Grecanica	2000-2006	Local Action Group	Private + public partners	Local Action Group	Region + LAG
	Local Development Plan - LAG Area Grecanica	2009-2015	Local Action Group	Private + public partners	Local Action Group	Region + LAG
6.4. Other initiatives: integrated projects	Integrated projecs for rural areas PIAR no.37 "Area Grecanica"	2005-2008	Region	No partnership involved	Private and public beneficiaries	Region + Payment Agency
	Integrated projecs for rural areas PIAR no. 4 "Stin Chuma"	2009-2013	Region	No partnership involved	Private and public beneficiaries	Region + Payment Agency
7. National/regional/local schemes (own funds)						
National Scheme	Framework Programme Agreement on Cultural Assests	2003-2006	Ministry of Cultural Assets	No partnership involved	Private and public beneficiaries	
National Scheme	Local Agenda 21 Programme	2004-2007	Ministry of Environment	No partnership involved	Private and public beneficiaries	
Regional Scheme	Investments in bergamot farming and processing industry	2007-2013	Region	No partnership involved	Private beneficiaries	

Annex 5: Table IV. Socio-economic characteristic of administrative units of case study area (internal structure)

Issues		Predominantly coastal municipalities*	Predominantly mountainous municipalities**	Total case study
Population density per km² (2013)		119,95	29,98	70,80
Total population (2013)		32.436	9.765	42.201
Population development (1999-2013)		-4,0	-23,6	-9,4
Population development age 18-30, 2002-2011		-24,9	-38,1	-28,2
Old age dependency ration 2011		0,32	0,45	0,35
Gender Imbalance (2013) *(M/F)*		0,96	0,93	0,95
Ethnic composition (2013) *(average)*		0,054	0,047	0,052
Unemployment rate 2011 *(average)*		18,58	17,29	17,80
Youth unemployment rate 2011 (average)		51,79	48,10	49,58
Main economic basis: Employees per sector 2011 (agriculture, industry, services) if possible in more detail and with time series	AGR	2.032	1083	3.115
	IND	1.391	346	1.737
	SERV	6.150	1432	7.582

** Predominantly coastal municipalities: Bova Marina, Brancaleone, Condofuri, Melito Porto Salvo, Montebello Ionico, Palizzi*

*** Predominantly mountainous municipalities: Bagaladi, Bova, Bruzzano, Cardeto, Ferruzzano, Roccaforte del Greco, Roghudi, San Lorenzo, Staiti.*

Source: our elaboration on data from ISTAT (the Italian National Institute of Statistics)

Annex 6: Table V. Content analysis of coping strategies documents

Document 1	
Title	**Local Action Plan 2007-2013 – LEADER approach**
Information and status of the document	Document approved by the Calabria Region
Type of the document (plan/strategy/…)	Plan composed by a strategy and objective, measures and financial plan
Governance level/levels (local/regional/…)	Governance is based on the policy design function assigned to the Local Action Group and the funds' allocation which is shared by the regional administration and the LAG (first approval by the LAG e definitive approval by the Region)
Synthesis/general foundings of the document – in context of peripherality of case study region or its part	The strategy of the Local Action Group is targeted to cultural traditions, village renovation and creation of new entrepreneurship in agriculture, tourism and craft activities

Document 2	
Title	**Strategy for Grecanica Inner area**
Information and status of the document	The strategy has been generally defined and has to be approved by the regional administration and the National Commettee for Inner areas
Type of the document (plan/strategy/…)	The plan is composed by objectives, expected results, priorities, measures and financial plan
Governance level/levels (local/regional/…)	Governance is based on the policy design co-defined and co-decided by the Association of local municipalities, the Region and the national Committee for Inner areas. The funds allocation is partly on the hands of the Association of local municipalities and partly is conditioned by the approval of the national Cohesion Agency and the Region
Synthesis/general foundings of the document – in context of peripherality of case study region or its part	The strategy is targeted to the enhancement of services in field like primary and secondary education, local transports and healthcare. In addition there are interventions on local development to valorize niche products and tourism.

Annex 7: Table VI. Content analysis of newspaper archives – image / stigmatization

		Number of articles
Size of the article	Short (less than 1 page)	4
	Medium (1-2 pages)	9
	Long (more than 2 pages)	3
Author of the article	Journalist	14
	Publicist/expert	2
	Local authority	0
Author's attitude	Positive	9
	Neutral	6
	Negative	1
Context	Positive	10
	Neutral	2
	Negative	4

National newspapers:

La Stampa - www.lastampa.it

Rapubblica - www.repubblica.it

Regional online newspapers:

Corriere della Calabria - www.corrieredellacalabria.it

Calabria Post - www.calabriapost.net

Nta Calabria - www.ntacalabria.it

Annex 8: List of experts

Expert no. 1	Representative of National Park
Expert no. 2	Representative of Local Action Group
Expert no. 3	Representative of Local Action Group
Expert no. 4	Representative of local cooperative
Expert no. 5	Local policy-maker / Expert in infrastructural projects
Expert no. 6	University / Expert in local development in the study area
Expert no. 7	Representative of Local Action Group
Expert no. 8	University / Expert in local development in the study area
Expert no. 9	Local economic stakeholder (Producers Consortium/Farmer)
Expert no. 10	Local economic stakeholder (Producers Consortium/Farmer)

References

[1] Perna, T. (2002) Aspromonte. I parchi nazionali nello sviluppo locale, Bollati Boringhieri, Torino.

2 Cersosimo, D., Wolleb G. (2006) Economie dal basso. Un itinerario nell'Italia locale, Donzelli, Roma.

3 Russo, G. (2013) Nella terra estrema. Reportage sulla Calabria, Rubettino, Soveria Mannelli.

4 Rodrìguez-Pose, A. (2009) Do institutions matter for regional development in the EU ?, London School of Economics.

5 Acemoglu, D., Johnson, S., Robinson, J. (2004) Institutions as the Fundamental Cause of Long-Run Growth. In Aghion P. and Durlauf S. (eds), Handbook of Economic Growth.

6 Fonte, M., Grande, S., Sacco V. (2007) Aspromonte. Natura e cultura nell'Italia estrema, Donzelli, Roma.

7 Mantino, F. (2010) Understanding delivery mechanisms in EU rural development policies: an institutional approach, Paper prepared for presentation at the 118th Seminar of the EAAE (European Association of Agricultural Economists), 'Rural Development: governance, policy design and delivery, Ljubljana, Slovenia, August 25-27.

8 UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) (2002): GEO 3 Global environ- ment outlook 3. Past: Present and Future Perspectives, Chapter 4, 2002–2032, Nairobi, Kenya.