

### Spatial Differentiation Questionnaire – NetWet 3

The objective of the present questionnaire is to highlight the specificities – i.e. the “spatial differentiation” – of each region participating in the NetWet3 project. In order to examine the spatial differentiation of each region we have divided the questionnaire into the following seven units:

1. *Geographic position and spatial connection*
2. *Economic strength*
3. *Potential of natural environment*
4. *Potential of cultural environment*
5. *Pressures on land uses*
6. *Social integration*
7. *Institutional capacity and institutional culture*

1. Geographic position/ and spatial connection:

- External accessibility of the area (list distance, time, cost and means of transport) to the entry gate(s) (\*) towards:
  - the international space:
  - the European space:
  - the national space:
  - the center of the Region and other important national and regional centers:

Destination	Name of gate(s) – Connection with (type of transport)	Transport means to gate	Cost of transport to gate	Travel time to gate	Travel distance to gate	Assessment of possible weaknesses – pressures - threats	Assessment of possible comparative advantages – strengths - opportunities
The International space	1) Lamezia Terme (aeroporto) 2) Reggio Calabria	Train, ferryboat, bus, car	It depends from the start point and the transport	It depends from the start point and the transport	It depends from the start point and the transport	Few public lines	Increasing demand

The European space	1) Lamezia Terme (aeroporto) 2) Reggio Calabria, 3) Catanzaro 4) Crotona 5) Cosenza 6) vari altri centri provinciali che offrono autolinee verso alcune destinazioni europee	Train, ferryboat, bus, car	It depends from the start point and the transport	It depends from the start point and the transport	It depends from the start point and the transport	Few public lines	Increasing demand
The National space (final destination the country's capital)	1) Lamezia Terme (aeroporto) 2) Reggio Calabria, 3) Catanzaro 4) Cosenza 4) vari altri centri provinciali che offrono autolinee verso numerose destinazioni nazionali	Train, ferryboat, bus, car	It depends from the start point and the transport	It depends from the start point and the transport	It depends from the start point and the transport	Few public lines	Increasing demand
The center of the Region and other important national and regional centers	1) Lamezia Terme (aeroporto) 2) Reggio Calabria, 3) Catanzaro 4) Cosenza 4) vari altri centri provinciali che offrono autolinee verso numerose destinazioni nazionali	Treno, traghetto, autobus, automobile	Dipendente dal punto di partenza e dal mezzo	Dipendente dal punto di partenza e dal mezzo	Dipendente dal punto di partenza e dal mezzo	Esiguità linee trasporto pubblico	Crescente domanda

(\*) Entry gate(s) are ports, intercity bus depots, railway stations, airports.

- Accessibility of insular complexes to the internal space. Particularly in the case of insular areas forming an insular complex, accessibility of smaller islands towards the main island.

Connection of islands to the port of departure	Connection of islands to the port of arrival	Travel time	Travel cost	Travel distance	Means of transport	Assessment of possible weaknesses – pressures - threats	Assessment of possible comparative advantages – strengths - opportunities
Reggio Calabria	Sicilia, Malta	It depends from destination	It depends from destination	It depends from destination	Ferryboat/boat	-	-
Vibo Valentia	Isole Ionie	It depends from destination	It depends from destination	It depends from destination	Ferryboat/boat	-	-
Villa San Giovanni	Sicilia (Messina)	About 20 minutes	Less then 2,00 €/person	Circa 5 Km	Ferryboat/boat	-	-

2. Economic strength at Regional Level/NUTS2 (data not available at the level of prefectures [NUTS3]):

- Active population by activity sector (primary, secondary, tertiary, total and percentage of total population)

	Total Population of Calabria = 2.000.000 inhabitants – 603.000 employed (data from National Institute of Statistics - Istat, 2006)	Assessment of possible weaknesses – pressures - threats	Assessment of possible comparative advantages – strengths - opportunities
Active population in the primary sector. Total and percentage of total population.	3,75 %		
Active population in the secondary sector. Total and percentage of total population.	23,35 %		
Active population in the tertiary sector. Total and percentage of total population.	3,05 %		

- Number of (SME) enterprises and percentages by economic activity sector (primary, secondary, tertiary)

	Number of (SME) enterprises	Assessment of possible weaknesses – pressures - threats	Assessment of possible comparative advantages – strengths - opportunities
Primary sector and percentage of total.	3341 (5,1%)		
Secondary sector and percentage of total.	14783 (22,55%)		
Tertiary sector and percentages of total.	47421 (72,3%)		

- Contribution of tourism to the economy (%) at Regional Level/NUTS2 (data not available at the level of prefectures [NUTS3])

		Assessment of possible weaknesses – pressures - threats	Assessment of possible comparative advantages – strengths - opportunities
Contribution of tourism to the economy (%)	3,3 % of Gross Added Value		

Contribution of agro-tourism to the economy (%) by prefecture (NUTS 3 level): these data are not available. Data available: Number of official farms holidays and beds:

	Number of official farms holidays (data from Istat, 2006)	Beds number	Assessment of possible weaknesses – pressures - threats	Assessment of possible comparative advantages – strengths - opportunities
Cosenza - ITF61	150	1979		
Crotone - ITF62	33	409		
Catanzaro - ITF63	77	1149		
Vibo Valentia - ITF64	26	306		
Reggio Calabria – ITF65	44	601		

- Percentage of population covered by broadband networks, name(s) of company(ies) providing broadband services.

Name(s) of company(ies) providing broadband services	Percentage of demographic coverage	Assessment of possible weaknesses – pressures - threats	Assessment of possible comparative advantages – strengths - opportunities
ADSL	Da 50 a 75%		
HDSL	<50%		
SHDSL	Da 50 a 75%		
ULL	<10%		
UMTS	Da 26 a 50%		

- Percentage of small and medium sized enterprises using the internet

	%	Assessment of possible weaknesses – pressures - threats	Assessment of possible comparative advantages – strengths - opportunities

Percentage of enterprises using the internet	66,31 % (data from Istat, 2007)		
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- Percentage of households using the internet

	%	Assessment of possible weaknesses – pressures - threats	Assessment of possible comparative advantages – strengths - opportunities
Percentage of households using the internet	15% (data from Eurostat, 2007)		

### 3. *Potential of natural environment* :

- Identification of environmentally degraded areas (geographic definition, type of degradation, causes of degradation .....)

Municipality	Orsomarso (CS)
Name of area	Argentino
Nearest settlement	Orsomarso
Geographic definition	River, Valley
Type of degradation	High
Causes of degradation	High
Assessment of possible weaknesses – pressures - threats	High (big number of vegetal and zoological species)
Assessment of possible comparative advantages – strengths - opportunities	Necessità di più approfonditi studi e conoscenze per il monitoraggio del patrimonio naturale del sito, turismo massivo durante l'estate (turismo proveniente dalle vicine località turistiche marine)
	Wilderness del sito (Zona Protezione Speciale)

- Identification of high **biodiversity**<sup>1</sup> areas (geographic definition, **genetic diversity**<sup>2</sup>, **habitat diversity**<sup>3</sup>, **biological diversity**<sup>4</sup> .....

Municipality	Maierato (VV)
Name of area	Angitola Lake
Nearest settlement	Maierato
Geographic definition	Lake
Genetic diversity	High
Habitat diversity	High
Biological diversity	High (big number of vegetal and zoological species)
Assessment of possible weaknesses – pressures - threats	Regional/province monitoring plans of the area
Assessment of possible comparative advantages – strengths - opportunities	Educational value of the area (lots of school children visit the area each year).

- Identification of wetlands (geographic definition, protection regime, brief description of wetlands, .....

Municipality	Maierato e Monterosso Calabro (VV)	
Name of area - wetlands	Angitola Lake Reserve	
Nearest settlement	Maierato	
Geographic definition	Lake	
Protection regime	Wet area (Ramsar)	
Brief description of wetlands	The Reserve is extended ha un'estensione di 875 ettari, di cui 196 occupati dal bacino artificiale realizzato nel 1966 in seguito allo sbarramento del fiume Angitola che raccoglie le acque del Torrente Fallà e della Fiumara Reschia. Il perimetro del bacino imbrifero risulta di 66,5 Km e il volume complessivo d'invaso è pari a 25,6 milioni di m3.	
Assessment of possible weaknesses – pressures - threats		
Assessment of possible comparative advantages – strengths - opportunities		

- Identification of some areas hit by natural disasters (fires, floods, landslides, destruction of aquifers), **desertification**<sup>5</sup> caused by **climatic changes**<sup>6</sup>, **non-sustainable use of natural resources**<sup>7</sup> (with emphasis on forests and water-water reservoirs, wetlands), (geographic designation , time period )

Municipality	Castrovillari
Name of area	Chain Bridge,
Nearest settlement	
Geographic definition	Municipality
Type of disaster – cause of degradation	Frana
Time frame	From 1951 to 1996
Brief description of the type of disaster - causes and repercussions	5 landslides, some of them in the same place
Assessment of possible weaknesses – pressures - threats	
Assessment of possible comparative advantages – strengths - opportunities	

Municipality	Acri
Name of area	Cuta, Chimento, Pantalìa, La Mucone, Pietremarine
Nearest settlement	Acri
Geographic definition	Municipality
Type of disaster – cause of degradation	Landslides
Time frame	From 1981 to 2001
Brief description of the type of disaster - causes and repercussions	11 landslides
Assessment of possible weaknesses – pressures - threats	
Assessment of possible comparative advantages – strengths - opportunities	

Municipality	Stilo
Name of area	Loco, Gatticello, SS 110
Nearest settlement	Stilo
Geographic definition	Municipalità, road
Type of disaster – cause of degradation	landslides
Time frame	From 1993 to 2000
Brief description of the type of disaster - causes and repercussions	6 landslides
Assessment of possible weaknesses – pressures - threats	
Assessment of possible comparative advantages – strengths - opportunities	

- Existence of official forest maps of the area: THEY DON'T YET EXIST

Map series	
Issuing-certifying agency	
Scale of forest map	
Year of last revision	
Assessment of possible weaknesses – pressures - threats	
Assessment of possible comparative advantages – strengths - opportunities	

#### 4. *Potential of cultural environment* :

- Cultural water itineraries – cultural water landscapes<sup>8</sup>

##### ○ **Riverside-lakeside-traditional settlements**

Name of settlement	Morano Calabro
Municipality	Morano Calabro
Brief description of settlement (main features), water receptor in vicinity and whether (or not) it has been officially listed as traditional settlement (Government Gazette)	The Municipality is close to the Coscile Basin, made up of springs, torrents, and four affluents: Garga, Eiano, Tiro ed Esaro.
Assessment of possible weaknesses – pressures - threats	
Assessment of possible comparative advantages – strengths - opportunities	

##### ○ **Riverside-lakeside archeological sites**

Name of closest settlement	Morano Calabro
Municipality	Morano Calabro
Brief description of archeological site (main features), water receptor in vicinity and whether (or not) it has been officially listed as an archeological site (Government Gazette)	Aqueduct of 16 century: from springs San Francesco and Ficarella in quarter San Paolo, at 645 m on the sea level
Assessment of possible weaknesses – pressures - threats	
Assessment of possible comparative advantages – strengths - opportunities	

○ **Riverside-lakeside (or not) collective memory places (watermills, wells, fountains, water presses,..... )**

Name of closest settlement	Civita
Municipality	Civita
Brief description of cultural landscapes <sup>9</sup> , collective memory places (main features), water receptor in proximity and whether (or not) they constitute self-standing water systems as well as whether (or not) they are officially listed (Government Gazette).	Spinnery and water mill of Filardi family, placed in the "Under the Fountain resort and close to "bridge of Devil". They are feed by some springs of Raganello river.
Assessment of possible weaknesses – pressures - threats	
Assessment of possible comparative advantages – strengths - opportunities	

○ **Cultural landscape of particular beauty directly or indirectly linked to water (dams, terraces, paths. ....)**

Name of closest settlement	Civita
Municipality	Civita
Brief description of the cultural landscapes of particular beauty (main features), water receptor in vicinity or whether they are incorporated in it. Also whether (or not) they are officially listed (Government Gazette).	Canyon of Raganello river – interesting route in the gorges of the river, length: 13 km long.
Assessment of possible weaknesses – pressures - threats	
Assessment of possible comparative advantages – strengths - opportunities	

### 5. Land use pressures:

5a. Identification of areas on the basis of the following thematic units:

- Identification of areas with significant change of land uses over time, from 1950 to present day.

Morano Calabro area:

Exact data are not available for each decade from 1959 till now, but it's possible the reconstruction of the land use of the territory using information spread since 16<sup>th</sup> century by literature.

The main use of lands neighbouring the built-up area was oriented to vines, olive trees, mulberry trees and chestnut. This kind of cultivations was continued in following centuries.

More detailed information come from the temporary land registry of 1806. The area registered was about 8300 hectares: sowable lands were destined to wheat (55%), to rye (28,7%) and vegetables (16,2%). A large part of woody plantations was destined to vineyards (42,2%), olive trees (28,3%) and oaks (15,50%).

Woody plantations were cultivated at about 800 m of altitude, and remarkable was the plantation of mulberry trees (at the beginning of 20<sup>th</sup> century Morano was a relevant place of silk production, about 218 hectares were destined to mulberry trees plantations)

At the end of 19<sup>th</sup> century there was a heavy migration overseas, together with olive trees and vineyard parasitical spread: it occurred an increasing of not cultivated areas. It occurred also an increasing of wooded areas: in the second postwar period there were important reafforestation interventions, in order to save the hydro-geological set up of the territory. On the basis of General Census of Agriculture, in 1982 (data from Istat) the wooded areas were the 63% of territory.

In 2000 the wooded areas were the 37% of territory, but the 43% was destined to persistent meadows and grazing (data from Istat).

- Demographic changes<sup>10</sup> by Municipality-Community, from 1950 to present day, according to the census of the National Statistical Services (National Statistical Service of Greece ESYE<sup>11</sup>, the corresponding Italian ISTAT and Cyprus Statistical Service).

Municipality-Community	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	Assessment of possible weaknesses – pressures - threats, ensuing from a demographic increase/decrease of the population of each area	Assessment of possible comparative advantages – strengths – opportunities, ensuing from a demographic increase/decrease of the population of each area
Cosenza	n.d	n.d	691.659	664.968	750.896	733.797		
Catanzaro	n.d	n.d	718.069	744.834	742.614	369.578		
Crotone	n.d	n.d	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	173.122		
Reggio Calabria	n.d	n.d	578.323	573.093	576.693	564.223		
Vibo Valentia	n.d	n.d	n.d	n.d.	n.d.	170.746		

5c. Recording of land use assessment tools by region

- Existence – operation of Land registry, olive trees registry, vineyards registry and percentage of coverage at prefectural level (NUTS 3)

**Land Registry**

Municipalities-Municipal districts (precincts) covered by the land registry:	The land registry includes all municipalities of each Province	
Year of establishment of land registry offices:	1870 (Birth of Italian State)	
Surface coverage (%) at prefectural level (NUTS 3):	100%	
Population coverage (%) at prefectural level (NUTS 3):	100%	
Use of land registry data for public administration purposes (specify the use):	Drawing of Planning and interventions – Projects – Taxes raising - Espropriations	

**Olive registry**

Municipalities- Municipal districts (precincts) covered by the olive registry:	Not available
Year of establishment of olive registry:	
Surface coverage (%) at prefectural level (NUTS 3):	
Use of olive registry data for public administration purposes (specify the use)	

**Vineyard registry**

Municipalities- Municipal districts (precincts) covered by the vineyard registry:	Not available
Year of establishment of vineyard registry:	
Surface coverage (%) at prefectural level (NUTS 3):	
Use of vineyard registry data for public administration purposes (specify the use)	

**6. Social inclusion (by Prefecture/NUTS3):**

Prefecture (NUTS3)	Unemployment as % of the total population of each area	Long-term unemployment as % of the total population of each area	Employment, women (%)	Unemployment, women (%)	Unemployment, young people (%)	Birth rate (number of children per woman)	Percentage of population groups excluded from the labor market	Assessment of possible weaknesses – pressures - threats	Assessment of possible comparative advantages – strengths - opportunities
Cosenza - ITF61	23,1	n.d.	33,8%	30,92	58,48	8,6		-	-
Crotone - ITF62	28,39	n.d.	31,1%	36,29	66,54	10,4		-	-

Catanzaro - ITF63	22,6	n.d.	34,6%	29,77	59,8	8,8		-	-
Vibo Valentia - ITF64	25,55	n.d.	35,2%	32,29	60,59	9,5		-	-
Reggio Calabria - ITF65	26,2	n.d.	36,8%	31,96	63,99	9,6		-	-

### 7. Institutional capacity and institutional culture :

In Italy the main administrative tasks, at local level, are regulated by the law 114 of Italian Constitution and by the art. 142/90 (and following amendments). These laws impose the principles for the municipalities and provinces rules and for the relationships with Regions. The main administrative levels are represented by:

- 20 Regions, set up as politically independent bodies in 1948. They come from the assemblage of two or more provinces;
- 102 provinces formed as grouping of municipalities;
- 8102 municipalities, key bodies also from a statistical point of view.

The **Municipality** fulfils all administrative functions concerning the municipal territory and population on social services, territorial managing and economic development. The Municipality can carry out both decentralization and cooperation measures with other Municipalities and with the Province.

The **Metropolitan City** is an administrative body, provided in the art. 114 of Italian Constitution and accords with the international concept of metropolis. In Italy there are 9 metropolitan areas and 6 metropolitan areas in Regions with Special Statutes.

The **Mountain Community** is a territorial body, set up by measures carried out by the Regional Council President. It includes mountain and piedmont municipalities, also from different provinces. The aim of this body is to increase the value of mountain areas.

The **Province** fulfils administrative functions concerning large intermunicipal areas, or the whole provincial territory. Its competences are large and different: from the resources protection (water, environment, energy sources) to the territorial safety against environmental disasters, from the increasing of artistic value of the territory, to competences about road networks and transports, and also tasks related to secondary education. The province collaborate with its municipalities on the basis of programmes and activities planning.

**Regions** are 20 and five of them have a self-governing special statute. In the legal Italian status the Regions are constitutional, autonomous and self-sufficient bodies.

The outputs coming from the Spatial Questionnaire highlight the deficiency of an unitary informative system and the breaking up of interventions made at different administrative levels. It could be suitable to set up a well-blended databank providing a general framework on infrastructural set up of the Region at different administrative levels.

At the moment is in progress the shift toward an economic federalism in order to allow the economic self-government to Municipalities, provinces, metropolitan Cities and Region both in incomes and expenses, respecting the solidarity and cohesion principles of the Italian Constitution.

The main bullets of this amendment are expressed by legislative decrees: self-government and economic charge for all government level, financial tributes to Region and local bodies according to territorial, subsidiary, difference and convenient principles.

Further, the coming into force amendment provides for a equalizing found in favour of that Regions with lower economic power and in favour of other local bodies, that are able to set up new rates for performances and services.

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<sup>1</sup> The term biodiversity includes genetic diversity, habitat diversity and biological diversity.

<sup>2</sup> Genetic diversity refers to the genetic wealth of each species. Species with a rich genetic variety show a greater resistance to disturbances.

<sup>3</sup> Habitat variety refers to the wealth of ecosystems in a given area. Areas with a great variation of habitats and ecosystems can shelter a greater number of species.

<sup>4</sup> Biologic diversity refers to the number of species found in a given area.

<sup>5</sup> Desertification: this term refers to the reduction of the productivity of the soil in a given area, close to the levels of desert ecosystems. After a certain threshold, the phenomenon of desertification is practically non-reversible.

<sup>6</sup> The term “climate changes” refers to the changes of the climate at world (not local) level, attributable – directly or indirectly – to human activities (90%) and to natural factors (10%) which alter the climate of the earth.

<sup>7</sup> The non-sustainable use of natural resources is directly linked to the phenomenon of the indiscriminate use of natural resources and their depletion, having as a consequence the environmental degradation of an area with a direct impact on economic development, social cohesion, life resources of local communities.

<sup>8</sup> Cultural water landscapes are the landscapes which were shaped by the co-existence of man and nature within the close physical, sentimental and historical-cultural relations of man and nature, water in particular (cultural examples such as riparian-lakeside settlements, archeological sites, sites linked to legends [springs, river springs, lakes, rivers], various cultivation practices [terraces], traditional irrigation methods, traditional water movement methods, wells, reservoirs and irrigation systems, etc.). Many rivers and lakes in Greece are linked to some legend, but an examples standing aside is the river Acheron, linked to the myth of the Underworld (hence the presence of the ancient oracle in the area).

<sup>9</sup> A cultural landscape is a natural landscape marked (modeling) and modified by man. It is a relation to the past and reflects (depicts) the feeling of time and space. Cultural landscapes are living witnesses to man’s answers to natural forces and to the elements as well as of various human cultures to land and world community.

<sup>10</sup> The table showing the population changes by Municipality must be filled out on the basis of the present administrative restructuring of Greece (according to the 1997 Kapodistria Plan). The same is applicable to the other partners, i.e. in the event there was a recent administrative reform, the relevant data will be recorded and grouped in the table according to the administrative regime in force.

<sup>11</sup> Between 1950 and today, the ESYE has carried out a census of the Greek population in 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001.