Projects for Development
Preliminary Catalogue of Infrastructure and Public Service Works Completed or Underway in the South of Italy

Produced by the Development Policies Department in cooperation with the Regions
First Catalogue, April 2003
Projects for Development

Preliminary Catalogue of Infrastructure and Public Service Works Completed or Underway in the South of Italy

Natural Resources
Cultural Resources
Human Resources
Local Development Systems
Towns
Networks and Service Hubs
This catalogue was born from an idea of the Head of Department Fabrizio Barca. The editorial work was coordinated by Emanuela Poli, Roberto Guerrieri and Chiara Bocchino of the Communication and External Relations Office, together with Silvano Buffo of the Structural Funds Policies Service.

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Foreword

I often used to wonder how many projects had been carried out in the Southern regions of Italy with the contribution of European and national funds, and how many of these projects had actually benefited local people and businesses. In short, I used to wonder what was the use of the efforts that Europe and Italy have been making over the last twenty years for the development of the South, and who has really gained by these efforts.

Since I took office Deputy Minister of the Economy, I have found myself in the unusual position whereby instead of asking these questions I am now expected to answer them. This publication is the beginning of an answer.

The Projects for Development Catalogue originates from an idea of the Department for Development Policies of the Ministry of the Economy, which called on all the Southern Regions to provide the information for the following pages. Each page illustrates a project, highlighting its cost, provider and implementation time. In particular, however, it describes the services that have actually been offered to the various categories of citizens as a result of the investments made, distinguishing as accurately as possible the individual groups of beneficiaries.

Projects for Development has two main characteristics.

Firstly, it is a methodological tool rather than a review of successful projects. This Catalogue has been produced to encourage a new perspective: to invest public money only on projects, either infrastructural or service-based, which allow us to assess with full knowledge of the facts what they are for and who benefits from them. In fact, if our goal is to ensure the implementation of infrastructures and public services that reflect the real needs of citizens, then we must ask ourselves what is the use of an investment, and who profits by it, before we decide on its financing. As far as infrastructural development is concerned, we were painfully aware that little had been done in the South, of which (and this is harder to accept) only a small part was actually needed. This catalogue is a selection of 50 projects, both large and small, which allow us to determine how and for whom they have been or will be useful. This is not a representative sample of projects. A number have been omitted, as the answer was unclear and the relative information was incomplete.
The second characteristic of Projects for Development is its ‘openness’. It is open because – in disseminating this benefit-led investment methodology, the Development Policies Department hopes to supplement the catalogue with new projects and, indeed, plans to release a second catalogue as soon as next autumn. It is open because, while this edition only takes into consideration public investments in the South, it could be extended to projects implemented in the Centre-North. Finally, it is open because we are calling on the public to oversee the execution of these projects and to point out any suitable examples for future editions.

The Italian public is aware that we are inexorably approaching the expansion of Europe, which will create the conditions for new exchanges, markets, and development opportunities. We must all recognise that a number of Italian territories – and the Southern Regions in particular – must be more competitive to benefit fully from these new opportunities to attract investment. In order to achieve this goal, it is our highest priority to ensure that those Regions have high-quality public services and infrastructures. Any effort to enhance the competitiveness of Italy in Europe that is not preceded by substantial development of the infrastructure of the South is bound to prove a short-sighted compromise. We will all be answerable for this, and we will each have to accept our share of the responsibility.

Projects for Development would not have been published without the work of the Development Policies Department, in particular the Communication and External Relations Office and the Structural Funds Policies Service. However, its publication depended also on the great responsiveness of the Regions of the South, which are achieving – though perhaps not everyone is yet aware of it – a level of political-administrative growth that I personally find very exciting.

This volume acknowledges those Administrations that have implemented measurably beneficial projects, and also provides an incentive to do more. It aims to be a catalyst for change, a stimulus to demonstrate that the future of our country may also lie in the South.

Gianfranco Micciché
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Reading Guide

The project summaries have been divided into six thematic sections, marked by different colours, corresponding to the main priorities identified in the Community Support Framework (CSF) 2000-2006, the tool through which the European Union provides financing to support programmes and projects for the economic and social development of the South.

The project summaries refer to three types of financing:
- ordinary public funding: funds allocated by means of ordinary State or Regional laws;
- additional national public funding: funds for ‘under-utilised areas’ (formerly ‘depressed areas’) allocated by Resolution of the Interdepartmental Committee for Economic Planning (the CIPE). Some of the summaries refer to additional national public funding “for the completion of infrastructures that were not finalised due to lack of funds”. These fall within a specific funding stream agreed by the CIPE in 1998 to bring work to a conclusion on a number of sites that had come to a standstill for lack of funds;
- additional EC funding: resources allocated from the structural funds governed by the CSF. The summaries describing interventions fully or partly financed by these funds are marked with the flag of the European Union.

Most summaries refer to projects falling within national and regional Action Plans financed by structural funds, or the Outline Programme Agreements enforcing the Institutional Programme: Pacts. These Pacts are the planning tools through which the Government and the Executive of each Region agree the main priorities for implementing public investment policies. The Outline Programme Agreements are the instruments through which public institutions agree upon programmes, interventions and procedures to implement the Pacts.
Natural Resources
**Foundation strengthening works for built-up areas in the Abruzzo Region**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>The projects aim to ensure a safe environment for the citizens and the cultural heritage of a number of villages situated at the foot of the Abruzzo mountains. Local hydro-geological conditions put this area at particular risk of landslides. The anticipated construction works (on 13 sites in all) range from building traditional rigid containment structures (bulkheads, piles and micro-piles, anchoring stays and reinforced screens) to regulating groundwater levels by means of drainage siphons.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>The overall programme cost totals 31.2 million Euros, financed with ordinary public funds and additional national public funds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provider</td>
<td>The resources are being managed jointly by the Region, Provinces, and Municipalities, each within its specific jurisdiction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service offered</td>
<td>The realisation of a secure environment for the inhabitants and the infrastructures of these villages will have a positive impact on the local tourist trade, and will encourage the growth of local production activities and commerce (including large-scale and specialist niche production of oil, wine, and fruit).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>The areas impacted by the planned work lie within the provinces of Chieti, L'Aquila, Pescara, and Teramo. The land to be made secure covers 208 hectares and supports 3,350 inhabitants, 70 historical monuments and churches, 258 commercial buildings and 64 buildings of public interest. In total 13,500 local people will benefit from these measures. Furthermore, agricultural and tourism businesses will benefit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completion date</td>
<td>Completion of the thirteen construction projects is planned for 2007.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Extension of the sewage treatment plant for the Termoli industrial consortium

This project constitutes the first phase of an extensive programme to improve the process of sludge treatment and the final disposal of resulting waste products. It involves extending and functionally enhancing the sewage and industrial wastewater treatment plant that serves the firms settled in the Termoli industrial area. The plant has an average treatment capacity of 683 cubic metres of water per hour, giving a mean treated water potential of about six million cubic metres per year.

The final engineering design, financed with additional EC funding, cost 7.8 million Euros in total.

Valle del Biferno Industrial Development Consortium.

The plant is not far from the sea and serves a considerable industrial community. It makes a significant contribution to making the water quality of the Molise coastline suitable for swimming. In fact, thanks to the plant, 98 per cent of the 34-kilometer coastline has proved suitable for swimming in recent years. The plant is entirely operated and monitored by remote controlled equipment and is characterised by a considerable flexibility, so as to accept and treat a range of wastes of widely varying composition.

The beneficiaries are the 94 firms (with a total of 7,000 employees) that make up the Consortium, and the inhabitants of the nearby town of Termoli.

The work was completed in December 2001.
## Development of the urban waste cycle for the Brindisi 1 catchment area

The project entails the construction of two technically advanced plants. One is designed for crushing aggregates to be re-used in the building sector and for environmental reclamation. The other is designed to convert waste products into a fuel with enough heat value to compete favourably with lower-grade fossil fuels. The new plants are located close to the existing composting plant in the industrial zone of Brindisi, nearly five kilometres from the residential centre.

The overall cost amounts to 11.4 million Euros, financed with additional EC funding.

**Municipality of Brindisi.**

The project contributes to the region’s self-sufficiency in waste disposal and allows waste products to be used to produce power. The waste to be disposed of amounts to 500 tonnes per day: of this 273 tonnes will be used to produce 180 tonnes of waste-based fuel per day. The composition of the waste-based fuel produced by the plant will be stable (in terms of both composition and performance) and will therefore guarantee stable atmospheric emissions over time.

Those benefiting by the new plants will be, first of all, the 280,000 inhabitants of the 11 Municipalities making up the Brindisi 1 area (Brindisi, Carovigno, Cellino San Marco, Gisternino, Fasano, Mesagne, Ostuni, San Donaci, San Pietro Vernotico, San Vito dei Normanni, and Torchiarolo). The entire regional territory will benefit from the project, thanks to the reduction of the environmental risk that currently threatens sites of exceptional scientific interest with resulting ill effects on the development of tourism.

The project has reached an advanced stage and its completion and final inspection is planned for the summer of 2003.

### Description

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### Completion date

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Extension of the drainage system at Francavilla Fontana

The upgrading of the drainage system in the Francavilla Fontana inhabited centre has been completed by the construction of a wastewater treatment plant and a system of drains stretching over 34.4 km, including 19.7 km of sewers and 14.7 km of pipes.

The total cost of the project is about 14.7 million Euros, including 9.8 million financed with additional EC funding and 4.9 million with additional national public funds for the completion of unfinished infrastructures.

At the end of the temporary contractor's management, the management of the system will pass to Acquedotto Pugliese S.p.A.

This infrastructure enhances the sanitary and environmental conditions of the city of Francavilla. It eliminates the blockages caused by the inadequacy of the network and the insufficiency of the wastewater treatment plant, which led to leakage of liquid sewage at road level; and it extends the sewer lines to new areas of the city.

The entire population of the Municipality, around 37,000 inhabitants, stands to benefit from the improvement to the service.

The works were completed in March 2002.
Construction of the wastewater purification plant at Catania

Description
The project provides for the construction in Catania of an urban and industrial wastewater treatment plant which will enable treated water to be used for industrial and agricultural purposes.

Cost
The cost of the project, financed with additional EC funding, amounts to 34 million Euros. The project falls within the Outline Programme Agreement on “Water Resources” agreed by the Sicilian Region in October 2001.

Provider
Catania Communal Aqueduct Agency, now known as SIDRA S.p.A.

Service offered
The treatment plant will purify Catania’s residential and industrial wastewater, with tertiary treatment allowing it to be re-used for agricultural and industrial purposes. The treated water will meet the current demand of the Catania Industrial Development Area for plant cooling and washing, which amounts to nearly 100 litres of water per second. This water will replace the current supply from the drinking water aqueduct, easing the excessive demand on the water table of the Etne region. Instead, nearly 28 million cubic metres of water will be available every year for agricultural purposes in the nearby Catania Plain.

Beneficiaries
The direct beneficiaries of the construction of the wastewater treatment plant will be the 320,000 inhabitants served by the Catania Municipality; the industrial area of Catania; and the cultivated areas of the Catania Plain. Indirect benefits will also result in terms of the improved water quality and suitability for swimming of the coastal areas.

Completion date
The final inspection of the plant should be completed in the first half of 2003.
Construction of the Flumendosa-Campidano aqueduct

The project provides for the construction of a new aqueduct, with a total length of 45 kilometres, to draw water directly from the Medio Flumendosa lakes and carry it through high-pressure water pipes to the purification plants at San Lorenzo, San Michele, and Settimano San Pietro. The water pipes have a maximum starting capacity of six cubic metres per second.

The cost of the new aqueduct, fully financed with additional EC funding, amounts to approximately 46 million Euros.

Ente Autonomo Flumendosa (EAF).

The construction of the aqueduct has eased the drinking water shortage of 176 million cubic metres (44 per cent of the water requirement) that has traditionally affected the Cagliari area and the urban centre in particular. The aqueduct will make more water available by reducing losses from leaks (nearly 10 million cubic metres per year) and will thus provide a higher quality of drinking water (which has previously been carried in the open). It will also help to guarantee uninterrupted supply, due to the elimination of rising stations. Finally, the aqueduct will enable the suitably treated wastewater of the Cagliari urban area to be re-used for irrigation in nearby cultivated areas.

The project will meet the annual water requirements of the 700,000 inhabitants of the Cagliari urban area, of 53,000 hectares of cultivated land, and of two industrial development areas - Sarroch and Macchiareddu - in the Cagliari district.

Construction of the aqueduct has been finished. Pending the completion of the inspection process, the aqueduct became provisionally operational in June 2002.
Wastewater treatment plant for the Olbia urban centre

Description
The project provides for the construction of a new aqueduct, with a total length of 45 kilometres, to draw water directly from the Medio Flumendosa lakes and carry it through high-pressure water pipes to the purification plants at San Lorenzo, San Michele, and Settimio San Pietro. The water pipes have a maximum starting capacity of six cubic metres per second.

Cost
The cost of the new aqueduct, fully financed with additional EC funding, amounts to approximately 46 million Euros.

Provider
Ente Autonomo Flumendosa (EAF).

Service offered
The construction of the aqueduct has eased the drinking water shortage of 176 million cubic metres (44 per cent of the water requirement) that has traditionally affected the Cagliari area and the urban centre in particular. The aqueduct will make more water available by reducing losses from leaks (nearly 10 million cubic metres per year) and its ducting will provide a higher quality of drinking water (which has previously been carried in the open). It will also help to guarantee uninterrupted supply, due to the elimination of rising stations. Finally, the aqueduct will enable the suitably treated wastewater of the Cagliari urban area to be re-used for irrigation in nearby cultivated areas.

Beneficiaries
The project will meet the annual water requirements of the 700,000 inhabitants of the Cagliari urban area, of 53,000 hectares of cultivated land, and of two industrial development areas - Sarroch and Macchiarreddu - in the Cagliari district.

Completion date
Construction of the aqueduct has been finished. Pending the completion of the inspection process, the aqueduct became provisionally operational in June 2002.
Reclamation of the Cabras, S’Ena Arrubia, and Marceddi ponds, and the Tirso river

The project provides for the construction of three treatment plants and drainage systems, for the wastewater that currently flows into the Tirso River and the Cabras, S’Ena Arrubia, and Marceddi ponds, from the 23 municipalities of the Province of Oristano. The three plants, sited in the municipalities of Currures, Masillas, and Terralba, will house equipment for disinfection and final purification so that the wastewater can be used for irrigation purposes.

The entire project falls within the Outline Programme Agreement on “Water Resources” undersigned by the Sardinian Region in February 2002. The overall cost of the project is around 20 million Euros, fully financed by ordinary public funds.

Ente Sardo Acque e Fognature (ESAF).

The operation of the plants will enable environmental enhancement of the ponds at Cabras, S’Ena Arrubia, and Marceddi, and of the mountain and valley course of the Tirso river, and will considerably reduce the pollution caused by the inhabited centres. The total combined capacity of the three plants will be about 14,400 cubic metres (or 14.4 million litres) of water per day and will serve a population of nearly 84,000 inhabitants. These plants will contribute to a significant reduction in the level of polluting effluents, given that nearly 82 tonnes of phosphorus, 282 tonnes of nitrogen, and 2,440 tonnes of suspended solid pollutants are currently released into the environment.

The reclamation of the ponds will have a great impact on the entire ecosystem of the Oristano Province, since the ponds have considerable botanical and zoological value. Furthermore, local farmers will profit by the project, since they will be able to rely on 2.3 million cubic metres of water per year for irrigation purposes.

The works began in October 1998. To date, all 61 km of branch sewer piping has been completed, while construction of the treatment plants is being finalised. The programme of work should be completed by September 2003.
Final engineering design of the National Landslide Monitoring Network

The ‘final blueprint’ for the national landslide monitoring network provides for the establishment of integrated networks of geotechnical and Global Positioning System (GPS) sensors on 20 landslide sites. It will take effect across the Objective 1 Regions (with the exception of Sardinia) and all the Regions concerned have signed up to it. The planned measures are suitable for immediate implementation.

Cost
The design costs amounted to 0.5 million Euros, financed with additional EC funding.

Provider
Office of the President of the Council of Ministers; Department of National Technical Services; National Geological Service; Geophysics Office (known as APAT since October 7, 2002).

Service offered
The final blueprint for the 20 monitoring networks will create a system to simultaneously collect meteorological data (rain, atmospheric pressure, humidity and air temperature), and geological and soil data (such as surface and sub-surface movement, changes in interstitial pressures, soil saturation level). The data from each local station will be continuously monitored, transmitted to the area reference station, and subsequently transmitted to the regional hubs and to the central network hub (the National Geological Service) for processing, interpretation, dissemination and archiving. These measures will combine to enable effective risk prevention and management.

Beneficiaries
Regions, Municipalities, Provinces, and local authorities will be able to take advantage of the blueprint to set up monitoring networks to cut the risk of landslides and related natural disasters, reducing the cost of alternative measures.

Completion date
The project was completed in December 2001.
Cultural Resources
Restoration and improvement of the Terra district of Pozzuoli

Description
The objective of this project is to reclaim and upgrade the Terra district of Pozzuoli. A settlement was founded by the Greeks in 194 B.C. on a promontory of volcanic tuffa rock, and the area was only abandoned in 1970 following a period of seismic activity in what remains a volcanic location. In the Municipality-owned site, which includes 36,300 square metres of open and covered land, an outstanding archaeological and architectural heritage is preserved. The restoration programme initially provides for the archaeological excavation of the ancient ruins. An initial section was officially opened last year and may now be visited. Each subsequent section will be restored and applied to various uses: institutional, religious, cultural, artisan, commercial functions, and welcome areas. Special priority will be attached to the restoration of Pozzuoli Cathedral, which is built upon the ancient Roman temple of Augustus. Given the considerable cultural importance of this monument, the project provides for an international design competition.

Provider
Region of Campania

Cost
These works fall within the “Campi Flegrei” Integrated Project and are financed with additional EC funding. The restoration cost will amount to 72.5 million Euros for the Terra Quarter and 9.9 million Euros for the Cathedral.

Service offered
The urban archeological area will be open to the public and will house a museum, 12 hotels with a total of 290 rooms, six restaurants, 55 business premises and craft workshops, as well as various tourist facilities.

Beneficiaries
In the wider context of the more extensive integrated project relating to the cultural attraction of the Campi Flegrei, this undertaking aims to attract a higher level of tourism, and cultural tourism in particular, from Italy and beyond, as one of a number of great attractions in the Bay of Naples. Specifically, this project aims to attract 500,000 visitors per year.

Completion date
The programme of work should be completed by 2008.
Completion of the Archaeological Museum at Teano

The Archeological Museum of Teano (Teanum Sidicinum), the only museum located in the Alta Casertana area, is accommodated in a 14th century building which is an exceptional example of Late Gothic Anjevin architecture in Campania. The story of the establishment of the museum and for the organisation of the premises goes back twenty years. This finalisation project has completed both the restoration of the monument and the arrangement of the exhibitions.

The cost of the finalisation project amounts to 0.2 million Euros financed with additional national public funds for the completion of still-unfinished infrastructures. These funds have allowed the completion of works entailing a total cost of approximately 1.1 million Euros.

Archeological Board for the Provinces of Naples and Caserta.

The museum, built around seven halls, exhibits archeological findings from the shrines, 'necropoli' or catacombs, and villages located in the area of the ancient Teano, as well as the sculptural decorations from the nearby theatre dating back to the Imperial Roman age. Since opening, the museum has hosted three temporary exhibitions, performances, concerts, and some twenty events in the attached conference hall.

The museum has become a reference point for all cultural initiatives related to the classical period that take place in the area. For instance, the students of Teano and the surrounding area have been involved in a project simulating the organisation of guided tours, the production of gift items and development of related services. During its initial 20 months activity, the museum has had nearly 19,000 visitors, including 4,000 students and 500 foreigners.

The museum was officially opened in the spring of 2001.
Restoration and development of the Carthusian Monastery at Padula

Region: CAMPAANIA
Province: SALERNO

Description
With its 51,000 square metres of buildings, cloisters, yards and gardens, the Carthusian Monastery of St Laurence at Padula is the largest and most historically important monastery in Southern Italy. The current programme of measures provides for the completion of the restoration of the monastery, environmental improvements to the area facing the monastic complex, and the promotion of ‘Opera e Giorni’, a programme of international cultural events to be held in the month of September from 2002 to 2004.

Cost
The project falls within the Outline Programme Agreement for ‘Cultural Heritage’ agreed by the Region of Campania in May 2001, and its cost amounts to 12 million Euros. 50 per cent of the cost is covered by ordinary funds of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities, while the remaining 50 per cent is being met by additional EC funding.

Provider
Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities; the Salerno Board for Environmental, Architectural, Artistic and Historic Heritage.

Service offered
The implementation of this programme of measures seems particularly important for the creation of an original and credible tourist attraction. The considerable increase in the number of visitors and users of the various spaces provides an incentive for the local accommodation providers to enhance their service, stimulating economic growth in the area.

Beneficiaries
In addition to the local community and those of the surrounding area, the project may be of benefit to Italians from all over the country. It is estimated that the number of visitors, currently 125,000 per year, will double. The number of visitors recorded from September 2002 to March 2003, showed a 15 per cent increase on the same period of the preceding year.

Completion date
The programme of works should be completed by the end of 2005.
Excavation and restoration of the archaeological area at Pietrabbondante

The project provides for the excavation and restoration of an archeological complex dating from the Samnite era, comprising a theatre and two small temples dating from the first or second century B.C. The bulk of the work consists of rebuilding certain sections of the theatre using, as far as is possible, the original stone blocks, as well as restoring the floors and consolidation work on the two temples. The programme will be completed by a lighting system.

This project falls within the "Cultural Heritage" Outline Programme Agreement stipulated by the Region of Molise in March 2003. Its total cost is about 0.8 million Euros, will be financed by additional national funds and EC funding.

Board for the Environmental, Architectural, Artistic and Historic Heritage of the Region of Molise.

This intervention will improve the quality and development potential of the entire archeological site, while helping to enhance the overall archeological heritage of Molise which, alongside Pietrabbondante, includes Sepino, Larino, and Castel San Vincenzo.

The Pietrabbondante archeological site, currently visited by 15,000 tourists a year, is expected to report an increase of around 4,000 visitors; this will principally benefit the tourist operators of the Isernia province.

The works began in July 2002 and should be completed by 2003.
Completion of the renovation of the former Convent of St. Dominic at Molfetta

Region: PUGLIA
Province: BARI

Description
The completion works have concluded the restoration and redevelopment of the former monastic complex of St. Dominic, which was previously in a state of disrepair. One part of the site has been converted into a museum. The project falls within the restoration programme of the historic centre of Molfetta that also involves two projects to repair the medieval Ospedale dei Crociati (Hospital of the Crusaders) and the Torrione (Great Tower).

Cost
The cost of completing the work programme amounts to approximately 2.8 million Euros. Of this, 2.4 million has been allocated from additional national funds for the completion of infrastructures that had been left unfinished owing to the lack of funds, with the rest financed with municipal funds. This investment has enabled the completion of works costing approximately 4.5 million Euros in all.

Provider
Municipality of Molfetta.

Service offered
The former convent will accommodate the City of Molfetta Centre of Art and Culture and will host related cultural and artistic events. The Municipality also plans to transfer the municipal library and archive to the renovated site.

Beneficiaries
The restoration of the convent benefits not only the population of Molfetta (nearly 65,000), but will also promote the development of tourism in the surrounding areas of Trani, Bisceglie, and Giovinazzo.

Completion date
The restoration work is currently being inspected, and the opening of the museum is planned for the spring of 2023.
Completion of the restoration of the former Archdiocesan Seminary at Cosenza, the current base of the National Library

The completion project entails completing the unfinished restoration and redevelopment of the former Archiepiscopal Seminary in the historic centre of Cosenza. The building was purchased in 1985 by the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities with a view to accommodating the National Library of Cosenza.

The cost of the project is around 0.8 million Euros, financed with additional national funds for the completion of infrastructures left unfinished due to lack of funds. This investment enabled the completion of work costing approximately 7 million Euros in total.

Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities; National Library of Cosenza.

As well as providing standard reference and lending services, this Library is the only regional public facility that specialises in economic disciplines. The Library features a 50-seat reading room for the consultation and study of its nearly 80,000 volumes, as well as a multi-media room with 7 workstations for on-line research. These facilities are designed to enable people with sight problems to use the multi-media equipment through voice output software and a Braille embosser.

The users, who are mostly university-based, account for nearly 1,000 attendances per month.

The Library was opened in December 2002.
Restoration of Chiaramontano Castle at Mussomeli

Description
The restoration works relate to Chiaramontano Castle, located a short distance from Mussomeli, one of the earliest inhabited centres in central Sicily. The castle is built on an extremely steep rock outcrop and is one of the most significant examples of the 14th century military and defensive architecture that gives the Province of Caltanissetta its name - "the province of castles". The restoration programme has been particularly complex due to the size and location of the castle and its historical and architectural importance. Its objective has been to conserve and enhance the site to guarantee its fullest possible use. The entire castle is now open to visitors, and it has been refurbished with all the modern facilities that will make it suitable for an extensive variety of cultural and tourist events (illumination; sanitary installations; heating for the halls; smoke detection and anti-intrusion systems; and conference equipment in the halls).

Cost
The cost of the project, fully financed with additional EC funding, totals about 2.2 million Euros, of which nearly 2 million have already been spent.

Provider
Municipality of Mussomeli.

Service offered
The castle, with nearly 190,000 tourists per year, is one of the most visited monuments in the Province of Caltanissetta, and its restoration aims to stimulate the tourist appeal of the area. As well as a tourist attraction, the facility will be used for the organisation of exhibitions, meetings, and other cultural initiatives. The anticipated investment includes costs related to promoting the castle and raising awareness of its cultural and tourist offering.

Beneficiaries
The benefits of this project will spill across one of the inland areas of Sicily most in need of a genuine tourist and cultural revival. In particular, it will affect the entire Province of Caltanissetta (a province with high quality hotel accommodation, that in 2001 served around 180,000 tourists) and, in particular, the upper reaches of the Platani Valley, covering some 14 municipalities of the Province of Caltanissetta and part of the Province of Agrigento.

Completion date
The project will be completed by the first half of 2003.
The Florio tuna-processing Plant, located on Favignana (an island in the Egadi archipelago), is a vast industrial heritage complex which dates back to the end of the 19th century and is hardly damaged across its considerable (nearly 40,000 square metres) extent. Having been acquired by the Property Office of the Region of Sicily, the plant has now been out of service for some years due to its poor state of repair. This restoration project aims to create a large cultural centre comprising conference and exhibition halls, a library, a theatre, an amphitheatre, and three museums: a Museum of Tuna Fishing, a Museum of Land and Underwater Archeology, and a Museum of Ethnology and Anthropology. The grounds of the former tuna-processing plant will also accommodate service facilities such as a reception centre, guest accommodation, cafeterias and restaurants, and traditional production activities, in particular, the production of high-quality canned tuna.

The cost of the project, financed with additional EC funding, amounts to 19.6 million Euros.

The premises are currently the property of the Region of Sicily. The operator of the restored premises has not yet been appointed.

The cultural and convention centre that will be created within the former tuna-processing plant aims to attract tourists to Favignana even outside the summer months. Furthermore, the Museum of Land and Underwater Archeology is expected to galvanise the search for, and recovery of, the many archeological treasures lying on the seabed of the Egadi archipelago.

The restoration project will prove of benefit to the tourist and commercial industries of Favignana and the other islands of the Egadi archipelago, and, in general, to the entire Province of Trapani, which in 2001 welcomed over 900,000 tourists, including 98,000 at Favignana.

The works will be started in the spring of 2003, and completed in 2007.
Restoration of Cefalù Cathedral

Description
The project entailed the restoration of both the inside and the outside of the Norman Cathedral of Cefalù. In particular, the main door needed repair, both the roof and the floor of the memorial chapel in the presbytery were renewed, and new lighting systems were installed in this chapel and in the square towers that dominate the city. The condition of the mosaics in the cathedral was reviewed and restoration carried out on those areas showing damage.

Cost
The cost of the project, fully financed with additional EC funding, totals 2.3 million Euros. This sum has been disbursed in full by the Palermo Office of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage.

Provider
Diocesan Board of Cefalù Cathedral.

Service offered
The restoration of Cefalù Cathedral – an extremely valuable example of mediaeval church architecture – is part of a plan to promote the cultural tourism offering of the Palermo area, with its diverse and rich archeological and architectural heritage (for example, the ruins at Hamara and Selunto, Caccamo Castle etc). This project represents the beginning of a comprehensive drive to enhance the entire area through an integrated network of cultural itineraries which are currently in an advanced design phase. The building is also used as a location for exhibiting works of contemporary art.

Beneficiaries
The 14,000 inhabitants and the businesses of Cefalù, which had over 650,000 visitors in 2001.

Completion date
The works began in March 1999 and were concluded in December 2001.
Feasibility study for an integrated archeological network for the Pompeii area

The study, co-financed with additional national public funds, aims to compare the feasibility of alternative approaches to enhancing the archeological and cultural resources of the Pompeii area (including the 23 Vesuvian municipalities) and its potential for tourism.

The study singled out two alternative courses of action involving a number of possible projects, which include: improving the access to the various archeological areas; arranging a permanent exhibition of local products; establishing an archeological training centre; enhancing the local area and improving the availability of tourist accommodation, by offering a wider variety of accommodation; training heritage workers; and campaigns to raise the awareness of the resident population.

Each of the scenarios highlighted in the feasibility study (which itself cost almost 700,000 Euros) provide for investment of nearly 100 million Euros.

Some 2.5 million tourists a year currently visit the major archeological sites of the area (Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Oplontis). The study anticipates a 25 per cent increase in the number of visits over the next ten years (over three million visits in 2016), if the most important measures are implemented.

Measurable benefits of this programme will be demonstrated by an increase in the level of permanent local employment in sectors such as facilities management and tourist accommodation.

The measures proposed in the study have been put together to create the project entitled 'An Integrated Pompeii-Herculaneum Major Regional Attraction'. This will be implemented using both EC and national funds. Most measures should be concluded by 2006.
Human Resources
Completion of the new site of the “Ettore Maiorana” Industrial Technical School at Termoli

| Description | The main project entails all of the measures related to the construction of a school, including classrooms, science laboratories, a gym, cafeteria and library. The completion measures have enabled special laboratories to be built next to the school, and the school grounds to be put in order. |
| Cost | The cost of the completion works totals nearly 0.5 million Euros, financed with additional national funding for the completion of infrastructures left unfinished owing to the lack of funds. These funds enabled the completion of work costing nearly 5.0 million Euros in all. |
| Provider | Region of Molise Schools Office. |
| Service offered | The new Industrial Technical Institute at Termoli is a secondary school that offers vocational courses in the fields of electronics, electrical technology, and telecommunications. |
| Beneficiaries | The users of the institute come from all over the Termoli municipality, as there is only another industrial technical institute in the Province of Campobasso, which is located in that city, nearly 70 kilometres away. There are over 600 students, equal to five per cent of the entire school population of the Province. |
| Completion date | The school is partially operational. The move from the old site will be completed in the spring of 2003. |
The redevelopment plan comprises 12 initiatives to safeguard both the valuable and important buildings. The use of the university’s assets will be further enhanced by the implementation of advanced information technologies for research, training, and heritage management.

The cost of completing the 12 initiatives is around 14 million Euros, financed with additional EC funding.

University of Lecce.

Information technology and science laboratories have been established for the development of advanced technologies such as atomic half-life dating of archeological finds and the digital processing of images and three-dimensional objects. An archeological workshop has also been set up. The early months of 2004 will witness the opening to the public of two computer-assisted libraries with an overall capacity of over 200,000 volumes, and of three museums: The Archeological Museum; The Museum of the Environment; and The Papyrus Museum. Finally, the redevelopment plan has contributed to the creation of areas of expertise and professional skills that will be applied in the management of the museums, libraries and laboratories, and also in the relevant employment markets.

In addition to the university’s 20,000 students and 550 teachers and researchers, all the citizens of Lecce will benefit by this project, and take advantage of the considerable cultural heritage by visiting the facilities either in person or through remote electronic access.

Most of these activities were completed by December 31, 2001. The final public launch of the museums and libraries remains outstanding pending final renovation work on the buildings concerned. In the meantime, all the work on cataloguing the materials, on producing the descriptive software, and the selection of the exhibition materials have already been completed through the cooperative effort of teachers, researchers, and students. This will allow the museums and libraries to become operational in an extremely short period following the completion of the building renovation works.
Student halls of residence for the University of Calabria

Description

The interventions relate to the construction of halls of residence for the students of the University of Calabria, located at Arcavacata di Rende in the Province of Cosenza. The project also entails the construction of a shopping centre, residences for teaching, technical and administrative staff, a theatre and a meeting area within the university.

Cost

The total cost of the works exceeds 17 million Euros, financed with additional national public funds.

Provider

University of Calabria.

Service offered

The project provides for the extension of residential services for 2,850 students, and 1,000 new lodgings spread across an area of around four hectares, to enable 15 per cent of students to live within what is already a relatively residential university. It features two canteens for students, study halls, libraries, a gym, an arts and performance centre, tennis courts and football pitches, other sports facilities and additional communal spaces. The final objective is to create a university campus to bring together, on one purpose-built site, residential and service facilities.

Beneficiaries

The developments will extend the residential facilities offered to the 2,821 students currently accommodated in university facilities (1,800 on campus and 1,021 outside). Nearly 36,000 students are attending the university in the 2002-2003 academic year, among whom 12,000 live at Arcavacata di Rende and in the surrounding area, 8,000 commute, mainly from within the province of Cosenza, and 2,000 are foreigners. Following the implementation of Socrates, Erasmus, Magellano, and other international programmes, these foreign students may be expected to become more numerous.

Completion date

The works are due to start in the spring of 2003 and to be completed by the spring of 2006.
This programme involves two related projects. The first is to develop an information system, to match demand for training with courses offered, and test it with apprenticeship courses. The second project is to set up a training system offering standard modular training pathways.

The first project, amounting to approximately 65,000 Euros, has been financed with additional EC funding (under the RUPAR project), while the second, which cost 51,000 Euros, has been financed by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies with ordinary public funds.

The first project has been implemented by a private individual in direct cooperation with a special organisational unit of the Region of Basilicata. The second has been implemented directly by the same regional unit through a network of public and private agencies and networks.

The information system being implemented enables Employment Centre staff to make on-line reservations with a central planning facility to allow job-seekers to access training courses. Information on the results of the training period subsequently returns to the Employment Centre and is used to bring the worker’s occupational card up to date. The training system involves the definition of modular pathways according to vocational skills, the fast and effective coordination of the training bodies, and a system to evaluate and certify the professional skills acquired.

Apprentices (a total of 450), entrepreneurs (400 enterprises involved), operators of the Employment Centres (7), vocational training bodies (11) and schools (10).

The information system has been designed and will become operational in 2003. The training system is operational for those training pathways defined during the first year of the project. Pathways have been defined for nine vocational qualifications, and new ones will be progressively added.
New facilities for the University of Basilicata at the Macchia Romana Campus

| Description | The project involved the construction of new facilities for the University of Basilicata, located in the Macchia Romana area of Potenza. In particular, the project provided for the construction of heavy engineering laboratories for the Engineering Department, nurseries for the Department of Agriculture, and lecture halls for the Departments of Agriculture, Engineering, Mathematics, Physics, and Natural Sciences. The new buildings have a total area of around 74,000 square metres and comprise 195 laboratories, 55 classrooms, and 33 nurseries and warehouses. |
| Cost | The total expenditure amounts to 58 million Euros, financed with additional EC funding. |
| Provider | University of Basilicata. |
| Service offered | New, more suitable, facilities for most of the science faculties of the University of Basilicata. |
| Beneficiaries | The new facilities will improve the teaching offered to more than 6,500 enrolled students and will help to enable the student population to increase to 10,000. The university will then start to attract students living in the wider surrounding areas. The project will bring corresponding benefits to the area by offering improved services to enterprises, public bodies and private individuals. For example, the university is carrying out seismic risk tests and analysis for all the area's secondary school buildings for the Province of Potenza, and is contributing to the earthquake-proofing of many primary and secondary schools in the city for the Potenza Municipal Administration. Furthermore, they are providing the Municipal Administration with innovative seismic dumpers tested in the new Structure and Material Testing Laboratory of the Engineering Department. |
| Completion date | The programme of works was completed by the end of 2001, while the testing operations are still underway. |
The project involved the development of training programmes for directors and managers of small and medium enterprises. These aim to develop skills and spread the knowledge of technologies related to the construction and management of power lines. The initiative stems from a specific request made by the businesses working in this sector in the Regions of Sardinia (Formel 1) and Apulia (Formel 2). The courses were run by "APIT Innovazione", a consortium set up by the Association of Small Enterprises of Tuscany, which is a member of CONFAPI.

The cost of the projects amounts to 313,000 Euros for Formel 1 and 278,000 Euros for Formel 2. They were financed with additional EC funding.

The limited liability consortium company "APIT Innovazione".

The project proposes an on-line and classroom-based training programme dealing with technological innovations, to be supplemented by field analyses. This training programme is aimed at the managerial staff of the participating businesses, in response to both the concerns of the small and medium enterprises of the power line sector about their low awareness of technical innovations, and to the need to promote on-line working methods.

The beneficiaries are the directors and managers of the small and medium enterprises involved in the project, of which there are 25 in Sardinia and 25 in Apulia.

The entire project covers a 12-month period, taking place through the whole of 2003.
Local Development
"Il Tari" multifunctional goldsmith's centre

Description

'Il Tari', the multifunctional centre located in the industrial development area of Marcellina, in the Province of Caserta, accommodates facilities for the goldsmith's trade encompassing production, research, distribution, and training. The centre is arranged as a ring-shaped link of two-storey buildings around a series of squares. The centre covers a total area of nearly 128,000 square metres. Over 22,350 square metres are intended for industrial and artisan production activities, 20,000 square metres are dedicated to distributors, and over one thousand square metres to shipment and consulting firms. 'Il Tari' currently brings together 230 small and medium enterprises under a consortium agreement; most of these originated in an area in the historic centre of Naples known as Borgo degli Orefici (The Goldsmiths' Quarter).

Cost

The cost of completing the centre amounted to around 15 million Euros. The common services were financed with additional EC funding, while the remaining sections of the centre were realised through the direct funding of the various consortium firms.

Provider

Il Tari, a joint stock company originally set up in 1989, was subsequently transformed into a consortium joint stock company - Il Tari S.p.a. This holding company also runs four additional companies providing catering, maintenance, promotion and cleaning services. There is also Il Tari Industriale (information and technological services) and La Fondazione Il Tari, a non-profit company that works in the training field.

Service offered

The Centre boasts an exceptional combination of research and services which is definitely unique among the leading goldsmiths' districts. The Services Centre within the premises ensures that technologies and expertise are transferred to the goldsmiths' firms, offering professional training which guarantees innovative production methods and competitiveness in the market. The centre acts as a permanent point of focus for buyers and other trade players who can develop ongoing relations with consortium members while taking advantage of a whole series of integrated services and conditions of greater security. An integrated multilevel security system ensures the tranquility of the Centre 24 hours a day.

Beneficiaries

Il Tari currently employs some 2,500 people, including craftsmen, service company employees, producers and distributors.

Completion date

Development of Il Tari started in 1992 and it became operational in 1996.
Integrated interventions for rural development in the Municipality of San Marco dei Cavoti

The village of San Marco dei Cavoti, an agricultural centre in the Sannio area, is undergoing an intense programme of rural development projects by public-private partnerships. Some are structural measures (the construction of three roads and two rural aqueducts, and four forestry and water management schemes), while the rest (eight in all) relate to the restoration of the ancient historical centre of San Marco dei Cavoti. These involve the refurbishment of traditional rural buildings and an ancient square (Foro Boario) for activities to encourage tourism, agricultural holidays, and handicrafts. At the same time, a pilot project is currently being implemented with funds from the Ministry of Economy and Finances, to develop a multifunctional facility that will accommodate a directorial and entrepreneurial training school and a museum in palaces of historical interest.

The 53 major restoration and rural development schemes have a total cost of 7 million Euros. Of this amount, 1.5 million Euros came from private investment, and the rest was allocated from additional EC funding. The pilot project provides for a financial endowment from ordinary public funds of approximately 3.9 million Euros.

Municipality of San Marco dei Cavoti.

Works are currently in progress for the setting up of five Bed & Breakfast facilities, a meeting hall and an exhibition hall for the demonstration and sampling of typical local products, while a farm holiday centre has enhanced its facilities. The training school will offer courses on the development of local business to young university graduates, while the new museum will exhibit a collection of ancient tower clocks.

Both the inhabitants of San Marco dei Cavoti (3,790) and those from the entire Fostore Mountain Community (40,530) will benefit from the economic and social growth generated by the restoration projects.

The redevelopment measures should be completed by December 2004. To date, over 70 per cent of projects have already been completed.
Redevelopment of the village of Santi di Preturo, including the building of a golf course

**Description**
The hamlet of Santi is located near the tenth-century Church of St. Donatus, in a valley on the edge of the Gran Sasso National Park, close to the ancient Roman city of Amiternum and its wealth of archeological sites. The project provides for the construction of an 18-hole golf course, a 130-room hotel, a convention centre, a health farm, and a mixed tourist/residential housing complex with 120 flats, commercial premises, bars and restaurants. The project also provides for developments to the village, for example mending the roads and building car parks and gardens.

**Cost**
The initiative, approved by a Programme Agreement of the Municipality of L'Aquila and provided with an implementation convention, is considered of strategic relevance for tourist purposes by the Municipality, the Province, and the Region. The total cost of the project amounts to 25 million Euros; 7.5 million Euros will be financed with public funds, and the rest through private investment.

**Provider**
Rio Forcella S.p.A. is both owner of the property (nearly 45 hectares) and manager of the project.

**Service offered**
All those services which are expected of a golf course and a national and international tourist resort will be offered.

**Beneficiaries**
The project provides for an increase in visitor numbers with a considerable resulting impact on the region's businesses. The draw of the golf course, and the lack of any similar facilities in the inland part of the Abruzzo Region, suggest a figure of 30 to 40,000 international and Italian visitors per year.

**Completion date**
The driving range and the clubhouse are already operational, while the first nine holes of the golf course, the restaurant, and a small hotel are currently being built. The golf course should be completed by 2005, while the entire programme should be completed by the end of 2007.
The development project for the Sangro-Aventino area, implemented through the Community Territorial Pact, has led to the implementation of infrastructures, environmental measures and suitably integrated industrial incentives for the maintain and strengthen the large industrial area at Lanciano Valle. The works include a road spur to provide a link between the Valle del Sangro trunk road (Road no. SS 652) and the Lanciano Valle industrial area; the completion of the basic infrastructure works (for example sewage systems, road lighting, water treatment) in the Atessa industrial park; repairs to the 'Le Macchie' road, and the construction of urbanisation works in the Fara San Martino industrial area; the completion of the road and the internal service network for the industrial park of Casoli Ovest; and the construction of new industrial unit within this area.

The infrastructure-related works cost 7.1 million Euros, of which 4.7 million were financed through additional national public funds.

The bodies managing the infrastructural works are the Consortium for the Sangro Industrial Development Area, and the Municipalities of Pagliera, Tornareccio and Roccascalegna.

Direct road connections between the industrial areas; basic infrastructure works; new facilities and equipment for industrial production. Furthermore, planning procedures for occupiers and the development of infrastructures have been suitably accelerated.

The beneficiaries of the infrastructure-related projects in the Atessa industrial park are the area’s 123 businesses, (either established or to be established) and their workforce of 9,130 people, in addition to the agricultural and urban centres neighbouring this area. The entire Sangro-Aventino district will profit from the considerable improvements to the road network, and the resulting reduction in journey times, transport costs and road accidents.

Most of the schemes became operational by the end of 2002. Only two developments, which should be completed by December 2003, are still currently underway.
Modernisation of ski lifts at Camigliatello Silano

**Description**
The project involved the redevelopment and modernisation of the ski lift installations at Camigliatello Silano, one of Calabria’s principal ski resorts and a tourism and commercial driver for the entire Sila highlands. The lift is 1,875 metres long, with a height gain of around 400 metres. The project entailed the replacement of the original basket-based cableway with a high-tech cable car carrying eight-seater cars.

**Cost**
The works cost 6.2 million Euros in total, financed by ordinary public funds.

**Provider**
The installations are temporarily managed by the Regional Agency for Development and Services in Agriculture.

**Service offered**
The hourly capacity of the installation (52 cabins at full load) is 1,800 people, with a speed of five metres per second. The new installation covers the distance in a little over six minutes, 11 minutes less than the 17 minutes of the old system. In summer, the system is used by hikers, and the cars can carry mountain bikes and wheelchairs for people with disabilities.

**Beneficiaries**
Those benefiting from the increased capacity of the installations are the many hikers and winter sports fans from Calabria and also from the neighboring regions. The improvements to the installations are expected to lead to a 25 per cent increase in use during the 2002-2003 ski season compared to previous years.

**Completion date**
The official opening of the ski lift took place in January 2002.
Towns and Cities
Restoration and regeneration of the historic centre of Salerno

Description
The project provides for a number of integrated initiatives. They include: reclamation and refurbishment of the very distinct historic centre of Salerno, means of paving, street lighting, urban decoration, and planting of public spaces; restoration of public buildings of historical and/or architectural interest (university residences for foreigners, sites used for social, cultural and recreational activities); grants and assistance to small businesses in the area (with a shared sales point for artisans); training courses to help people carry out the financed projects and contribute to the new identity of the area.

Cost
The project – falling within the URBAN Community initiative, entailed a total cost of 18.3 million Euros, financed with additional EC funding.

Provider
Municipality of Salerno.

Service offered
The whole series of projects was aimed at the recovery of the social and cultural importance of the historic centre of Salerno, which was characterised by considerable urban decline and progressive depopulation leading to socio-economic marginalisation of the remaining community. The project led simultaneously to an improvement of the living conditions of the area’s inhabitants, and new development prospects for businesses and tourism.

Beneficiaries
The beneficiaries are the residents of the historical centre of Salerno (around 6,000 people) and those who profited directly by the grants and the projects: entrepreneurs, participants in training courses, community associations, and users of the services accommodated in the restored buildings. The enhancement of the area has had significant effects. There has been a definite reversal in the population dynamics, with an 11.4 per cent increase in the population from 1995 to 2000, and the restoration projects, which drew private capital into the area, have coincided with a real terms increase in property values. After a period of decline in the first half of the last decade, the decline in hotel occupations has been reversed, with an increase of nearly 40 per cent between 1995 and 2001. Finally, in addition to the direct creation of new craft workshops (21, with nearly 50 workers), the historic centre of Salerno has witnessed an increase in planning applications by new businesses (33 per cent between 1995 and 2000), and bars and restaurants (136 per cent increase over the same period).

Completion date
The works were completed in September 2002.
New emergency surgery ward for Bari General Hospital

The project provides for the construction at Bari General Hospital, of a new wing to accommodate accident and emergency wards, endoscopy and therapy services, a surgical suite, wards for general, thoracic and cardiac surgery, as well as areas devoted to general services and teaching.

The total cost of the project is 49.5 million Euros, including 28.9 million from additional EC funding and 20.6 million financed with ordinary public funds from the Regional health fund.

"Ospedale Policlinico Consorziale" Independent Hospital.

The scattering of operating theatres across the Bari General Hospital site, structural deficiencies, and the physical obstacles to cooperation met by complementary wards and services were giving rise to considerable operational difficulties for what is the biggest healthcare provider in the Region of Apulia and the second largest in the South. The project will enable a higher quality of service despite the ever-increasing demand which the hospital faces. Besides streamlining the operation of the General Hospital, the project provides for the establishment of important health services that are currently lacking in the Region.

The catchment area of the General Hospital has five million inhabitants. As well as the entire Region of Apulia, Bari General Hospital serves extensive areas of the South, including the regions of Basilicata, Calabria, and Molise. The hospital has 56,000 inpatients in a typical year, of which more than 15,000 stay on surgical wards. Nearly 24,000 operations are performed per year. There are 3,600 inpatients from outside the Region per year, of whom 1,150 require surgery.

The works were completed on June 30, 2002. The supply of fittings and equipment is currently under way.
Completion of rebuilding works for the "Quinto Orazio Flacco" Secondary School, Potenza

Description
The programme of improvements to the school entailed three separate phases: structural adjustments; functional and architectural adjustments; and the complete replacement of all the installations. The works were halted for nearly four years owing to contentious procedures during the construction phase. The long standstill caused deterioration of the completed work, and an increase in costs beyond the initially anticipated sum.

Cost
The total cost of the work is around 3.5 million Euros, financed with additional national funds, including 0.7 million allocated for the completion of infrastructures left unfinished.

Provider
Province of Potenza.

Service offered
In addition to standard teaching activities, the school is now provided with laboratories that allow a variety of supplementary teaching activities (information technology, chemistry, foreign languages).

Beneficiaries
The pool of likely users of the school extends over the entire Province of Potenza. At present, there are 600 students attending the school.

Completion date
The school was officially opened by the President of the Republic on September 19, 2001, and it became operational during the 2001-2002 school year.
Construction
of the Law Courts
at Vibo Valentia

The project provides for the construction of a five-storey building to accommodate eight courtrooms as well as offices and services for the Vibo Valentia Law Courts for criminal law and civil law proceedings. The Vibo Valentia district also has criminal jurisdiction over the separate area of Tropea, while in civil proceedings it has jurisdiction over Tropea and also the judicial offices of Arena, Mileto, Pizzo, Serra San Bruno, Soriano Calabro, Vibo Valentia, Nicotera and Tropea.

The first phase of construction was completed in 1998 at a cost of about 7.7 million Euros. A tendering process is underway for the second installation phase, which should cost 4.4 million Euros in total. The project has been financed with ordinary public funds.

Municipality of Vibo Valentia for ordinary maintenance, Ministry of Justice for extraordinary maintenance works.

The new court building offers a much greater functionality for carrying out the penal proceedings falling within the jurisdiction of the Court or the Attorney’s Office, for preliminary hearings carried out by the Office of the Investigating Magistrate or Judge, and for the civil proceedings falling within the jurisdiction of the Court. The Court currently processes civil proceedings more effectively than the average court in the Catanzaro District to which it belongs (36.9 per cent resolved, compared to the average of 29 per cent), but this is still not high enough. The proceedings last on average 803 days (compared to 1024 in the District of Catanzaro as a whole).

Those subject to the jurisdiction of the Court are the 170,000 inhabitants of 50 municipalities in the Province of Vibo Valentia, an area experiencing a high rate of crime committed against a backdrop of organised crime.

The works should be completed by June 2004.
Relocation
of the San Giovannello quarter
of Reggio Calabria

Description
The project provides for the construction of a residential quarter, comprising 276 apartments with a volume of over 80,000 cubic metres, in a series of six-storey apartment blocks which include features such as garages and cellars. The quarter mainly comprises small and medium-sized apartments that will house the inhabitants of San Giovannello. The existing quarter is structurally and functionally decayed, and the Municipal Administration has decided to demolish it in favour of alternative developments.

Cost
The cost of the project, financed with additional national public funds, amounts to 5.5 million Euros. The construction of almost half of the apartments was contracted out in 2001 for 7.6 million Euros. The second phase is being built and 4.5 million Euros have been spent so far on this phase.

Provider
Municipality of Reggio Calabria.

Service offered
The transfer to the new quarter – offering over 20,000 square metres of living space – will solve the housing and environmental difficulties of the resident, while enhancing the area where the new houses are being built.

Beneficiaries
The 750 inhabitants of the San Giovannello quarter will benefit from the new quarter, built just a few hundred metres away in the hilly eastern suburbs of the city, on a site of considerable natural beauty.

Completion date
The first phase was completed in December 2002, while the second phase should be completed by autumn 2003.
Restoration of the promenade at Reggio Calabria

The Italo Falcomatà Promenade in Reggio Calabria is the result of the restoration of the Matteotti Seaport Road, following the agreement between Ferrovie dello Stato (State Railways) and the Municipality of Reggio Calabria to relay the roadside railway below ground level. This project has enabled the long sea-facing promenade to be extended and the panoramic walk overlooking the Straits of Messina and the meeting point of Piazza Indipendenza to be enhanced, with new road systems and public spaces overlooking the sea, for example the new open-air amphitheatre known as the Straits Arena. It has also provided for the emergency restoration of neglected monuments and landscaping measures such as new paving, street lighting, and trees. The project will be completed by improvements to Reggio Calabria Lido railway station, which will now be known as Reggio Calabria Mare.

The project, financed with ordinary public funds, has a total cost of 8.8 million Euros. Of this, 7.3 million Euros has already been spent, while 1.5 million Euros are allocated to upgrade the railway station.

Municipality of Reggio Calabria.

The redevelopment makes the Italo Falcomatà Promenade a natural public space for the city, a meeting place for walks as well as for theatrical, film and musical events in the Straits Arena.

The beneficiaries include local businesses, the 200,000 citizens of Reggio and the 70,000 visitors (corresponding to 120,000 hotel nights a year), whose numbers are particularly high during the summer season.

The works on the road system were completed in 2000. The new Reggio Calabria Mare railway station should be completed by 2004.
Networks and Service Hubs
Construction of the Campania regional underground railway system

Description
The programme of work will create an advanced integrated transport system to provide a link between the area's urban, regional and national railways, including the high-speed lines.

Cost
The project falls within the General Outline Agreement on transport agreed by the Region of Campania and the Ministry of Infrastructures. As part of the Agreement, a total of 3.8 billion Euros of the Agreement was allocated to build a regional metro system. Of this sum, 435 million Euros are allocated from additional EC funding and the rest through ordinary public funds.

Provider
Campania Region

Service offered
Construction of the regional metro system is based on five workstreams, each concerning the citizens of one of the five Provinces of the Region. The metro system will lead to a fall in road traffic and atmospheric pollution, and a reduction of carbon monoxide emissions of over six thousand tonnes. It will also release considerable savings in travel times and costs.

Beneficiaries
There will be a 36 per cent increase in the population served by the regional metro system, and the number of passengers using the area's public transport system will exceed 353 million in 2010, compared to 277 million passengers in 2001. An estimated ten thousand new jobs a year will be created.

Completion date
To-date, 25.5 km of tracks and 15 stations have already been inaugurated, including the Varvitelli-Museo and Museo-Dante sections of Line One of the 'MetroNapolitana' underground system and the San Giorgio-Moiozelle section of the 'Gimontesnuviana' Line. A number of building schemes commenced in 2001, including those involving the Pisciola-Garibaldi stretch of the 'Aldana' line and the Monte Sant'Angelo spur track. By 2010, the regional system will comprise 1,450 kilometres of railways (14 per cent more than in 2000), 423 stations (24 per cent more than today), 28 car parks, and 21 connecting bus terminals.
Security enhancement measures on the Salerno to Reggio Calabria motorway

The project aims to enhance safety standards on the motorway between Salerno and Reggio Calabria. This involves a considerable increase in Police resources and equipment, including: satellite road control systems; sensors and cameras at approach roads, service stations and car parks; new operations centres with satellite communication and radiolocation of service vehicles and patrol cars; and an increase in the frequency and quality of training courses for traffic police personnel.

The overall cost is about 59 million Euros, financed with additional EC funding.

Ministry of the Interior – Department of the Police.

The Service offered is a reduction in Police response times, combined with more visible and effective crime prevention measures on the motorway. As a result, a higher perceived level of personal safety has been reported due to the considerable reduction in highway crimes, including a significant fall in robberies (from 29 in 1999 to eight in 2001) and thefts (from 108 in 1999 to 61 in 2001). An indirect consequence of the safety measures has been the improvement in breakdown and rescue services.

Commercial and private users of the motorway (the main arterial road of the South), and businesses operating at the service stations.

The system became operational in December 1999.
Completion and extension of the Val Pescara Interport

Description
The project for the completion and extension of the Val Pescara Interport - a strategic hub for the regional and inter-regional transport system - provides for the construction of: a service centre for the transfer of goods; road-to-rail and rail-to-road terminals; a haulage centre; an office building for management services; and warehouses and yards for freight storage. The Interport facilities, located between the Rosciano and Manoppello Seico municipalities of the Province of Pescara, will cover an area of some 274,000 square metres.

Cost
The project falls within the Outline Programme Agreement “Interventions for the completion of the Val Pescara and Marsica Interports” signed by the Region of Abruzzo in July 2002. The total cost of the project is close to 140 million Euros, and financing has been secured by the contribution of additional EC funding (86.4 million Euros), additional national funds (25.8 million Euros), and ordinary funds (8.5 million Euros), in addition to private investment of 19.5 million Euros.

Provider
Società Interporto Valpescara S.p.A.

Service offered
As well as meeting an infrastructural need, the creation of the Interport will streamline freight collection and distribution for the producers and consumers of a very large area which covers a number of Regions. The project will promote rail-based freight, rebalancing the entire transport system. The freight yard within the Interport will also obviate the transfer of dangerous goods in the Chieti and Pescara railway yards. The installation will have enough capacity to handle nearly 1.2 million tonnes of freight a year, going some way towards meeting potential demand which is so far totally unmet.

Beneficiaries
As part of the regional logistic system comprising the Marsica freight yard and the ports of Ortona and Vasto, the Val Pescara Interport will allow Abruzzo to take advantage of the opportunities afforded by the increased freight traffic between Italy and the countries in the Southern Mediterranean and Eastern Europe. Furthermore, it will provide important logistical support in the implementation of a fast transport network along the Adriatic Sea - the so-called ‘Adriatic corridor’.

Completion date
The entire project should be completed by the second half of 2006.
The project provides for a twin-track railway connection between the Bari metropolitan area and the new Bari Palese airport, which is currently being built. A branch line of the Bari-Barletta line (Bari North railway) will reach the airport through a tunnel. As well as the station at the airport, the railway link will include two stops to serve important residential and business locations: the Military Headquarters of the Third Regional Area, the Headquarters of the Tax and Excise Police, and the new business and residential district being built under the Urban Redevelopment Programme.

The total cost of the project is over 75.2 million Euros. Nearly 37.5 million Euros are being financed with additional EC funding; the rest with additional national public funds and ordinary public funds.

Ferrotreinviaria S.p.A.

The project will save users over 50 per cent of their current costs and over 60 per cent of the time required to reach the Bari metropolitan area from the airport. Besides, the switch from road to railway traffic will reduce the pollution and traffic jams which affect the residential and business areas near the airport.

The primary beneficiaries of this project are the passengers using Bari-Palese airport, who are expected to number three million people by 2015.

The completion of the programme of work is planned for 2003.
Construction of the “Perigeo” intermodal logistic centre at Ferrandina

This 90,000 square metre building project entails the construction of a freight transfer centre with a three thousand square metre warehouse area connected to a railway unloading platform, a 2.3-km inner railway line connected with the national railway system, a 20,000 square metre container storage depot, a 720 square metre building to accommodate management offices, a dedicated road system, a workshop next to the lorry parks for the maintenance of the containers, and a power transformer cabin. These facilities are complemented by a lighting system of 24 floodlights.

The project falls within the Outline Programme Agreement on “Railway transport infrastructures, and mobility and switching systems” agreed by the Region of Basilicata in January 2000. The total cost of the project is around 7.4 million Euros, financed in full by additional national public funds.

Consortium for the industrial development of the Matera Province.

The road-rail centre aims to assist freight transfer processes, encouraging freight transport across the Region. Furthermore, it will help to diversify the regional transport system by promoting intra-regional railway transport that has not been feasible until now. The logistic offices within the centre will handle all of the shipment, charter and insurance operations. As a railway terminal, the centre has a capacity of about 240 containers per day.

The direct beneficiaries are the agricultural farms of the Metaponto area, the manufacturing firms of the industrial districts of Murge and Val Basento, and the Iecce and La Martella industrial centres, which can now take advantage of important logistic support in the storage of incoming and outgoing freight. The entire transport system of Basilicata will profit from this road-rail freight transport hub.

The project began in January 1998 and was completed in May 2002.
The “Computer in Every Home” project

Description
“A Computer in Every Home”, one of the most important projects in the Region’s plan for the development of an information-based society, aims to extend the home use of computers and the Internet, to promoting access to public services and increase the training, learning, and social involvement opportunities for citizens. The project provides for a Regional subsidy to help each household buy a computer, connect with the web and gain free access to the Basilicate.net regional portal and a multi-service national portal.

Cost
The cost of the initiative amounts to 91 million Euros, of which 31 million is financed with additional EC funding and 60 million through private funds.

Provider
Region of Basilicata.

Service offered
The project aims to provide citizens with an computer-literacy training opportunity, offering free access to the two portals for a total of 120 hours per year, and promoting the access to network services, such as certifications, reservations, authorisations, and payments. The project promotes the development of electronic commerce services for small and medium enterprises, and the encouragement of their use by firms in the Region. The project also enables public institutions to handle applications which citizens submit by e-mail.

Beneficiaries
The beneficiaries of this project are the entire population of Basilicata (nearly 600,000 inhabitants in 2001) and the Region’s businesses (more than 38,000 firms in 2001). To date, nearly 50,000 citizens and 300 enterprises have registered with the regional portal.

Completion date
The project should be completed by October 2003.
Construction work on the Tricarica-Basentana trunk road

The project entailed the upgrading of a section of the ‘Piano delle Ginestre’ road to section type VI of the CNR/85 standards on mandatory lane widths for various types of road. This road links Tricarico, an important urban centre of the Region, with the SS 407 Basentana state road. The project entailed enhancements to 1,175 metres of road, including the construction of a 920-metre crawler lane for slow vehicles, a triple-span bridge of over 40 metres in length with an underpass suitable for agricultural vehicles, and also retaining walls (ranging in height from 2 to 5 metres) and other ancillary works.

The total cost of the project amounts to 1.7 million Euros, financed with additional EC funding.

National Association for Autoroute Construction and Maintenance of the Matera District.

The improvements to the road significantly improve links with the main road system, cutting by nearly 30 per cent journey times between the Basentana road and Tricarico urban centre.

The nearly 7,000 inhabitants of Tricarico and the nearby areas have benefited from the improvement. The road accounts for a monthly traffic of nearly five thousand vehicles. It is expected to have a positive impact on local production, and particularly on agricultural production.

The work was completed in October 2002.
Upgrading of the "Circumetnea" railway in the Catania/Misterbianco conurbation

**Description**
The project to upgrade the "Circumetnea" railway in the urban areas of Catania and Misterbianco entails a nine-kilometer extension of the current metro system which serves the two cities. The project is split into five engineering workstreams, three of which directly involve the urban section of Catania, one the link between Catania and Misterbianco, and one the sub-metropolitan section as far as Patermo.

**Cost**
The project falls within the Outline Programme Agreement on Railway Transport agreed by the Region of Sicilia and the Government in October 2001. The total cost for the implementation of the five engineering workstreams amounts to 266.5 million Euros, of which 104 million is financed with additional EC funding, and the remainder with ordinary public funds.

**Provider**
Gestione Commissariale Governativa (Ministry of Infrastructures and Transport).

**Service offered**
The current line is used by approximately 1.5 million passengers a year but, further to the upgrading of the railway, the annual number of users is expected to reach 38 million people; as the service offered will be high-frequency and high-capacity, with a train every 4 minutes at peak times. The project will reduce journey times over the entire stretch by approximately ten minutes.

**Beneficiaries**
The line has a current catchment of over 270,000 inhabitants, but its extension will increase their number by some 240,000.

**Completion date**
The works started in March 2001 and should be completed by December 2008.
"Development and Legality" - a project to manage land and property confiscated from the Mafia

The project, triggered by a feasibility study financed with funds from the Prefecture of Palermo, provides for the reappraisal of land confiscated from the Mafia for agricultural and biotechnical purposes. The land will be entrusted to cooperatives of young people who will receive business training. The initiative matches the strong symbolism of reusing assets formerly belonging to the Corleone Mafia with a clear tool for local socioeconomic growth through new added-value entrepreneurship.

The cost of the entire project is in excess of 4 million Euros, financed with additional EC funding.

Ministry of the Interior and the "Development and Legality" Consortium, originally comprising five municipalities of the Palermo province - Corleone, San Cipirello, Monreale, Piana degli Albanesi, and San Giuseppe Jato - and recently extended to the municipalities of Roccamena Camporeale and Altofonte. The Consortium works with the technical support of public bodies (Sudgest, Sviluppo Italia, and Italia Lavoro) and the voluntary sector (Libera).

The initiative is based on the creation of five cooperatives involved in high-quality agricultural production (viticulture and winemaking, nurseries, vegetable and cereal cultivation, and recovery of traditional local varieties), the creation and management of two farm-holiday centres, a wine-cellar, a riding centre, and a medicinal herb laboratory. The project also provides for technical and managerial training for the young entrepreneurs involved in the agricultural production, as well as initiatives on legal issues for local public employees, students and teachers.

Nearly 60 young people are employed in the cooperatives under normal working conditions, as well as those engaged in human resources and management roles. The initiative also leads to significant benefits in terms of the self-image of participants and resulting social cohesion.

The five cooperatives are already operational. The upgrading of the premises should be completed by 2003. The management consortium continues to devise new initiatives within the programme, particularly for the establishment and consolidation of agricultural activities.
Transformation of the Messina-Giampilieri railway into an urban metro system

The development of the 16-kilometre Messina-Giampilieri metro system will create three new stations, bring back into use three stations that have been shut for many years, and implement measures to eliminate architectural obstacles and guarantee the efficiency of the metro system, such as access routes, car parks, connecting bus terminals, and underpasses.

The project falls within the Outline Programme Agreement on Railway Transport agreed by the Region of Sicilia in November 2001. The total cost amounts to 38 million Euros, of which 75 per cent is for work on the railway infrastructure, and 25 per cent on external works. The project is fully financed with additional national public funds.

Italian Railway Network.

The project aims to provide a high-quality metro service with a circulation of nearly 110 trains per day (compared to the current 88) with a total capacity of 33,000 passengers. The journey time will be around 30 minutes for those trains stopping at every station and around 15 minutes for express trains. Estimates point to a 25 per cent reduction in car traffic in the area during peak times.

The 30,000 inhabitants of the urban areas located along the coast to the south of Messina will have access to a comfortable and fast public transport system to reach the centre of the provincial capital.

The works should be completed by August 2005.
Completion of the Palermo-Messina motorway

The project to complete the Messina-Palermo A20 motorway provides for the construction of the 42-kilometre section from Torrente Furiano to Castelbuono which is only served by State road SS113. The project was started in 1990 and is still underway owing to its complexity; it mainly entails the construction of viaducts and tunnels.

The cost of the completion works, financed in full with additional EC and national public funds, amounts to 825 million Euros, of which 470 million Euros has already been spent. The remaining 350 million should be spent by the end of 2003.

Sicilian Highway Consortium.

The completion of the highway will have the following direct effects: reduction of journey times (an hour for cars and 70 minutes for lorries); a twenty per cent increase in traffic under normal operating conditions, to around six million vehicles per year, including one million lorries; increased security. The indirect effects will include: a decrease in the number of accidents on the SS113, thanks to the reduction in traffic levels of 1.6 million vehicles, and resulting improvements to traffic flows; a 15 per cent reduction in traffic in the Messina-Catania-Buonfornello section (a reduction of 810,000 vehicles); an improvement in the tourist offering of the coastal area affected by the works, due to the reduction in vehicle traffic.

The inhabitants and businesses of northern Sicily, including the Provinces of Messina, Palermo, and Trapani, and, to a lesser extent, those of the Agrigento province, will gain clear benefit from this programme of works.

The works should be completed by the end of 2003.
Extension of the passenger terminal at Cagliari airport

**Description**
The project entails extending the passenger terminal at 'Cagliari Elmas 2010' airport, according to an advanced model of airport efficiency, safety, automation, and passenger and operator comfort. The architecture includes high-tech elements, and yet uses as far as is possible materials characteristic of the area. The upgrading entails the near-total demolition of the existing terminal, and the construction from scratch of a new structure. This 37,000 square metre building is designed according to new functional principles, including the total separation of incoming and outgoing passenger flows, with two levels for arrivals and departures, and the total automation of luggage-handling processes.

**Cost**
The terminal extension project is expected to cost a total of 85.6 million Euros, financed with additional EC funding.

**Provider**
SOGAER, the Cagliari Airport Operating Company.

**Service offered**
Safety standards and passenger comfort will be considerably improved. The new terminal will boast 42 check-in counters, six boarding jetties and 13 remote boarding gates. The new baggage handling system will enable x-ray control of all outgoing luggage in line with recent regulations.

**Beneficiaries**
The new airport infrastructure (air terminal, general purpose building, outer road system, aircraft aprons, and ancillary works) is designed to accommodate up to four million passengers a year. Recent statistics show an annual increase of more than five per cent in passenger traffic over the last few years: in 2002, the airport handled 2.15 million passengers.

**Completion date**
The works should be completed by the summer of 2003.