

## Summary report Interregional Knowledge Exchange Session SWARE

**Hosting partner's number, name:** Metropolitan City of Milan, Italy (PP3)

**Date of visit:** 12-14 September

**Places of visit/location:** Milan, Imbersago, Porto d'Adda, Paderno d'Adda, Cornate d'Adda, Gorgonzola, Gessate, Somma Lombardo, Cuggiono, Cassinetta di Lugagnano, Morimondo, Zibido San Giacomo, Darsena of Milan (Porta Ticinese).

**Number of participants:** 19 (excl. PP3 staff and stakeholders)

**List of participants:**

Please see ANNEX I

### 1. Summary of the aims and achievements of the transfer visit held:

#### Day 1 (12<sup>th</sup> of September):

**(Idroscalo)** On behalf of MCM, **Dario Parravicini** gave his welcome to the European SWARE delegates. There was a short opening presentation on the profile of Idroscalo, the sea of Milan, run by the Metropolitan City of Milan, followed by **Francesco Vassallo** (MCM) on the MCM Development Plan, a tool for statutory effective spatial governance prepared over a period of 2 years with a lifespan of 6. MCM is supported by private sector developers and has a strong and organised stakeholder network. MCM is offering the city of Milan a good opportunity to enjoy water for sports and entertainment. A formal structure/arrangement for bottom-up/community stakeholder involvement in local leisure and sport entertainment to give the public a strong mechanism to participate in the well-being of the area, the county and all its people. Idroscalo is not only responsible for representation & participation, but also for capacity building and serves as an information hub. **Stefano Baia Curioni (Bocconi)** gave a short presentation on Idroscalo and its activities which also considered marketing and a model for multi-level stakeholder participation. Idroscalo is considered a key destination for water based activities combined with local and international visitors. MCM wants to achieve this by improving the water basin of Idroscalo, the amenity areas, orientation and lakeside experiences.

**(Cascina Martesana)** A short walk through the Gorla District and the Martesana Park was organized. The walk took place along the cycling lane which connects the city of Milan to the river Adda (Naviglio Martesana). This area is a fundamental point of territorial observation as it includes memories and new chances for development from a suburb area to an important external social area for nature and entertainment. Moreover Gorla is well known all over the world because of a tragic episode which happened during the Second World War, when 214 children of the primary school and their teachers died in a bombing raid. A monument has been erected in Piazza dei Piccoli Martiri di Gorla as an international warning against all wars.

The visit at Cascina Martesana gave evidence to the social activity and communication work of young men of the Cooperative Cascina Martesana in restoring an old rural building along the canal. It is a well-run resort place for entertainment (in the evenings) and cultural initiatives in the area. Despite of that, Cascina Martesana must always renew its licence for 6 months each time: that is a technical problem to be solved in the future.

**(Imbersago)** Boat tour on the Adda River. Experiencing the emotion of passing the river from shore to shore by the ferryboat conceived by Leonardo da Vinci. Followed by a short navigation along the Adda River with *Addarella*, a house boat adapted for short routes in a wonderful natural setting to experience the attractiveness of the place. Very few boats operating on the river can't exploit the potentialities of a touristic formula which combines nature, landscape and territorial resources.

**(Porta d'Adda Inferiore. Naviglio of Paderno)** A short walk from the Porto d'Adda Inferiore to the Rocchetta Valley displayed a very interesting promenade which displayed the enormous potentialities of the small canal which could, on the contrary, give continuity to the navigation from the Lake of Lecco to Milan, overpassing the falls of the Paderno valley. The same cliffs Leonardo da Vinci described in his Codex Atlanticus.

**(Stallazzo)** A short trip along the banks of Naviglio of Paderno took the partners to the stallazzo, once the stable for horses employed in towing boats against the upstream. Here boaters stayed for a drink and a chatter during their journeys from the Lake of Lecco to Milan. The president of *Parco Adda Nord*, **Benigno Calvi**, gave a report of Parco Adda Nord's activities, planning and today's results in promoting the revitalization of the River Adda and its Naviglio di Paderno together with the activities of Ecomuseum Adda of Leonardo. Then **Luigi Gasparini**, president of the Cooperative Solleva (association), exposed its activities in favour of tourism and cultural heritage in Rocchetta Valley. Nearby there was the famous Church of Rocchetta which is the place described by Leonardo da Vinci in his study excursions along the Adda River. **Fioreno Mandelli**, the guardian, gave a short report on the importance of the place and showed the delegates the attractiveness of the valley. Not to be forgotten: 2019 will be the 500<sup>th</sup> death anniversary of Leonardo da Vinci all over the world. Great celebrations are planned.

**(Gorgonzola)** **Allesandro Ferrari**, exposed on behalf of the Mayor of Gorgonzola, the guidelines of the construction of the new museum of Gorgonzola by the cultural Association Concordiola. He explained how a typical food product such as *gorgonzola cheese* could bring fame to Gorgonzola. **Andrea Patrucco** illustrated the *Agricultural Food District Adda-Martesana* and explained how to operate on a local basis with agriculture and its renewing economic system starting from young people returning to work in the fields and to produce genuine food.

**(Gessate)** Short presentation of Ecomuseo Martesana, by the president of *Ecomuseo Martesana* **Carlo Cella**, and of its activities in favour of revitalizing the territory starting from its natural, economic, social, touristic and artistic resources. It focuses on the aspects of a territorial network combining all aspects of heritage with tourism and infrastructures (Naviglio Martesana). Moreover it involves all the actors and stakeholders of Adda/Martesana area in creating a network of authorities, municipalities, associations, residents, stakeholders operating actively in the territory.

#### **Day 2 (13<sup>th</sup> of September):**

**(Somma Lombardo. Panperduto)** A study visit to the dam of Panperduto. The president, **Allesandro Folli**, illustrated the structure (Youth Hostel) which supports visitors; the restoration of the lock and the dam of Panperduto. Moreover he described the activities and works by the *Consorzio Est Ticino Villorresi*, which is in charge of the management of works of the whole network of the Lombard canals. Here it was also shown how a Cooperative (Ex Dogana Association), composed of young

women, runs the hostel (accommodation for bikers) and puts on sale the rural and typical products of the area.

**Laura Burzilleri** (director) gave, on behalf of the Consorzio Est Ticino Villoresi, a short presentation on the Consortium and its activities which considered a marketing model: a model of multi-level stakeholder participation involved in local leisure entertainment to give the public a strong opportunity of visiting the canal and its territory by bike. The session was based on how the Consorzio Est Ticino Villoresi manages all works along the Lobard and Milanese Navigli (230km of network). Consorzio Est Ticino Villoresi is important for its capacity of building up an information hub.

**(Cuggiono, Robecco, Cassinetta di Lugagnano)** A boat tour on the Naviglio Grande was organized with its historical *Ville di delizia* which are now locations for events. **Carlo Ferré** (president) illustrated the role of the Consorzio dei Comuni of Naviglio Grande and stakeholders of the area. The Consortium coordinates all the economic and social activities of the municipalities along the Naviglio Grande together with the associations and stakeholders of the area.

**(Morimondo)** The abbey of Morimondo is one of the most important Lombard abbeys and part of what is known as the *Abbeys Road*. This route is run by MCM. The abbeys had a historical role in governing the lands at the south of Milan in a typical rural area. The delegates were taken into the most representative spaces of the abbey and were explained about the importance of the work of the monks in cultivating the territory. In this area there are didactic farms which play an important role in preserving the typical aspects of the Lombard rural landscape. **Gabriele Corti** illustrated Cascina Caremma's experiences as innovative entrepreneurship which qualifies the territory and the relations with users.

**(Zibido san Giacomo)** The Mayor **Piero Garbelli** of Zibido San Giacomo gave a welcome to the delegates, then described what has been done in Zibido. **Maria Pia Sparla** illustrated the function and work of Parco Agricolo Sud and its aim at preserving a typical rural area around the great city of Milan. **Cristina Boca** from *Parco Sud* of MCM explained the potentialities of the rural work and clearly exposed the intention of MCM to maintain the typical products and landscape marks of the area. Then she illustrated the work and goals of the Museum of savours and typical rural products of the area of M.U.S.A. **Elisa Pozzi**, a young entrepreneur from Azienda Agricola ZIPO, gave a short presentation about how farmers are adapting to the new economic situations. This has caused the establishment of a new group of multifunctional farmers. Then **Susanna Ravelli** presented the agency *AFOL Sud Milano* which operates to combine the territorial and human resources in order to give work to local young men and women in search for a green job. The agency, which provides training services for employment, is made up of 27 municipalities from south Milan.

### Day 3 (14<sup>th</sup> of September):

**(Cariplo Factory)** Matching workshops in the building of Cariplo Factory, a project established by the Cariplo Foundation which aims at creating job opportunities for young people, realising an open innovation partnership project, CRS and promoting young talent.

Summary on interactive workshops:

**(1) Workshop table 1: The feasibility through an effective governance (Gabriella d'Avanzo, PP3).**

Keyword questions:

- 1) How to manage opposite/different interests in a common aim from an institutional, entrepreneurial, political, personal point of view?
- 2) What do institutions, entrepreneurs, politicians need to reach their targets in a social context (rules and guidelines oriented to foster collaboration between public and private companies, etc...)?

See ANNEX III for summary and outcome statements.

**(2) Workshop table 2: The feasibility through models or instruments (*Daniele Zucchelli, PP3*).**

Keyword questions:

- 1) How to create a model that leads to social and economic inclusion in all their different facets (CO2 reduction, infrastructure, water management, tourism, liveability for inhabitants, social safety, health, culture, history, appreciation of society, etc...)?
- 2) Which kind of agreements, contracts, formal or informal network, oriented to put together different aims and interests in an effective and multilateral approach?

See ANNEX III for summary and outcome statements.

**(3) Workshop table 3: The feasibility through sustainable management of waterway systems combined with heritage and infrastructures (*Edo Bricchetti, PP3*).**

Keyword questions:

- 1) How to stimulate sustainable tourism along inland waterways rich of culture and history?
- 2) How to share responsibilities between public and private institutions, private-public partnership?

See ANNEX III for summary and outcome statements.

**(4) Workshop table 4: The feasibility from a financial point of view (*Dario Parravicini, PP3*).**

Keyword questions:

- 1) How to finance projects and models?
- 2) How to share and manage sponsorship, private and public funding, crowdfunding, fundraising, additional funding by public and private cooperation?

See ANNEX III for summary and outcome statements.

**2. Title of good practice(s) involved in the transfer visit and introduced to the participating partners:**

- Idroscalo
- Cascina Martesana
- Leonardo Ferryboat on the Adda River
- Stallazzo at Naviglio of Padenro
- Agricultural Food District Adda-Martesana (Gorgonzola example)
- The Ecomuseo
- Panperduto

- MUSA
- AFOL Sud Milano
- Parco Agricolo Sud Milano
- Cariplo Foundation

### 3. Title of good practice(s) transferred or potentially transferable to any participating partners:

- See list above (ITA).
- See description of day 3 and Annex III (VAR)

The good practice of Panperduto was specifically named many times by partners as very interesting. There were also several good practices of other regions discussed during the workshops on the third day of Interregional Exchange Session.

### 4. Lessons learnt during the KES

Although the territorial contexts of the partners are different from each other, the social ones, and the challenges are quite similar. Therefore, good practices presented and shared between partners have aspects that can be useful to all partners.

One of the main lessons learnt during the KES in Milan is the fresh and engaging way the inland waterways/heritage sites are used. With the Leonardo trails Milan has a very good connecting story in which it can present some of their heritage sites. Also, such as at Panperduto you could see the different kind of amenities developing or developed around the navigable waterway of the Ticino river. A grand network of biking routes had been developed along the waterways, from which the city of Milan could be reached. Also, the development of the hostel, the Swiss-Italian museum and the connecting educational play area showed the multiple purposes of the area. Lastly, the area is also used for industrial purposes, as the Panperduto dam is also used to generate energy.

It was also learnt that locals should be more involved in using their waterways to experience their own heritage. It is also critically important to involve stakeholders/actors of all types in public/policy-making structures in order to produce effective solutions for complex situations. It is extremely important to involve enthusiastic partners and to stimulate a sort of commitment with all of these stakeholders, board members and councillors. Different actors/stakeholders/volunteers are involved at the inland waterways/heritage sites. There is a challenge of collaboration. To maximise the usage of a site and to capitalise on the area. There is no “one-size-fits-all” approach to ensure the involvement.

In the management of waterway areas and the adjacent natural and cultural heritage it is important to combine different functions: e.g. tourism and energy, education, economy and sustainability.

With the development of the Ecomuseo, all actors are involved in creating a network which open their activities in favour of revitalizing all aspects of heritage.

## 5. Proposed actions

There are multiple actions proposed by the partners. Most of them of course consider specific actions within the different regions, but also proposed unique actions on a project wide (EU) level. Agreeable is that stakeholder meetings should be held in all five regions to inform the regional stakeholders of the outcome of the KES in Milan. It is important to involve the stakeholder and institutional learning group (SIG) in the development of the action planning phase.

On a partner based level, it is a shared interest to discuss on local and/or regional level how some of the good practices can be implemented in other regions.

The partners should not only learn which stakeholders are involved in their area, but should also maintain regular contact with them. It is also proposed to involve more youngster in water management projects, as they can give new energy and look from different perspectives to old problems.

As missing financial resources can be a delaying factor in the implementation of new projects, good practices should be communicated to policy makers. This can stimulate the release of financial resources.

Make procedures shorter. The lengthiness of starting procedures and/or changing different laws/rules can obstruct positive and productive processes. Lengthy procedures can also act as a deterrent to start changes in water management of inland waterways and its heritage.

And: give decision makers the comfort to make long term decisions, which have also impact at a wider region than their own governance. That means: give them tools against patronism and populism.

## 6. Interregional Knowledge Exchange Session Statement of outcomes

Considering the discussions during the three-day visit (e.g. during study visits, presentations and workshops) and the provided conclusion reports by all partners, the statements below summarize the most important outcomes of the second Interregional KES visit for the SWARE project. The statements are numbered in no specific order of importance.

1. It is essential to have a common vision/goal from which a common strategy and a common execution flows. Fragmentation will lead to miscommunication and mismanagement; participants have to secure their commitment and sponsorship.
2. One of the biggest concerns is the allocation of financial resources to important projects. For the involvement of stakeholders/actors it is important that they are visible to political and private actors for economic support. Within maintaining an integrated stakeholder network the visibility is an important task;

3. There is a need for further and deeper cooperation on and between all level of involved governmental bodies;
4. It is important to use the heritage sites in many different forms, combining multiple usages for your natural and cultural heritage along inland waterways (cultural, sports, arts, navigation, education);
5. It is absolutely necessary and urgent to have a common strategy in formulating a unique and simple questionnaire on cultural and social needs related to the territory and heritage. Any tentative in planning action plans without considering this would be completely inadequate;
6. ...

Annexes:

- Signed attendance sheet of the transfer visit
- Agenda of the transfer visit
- Detailed description of workshops