



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
FIRENZE

DISEI
DIPARTIMENTO DI
SCIENZE PER L'ECONOMIA
E L'IMPRESA

DEFA *Development of the Financial
Autonomy of Universities in Kyrgyzstan*



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Development of Financial Autonomy of Universities in Kyrgyzstan (DEFA)

Study tour visit in Florence

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Dr. Rocco Conte

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Description

The Metropolitan City of Florence was established by Law 56/2014 alongside with **10** other Metropolitan Cities in Italian Regions with Standard Statute (Turin, Milan, Venice, Genoa, Bologna, **Florence**, Bari, Naples, Reggio Calabria, Rome) e **4** Regions with Special Statute (Cagliari, Catania, Messina e Palermo).

Metropolitan Cities Figures

1,268

Different
municipalities

21

million residents

46,000

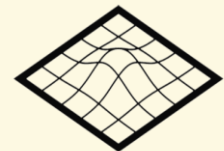
sq. km

Metropolitan City of Florence Figures



987,260

Residents (2021)



3,514

sq. km

41 Municipalities

ESTABLISHED ON:

8th April 2014

OPERATIONAL SINCE:

1st January 2015

Neighbors:

- MC of Bologna
- PRATO province
- AREZZO province

**Population density
per sq. km: 288,49**



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Purpose and Functions

Collection and processing of data, technical and administrative support to local bodies

Integrated promotion and management of services, infrastructure and communication networks

Management of relations with public institutions

Anti-discrimination monitoring

Drafting and updating of annual metropolitan strategic plan

Planning and management of educational network

Planning and coordination of mobility and traffic; improvement of environment

Promotion and coordination of economic, social, IT and digitalization development



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Other European models



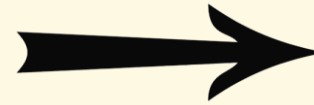
Berlin, Bremen e Hamburg
Vienna, Madrid and
Brussels



Actual “city-states” with recognized legal status and functions (such as planning and organization of transport) which are carried out alongside the local administrations.



London



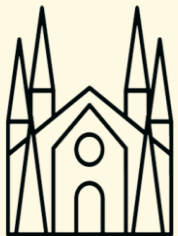
The GLA (Greater London Authority) is the only entity (established by parliamentary law) authorized to carry out territorial and infrastructure-related planning activities within the metropolitan area.



French model: Paris,
Lyon and Marseille – Aix
en Provence



Mostly planning functions in close collaboration with the single municipalities, including main local economic, social and cultural players.



Barcelona



The metropolitan area acts as a reference point and a promoter of functional cooperation between local administrative bodies.



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Mobility challenges

The mobility challenge of the Metropolitan City of Florence concerning the distribution of standard motorized transport is as follows (2018 data):



2.9

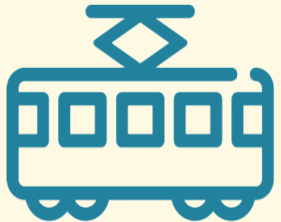
Car journeys

millions



110,000

Train journeys



126,000

Tram journeys



340,000

Urban bus
journeys

33,000

Extra-urban bus
journeys

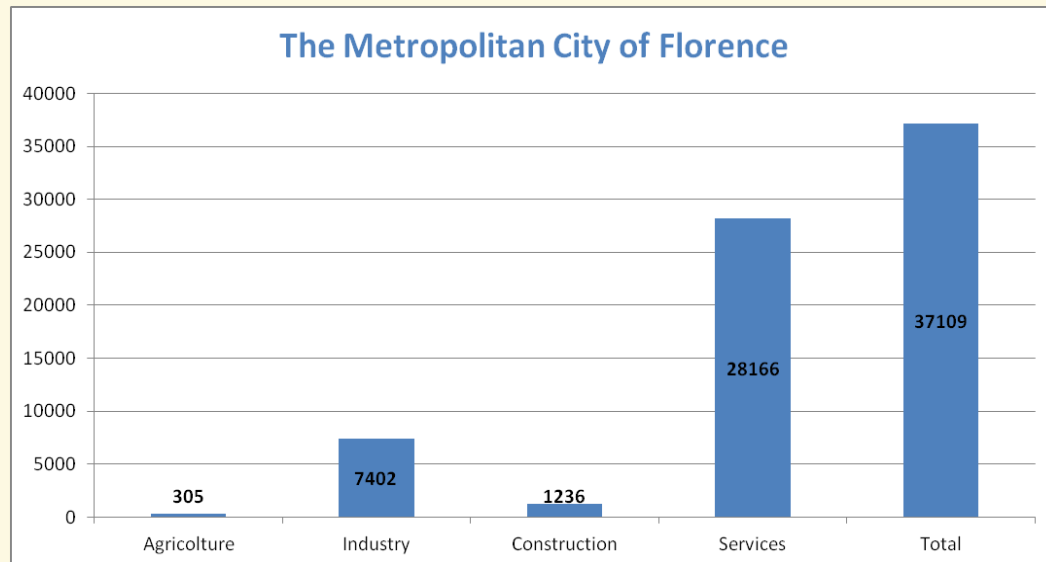


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Economic and tourist development

Metropolitan cities are the main driver of economic development, moreover, they promote competitiveness and attractiveness.

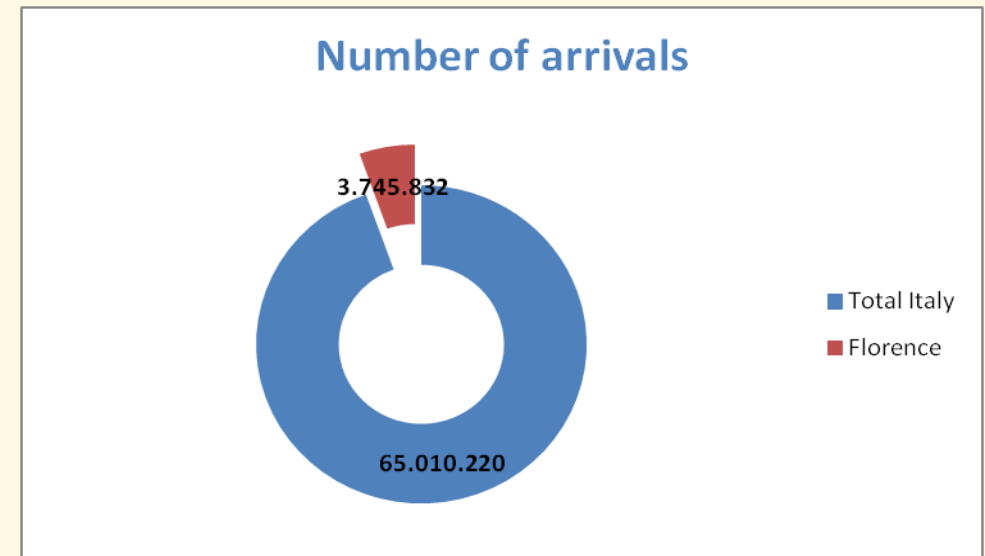
The Metropolitan City of Florence produces **37.1** billion euros, which represent **2.34%** of the added value provided by all **14** Italian Metropolitan Cities combined.



Source: Istituto Tagliacarne

In 2019 (last Covid-free year), the Italian Metropolitan Cities received 31 million foreign visitors, accounting for 47% of foreign tourism in Italy (Istat data, 2019).

The chart below shows the number of visitors to Florence:





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Logistic and knowledge centers

Logistic centers

The strategy of the Metropolitan City of Florence is to implement the intermodal exchange network of the metropolitan area through the identification of strategic points or hubs in the infrastructural network: a system of intermodal hubs classified according to levels and typology of accessibility in various territorial areas.

Knowledge centers



The Metropolitan City of Florence recognizes the strategic importance of having all public and private Italian and foreign universities within the same network, including higher education centers and research institutes. The goal is to create a higher education network to enhance their potential and attractiveness.

The Metropolitan City of Florence actively promotes cooperation between the University of Florence and local research institutions in the fields of physics, biochemistry, optronics and physics-chemistry, as well as with other prestigious training centers, 40 foreign universities and international research centers and numerous private art and design schools and academies – key contributors to the creativity of the area (Design industriale, Polimoda, IED, Marangoni).



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Main planning instruments of the Metropolitan City of Florence

STRATEGIC PLAN
FOR THE
METROPOLITAN
CITY OF
FLORENCE

URBAN PLANS FOR
SUSTAINABLE
MOBILITY

2030
METROPOLITAN
AGENDA FOR
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT

NRRP



10

NRRP

The Metropolitan Cities have been allocated about 4.5 billion euros by the NRRP. In particular, the **Metropolitan City of Florence** is expected to receive **NRRP** funding for a total of over **160 million euros**.

MAIN FUNDING



Scholastic infrastructure



Social, family, community and third-sector infrastructure



Social and cultural inclusivity



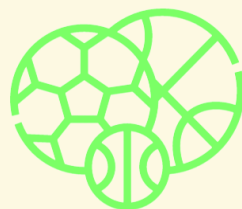
Villa Mondeggi



Digitalization



Urban parks and squares



Sports areas and centers



Bicycle lanes



Innovation program for better quality of life

PINQUA

Innovation program for better quality of life

29

operations

30

Million euros



Villa Mondeggi

48

Million euros for redevelopment



Edilizia scolastica

12

Million euros for upgrading of fire and earthquake prevention (1st instalment)

15

Million euros per upgrading and redevelopment (2nd instalment)

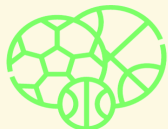
PUI

Piani Urbani Integrati (Integrated Urban Plans)



Culture and social inclusivity

11 projects



Sport and wellbeing

6 projects

102,2

Million euros



Bicycle lanes

1

Million euros



Digitalization

14,000

euros (circa)



What for?
Ciclovía del Sole: Verona-Florence section



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National Plan Complementary to NRRP

- **National Strategy for Internal Areas** – Improvement of accessibility and road safety.

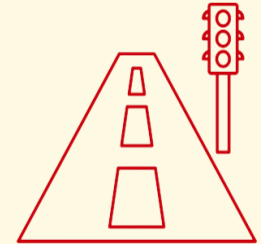
300 million euros investment for the maintenance of roads in the internal areas owned by MIMS - Provinces and Metropolitan Cities as implementing bodies.

The Metropolitan City of Florence has been allocated € 4,481,651.00 to improve the accessibility and safety of the roads in the territories of Mugello, Bisenzio and Valdisieve, including an annual program that features several interventions (2021-2026).

- **Urban forestation** - Safeguard and enhancing of urban and non-urban green areas.

The investment includes several projects aimed at improving the quality of life and wellbeing of all the citizens of the metropolitan, specifically, forestation to reduce atmospheric pollution, the effects of climate change and the loss of biodiversity.

The Metropolitan City of Florence is involved in seven urban reforestation and ecological enhancement projects within its urban areas, for a total of over 3.2 million euros.





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Outward collaborations

Memoranda of understanding between the Metropolitan Cities

Bologna and Florence signed a memorandum of understanding aimed at jointly promoting the international role of the cities.

European Networks

Crucial to building a forum of political debate aimed at discussing the future of European cities (EUROCITIES, METREX).

Discussion forums and community of practice regarding the planning of NRRP

Thanks to the support provided by ANCI, the city can now count on consolidated inter-metropolitan teams for solving mutual issues.

Open data al metro cubo - Metropoli Strategiche

Promoting coordinated open data activities between bodies, through a process that includes experimentation and sharing of organizational and technical solutions.

Twin Metro – Metropoli Strategiche

Promoting the sharing of projects, initiatives and solutions that have already been experimented and implemented by specific cities and can inspire other cities.



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Inward Collaborations

Aside from organizing supra-municipal services, the Metropolitan City is also tasked with exercising its “subsidiarity principle”.

The regulation requires the Authority to provide forms of communal organization of the metropolitan and municipal functions, possibly differentiating them by territorial area, according to the principles of **simplification, economy and efficiency**.

The statutes provide for various types of collaborations, such as :

- creation of communal offices;
- availment of offices within the Metropolitan City;
- definition of Management agreements for institutional collaboration;
- drafting of Operational Protocols;
- other lighter functional collaborations, which will be identified in the future.

The background features a light cream color with abstract, colorful geometric shapes. On the left, there are thick orange and red lines forming a grid-like structure. A pink circle is positioned at the intersection of these lines. On the right, a red vertical line is accompanied by a red circle at the top and a green circle at the bottom. The top right corner is filled with a pattern of thin, parallel blue diagonal lines.

**Thank
you!**

