



Fifth National Action Plan for Open Government 2022-2023

ITALIA
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FEBRUARY 2022



UNIONE EUROPEA
Fondo Sociale Europeo
Fondo Europeo di Sviluppo Regionale



Spagnolo per la
Comunicazione



Ministero della
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GOVERNANCE
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This is an amended version of the 5th NAP as of 31 August 2022, in order to ensure its implementation by the deadline of 31 December 2023. In addition to the objectives and content of the activities, the revision also concerns the list of organizations collaborating in each of the commitments. Changes are marked in yellow.

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Italy's commitment to open government

Since 2011 Italy has been participating in the Open Government Partnership (OGP) with the aim of promoting open government policies at national level. The relevance of these policies, in particular, has been strengthened, if possible, by the health emergency determined by the Covid-19 pandemic, which has highlighted the need for their reinforcement, aiming to involve more civil society to collaborate in the processes of definition of public policies.

As the other governments that have joined the Partnership over time, Italy has now the opportunity to follow the "modus operandi" of open government, meant as transparency of government action, collaboration with stakeholders and public services' inclusive digital transformation, to enhance the implementation of national interventions for recovery from the pandemic. The aim is to strengthen democracy, and to ensure the resilience required to deal with future emerging crises at the global level.

The execution of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) represents an opportunity for Italy to renew policies marked by civil society engagement, a transparent use of financial resources, gender and youth equality, and digital innovation linked to communication and service delivery processes.

The 5th National Action Plan was defined with the aim of further advancing the implementation of the open government principles and to bring the strategy of recovery and resilience closer to the practices of open government. The Plan has also the ambition of putting into practice and giving value to successful experiences to be shared with the local level and with the other members of the partnership.

In fact, this is the aspirational role requested of the Italian Government, co-Chair of the OGP Steering Committee for 2022, that has undertaken the commitment to foster global discussion and debate on public sector reform initiatives that use open government as a key element for economic and social recovery and, more generally, for the promotion of reforms and innovation policies.

The 5th National Action Plan, which is the result of a co-creation process widely participated in by public actors and civil society organizations, include 5 strategic actions and 9 commitments. The Plan definition has been inspired by the principles of selectivity and relevance in terms of pursued objectives.

The first area of action aims at strengthening governance for the subsequent definition of a national Strategy for Open Government, through the creation of a Multistakeholder Forum that will give voice to relevant stakeholders.

The second area of action aims at promoting transparency and ensuring the integrity of public action. Especially in emergencies such as a pandemic crisis, potential effects emerge on levels of social inequality and on the accessibility of basic public services. In such critical phases, the risk of inequality is very high and the integrity of decision-making processes becomes a top priority. This is why it is necessary to ensure that the transparent use of NRRP funds and the economic measures adopted in response to Covid-19 contribute to laying the foundations for a sustainable, transparent and inclusive recovery.

The commitment is not only related to a “data release activity”, but also to the definition and maintenance of strategies, networks, and solutions suitable for structurally reducing the current information asymmetries on the quality and integrity of public expenditures. The 5th Plan therefore envisages the networking of the relevant actors with the aim of strengthening corruption prevention strategies, while also aiming at consolidating Italy's role in the international arena, following the G20 Presidency, through the dissemination of good practices.

A third area of action is dedicated to encouraging and strengthening stakeholders participation processes. With the commitment to promote public debate on major infrastructures, provided for by national legislation and therefore applied to the interventions planned in the NRRP, the objective is to offer new opportunities for structured collaboration between administrations and civil society. The aim is to strengthen the bond of trust among communities through shared care and management of the territory, and to improve the accessibility and usability of information on the design and construction of public infrastructures.

With the creation of a national Hub on participation, the aim is also to pool the most advanced experiences in support of participatory processes in public decision-making, implemented at the national and regional levels. Moreover, it will be set up a network of qualified actors that will ensure the creation and strengthening of know-how to the benefit of the entire national territory.

The fourth area of intervention reserves special attention to the protection of civic space, with a priority focus on women and youth, both targets particularly affected by the economic and social crisis resulted by the pandemic. In line with the National Strategy for Gender Equality, a first objective is to build an institutional and business environment capable of promoting women's headship.

On the youth policy front, the Government is committed to promoting the value of youth active citizenship as a means for social inclusion and cohesion. The Plan's objective is to promote the participation of young people in public decision-making processes and to foster awareness of the opportunities included in the Italian Recovery and Resilience Plan “Italia Domani”.

The fifth and last area of action aims at ensuring that digital innovation, a transversal lever to the other areas of action, is first and foremost inclusive in order to break down legal and technological barriers and digital gaps that are not only infrastructural, but also sociological, economic, cultural, generational and gender related. The aim is to disseminate e-skills through a network of assisted access points, federating and correlating the actions under way at national level and extending their scope and impact so as to enhance and improve implementation models and ensure homogeneity throughout the country.

Digitization, also through the use of internationally recognized open data standards (OCDS - Open Contracting Data Standard), will be able to favor an effective implementation of the civic monitoring envisaged for the use of public resources spent in the implementation of the NRRP.

Open data shared among administrations, citizens and businesses are an essential element for a conscious accountability of public action, as well as providing new opportunities for development and economic growth thanks to the availability of innovative digital services implemented through information sharing.

As today, in the years to come, citizens' attention will be focused on the role and capacity of governments to strengthen the participation in decision making processes, aiming at creating a more inclusive, secure, and resilient future society.

I wish to commend public administrations and civil society organizations that have participated in defining the commitments included in the 5th National Action Plan and have taken responsibility for contributing to its implementation.

The path towards implementing the Plan will certainly be a very useful experience on the road to synergic cooperation among public policies, and an example of positive collaboration between citizens and governments, to be shared as good practice at European and global level.

On. Prof. Renato Brunetta
Ministry for Public Administration



Introduction

The Open Government Partnership (OGP) is a multilateral initiative promoted by governments and civil society for the adoption of public policies based on transparency, participation, fight against corruption, accountability and innovation in public administration. The participating countries must commit themselves to pursue the OGP objectives through specific initiatives contained in two-year action plans and adopted following a discussion with civil society that monitors their implementation.

Italy joined the Open Government Partnership in September 2011 sharing its underlying principles and values. This action plan - the fifth since the adhesion of our country - represents a turning point in the commitment towards open government. In the past 10 years of Italy's participation in OGP there have been different progresses and good practices recognized as such also at the global level.

The National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) is a unique opportunity for administrations, businesses, civil society organizations and citizens to respond to the pandemic crisis. It is the responsibility of governments to face this challenging period by committing themselves to uphold the principles of open government as a method on which to base their institutional activity.

Appointed to co-chair the OGP Steering Committee for 2022, Italy will use the current action plan to initiate a process leading to the adoption of an overall strategy that allows achieving significant results in terms of transparency, participation, fight against corruption and innovation in public administration.

The Fifth National Action Plan (5NAP) for Open Government 2022 - 2023 was designed through a co-creation process that involved the collaboration between different levels of government - central, regional, local - and civil society organizations, taking into account the achieved results and experiences, as well as the changed national and international context.

Public and private stakeholders, interested in promoting the Open Government principles, were involved in the process which evolved online, both through group discussions (plenary sessions, thematic workshops, deliberative co-creation events) and online consultations on the national platform ParteciPa.

In this perspective, the definition of the 5NAP is built on the new foundations compared to the previous plans: it activates a participatory design approach intended to define a few though significant commitments in order to increase the impact of actions and to support a transparent and open implementation of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP).

In the first phase of the process, the representatives of the OG Forum and of the public administrations that implemented the fourth action plan, shared the objective proposed by the Department for Public Administration to include into the commitments of the 5NAP the establishment of a Multistakeholder Forum responsible for the definition of a national strategy for open government, rendering this method a key component also in the implementation of the NRRP.

The policy areas on which were focused the reflections linked to the global agenda OGP at a national level are the ones proposed by the call-to-action promoted in 2021 by the Co-Chair of the OGP in response to the pandemic:

- Participation and protection of civic space;
- Transparency, anti-corruption and public integrity;
- Inclusive digital innovation.

The organized discussions concerned the composition and regulation of the Forum Multistakeholder, as well as the relevant actions to promote the participation of stakeholders at the national and local levels.

The current Plan is based on the result of the joint work, and, also, on the outcomes of the public consultation on ParteciPA platform which had the role of collecting comments and proposals aiming to improve actions and commitments included in the draft. The implementation of the Plan will start in March 2022 according to the schedule set for each commitment.

Thus, the definition of the current Plan is the beginning of a process: not only because the implementation phase is the most delicate one, as suggested by experience, but also because the lessons learned during the implementation will be crucial for the definition of the forthcoming overall national strategy for open government.

The action plan development process

The Fifth National Action Plan (5NAP) for Open Government 2022-2023 is the result of a co-creation process that involved the collaboration between all levels of administration (central, regional, local), civil society and various public and private stakeholders interested in the Open Government policies (see Attachment 1: list of organizations). The process was based on a shared definition of themes and priorities, as well as on the assumption of responsibility by the various public actors for the support and implementation of the actions required to address the identified challenges.

For the 2022 - 2023 cycle, based on the guidelines provided by the OGP Steering Committee and the indications that emerged from discussions with various stakeholders involved in the co-creation process, the 5NAP is characterized by the presence of a small number of commitments, transformative and impactful by nature, linked to the actions of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) to support their transparent and open implementation. It also includes two transversal activities: the definition of the first national strategy for Open Government and the creation of a Multistakeholder Forum.

The Fifth Action Plan consists of five actions:

- 1 Governance and strategy for open government
- 2 Corruption prevention and culture of integrity
- 3 Strengthening civil society participation
- 4 Promotion of the civic space
- 5 Inclusive digital innovation

which are associated with the commitments to be completed by December 2023.

Working methodology

The 5NAP is therefore the result of an open working method based on the active involvement of stakeholders. The process was structured through both group work and discussion and collective feedback during plenary sessions, through participation in preparatory webinars and thematic workshops, as well as consultations on the platform ParteciPa. The commitments of the Plan have been outlined within the core policy areas that respond to the OGP call-to-action and to the key topics on the national agenda, and they are complementary to the actions included in the NRRP.

The process involved representatives of civil society organizations (CSOs), public administrations already participating in the OGP Italia initiative and new actors who had applied for participation through an online form on the ParteciPa platform, as well as those appointed by the letter of the Minister for Public Administration.

The process comprises three phases spread over a period of eight months, from July 2021 to February 2022.

The start-up phase (July - September 2021)

On 30th July 2021 the plenary session of the OGP Italia initiative was held to share the outcomes of the 4NAP with the civil society organizations engaged in the Open Government Forum and the administrations participating in the 4NAP. The occasion was also used to launch the discussion regarding the implementation of the subsequent one. The joint commitment was to expand and reinforce participation in the initiative through the establishment of a Multistakeholder Forum for the definition of a national strategy and to co-design the 5NAP, involving different levels of government to create the conditions for an Open NRRP. In order to involve new actors into the co-creation process, a dedicated online space was opened on [ParteciPa](#) on September 23rd aimed to seek expressions of interest from civil society organizations and public administrations for the implementation of open government initiatives as part of the Italian participation in the Open Government Partnership.

The phase of involvement of PAs and CSOs (October - November 2021)

This phase was focused on the activities of enlargement of the community through the formal involvement of the central administration representatives and institutions of particular importance for the purposes of open government (ANAC - National Anti-Corruption Authority, ANCI - National Association of Italian Municipalities, UPI - Union of the Provinces of Italy, Commission on public debate) by means of letters signed by the Minister for Public Administration.

In the same period, a cycle of webinars on open government was held for PAs and CSOs aimed to facilitate a coherent knowledge on the open government model and, in particular, on the themes of participation, anti-corruption, digital innovation and protection of civic space in the framework of the NRRP. The list of webinars, recordings and materials is available online on [EventiPA](#).

In order to explore the themes, at the heart of the call-to-action launched by the OGP, as well as to introduce proposals and identify first relevant actions for the 5NAP, lab group sessions were organized during the general meetings of the OGP Italia initiative on October 12th and November 12th, followed by thematic meetings for small groups of representatives from public administrations and CSOs directly involved into commitment proposals.

The proposals generated during the meetings were complemented by the proposals related to all thematic areas of the Fifth Action Plan received by the OGP Italy from the Ministry of Education, MiTE - Ministry of the Ecological Transition and some CSOs (ActionAid, Cittadinanzattiva, Cittadini Reattivi APS, Fondazione Etica, info.nodes Laboratorio didattico Diritto di Accesso Civico, Libera contro le mafie, The Good Lobby, Transparency International Italia, AIP2, Argomenti 2000).

The 5NAP development phase (December 2021 - February 2022)

On December 9th, during the lab group sessions of the general meeting, representatives of public administrations and civil society organisations (CSOs) were engaged in identifying commitments to be included in the 5NAP and actors responsible for their implementation, building on the results of the thematic meetings and received contributions. In parallel, collaboration applications were collected to develop – starting from December 16th – the commitment sheets available in a shared online workspace.

The elaboration of the 5NAP was therefore carried out collaboratively, with the direct involvement and continuous interaction between the experts of the OG Task Force of the Department for Public Administration and representatives of the administrations and the CSOs responsible for the commitments.

Upon the completion of the first draft on the commitments, the online folder with the sheets was opened to the community OGP Italia for viewing and commenting, thus allowing all interested parties to go through the commitment sheets, to make comments, as well as to apply for participation, indicating own possible contribution to the implementation of the commitment.

From January 25th to February 24th, 2022, the draft version of the Fifth Action Plan for open government 2022-2023 was subject to an online public consultation on ParteciPa which aimed to collect contributions and comments from the parties interested in the open government issues for improving the quality of the document. On February 9th it has been presented the functioning and the contents of the 5th NAP draft through a public webinar.

At the end of the consultation, on February 28th, the final report on the consultation process has been published on ParteciPA platform.

The implementation and the monitoring of the plan

By the publication, the 5NAP formally assumes the nature of a commitment towards Italian citizens and the entire international community.

Starting from March 2022, the actions will take place according to the schedule set for each commitment. The monitoring of the implementation process envisages active involvement of civil society organizations (CSOs) following the guiding principles that inspired the development of the Plan.

In this phase, all information related to the progress of the commitments and the results achieved is disseminated through the portal open.gov.it, with the aim of raising awareness on the Action Plan as much as possible and promoting the culture and practice of open government.

Actions and commitments of the 5NAP

ACTION 1: Governance and strategy for open government

Context and objectives of the action

Collaboration between governments and civil society is essential for democracy. This is why OGP requires member countries to create equal fora for debate between public administrations and organizations representing citizens in order to carry out multilateral consultations and implement transparent and participatory reform processes in the implementation of open government principles.

Italian civil society has always been characterized by a spontaneous tendency to organize itself in different forms, from non-profit organizations to the bodies now defined as the third sector, and by significant levels of voluntary participation in public initiatives. Although there has been a decline of trust in the institutions, evident in the absenteeism recorded at the last local elections, to varying degrees and modalities depending on the level of government, our country nevertheless records a significant continuity in the participation of civil society, albeit to different degrees in different geographical areas. There are methods, tested for more than twenty years in Italy, to involve stakeholders in discussions on decision-making processes related to public policies for the provision of services or the creation of public infrastructures.

Since 2016, there has been an Open Government Forum bringing together 108 organizations from civil society, academia, business, and consumer protection associations, created to enable regular civil society consultations on open government issues, and increase citizen involvement in the development and monitoring of National Action Plans.

Since then, advances have been made from the perspective of citizen participation in public policymaking, in different territorial realities, particularly at the regional level. At the national level, mandatory Public Debate was introduced in 2018 for all works above a certain cost or size threshold. In 2019, the national open-source platform ParteciPa was created for online consultation, made available to administrations interested in implementing participatory processes and through which, to date, 14 public consultations have been promoted on a national scale.

As of 31st December 2019, according to the latest update of ISTAT's permanent census of nonprofit institutions, there were more than 360 thousand third sector organizations in Italy registered in the register established in 2017 by the "Third Sector Code". The phenomenon is constantly growing, in parallel with the regulatory evolution represented by the approval of the Regulations implementing the Code. Most recently, the launch of the Single Register of the Third Sector, which will be operational from November 2021. These organizations can now also receive funding through donations made by citizens in their tax returns.

In spite of this context, the latest feedback received by the independent evaluation body (IRM) in relation to the process of defining the 4th NAP, highlighted the absence of an equal forum of confrontation between governmental and non-governmental representatives, since the Forum groups only civil society organizations, underlining insufficient transparency on the decisions taken and the activities carried out in the absence of minutes. The indication to Italy basically consisted in increasing the active participation of the CSOs of the Open Government Forum in the process of selecting and drafting the actions of the Action Plans.

Due to the pandemic that broke out in March 2020, the OGP initiative in the country suffered a lack of momentum, which led to the interruption of most of the ongoing activities and dialogue with civil society organizations in the Forum.

Since July 2021, in the context of the restart of a national reflection in view of the definition of the fifth Action Plan, which involved simultaneously in the discussion, albeit at a distance, all the components of OGP Italy (the CSOs and the PAs), it was agreed that it was necessary to strengthen the participation in the initiative, with the aim of making it more open and inclusive of the different points of view of the stakeholders.

The decision to initiate a process for the creation of a Multistakeholder Forum, as a qualified actor for the definition of a national strategy for open government in Italy, was therefore identified as one of the key commitments of the next NAP.

On the 25th August 2021, a consultation was launched on the ParteciPA platform to collect proposals and contributions from CSOs and PAs with respect to the creation of the forum itself and for recommendations from potentially relevant public and private actors. This first consultation closed on September 19th.

During a subsequent general meeting of OGP Italy, held on 23rd September 2021, the discussion on the prospect of setting up the Multistakeholder Forum advanced, following the consultation process. In particular, the participants in the working groups discussed the composition and the roles within the Forum to be set up. Greater convergence emerged on the need for the Forum to be open and inclusive, providing for the involvement of the main stakeholders (i.e., government bodies, civil society organizations, businesses, public communicators, universities and research centres...) with respect to the policy areas of open government and on the introduction of clear rules that guarantee rotation of roles and transparency of results and information circulating.

An online call for civil society and administrations interested in contributing to open government initiatives was open from 30th September to 31st October 2021 to confirm or reiterate their interest in participating. Letters signed by the Minister for Public Administration were then sent out requesting the appointment of top-level representatives of key institutional players for open government: in particular, delegates from all the Ministries and PCM Departments concerned, ANAC and the National Commission for Public Debate, as well as the Regions and Local Authorities, were called to participate.

Through these preliminary actions, the objective of broadening and qualifying the OGP Italia community was achieved in view of the creation of the Multistakeholder Forum, which will be the qualified actor to define a national strategy for open government, which will be the result of an inclusive, transparent and participated co-creation process.

1.01 MSF - Multi-Stakeholder Forum and open government national strategy

Start and end date of the commitment

March 2022 – March 2023

Lead implementing actors

Presidency of the Council of Ministers - Public Administration Department (DFP),
Ministry of Ecological Transition (MITE)

coordinate the definition of the MSF Rules until its establishment.

With the creation of the MSF, it will assume responsibility for the commitment to the definition of the national strategy for open government.

Other actors involved in implementation - Public sector

Conference of Regions - Liguria Region
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MFA)
contribute to the definition of the Regulation of the FMS.

Other actors involved in implementation - Civil society organizations (CSOs) and private sector

The Good Lobby
Orizzonti Politici
contribute to the definition of the Regulation of the MSF.

What is the problem that the commitment will address?

Given the advances in the national context, but also the weaknesses highlighted by the IRM and the new OGP standards adopted in November 2021, the problem addressed is that of the absence of a forum for equal confrontation between government and citizens to implement shared choices, consistent with open government principles.

What is the commitment?

The objective is to set up a Multistakeholder Forum as a qualified actor to define the National Action Plans and the National Strategy for Open Government.

The commitment implies the constitution of a team of referents responsible for defining the

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activities to be carried out in order to achieve the constitution of the MSF.

The expected outcomes are

1. The approval of a "National Regulation of the Multistakeholder Forum for Open Government", which establishes the ways of entry and participation, starting from the minimum standards provided by OGP,
2. The establishment of the first Multistakeholder Forum for Open Government,
3. The definition by the MSF of the first national strategy for open government.

How will the commitment contribute to solving the problem?

Through a more advanced application of the OGP's minimum standards and agreement on clear rules for

- A fair and transparent membership selection process that ensures inclusiveness of all relevant stakeholders
- The definition of accountability and reporting mechanisms
- The identification of operating and decision-making procedures.

The FMS will be able to provide a platform, currently lacking, for peer-to-peer debate and the definition of national policies for open government.

Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?

Because it will create a more favorable environment for fair and equal confrontation between the government and civil society, increasing the possibility for civil society to participate in and influence public decisions.

As inclusive, it will help encourage the participation of underrepresented groups in public decision-making processes, such as women, youth, people with disabilities, and all minorities in general.

It will enable the development of an effective national strategy for open government.

Additional information

The MSF will be able to be a more structured and authoritative national reference actor than the current OG Forum for the definition of shared proposals for the implementation and monitoring of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan.

The MSF for OG will also be able to establish a dialogue with the Multistakeholder Forum for Sustainable Development for the exchange of best practices and lessons learned.

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Activities

Activities	Start date	End date
Establishment of a team of contact persons responsible for engagement, composed of at least two public administrations, with experience in managing national stakeholder forums, and two interested civil society organizations	1st March 2022	15th March 2022

Reasoned mapping by interest/competencies of all actors in the field to verify the inclusion of all strategic stakeholders. With regard to gender equality and youth representation in the Forum, the team responsible for commitment 1.01 will collaborate with the teams of the action 4 in charge of making proposals in this domain	15th March 2022	15th May 2022
Verification of alignment between the discussed/collected proposals and the new OGP standards and development of a draft proposal for advanced national rules consistent with the national context	15th March 2022	15th May 2022
Consultation on the draft rules proposal involving all OGP Italy participants	15th May 2022	15th June 2022
Text revision based on the outcome of the consultation and final approval	15th June 2022	15th July 2022
Establishment of the Multi-stakeholder Forum	Within 31st July 2022	
Start of the co-creation process of the national OG strategy by the Multistakeholder Forum	1st September 2022	
Public consultation on the strategy's contents	1st May 2023	30th May 2023
Strategy approval	30th June 2023	

Contacts information

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ACTION 2: Corruption prevention and culture of integrity

Context and objectives of the action

The value of the Open Government approach to promoting public integrity and preventing and combating corruption goes far beyond the effects of individual initiatives. Some countries use the open government approach to integrate their policies on preventing and combating corruption within robust strategies open to the contribution of a rich plurality of stakeholders.

The Italian 4th NAP contains at least three actions (3, 5 and 7) directly related to the "anti-corruption" policy area. The Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM) states that, with regard to the 4th NAP, although previous recommendations have been taken into account, several actions remain too broad due to the proliferation of specific commitments within them. Renewed interest at the national and international levels on integrity and corruption prevention issues calls for a relaunch of public sector integrity and corruption prevention and counteraction policies.

However, the uncertainty and fluidity of the legislative framework, which on many issues of interest is still being defined (reform of Law 190/2012, regulation of lobbies, transposition of the EU Directive on whistleblowing, adoption of the Register of beneficial owners, etc.) suggest that we should wait for the consolidation of new instruments. It, therefore, emerges that action should be oriented towards promoting the full integrity of the implementation phase of the National Resilience and Recovery Plan (NRRP).

From this point of view, we consider it necessary to network the relevant actors for the prevention of corruption in Italy, capable of generating, in the NRRP implementation phase, **a greater cooperation among civil society actors and institutions capable of orienting and strengthening corruption prevention strategies, as well as a better support to the Heads of Corruption Prevention in facing the challenges of the implementation of the NRP.**

It is also necessary to create the conditions to achieve maximum coordination between the measures aimed at protecting the integrity of public action, aiming at seeking every possible synergy between the apparatuses in charge of the prevention of corruption and money laundering within the public administrations, so as to maximize the benefits deriving from the integrated application of the relevant safeguards.

2.01 Strategies and networks for integrity and transparency

Start and end date of the commitment

March 2022 - December 2023

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Lead implementing actors

National Anti-Corruption Authority (ANAC)

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Other actors involved in implementation - Public sector

Banca d'Italia UIF

CONSIP

Corte dei Conti (Court of Auditors)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation

Ministry of Economy and Finance

Ministry of Justice

Ministry of Education

Ministry of Economic Development

Presidency of the Council of Ministers - Department for Public Function (DFP)

Presidency of the Council of Ministers - Department for Cohesion Policies (DPCoe)

Liguria Region

National School of Administration (SNA)

Other actors involved in implementation - Civil society organizations (CSOs) and private sector

Fondazione Etica

Libenter

Libera

Osservatorio Civico PNRR

The Good Lobby

Transparency IT

Re-act

What is the problem that the commitment will address?

Never before have anti-corruption and prevention initiatives multiplied with a view to coordinating international and national activities. This renewed focus on anti-corruption issues is not accidental. The resources allocated by the Recovery and Resilience Plans are substantial and States have a responsibility to prevent or counteract any form of distortion or manipulation aimed at favoring particular interests.

In this context, the integration of the anti-corruption/anti-fraud/anti-money laundering verification systems, the effective management of reports of unlawful conduct (whistleblowing) and the support of potential whistleblowers represent, in the implementation phase of the NRRP, crucial activities for monitoring the quality of works and services, the cost-effectiveness of expenditure and the integrity of procedures.

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What is the commitment?

The commitment entails a networking action of relevant actors for the prevention of corruption in Italy, capable, in the implementation phase of the NRRP to:

- promote the participation and interaction among civil society actors and institutions, in order to strengthen corruption prevention strategies;
- to enhance the presence of Italy in the international arena, in the field of corruption prevention also through the dissemination of best practices in the sector;
- promote the integration between corruption prevention measures and the anti-money laundering measures that public administrations are required to activate pursuant to Article 10 of Legislative Decree 231/2007;
- promote cooperation, while respecting the protection of confidentiality, between civil society actors who support the potential whistleblower along the difficult path of reporting, and the institutional actors who will take charge of it.

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The expected results are:

- establishment of an inter-institutional and multistakeholder Task Force coordinated by the National Anti-Corruption Authority (ANAC);
- to share strategies and best practices for integrating anti-corruption/anti-fraud/anti-money laundering checks in order to make them available to administrations and provide their input for policy updates
- in order to enhance active anti-money laundering cooperation, sensitising public offices to the adoption of safeguards (risk mapping, identification of the so-called 'manager', etc.) functional to the identification and reporting of suspicious transactions, pursuant to Article 10 of Legislative Decree 231/2007 and the relevant implementing rules issued by the FIU

- establishment of the Working Group 'Support and Accompanying Activities for Whistleblowers', to develop models and identify practices for improving the standards of protection of whistleblowers and the quality of reports.

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How will the commitment contribute to solving the problem?

2.01.1 Networks supporting the anti-corruption strategy

Building on the experience of the horizontal coordination of national and international initiatives on integrity, prevention and repression of corruption activated at the Farnesina, an inter-institutional and multistakeholder TASK FORCE will be set up, coordinated by the National Anti-Corruption Authority (ANAC) with the aim of:

- analyzing, in a synergy perspective, the strategies and policies for the promotion of integrity and transparency with particular regard also to the implementation of the NRP
- promoting national and international initiatives on integrity and transparency, also in continuity with the results and deliverables obtained in this area under the Italian Presidency of the G20 2021;
- disseminating and enhancing Italy's best practices in the field of prevention at the international level.

2.01.2 Whistleblowing: Supporting the management of the ethical dilemma

Also in view of the transposition of the European Whistleblowing Directive', a specific working group consisting of representatives of institutions and CSOs will develop models to raise the standards of integrity, confidentiality and independence to protect the whistleblower through:

- the constitution of a list of associations that provide accompanying services to potential whistleblowers, so that they guarantee privacy, impartiality and impeccable integrity;
- disseminating information on escort services to potential whistleblowers.

Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?

The commitment is relevant for civic participation and public accountability because it allows for open and monitored decision-making processes regarding corruption prevention strategies. Institutions and CSOs participating in the Task Force will promote the circulation and application of good practices on integrity and transparency. The commitment is also relevant for transparency, as it improves accessibility to civic services to support potential whistleblowers.

Activities

Activities	Start date	End date
<p>- Establishment of an inter-institutional and multistakeholder Task Force coordinated by the National Anti-Corruption Authority (ANAC) and establishment of Working Groups for the production and sharing of analyses, experiences, and methodologies.</p> <p>- In-depth study, from a synergy perspective, of anti-corruption/anti-fraud/anti-money laundering safeguards with a focus on the implementation phase of the NRRP and the reforms. In this area, the action of the Task Force will be coordinated with that of the team responsible for implementing the commitment 5.02.</p> <p>- Dissemination and enhancement of Italy's best practices in the field of corruption prevention at the international level.</p>	1st March 2022	31st December 2023
<p>Within the inter-institutional and multistakeholder Task Force coordinated by the National Anti-Corruption Authority (ANAC), a working group dedicated to the elaboration of minimum requirements for support and accompaniment activities to potential whistleblowers (Art. 20 of Directive 2019/0366/EU - Support Measures) will be set up to produce contributions, guidelines, templates.</p>	1st of September 2022	31st of October 2023

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- Deleted: Planning and implementation of a COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE made of corruption ... [5]
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 Public Administration Department, Massimo Di Rienzo, OG Task Force,
ogp@funzionepubblica.it

2.02 Community of practice of those responsible for the prevention of corruption and transparency

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Start and end date of the commitment

March 2022 - December 2023

Lead implementing actors

National School of Administration (SNA)

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Other actors involved in implementation - Public sector

Presidency of the Council of Ministers - Public Administration Department
National Anti-Corruption Authority (ANAC),
Banca d'Italia UIF
Consig
Corte dei Conti (Court of Auditors)
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation,
Ministry of Economy and Finance,
Ministry of Justice,
Ministry of Education,
Ministry of Economic Development,
Presidency of the Council of Ministers - Department for Public Function (DFP),
Presidency of the Council of Ministers - Department for Cohesion Policies (DPCoe)
Liguria Region

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Other actors involved in implementation - Civil society organizations (CSOs) and private sector

- Fondazione Etica
- Libenter
- Libera
- Osservatorio Civico PNRR
- The Good Lobby
- Transparency International Italia
- Re-act

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What is the problem that the commitment will address?

There is a general need for sharing and exchanging experiences, as well as for places of collaborative learning between actors, the corruption and transparency prevention officers, the anti-fraud officers and the 'managers' of suspicious transaction reports under the anti-money laundering regulations, who play a key role in the implementation of decentralised prevention strategies and in enabling better synergy and integration between them.

In addition, the effective management of whistleblowing and support to potential whistleblowers, as well as the proper fulfilment of the duties of reporting suspicious transactions under the anti-money laundering regulations, represent, in the implementation phase of the NRRP, crucial activities for monitoring the quality of works and services, the cost-effectiveness of expenditure, the integrity of procedures, and in general the presence of anomalies, conflicts of interest, and corruption. To this end, the competencies of those who handle reports (RPCT) should be strengthened, as well as the knowledge of civic services to support people who experience the reporting dilemma.

The sharing of practices, experience and methodologies between the RPCTs and the 'managers' of STRs within administrations should also be strengthened.

What is the commitment?

The commitment entails a networking of actors relevant to the implementation of corruption prevention strategies in Italy, able, in the implementation phase of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP), to support the main actors of corruption prevention (the Heads of Corruption Prevention) in addressing the challenges that the implementation of the NRRP poses to their institutions.

How will the commitment contribute to solving the problem?

2.02.1 Networks supporting the persons in charge of the prevention of corruption (RPCT)

Creation, by the National School of Administration (SNA), of an inter-institutional PRACTICE COMMUNITY of the persons in charge of the prevention of corruption, open to the contributions of the CSOs and in synergy with the Forum of the RPCTs established at ANAC. Taking into account the evolution of the sector's legislation, the community of practice aims to:

- promote and test prototypes of participatory Integrated Activity and Organization Plans (PIAOs introduced by Article 8 of Decree-Law No. 80 of 2021), that are participatory, with particular reference to the PAs implementing the NRRP, also on the basis of the National Anti Corruption Plan (NAP) indications
- innovate training and skills development models in order to improve the quality of training plans, focusing on the relational aspect of corruption risk and the approach based on concrete cases and ethical dilemmas;
- contribute to the development of a model for assessing and managing the risk of interference by interest groups in the NRRP implementation phase;
- enhance the interrelations and synergies between the functions of the RPCT and the 'manager' of suspicious transaction reports for anti-money laundering purposes.

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- Deleted: Following the establishment of the PRACTICE COMMUNITY of the persons responsible for the prevention of corruption, exchanges of experience will be promoted and training courses will be organised to increase the knowledge and strengthen the skills of the RPCTs handling reports.
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- Deleted: Dissemination of knowledge about accompanying services so that they are known to potential whistleblowers
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2.02.2 Support for the management of reports

- Following the establishment of the PRACTICE COMMUNITY of the persons responsible for the prevention of corruption, exchanges of experience will be promoted and training courses will be organised to increase the knowledge and strengthen the skills of the RPCTs handling reports and enhance the comparison with other figures also responsible for the protection of integrity.
- Innovative training models for managing whistleblowing will be promoted.
- Innovative training models to increase awareness of the institution among public employees.

Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?

The commitment is relevant to public accountability because it calls upon institutional actors and civil society organisations to set and ensure high standards in the implementation of decentralised corruption prevention strategies.

Activities

Activities	Start date	End date
Planning and implementation of a Community of Practice of Corruption Prevention Officers (RPCTs), involving the recipients of SNA and ANAC training activities in synergy with the RPCT Forum established at ANAC and the community of 'managers' of suspicious transaction reports for anti-money laundering purposes.	1st March 2022	31st May 2022
Awareness and communication activities aimed at the involvement of RPCTs in the Community of Practice and the dissemination of products in synergy with ANAC.	1st May 2022	1st May 2023
Within the Community of Practice, activation of participatory	1st of July	31st of

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workshops with CSOs on, for example: Participatory PIAOs, training plan, transparency of relations between public decision makers and interest groups, other working groups of interest to the community and production of the groups deliverables, in synergy with the RPCT Forum established at ANAC.	2022	December 2023
Within the Community of Practice established through action 2.02.1, a working group dedicated to the 'management of reports' will be created with the aim of producing deliverables.	1st of September 2022	31st of October 2023

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Contact Information

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ACTION 3: Strengthening civil society participation

Context and objectives of the action

Participation is an essential ingredient of open government practices, which requires a relationship of trust between citizens and institutions.

The adoption of deliberative practices is gaining ground in the management of public policies, through citizen involvement processes. The promotion of sustainable practices, also from a social point of view, in Member States' policies is also requested by Europe as made evident by the Action Plan for European Democracy, approved by the Commission in December 2020, which recommends deliberative democracy for the Next Generation EU.

In Italy, as in the rest of the world, there is a decline in trust in institutions, which is evident in the absenteeism recorded in the last local elections. The lack of trust in public authority has obvious consequences on the policies that should be co-produced. However, to varying degrees and in different ways depending on the level of government, our country does register significant participation by civil society, albeit different in different geographical areas.

There are methods, tried and tested in Italy for more than twenty years, for involving stakeholders in the provision of services or the creation of public works through ad hoc processes. These processes are carried out through in-depth meetings managed in a structured manner, with the presence of experts, and are designed to avoid confrontation through dialogue. Regional laws or ad hoc municipal regulations have been approved to promote them and have them funded by institutional actors interested in the quality of democracy in their territories.

In 2018, mandatory public debate was introduced for all works above a certain cost or size threshold. This consultation process must be promoted by the contracting authorities, under the supervision of the "National Commission for Public Debate" also, albeit with a simplified procedure, for infrastructure works financed by the NRRP, which in this area amounts to a total investment of 24.77 billion euros. In addition, in the NRRP there is an explicit reference to citizen participation for urban regeneration projects financed by the Ministry of Infrastructure and Sustainable Mobility, to reduce housing hardship and regenerate the socio-economic fabric of urban centres (amounting to 2.82 billion euros).

Within the 4th NAP framework, the national open-source platform ParteciPa was also created for online consultation and made available to administrations interested in implementing participatory processes. To date, 14 public consultations have been held nationwide. Among the recommendations made by the IRM is that of strengthening the level of collaboration by increasing the active participation of civil society in the process of defining commitments to be included in the action plans. No less important is the suggestion to develop and implement a civic monitoring system to ensure transparent allocation and use of funding provided in response to COVID-19.

For the identification and definition of the most challenging commitments in the area of participation, within the co-creation process of the 5NAP, there were several moments of discussion and confrontation during 3 successive meetings and specific consultation.

As a result of this discussion and comparison process, the following general objectives were approved:

- Promotion of the participation opportunities provided by national legislation for the NRRP and the Plan of Complementary Funds, to support the development of citizen involvement paths aimed at improving the implementation of the planned measures.
- Support for advanced participatory practices at the various levels of government.

3.01 Promoting opportunities for participation in the NRRP

Start and end date of the commitment

March 2022 - December 2023

Lead implementing actors

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Commission for Public Debate (CNDP)

Other actors involved in implementation - Public sector

Other actors involved in implementation - Civil society organizations (CSOs) and private sector

ActionAid Italia,
Argomenti 2000,
Association of Facilitators Chapter Italia,
Associazione Italiana per la Partecipazione Pubblica (Aip2),
Assocostieri,
Cittadini Reattivi APS,
Fondaca,
Libera,
Monithon

What is the problem that the commitment will address?

The problem that the commitment intends to address is twofold: on the one hand, the lack of public confidence in the government bodies that plan and implement investments in public works, often subject to delays and rising costs, which risks manifesting itself in the PNRR; on the other hand, errors in the design of interventions that are not integrated with the territories, and the conflicts and disputes that often arise as a result, for strategic infrastructures for the relaunch of the country that risk being subject to major delays.

What is the commitment?

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The commitment aims to promote the opportunities for participation provided by national legislation for the interventions contained in the NRRP and the plan of complementary funds, to support the implementation of paths of citizen involvement aimed at improving the implementation of the measures provided.

It is implemented through the promotion of knowledge on the processes of public debate on major works (Activity 1) and the creation of structured collaboration between MIMS and CSOs to improve accessibility and usability of data and interaction between PA and citizens on the platform that MIMS is preparing to give evidence to the data on the interventions managed under the NRRP (Activity 2).

How will the commitment contribute to solving the problem?

The planned activities will contribute to increasing transparency and the quality and quantity of citizen participation of citizens in the design and implementation of public works provided for in the NRRP and the Supplementary Fund.

With regard to transparency, the platform for monitoring the progress of works prepared by the MIMS, worth a total of approximately 63 billion euros in investment will offer an open-format data sharing space to citizens, Encouraging civic control over the progress of the works and their impact.

With regard to the active participation of citizens in the actions of the NRRP, the activation of debate processes on the feasibility project are underway for public works of a certain cost and impact threshold, contributing to the improvement of their quality and capacity for integration with the territory.

The planned activities aim at increasing knowledge of this opportunity for participation in order to favor a broadening of the public involved, a higher quality of the listening and consultation processes and expert management by the coordinators.

Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?

1. The commitment is to disseminate more information on the NRRP's works, to improve the quality of the information disseminated and the accessibility to the public, through the open format of the data and involvement of CSOs in the definition of the monitoring indicators, and to enable the right to information (relevant to transparency)

2. The commitment, relevant to civic participation, offers the opportunity for citizens to influence decisions, through public debate at an early stage in the planning process, and improves the conditions for a favorable environment for civil society allowing for the potential involvement of all citizens in decisions affecting their territory (relevant for civic participation).

3. The commitment is to create a mechanism whereby public officials responsible for implementing the NRRP are obliged to present and publicly argue their choices, both in terms of procedures and of project designs, with particular regard to any changes made to projects after the public debate (relevant to public accountability).

Additional information

Links to NRRP
Links to complementary plan to the NRRP for infrastructure
Link to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG n 17 Partnership for the Goals)

Activities

Activities	Start date	End date
Activity 1 Actions to implement the instrument of public debate		

Publication and dissemination of the national list of public debate coordinators (see Article 46 of Decree 77 of 2021 converted by Law 108 of 2021) and the requirements for inclusion on the list on an IT platform.	1st September 2022	31st March 2023
Training actions addressed to central and territorial administrations and information on public debate addressed to citizens and civil society organisations		
Implementation of the training programme for central and territorial administrations by the CNDP on the skills of the public debate coordinator at the National School of Administration.	1st March 2022	31st March 2023
Development of tutorials to be disseminated on CNDP, ParteciPA and Participation Hub sites (see commitment 3.02) for both public administrations and citizens (action subject to funding)	1st October 2022	30th September, 2023
Communication actions and promotion of the instrument of public debate on major works		
Institutional communication and awareness-raising plan to be launched with the Presidency of the Council of Ministers in the context of progress advertising.	1st September 2022	30th September 2023

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Implementation of the communication campaign including an up-to-date mapping of ongoing public debates; information moments on DP at events or major events on the theme of citizen participation; a public meeting of the Commission on its work (following the presentation of the biennial report).	1st March 2023	31st December 2023
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Activity 2

Engagement and collaboration actions with CSOs to improve the usability of the data made available on the MIMS monitoring platform and the way they interact with citizens.

As of 31 August, for reasons related to the different attribution of competences on the monitoring of the PNRR works defined by the Government, with the exclusive assignment of this competence to the MEF, the commitment could not be maintained as originally planned.

The web platform presented in the first phase of implementation, although launched, was not made public, although it was considered very positively by the CSOs. For this reason, the planned actions of the MIMS to engage and collaborate with CSOs, aimed at improving the usability of the data available on the monitoring platform and the modalities of interaction with citizens, could not be realized. In any case, the assessment at the CSOs highlighted the particular role of the associations Monithon and Libera in, respectively, making available methodologies for civic monitoring and facilitating engagement and data collection activities in local communities.

In this regard, a dialogue was initiated with the MEF's contact persons, aimed at exploring with their contribution further initiatives in this area, which will be a priority subject for action when defining and implementing the future national strategy for open government.

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- Deleted: In parallel, launch of an assessment among civil society organisations, students and local communities to identify potential structured and unstructured information collections, useful for the two-way exchange between MIMS and civil society.
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Contact information

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 Dipartimento Funzione Pubblica, Iolanda Romano, ogp@funzionepubblica.it

3.02 Creation of a national Hub to support the participation policies

Start and end date of the commitment

March 2022 - December 2023

Lead implementing actors

Public Administration Department
 Emilia-Romagna Region
 Aip2

Other actors involved in implementation - Public sector

Ministry of Ecological Transition
 Presidency of the Council of Ministers – Cohesion policies department
 Apulia Region
 Tuscany Region
 Rome Municipality

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Univeristy of Salerno – Lab Diritto di Accesso Civico – Osservatorio OCIPA

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Other actors involved in implementation - Civil society organizations (CSOs) and private sector

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Fondazione Etica,
Mappi-na,
The Good Lobby

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What is the problem that the commitment will address?

The need to cope with: the limited knowledge of citizens of participatory processes activated by public administrations; the lack of dissemination among administrations of the most advanced participatory practices at regional and local levels.

What is the commitment?

Networking advanced participatory practices at different levels of government, starting with sharing the experiences of national and regional authorities that have invested in participatory processes.

The objective is to enhance and valorize existing practices, promoting know-how and the most advanced experiences of participation at the regional level, from which to establish a national hub to support participation policies at all levels of government.

The expected results are

1. The creation and operation of a digital platform (unique or widespread) that constitutes the national centre of expertise on participation
2. The activation of a network of qualified actors for the exchange of participatory practices.

How will the commitment contribute to solving the problem?

The Hub will bring to the system the most advanced experiences existing on the national territory, thus constituting a point of reference that makes experiences, skills, tools and services available to the public sector and citizens. The Hub will be able to guarantee economies of scale, putting in synergic connection the regional experiences with the platforms in use at national level (ParteciPa, Consultazione.gov, OGP website). Finally, by making use of a community of practices, which promotes mutual learning (peer to peer), it will foster the dissemination of methodologies and lessons learned among public staff involved in the implementation of participatory policies at all levels of government.

Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?

The engagement is relevant to civic participation because it will:

- widen opportunities for citizens to inform or influence decisions
- support public administrations in the widespread implementation of inclusive and effective participatory processes, also in line with international guidelines (OGP, OECD...).

Additional information

Any useful synergy with the Forum for Sustainable Development and other national initiatives will be evaluated (e.g., National Strategy for Inner Areas, Strategic Metropolis Project, Urbact networks), as well as with CSOs already engaged in collecting participatory practices in different areas (IAF, Labsus, Forum dei Beni Comuni, Cittadinanzattiva, ActionAid, Legambiente...).

Activities

Activities	Start date	End date
Kick-off of a working team bringing together referral organizations for the implementation of the commitment.	1st March 2022	15th March 2022

Mapping of other actors to be involved, both PA and OSC side.	15th March 2022	15th April 2022
Definition of the constitutive characteristics of the Hub, through the consultation of the relevant actors	15th April 2022	15th May 2022
Design of the participation Hub model to be implemented at the national level	15th May 2022	30th October 2022
Approval of the proposed model by OGP Italy	By 30th November 2022	
Design and construction of services and tools for the functioning of the Hub and alignment with the optimization processes of the participation platforms in use at national level (ParteciPa, Consultazione.gov, the OGP website). Activities will be carried out in coordination with the 3.01 commitment to promoting awareness of the Public Debate at the national and local level.	30th November 2022	28th of February 2023
	By 30th of March 2023	
Creation and launch of the Hub as a digital platform (unique or widespread) that constitutes the center of expertise on participation	By 30th of March 2023	
Promotion of the possibility of participation in the network of qualified actors for the exchange of participation practices	30th of March 2023	30th of April 2023
National event for the promotion of the Hub of participation	By 15th May 2023	
Ordinary functioning of the hub with quarterly activity reports as accountability to OGP Italy	15th May 2023	31st December 2023

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ACTION 4: Promotion of the civic space

Context and objectives of the action

The civic space includes the fundamental freedoms of expression, peaceful assembly and association, the protection of privacy, and the rights of inclusive participation, ensuring that women, young people, linguistic/ethnic minorities, persons with disabilities, and under-represented groups are fully involved in political, economic and social life.

The duty of governments to protect civic space is a precondition for the construction of genuinely inclusive societies, in which all individuals can freely develop their personalities and actively participate in public decision-making processes.

However, the commitments for protecting the civic space undertaken by OGP members have been limited in number and ambition. Out of 104 undertaken commitments starting from 2020 by 42 countries, 51% were considered "impactful", and only 14% showed significant results in opening the government, according to the Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM) assessment.

Important initiatives to protect the civic space are contained in Italy's 4 NAP: Action 2 on the transparency of public administrations; Action 4 on opening public decision-making processes to all interested stakeholders; Action 8 on the promotion of equal opportunities as a transversal dimension of organisational performance for an inclusive PA; Action 10 on citizenship rights and the development of digital skills of young people (10.11 Youth Portal).

The G20 under the Italian presidency confirmed the governments' commitment to adopt "all available means" necessary to tackle the negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, which mainly affected women and young people, aggravating economic and social inequalities.

In the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP), the government dedicates a specific Mission to inclusion (Mission 5 - Inclusion and cohesion). This mission plays a central role in pursuing the objectives of supporting female empowerment and the fight against gender discrimination, increasing the employment prospects of young people, territorial rebalancing and development of the Mezzogiorno and inland areas. These objectives transversal to the whole Plan,

The interventions outlined in the Plan aim to make up for the delays that historically penalise the country. The persistence of gender inequalities and the absence of equal opportunities constitute a significant obstacle to economic growth and social development.

For this reason, NRRP reforms and investments share cross-cutting priorities relating to equal generational, gender and territorial opportunities.

To be effective, structural, and in line with the European Pillar of Social Rights objectives, Italy's recovery must give equal opportunities to all citizens, especially those who do not fully express their potential today.

In this context, the 5NAP declines the civic space into two sub-dimensions: 1) gender equality in the public and private sectors; 2) young people and participation.

Commitments

4.01 Gender equality in the public and private sectors

Start and end date of the commitment

March 2022 - December 2023

Lead implementing actors

Presidency of the Council of Ministers - Public Administration Department (DFP),
Presidency of the Council of Ministers - Department of Equal Opportunities (DPO)

Other actors involved in the implementation - Public sector

Rome Municipality
Emilia-Romagna Region,
Unioncamere
University of Salerno - Lab Diritto di Accesso Civico - Osservatorio OCIPA

Other actors involved in the implementation - Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and the private sector

Impegno Donna Association,
Fondazione Sodalidas,
Period Think Tank,
Save the Children

What is the problem that the commitment will address?

The inclusiveness of participation and consultation processes is a fundamental element to ensure that these are carried out with quality and effectiveness and the availability of data that highlight the impact of public policies by gender and gender equality policies. Cultural barriers and stereotypes must be overcome in participatory processes.

What is the commitment?

The commitment intends to strengthen the gender dimension in the participatory processes activated by the OGP Multi-Stakeholder Forum and increase data availability within the gender equality certification system.

The expected results are

- 1) to guarantee equal gender representation within the future OGP Multi-stakeholder Forum;
- 2) definition of structured moments of dialogue between the National Observatory for the integration of gender equality policies and the future OGP Multistakeholder Forum;
- 3) transparency of the implementation measures of the certification system for gender equality in companies;

Commitments connected to

- public participation;
- open gender data (digital inclusion).

How will the commitment contribute to solving the problem?

Strengthening the gender dimension in the offices responsible for promoting participation processes in public decisions and making data available on implementing the certification system for gender equality in companies.

Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?

Because it is a commitment that will help promote and develop a culture of gender equality in the public and private sectors, also reducing the current gap between men and women in the world of work.

Because it will help disseminate practices and behaviours that are more attentive to listening to women's needs in public decision-making processes among institutions while strengthening the involvement of women in discussions between the Government and civil society.

Additional information

The proposed activities follow the commitments defined in the G20 Leaders' Concluding Declaration (commitments 33 and 34) on gender equality and female empowerment: Governments must act on "key factors such as equal access to 'education and opportunities, also in the STEM sectors, the promotion of entrepreneurship and female leadership [...] overcoming gender stereotypes".

In the NRRP, the Government dedicates a specific Mission to inclusion (Mission 5 Inclusion and cohesion), which plays a central role in the pursuit of the objectives - transversal to the whole Plan - of support for female empowerment and the fight against gender discrimination, increase in the employment prospects of young people, territorial rebalancing and development of the Mezzogiorno and inland areas.

- EU gender equality strategy [https://ec.europa.eu/info/policies/justice-and-fundamental-rights/gender-equality/gender-equality-strategy_it#strategia-per-la-parit-gender-specific-2020-2025]
- National strategy for gender equality [http://www.pariopportunita.gov.it/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/strategia-Parit%C3%A0_genere.pdf]
- Gender budgeting to assess the commitments of administrations/companies and promote effective equality [<http://qualitapa.gov.it/sitoarcheologico/customer-satisfaction/ascolto-e-partecipazione-dellutenza/rendicontazione-sociale/bilancio-di-genre/index.html>]

Activities

Activities	Start Date	End Date
1) Mapping and expansion of women's representatives in the OGP Multi-Stakeholder Forum by the DFP, in collaboration with the PAs and CSOs participating in the implementation of the commitment	1st March 2022	30th April 2022
2) Identification and enhancement, by the DFP and the DPO, of structured moments of confrontation between the OGP Multistakeholder Forum and the National Observatory for the integration of gender equality policies	1st January 2023	31st December 2023
3) Creation and development by the DPO of a platform that makes data on the implementation of the certification system for gender equality in companies accessible and transparent	1st January 2023	31st December



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Contact information

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 Public Administration Department (DFP), Beatrice Bernardini, OG Task Force
ogp@funzionepubblica.it

4.02 Youth participation

Start and end date of the commitment

March 2022 - December 2023

Lead implementing actors

Presidency of the Council of Ministers - Public Administration Department (DFP)

Other actors involved in the implementation - Public sector

National Youth Council,
 National Council for the Universal Civil Service,
 Presidency of the Council of Ministers – Cohesion policies department
 Rome Municipality

Other actors involved in the implementation - Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and the private sector

Associazione Centro Culturale San Martino,
 Fondazione Sodalitdas,
 Orizzonti Politici,
 Save the Children

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What is the problem that the commitment will address?

The G20 under the Italian presidency confirmed the governments' commitment to adopt "all available means" necessary to face the negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, which mainly affected young people and women, aggravating economic and social inequalities. In this context, the proposed commitment intends to decrease the distance young people perceive towards the institutions, creating new spaces for the participation and involvement of young people in the definition and implementation of public policies, bridging the representative gap of youth requests in the public debate.

The perceived distrust of young people towards institutions translates into the lack of participation in discussions on political issues, which today concerns about 30% of young people between 18 and 34 years and almost 50% of children in the age group between 14 and 18 years (Istat, Report 2020). This weakening of trust has affected social cohesion and, consequently, the drive towards commitment and participation. To counter the growing mistrust of young people in institutions, it is necessary to weave that social network, placing the value of young people at the centre in the public debate. It is necessary to ensure collaborative participation between the parties for the individual growth of young people and to enhance their collective social action aimed at ensuring social equity, a better quality of life and democracy in our country.

With the Decision of the European Parliament and the Council of December 2021, 2022 was declared the European year for young people (see <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/PE-81-2021-REV-1/en/pdf>).

What is the commitment?

The goal is to establish a forum for listening and discussion dedicated to young people. They can contribute with their own needs to the definition of youth policies as well as participate in the processes of opening up the public sector, helping to co-create a national strategy for open government. The commitment is to guarantee tools, support, opportunities, and space for the empowerment of young people through opportunities for profound sharing, which puts young people at the centre, in line with their values, ideals, and increasingly more requests. urgent to the future challenges it faces. Participate as a partner in youth policies to contribute to society's cultural, social, economic and political aspects, not only as beneficiaries but as providers of requests in line with their needs and aspirations for the future.

Mechanisms for supporting inclusive processes for developing public policies and diversified participation are implemented.

The expected results are

- the proposal of the creation of a section dedicated to young people within the setting up Multi-stakeholder Forum (MSF) for open government
- the activation of a multi-stakeholder work table to enrich the national and regional portals dedicated to young people with information content - digital and non-digital

The commitment involves

1) the mapping of the relevant actors to be involved in creating the specific section of the

Multistakeholder Forum dedicated to young people, with the provision of structured moments of meeting and consultation with organisations representing youth organisations, to encourage the contribution of young people to the definition of public policies. It is intended to enhance the experience of the National Council for the Civil Service: the Council established according to art. 10 Legislative Decree no. 40 of 2017, is a permanent body of consultation, reference and comparison for matters concerning the universal civil service. The involvement of the direct representatives of young people (4 members of the Council, representing the three Italian macro-regions - North, Center, South - and abroad) is expected within the OGP Multistakeholder Forum.

The involvement in the Forum mentioned above of both the National Youth Council (the consultative body to which the representation of young people is entrusted in the dialogue with the Institutions for any discussion on policies affecting the world of youth) and the National Youth Agency (a government body that manages European programs for young people in Italy, initiatives and opportunities to promote youth participation, inclusion, talent and creativity) is considered strategic to enhance and broaden the opportunities for young people to participate.

2) The definition of structured consultation methods and meeting with representative organisations of youth bodies to foster constant dialogue between institutions and young people within the open governance process is linked to the Italian co-presidency of OGP.

3) to strengthen the citizenship rights of young people, the enhancement of information content - digital and non-digital - on the opportunities offered to them by the NRRP and the principles underlying the Open Government to be disseminated through national and regional portals dedicated to young people.

How will the commitment contribute to solving the problem?

The commitment goes toward encouraging and supporting the active and informed involvement of young and very young people in the conception, implementation and monitoring of the interventions envisaged in their favour, particularly within the NRRP, according to the principles of transparency, accessibility and inclusion. proper to open government.

It follows the commitment of the G20 in adopting specific measures aimed at overcoming intergenerational inequalities, also with the support of international organisations, such as ILO and OECD, in their role of monitoring the progress achieved in this area.

The objectives align with the recommendations of the third and final conference on the EU Youth Dialogue, aimed at ensuring the involvement of young people in decision-making and political processes at the national and local level; creating, protecting and expanding youth civic spaces; providing information easily accessible and youth-friendly; focusing on the theme of youth participation to support them in overcoming the economic, social and psychological issues put to the test again by the pandemic crisis.

Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?

Because it will contribute to spreading the knowledge of the principles of Open Government among young and very young people, providing them with valuable tools to exercise their rights, duties, powers and responsibilities with awareness.

In this sense, the Joint Recommendations of the eighth conference cycle of the EU Youth Dialogue call on the Member States to include in their youth strategies the provision of quality information and advice for young people in their youth strategies, following the European Charter of Youth. information for young people.

It is an inclusive commitment that will help promote and develop active citizenship and civic skills in young people.

It will help spread practices and behaviours that are more attentive to listening to the needs of young people in public decision-making processes among institutions while strengthening the involvement of new generations in the confrontation between the government and civil society.

Additional information

- Actions targeting young people in the NRRP:
Mission 1 - Digitization, innovation, competitiveness, culture - € 40.73 billion
Mission 4 - Education and research - 30.88 billion
Mission 5 - Cohesion and inclusion - 19.81 billion
Investment 1.4 - Dual System: 600 million Investment 2.1 - Universal Civil Service
- Chamber and Senate Studies Service, Cross-cutting priority for young people, in "PNRR reading cards", Public finance documentation no. 28, 27 May 2021 (http://documenti.camera.it/leg18/dossier/pdf/DFP28.pdf?_1622109594270)
- Youth Portal 2030 [<https://giovani2030.it/>] of the Department for Youth Policies and the Universal Civil Service
- National Youth Card, an instrument created to convey and implement policies in favor of young people, economic, social, training measures, for access to the world of work [<https://giovani2030.it/inimpresa/carta-giovani-nazionale/>]
- Through the Universal Civil Service, promotion of youth paths of active citizenship to activate the 40 thousand young people in 3 years provided for by the PNRR <https://www.serviziocivile.gov.it/>
- National Youth Council, National Youth Plan 2022 (<https://consiglionazionalegiovani.it/cng/ecco-a-voi-il-piano-nazionale-giovani-2022/>)
- Resolution of the Council and of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within the Council on the results of the Eighth Round of the EU Youth Dialogue, 2021 / C, 504/01 (<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A42021Y1214%2801%29>)

- Istat, Political participation in Italy, Report, 24 June 2020 (https://www.istat.it/it/files/2020/06/REPORT_PARTECIPAZIONE_POLITICA.pdf)

Activities

Activities	Start Date	End Date
Mapping of the representative organizations of youth organizations to be involved in the OGP Italia community and in the co-creation process of the Multistakeholder Forum for open government.	15th March 2022	30th March 2022
Creation of a section of the Multistakeholder Forum dedicated to young people, open to dialogue with the same section of the Forum for sustainable development.	1st September 2022	15th December 2022
Design and implementation of structured moments of consultation and listening to young people for the definition of the national strategy for open government	15th January 2023	28th February 2023
Construction of a dedicated group of OGP Italia actors to enhance and disseminate information content - digital and non-digital - through the national and regional portals dedicated to young people on the opportunities offered to them by the NRRP as well as on the principles underlying the Open Government	1st March 2023	31st December 2023

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ACTION 5: Inclusive digital innovation

Context and objectives of the action

Digital innovation is one of the principles on which open government policies are based, and it is an essential and transversal intervention to all other principles: transparency, civic participation, fight against corruption, accountability.

With the digital target of at least 20% for the Recovery and Resilience Facility, the European Union promotes investments in technologies, infrastructures, and digital processes of the Member States to increase European competitiveness on a global scale. In this context, the Italian priority is to recover the deep digital divide in culture, as evidenced by the fourth last place in the EU in the country in the DESI index (Index of digitalisation of the economy and society), and by the last place on digital skills.

In the National Recovery and Resiliency Plan, we read, "The digitisation and innovation of processes, products and services characterise every reform policy of the Plan, from the tax authorities to the public administration (...).

The six Missions of the PNRR represent structural "thematic" areas of intervention: 1. Digitisation, innovation, competitiveness and culture; 2. Green revolution and ecological transition; 3. Infrastructures for sustainable mobility; 4. Education and research; 5. Inclusion and cohesion; 6. Health. "In this context, it appears necessary to support the initiatives for monitoring and civic control of public investments through the involvement of civil society and public administrations in joint activities of exchange and comparison of good practices already implemented or to be started. The availability of data and information in an open format connected to the National Recovery and Resilience Plan investments becomes an enabling element of the processes of widespread civic participation and accountability of the Administrations.

The commitments concerning inclusive digital innovation in the 4th National Action Plan, present in Action 1 - Open data, have been poorly implemented as out of 41 commitments, only 17 have been completed.

According to the DESI report - Digital Economy & Social Index 2019, Italy has significantly improved its position on open data. However, many difficulties continue to be encountered, which slow down the possibilities of reusing these information assets. One of the main ones is the lack of meeting between supply and demand, which is expressed in the inadequate knowledge of the Open Data phenomenon and the potential underlying the re-use of data, in the provision of low-quality datasets, to the point of making the re-use from part of the community.

The lack of compliance with standard data representation models designed to make them effectively integrable and comparable is added to this.

In this scenario, in addition to the need to continue to promote the culture of data re-use, we should proceed to the definition of shared rules and publish high-value Open Datasets, both for the potential contribution in terms of transparency and for re-use with a view to services and new business activities.

Other commitments are present in Action 10, relating to Citizenship and digital skills.

As shown by the data in the DESI report, the low level of digital skills is a criticality characterising Italy and is widely recognised as one of the leading causes of the delay in the digital transformation process of the public administration. Also, according to the DESI, Italy has a particular need for strategic initiatives on digital skills dedicated to different sectors of the population, such as the elderly, inactive people and young people themselves. At the same time, the need for simplification in relations with the PA and the use of services and obligations is increasingly widespread among companies.

The low diffusion of digital skills is accompanied by low awareness of digital citizenship rights. In this sense, it is crucial to activating tools and initiatives to spread awareness among citizens of the rights linked to digital citizenship and the added value of digital services.

Commitments

5.01 Digital citizenship. Enabling inclusive digital innovation

Start and end date of the commitment

March 2022 - December 2023

Lead implementing actors

Ministry of technological innovation and Digital Transition - Department for Digital Transformation (DTD) - Digital Republic

Other actors involved in the implementation - Public sector

Agency for Digital Italy (AgID),
Rome Municipality
Unione delle Province d'Italia (UPI)

Other actors involved in the implementation - Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and the private sector

Associazione italiana comunicazione,
Associazione bancaria italiana (ABI),
Associazione Attività di pensiero (Adp)
Federazione Relazioni Pubbliche Italiana (FERPI),
PA social

Università di Salerno - Lab Diritto di Accesso Civico - Osservatorio OCIPA

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What is the problem that the commitment will address?

Digital gaps (e.g. social, economic, cultural, generational and gender) and, in particular, a low percentage of the population with at least basic digital skills with a consequent low level of use of public and private digital services and participation tools.

From the point of view of the approach, fragmentation of interventions and low level of integration and enhancement of experiences, particularly concerning projects to support and facilitate digital citizens, where the creation of an organic and recognised network of digital facilitation points to help citizens.

What is the commitment?

Inclusive digital transformation, digital services for all.

Based on the priorities identified in the national strategy for digital skills, promote facilitation and training actions for access to services and digital inclusion.

Create an organic network of facilitation points, federating and correlating ongoing actions and expanding their extent and impact to enhance and improve implementation models and ensure homogeneity across the territory.

Make the network of facilitation points the reference for the development of citizens' basic digital skills and training actions directed at them, favouring access to the services offered by the facilitation points and to the training and awareness activities carried out in person and online, for example through the publication of a map of the facilitation points and a schedule of training events in the area, in the logic of a widespread school, also by consolidating initiatives already implemented such as the one implemented by Roma Capitale with the "Widespread School for Digital Citizenship and Participation" project. In this way, the commitment intends to promote the digital inclusion of every citizen, facilitate access to all online services, and encourage active participation thanks to greater awareness of digital rights.

How will the commitment contribute to solving the problem?

Starting from the mapping of the current initiatives relating to the points of facilitation and digital education, now present in libraries, schools, senior citizens' centres, cultural centres, municipal offices, association offices, it will pool and enhance these experiences with knowledge management systems, expand the network by acting both with the development of the digital civil service and the implementation of the NRRP project to upgrade digital facilitation centres.

These local actions will integrate with online training environments aimed at citizens with low digital skills, which will be linked and progressively federated starting from a learning environment made available centrally.

Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?

Digital innovation and technologies represent an important lever for the opening processes of democracies, for the simplification of decision-making processes, the expansion of transparency and participation, the enabling to use digital rights.

Governments must "use" digital transformation to work and collaborate with citizens from this perspective. The commitment responds to the need to focus on "maximising the potential of digital technologies to advance democracies further and promote inclusive technologies to bridge digital gaps and adequately engage disadvantaged communities by continuing to open high-demand public data" (OGP call to action).

Therefore, it is relevant for citizens' informed participation and full use of the actions implemented for transparency and public accountability based on adequate and widespread digital awareness.

Additional information

The commitment is carried out within the framework of the Digital Republic initiative and is based mainly on the actions envisaged in the NRRP (digital civil service and the digital facilitation centres of the regions).

Activities

Activities	Start date	End date
<p>1) Establishment of the Network of Facilitation Points and digital education to support and enable the digital rights of citizens, by building a network of digital facilitators (digital civil service operators, association operators, public operators, etc.) also through the creation of a system of knowledge management.</p> <p>Through the Digital Civil Service project, the creation of digital facilitation points based on initiatives of non-profit associations is also encouraged.</p> <p>The goal is to have an organically mapped network of at least 3000 points in December 2023 compared to the approximately 700 surveyed today activated organically.</p>	1st March 2022	31st December 2023
<p>2) Creation of an online digital education environment for citizenship that allows citizens to be guided towards the most suitable training for their shortcomings, correlating the online resources created by the subjects of the Coalition for digital skills and promoting the use of training events on the territory, in a widespread school logic.</p>	1st March 2022	31st December 2022
<p>3) Public campaigns to raise awareness of digital rights awareness for citizens through different types of initiatives such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the national prize for digital skills (by May 2022); initiatives on national media; the day for digital skills; awareness campaigns carried out in the local area carried out by the facilitation points and in the context of digital civil service initiatives. 	1st March 2022	31st December 2023

Contact information

Department for Digital Transformation (DTD), Giuseppe Iacono,
giuseppe.iacono@teamdigitale.governo.it

5.02 Open standards for the inclusiveness and participation of civil society in the monitoring of public spending.

Start and end date of the commitment

March 2022 - December 2023

Lead implementing actors

National Anti-Corruption Authority (ANAC)

Other actors involved in the implementation - Public sector

President of the Council of Ministers - Department for the planning and coordination of economic policy (DIPE),
Ministry for Technological Innovation and Digital Transition - Department for Digital Transformation (DTD)
Presidency of the Council of Ministers – Cohesion policies Department

Other actors involved in the implementation - Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and the private sector

Associazione OnDATA,
Associazione. Monithon,
Cittadinanzattiva,
Fondazione Etica,
Osservatorio Civico PNRR,
Parliament Watch Italia (PWI),
Transparency International Italia

What is the problem that the commitment will address?

Citizens and civil society organisations sometimes complain about the lack of open and usable data sources to monitor public spending in a widespread manner. The data shared by public administrations are often published as indicators in an aggregate form or follow particular schemes that replicate the collection formats or derive from the specific needs of the administration that collects them. Sometimes, it is challenging to connect data from different administrations and compare them with open or commercial sources or those of

other countries. The low digital literacy worsens the problem in the country (see surveys at European level), which prevents full use of public data sources even when existing and available and does not help the inclusion of civil society in analysis and monitoring processes. Overcoming this problem is an enabling factor for inclusive digital innovation.

What is the commitment?

The commitment aims to create the conditions to encourage the use of existing information assets at the national and European levels, starting from the improvement and systematisation of existing resources and starting a virtuous cycle of co-creation that involves all stakeholders. This implies a commitment to make their information resources more usable by the administrations that possess data that, although not directly representing the PNRR implementation flows, can still provide relevant information to favour the participation and inclusion of civil society in the processes of monitoring. This commitment takes concrete form, for example, in the publication of data in an open format, providing platforms for their visualisation, and adopting shared and widely disseminated standard formats.

In particular, the National Anti-Corruption Authority is committed to improving the CSOs and stakeholders' usability of the data collected in the National Database of Public Contracts, recognised by the CAD as a database of national interest. This is achieved through a free access portal and by providing dashboards for navigation and self-service analysis of published data, datasets in RDF open format, and by adopting the OCDS standard (Open Contracting Data Standard) for their representation. Data in the database is communicated to the Authority by the responsible processors (RUP) of the Contracting Stations and are published in their original form.

The OCDS standard is the leading international standard for the publication in an open format of data and information relating to the planning, procurement and implementation of public tenders, the use of which has also been promoted by the G20, the G7 and major international organisations, including the OECD. In particular, it is planned to adopt the OCDS profile for the European Union so that the data in an open format is also comparable with those collected by the publication portal of the European gazette TED, paving the way for comparison with this data source.

The general aim is to enhance some information resources existing at the national level, putting them into a system, thus promoting the inclusion of civil society actors in the monitoring of public spending.

The expected result is the availability of open and machine-readable data of the tenders/tenders, part of which will relate to tenders that implement the NRRP; ANAC is expected to publish the datasets regarding the publication phase of the call for tenders, the awarding phase and the final phase of contracts in an open format according to the model proposed by the Open Contracting Partnership for all contracts worth more than € 40,000. It is expected that other administrations will take part in the commitment so that the development plans implemented by the tenders can be identified (OpenCup database) and,

if necessary, it is possible to receive information regarding the tenders relevant to the NRRP through an external data source, respecting the Once Only principle.

The Department for Digital Transformation (DTD) of the Ministry for Technological Innovation and Digital Transition contributes to the realisation of the commitment by updating the semantic content of the data published on the National Data Catalog and the publication of APIs on the National Digital Data Platform with the relative metadata in such a way as to make this information compatible with the OCDS standards.

How will the commitment contribute to solving the problem?

The adoption of standard formats and common rules for the publication of data on procurement, both at the national and European level, favours the involvement of civil society in the monitoring of public spending and the comparison with what is happening in other countries. The use of shared standards will facilitate the analysis of the initiatives included in the PNRR. There are two levels of the solution to the problem presented in the previous section to be envisaged: the standardisation process that favours interoperability and the ability to connect different data sources; the adoption of a mature and widespread standard at the international level creating the conditions for monitoring and comparison with other countries; the simplification deriving from the adoption of a single and well-documented format such as OCDS should reduce the entry barriers for the processes of participatory governance, thus fostering the development of skills by citizens and businesses and inclusive digital innovation.

Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?

The commitment is aligned with the values and pillars of the Open Government Partnership since it enhances transparency, supports civic participation, and improves accountability and integrity in the governance of resources. Public procurement is one of the most valuable datasets. Their availability in an open format is a fundamental and decisive element for the success of an open government plan. Through procurement, administrations use public resources to purchase goods and services and to carry out works that must serve citizenship. More specifically, the commitment aims to facilitate access to new technologies for openness and responsibility. Adopting Open Contracting Data Standard (OCDS), an open-source standard for governments to release their procurement information in an accessible and easy-to-use way, reaping the full benefits of transparency, accountability and participation.

Additional information

The commitment appears consistent with the National Recovery and Resilience Plan, with particular reference to Mission 1 (Digitization, innovation, competitiveness and culture), area of intervention "PA Digitization - Components: M1C1 Digitization, innovation

and safety in the Public Administration, Investments and reforms: Data and interoperability (Investment 1.3), with a budget of 0.65 billion €.

For the monitoring activity on implementing the Italian NRRP, the development of a unique computer system by the MEF Department of State General Accounting is envisaged. (Article 1, paragraph 1043, Law n. 178/2020). This monitoring system detects all data relating to the implementation of the NRRP, both at the financial level, through the detection of the expenses incurred for the implementation of the measures and reforms and at the physical and procedural level, through the detection of specific indicators. The MEF system also provides for the acquisition of target and milestones progress data by ensuring the traceability and transparency of operations and the sharing of data between the various parties involved in the governance of the NRRP itself; it is envisaged that such data and information, in an open and machine-readable format, also have access to all citizens, guaranteeing the application of Italian and European legislation on public and open data and administrative transparency (Article 9 of the Prime Minister's Decree 15 September 2021).

Links to other relevant plans, such as a national development plan or an anti-corruption strategy

A coalition of civil society organisations and professionals recently launched the Open Spending EU Coalition; the initiative was launched to encourage and support the openness of public expenditure data including new initiatives included in the NRRP. The coalition works to ensure that government spending is made in an open, fair, efficient way. The coalition has drafted a series of recommendations specifically related to the transparency of the EU's Recovery and Resilience Plans, outlining what EU member states should proactively publish information.

Activities

Activities	Start date	End date
Establishment of a working group to promote the openness and inclusiveness of public information assets on public contracts by adopting shared standards, such as OCDS. In the WG, ANAC will play the role of facilitator by making available a first high-impact data source (High-Value Data Set - ANAC open data portal) and the self-service Analysis portal to stimulate the participation of all stakeholders. Civil society organisations will be called upon to focus on involvement in using data in an open format.	1st March 2022	31st December 2023
Recognition of the currently existing data sources that can integrate that of ANAC to cover the information needs of civil society better. Mutual Empowerment and sharing of experiences between civil society organisations to facilitate the implementation of the next action.	1st April 2022	31st December 2023
Integration of ANAC data with other data sources - e.g., OpenCUP - can parallel the previous cycle - the possibility of	1st September	31st December

synergies with the "participation" action and the civic debate. This action will be in charge of civil society organisations and aims to make concrete empowerment results. ANAC will play the role of facilitator.	2022	2023
Collection of feedback, suggestions for improving data portals (quality indicators from the point of view of data users, such as usability, ease of use, coverage of relevant areas, usefulness)	1st September 2022	31st December 2023
Update or extension of the semantic content published on NDC - National Data Catalog for Semantic Interoperability, so that it is compatible with OCDS (in collaboration with the Department for Digital Transformation).	1st April 2022	31st December 2023
API publication on PDND with related metadata through the National Data Catalog for Semantic Interoperability (in collaboration with the Department for Digital Transformation).	1st September 2022	31st December 2023

Contact information

National Anti-Corruption Authority - ANAC (International Relations Office), Giovanni Paolo Sellitto, Relazioni.Internazionali@anticorruzione.it

Public Administration Department, Ugo Bonelli, OGP Task Force, ogp@funzionepubblica.it

List of commitments

Priority Co-Chair OGP	Commitments	Key actors
Governance and strategy for open government	1.01 MSF – Multi-Stakeholder Forum and Open Government national strategy	Presidency of the Council of Ministers – Department for Public Administration (DFP), Ministry of Ecological Transition (MITE)
Transparency, anti-corruption and public integrity	2.01 Networks for integrity and transparency	National Anti-Corruption Authority (ANAC), National School of Administration (SNA)
Transparency, anti-corruption and public integrity	2.02 Networks to support whistleblowers	National Anti-Corruption Authority (ANAC), National School of Administration (SNA)
Participation and protection of civic space	3.01 Promoting opportunities for participation in the NRRP (National Recovery and Resilience Plan)	Ministry of Sustainable Infrastructure and Mobility (MIMS), Commission for Public Debate (CNDP)
Participation and protection of civic space	3.02 Creation of a national Hub to support the participation policies	Presidency of the Council of Ministers – Department for Public Administration (DFP), Emilia-Romagna Region, Italian Association for Public Participation (Aip2)
Participation and protection of civic space	4.01 Gender equality in the public and private sectors	Presidency of the Council of Ministers - Department for Equal Opportunities (DPO) and Department for Public Administration (DFP)
Participation and protection of civic space	4.02 Youth participation	Presidency of the Council of Ministers - Department for Public Administration (DFP)
Inclusive digital innovation	5.01 Digital citizenship. Enabling inclusive digital innovation	Minister for Technological Innovation and the Digital Transformation - Department for Digital Transformation (DTD)

Inclusive digital innovation	5.02 Open standards for the inclusiveness and participation of civil society in the monitoring of public spending	National Anti-Corruption Authority (ANAC), Department for Digital Transformation (DTD)
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Attachment 1: List of organizations involved in the co-creation process of the 5th NAP

ORGANIZATION_TYPE (PA = Public Administration)	ORGANIZATION_NAME
PA	AGCOM – Autorità per le Garanzie nelle Comunicazioni
PA	Agenzia delle dogane e dei monopoli
PA	Agenzia delle Entrate- Direzione regionale dell'Emilia Romagna
PA	AgiD – Agenzia per l'Italia Digitale
PA	ANCI – Associazione Nazionale Comuni Italiani
PA	Autorità di bacino distrettuale delle Alpi orientali
PA	Città Metropolitana di Cagliari
PA	Città metropolitana di Roma Capitale
PA	CNDP - Commissione Nazionale Dibattito Pubblico
PA	CNR - Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche
PA	Comune di Desio
PA	Consiglio Nazionale dei giovani
PA	Consiglio Nazionale Rappresentanza Volontari in Servizio Civile Universale
PA	CONSIP
PA	DICEA, Università degli studi di Roma - La Sapienza
PA	FORMEZ PA
PA	Garante per la protezione dei dati personali
PA	INAIL - Istituto Nazionale per l'Assicurazione contro gli Infortuni sul Lavoro
PA	INAPP - Istituto Nazionale per l'Analisi delle Politiche Pubbliche
PA	INPS - Istituto Nazionale della Previdenza Sociale
PA	ISPRA - Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca ambientale
PA	ISTAT - Istituto Nazionale di Statistica
PA	Ministero degli affari esteri e della cooperazione internazionale (MAECI)
PA	Ministero del Lavoro e politiche sociali
PA	Ministero dell'Economia e delle Finanze (MEF)
PA	Ministero dell'Istruzione (MI)
PA	Ministero dell'interno
PA	Ministero della Cultura (MiC)

PA	Ministero della Giustizia
PA	Ministero della Salute (MS)
PA	Ministero della transizione ecologica (MITE)
PA	Ministero della Università e della Ricerca (MUR)
PA	Ministero delle infrastrutture e della mobilità sostenibili (MIMS)
PA	Ministero Politiche agricole e forestali (MIPAF)
PA	PCM - Dipartimento delle Politiche Europee - DPE
PA	PCM - Dipartimento per l'informazione e l'editoria - DIE
PA	PCM - Dipartimento per la programmazione e il coordinamento della politica economica - DIPE
PA	PCM - Dipartimento per le politiche della famiglia - DPF
PA	PCM - Dipartimento per le Politiche di Coesione - Progetto OpenCoesione
PA	PCM - Dipartimento per le Riforme Istituzionali - DRI
PA	PCM - Dipartimento politiche giovanili e servizio civile universale - DGSCU
PA	PCM - Ministro Affari regionali ed autonomie - DARA
PA	PCM - Ministro per il Sud e la coesione territoriale (DipCoe)/ NUVAP
PA	PCM - Ministro per l'innovazione tecnologica e la transizione digitale (MITD) /DTD
PA	PCM - Ministro per la Pubblica Amministrazione /DFP
PA	PCM - Ministro per le disabilità/Dipartimento per le Pari Opportunità (DPO)
PA	Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano
PA	Regione del Veneto
PA	Regione Emilia-Romagna
PA	Regione Marche
PA	Regione Puglia
PA	Regione Veneto
PA	Roma Capitale
PA	Scuola Nazionale dell'Amministrazione - SNA
PA	Unioncamere
PA	Università degli Studi di Roma Tor Vergata
PA	Università degli studi di Salerno - OCIPA Osservatorio Comunicazione
PA	Informazione PA - Laboratorio Didattico Diritto di Accesso civico
PA	UPI -Unione Province d'Italia

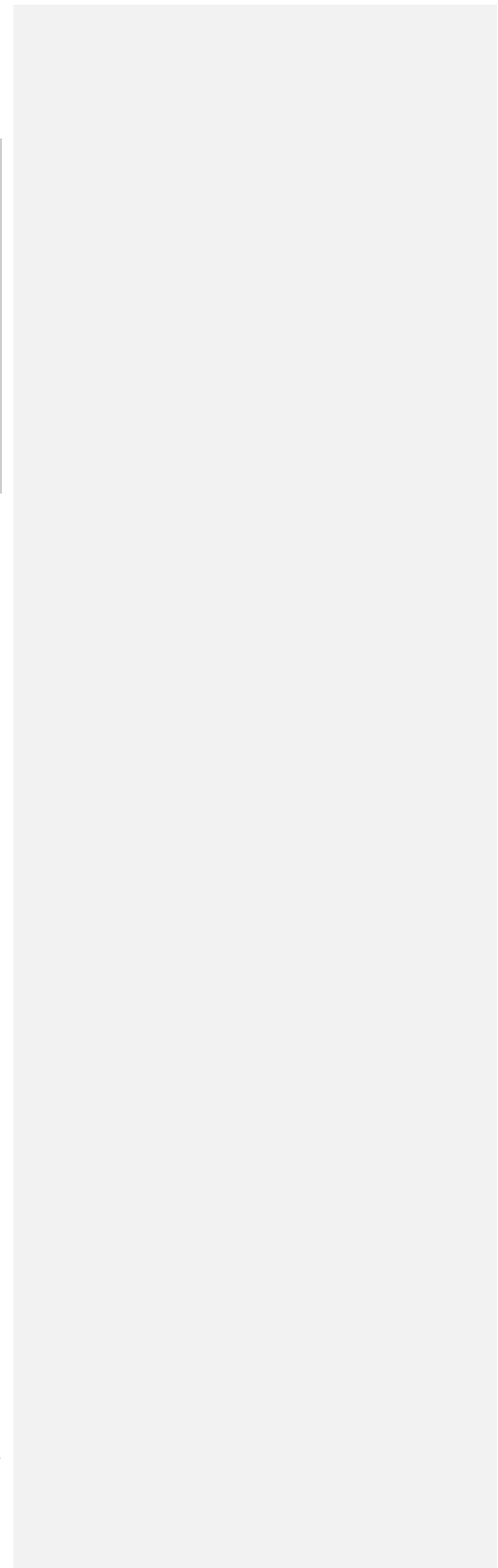
ORGANIZATION_TYPE	ORGANIZATION_NAME
CSO&C (CSO=CSO Civil Society Org, Private Companies, Unions, Media, Observatories & Research)	



CSO & C	Abi - Associazione Bancaria Italiana
CSO & C	ACLI - ASSOCIAZIONI CRISTIANE LAVORATORI ITALIANI
CSO & C	Action Aid
CSO & C	Aip2 - Associazione Italiana per la Partecipazione Pubblica
CSO & C	Anorc
CSO & C	Argomenti200
CSO & C	Ass. Lab. Forma Mentis
CSO & C	Associazione Carteinregola
CSO & C	Associazione culturale ValleSi
CSO & C	ASSOCIAZIONE FUTURE IS NOW
CSO & C	Associazione Impegno Donna
CSO & C	Associazione Italiana della Comunicazione Pubblica e Istituzionale
CSO & C	Associazione Italiana per la Partecipazione Pubblica - AIP2
CSO & C	Associazione Monithon Europe ETS
CSO & C	Associazione onData
CSO & C	Associazione Rete per la tutela della valle del Sacco
CSO & C	CAMMINO - Camera Nazionale Avvocati per la persona, le relazioni familiari e i minorenni
CSO & C	Centro di Ricerca In Diritto Privato Europeo - Università degli Studi Suor Orsola Benincasa
CSO & C	Cittadinanzattiva
CSO & C	Cittadini Reattivi APS
CSO & C	Comitato genitori del Liceo Medi di Senigallia
CSO & C	Comma 22 ODV
CSO & C	Confartigianato ICT
CSO & C	Coordinamento Nazionale Operatori per la Salute nelle Carceri Italiane (Co.N.O.S.C.I.)
CSO & C	Federazione Relazioni Pubbliche Italiana (FERPI)
CSO & C	FONDACA, Fondazione per la cittadinanza attiva
CSO & C	Fondazione Etica
CSO & C	Fondazione openpolis
CSO & C	Impegno donna
CSO & C	info.nodes
CSO & C	Itais
CSO & C	Italiacamp
CSO & C	LIBenter ("L'Italia BEne comune, Nuova, Trasparente, Europea, Responsabile")
CSO & C	Libera. Associazioni, nomi e numeri contro le mafie
CSO & C	Luiss
CSO & C	Maggioli SpA
CSO & C	Mappi-NA CityOpenSource
CSO & C	Mappina
CSO & C	MigliorAttivaMente APS
CSO & C	Monithon
CSO & C	Open History Map
CSO & C	Orto Sociale Storytelling



CSO & C	Oxa Srl Impresa Sociale - BASE Milano
CSO & C	Pa Social
CSO & C	Parliament Watch Italia
CSO & C	Period Think Tank
CSO & C	Poliste srl
CSO & C	Polygonal APS
CSO & C	REACT
CSO & C	Save the Children
CSO & C	Simurg Ricerche
CSO & C	Studio Associato Azue
CSO & C	The Good Lobby
CSO & C	Transparency International Italia





5° National Action Plan for the Open Government 2022-2023

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