

PROGRAMMING AS PART OF RISK AND EMERGENCY GOVERNANCE



OBJECTIVE OF THE RESEARCH

The research aims to analyse the way to adopt models of programming and planning based on application of a genuine strategic method that, starting from configuration of cognitive frameworks capable of making in-depth risk prospecting, orient and direct decisions and actions to pursuit of prevention objectives, providing mechanisms for detecting the impacts of spatial choices and for monitoring and evaluation in order to move away from emergency crisis containment objectives and toward a structural, systemic and long-term approach to vulnerabilities that focuses on forecasting, prevention and preparedness template of action.

CIVIL PROTECTION PLANNING IN ITALY: AN OPERATIONAL TOOL

Civil Protection Prevention is not concerned with removing hazards or risk but only with **MITIGATING THE DAMAGE**. In fact, according to Art. no. 18 of Civil Protection Code Civil protection planning at the different territorial levels is the non-structural prevention activity, based on forecasting activities and, in particular, the identification of risk scenarios aimed to define operational strategies and intervention model containing structures organization for carrying out, in a coordinated form, civil protection activities and operational response to manage calamitous events that are foreseen or in progress, guaranteeing the effectiveness of the functions to be carried out ...in relation to the optimal ambits ..., defined on a provincial and municipal basis, the latter also in aggregate form

OPERATIONAL STRATEGIES AND SYSTEM STRATEGY

WHY IT IS NOT ENOUGH TO FORESEE ONLY OPERATIONAL STRATEGIES?

According to operational strategies, when a calamitous event is about to occur, and only when this event is preceded by known and monitorable phenomena (precursors), the CP intervenes on the exposed assets or on certain features of the calamitous phenomenon. In other words, the space reserved for exceptional events focuses mainly on managing the critical moment following the negative event according to a partial vision.

STRUCTURAL OR SYSTEM STRATEGY, on the other hand, is aimed at enabling public administrations to organise their activities in view of the objective of an overall improvement in the performance and services rendered on the basis of a precise ex ante vision.

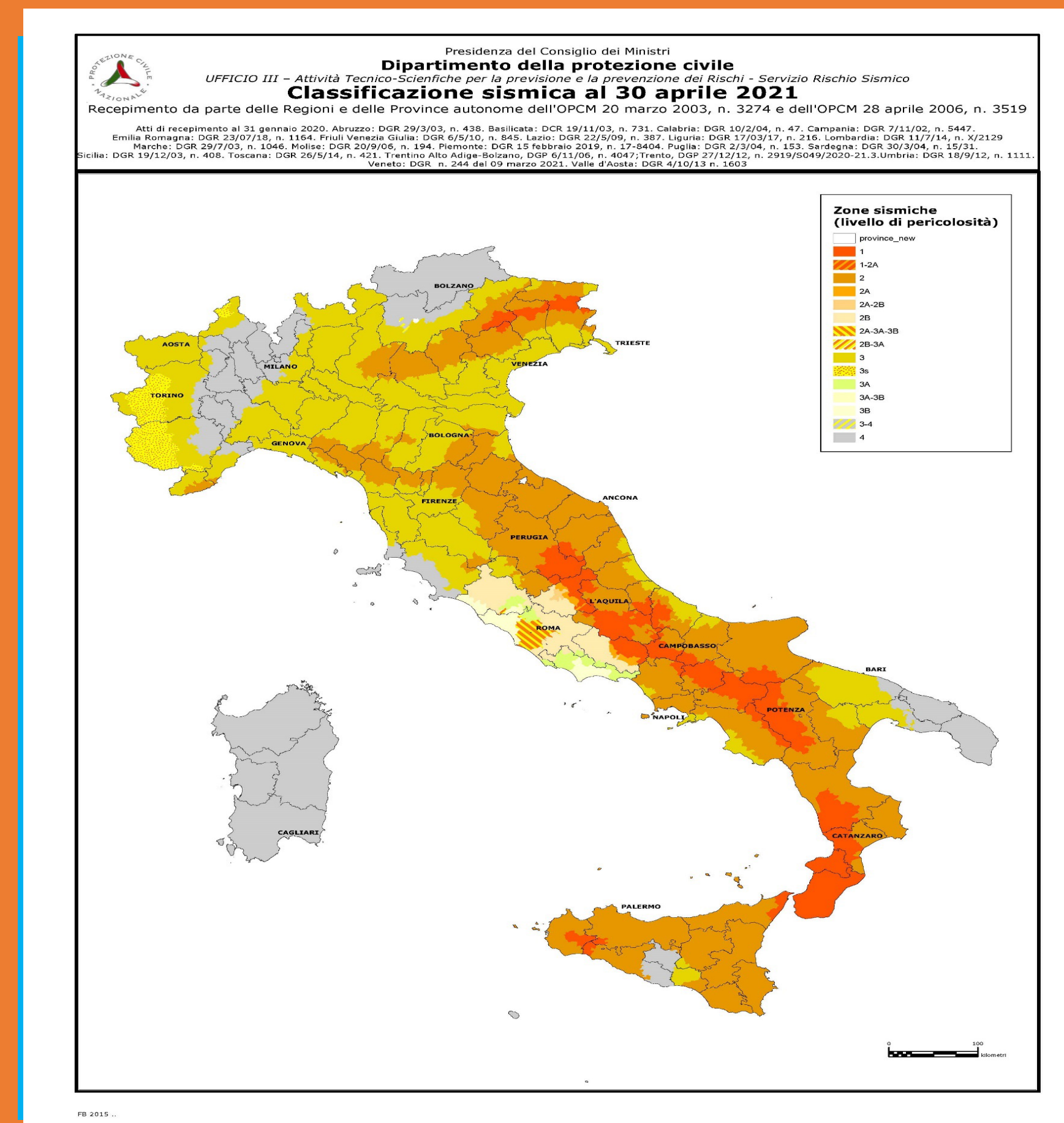
In particular, the regulation of the phases of the systemic strategy and of the fundamental requirements for each phase of activity creates a circularity that presupposes the recognition of the administration as a system of interdependencies and no longer as an assemblage of productive functions and support functions, and that is realised through the unitary framing of the functions of planning (and allocation of resources), monitoring, measurement and permanent evaluation, consequences of evaluation and reporting. In this perspective, one could outline a vision of risk aimed at assuming a precautionary approach that allows even exceptional events to be framed in a context of ordinariness.

THE ROLE OF SCIENCE IN MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A fundamental role for the realisation of the circular comprehensiveness is played by the evaluation and control systems that must be proceduralised. In the planning of civil protection, a system of **SELF-ASSESSMENT** is foreseen within each responsible Administration (cf. Directive of 30 April 2021 - Guidelines for Preparation of Civil Protection Plans, p. 28, par. no. 4.4), but no fundamental criteria and principles are foreseen for implementation discipline provided by Regions. In other words, monitoring and assessment system is not systematically proceduralised for the purpose of correcting the system through the provision of independent bodies that, through interdisciplinary investigations (not based exclusively on aseptic quantitative indicators) are able to make the system reliable by verifying the consistency and effectiveness of the analyses carried out ex ante, as well as giving indications for future planning, in accordance with the circularity that characterises strategic planning

STRATEGIC METHOD AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The strategic method, as briefly explained, would become an effective means for proper (and legitimate) performance of prevention function, that is, a criterion suitable to qualify administrative action. It is in fact able, through rationalization of processes, to make intelligible choices characterized by technical discretion: the verifiability of choices, both in relation to objectives and implementation and the achievement of the results pertaining to the prerogatives of strategy, through monitoring and measurement tools performance and results which, in order to meet the of effectiveness and effectiveness, cannot fail to foresee accountability mechanisms as well.



SCAN ME



SHARING IS ENCOURAGED



GIOVANNA.IACOVONE — giovanna.iacovone@unibas.it