

EXPERT'S ONLINE PANEL
«OPEN BUDGET: STATE POLICY AND IDEOLOGY OF CIVIL PARTICIPATION»

«ОТКРЫТЫЙ БЮДЖЕТ: ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ ПОЛИТИКА И ИДЕОЛОГИЯ
ГРАЖДАНСКОГО УЧАСТИЯ»

April 8-9, 2021

14.40 – 15.00	<p><i>Доклад: В шаге от институционализации? Опыт инициативного бюджетирования в пяти регионах Италии</i></p> <p>Джованни Аллегретти, профессор, ведущий научный сотрудник Центра социальных исследований, Университета Коимбра (Италия, Португалия) (Prof., Arch., PhD, Senior Researcher), Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra.</p>
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On the Verge of Institutionalisation? Participatory Budgeting Evidence in Five Italian Regions.

Giovanni Allegretti (Center for Social studies of coimbra University)

Warm thanks to the colleagues Matteo Bassoli, Greta Colavolpe (and Stefano Stortone), who collaborated with OIBP in writing an article on the same topic...

<https://oibp.bipart.it/intro>



Why PB? A recognisable technology with many data collected around the world , and almost the only one which is the object of some legal frameworks.

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CENTRO STUDI REGIONALI GIORGIO LAGO
Centro Interdipartimentale di Studi Regionali "Giorgio Lago" Padova

SCALING-UP: a new (contagious) European phenomenon?

Promoting Institution	Country	Start/end	Did it promoted PB on its owncompetences	Does it has a participation Unit?
Tuscany Region	Italy	2005/ongoing	NO	YES
Lazio Region	Italy	2005/2010	YES	YES
Poitou Charentes Region	France	2004/2015	YES	YES
Province of Barcelona	Spain	2008/2011	NO	NO
Province of Málaga	Spain	2008/2011	NO	YES

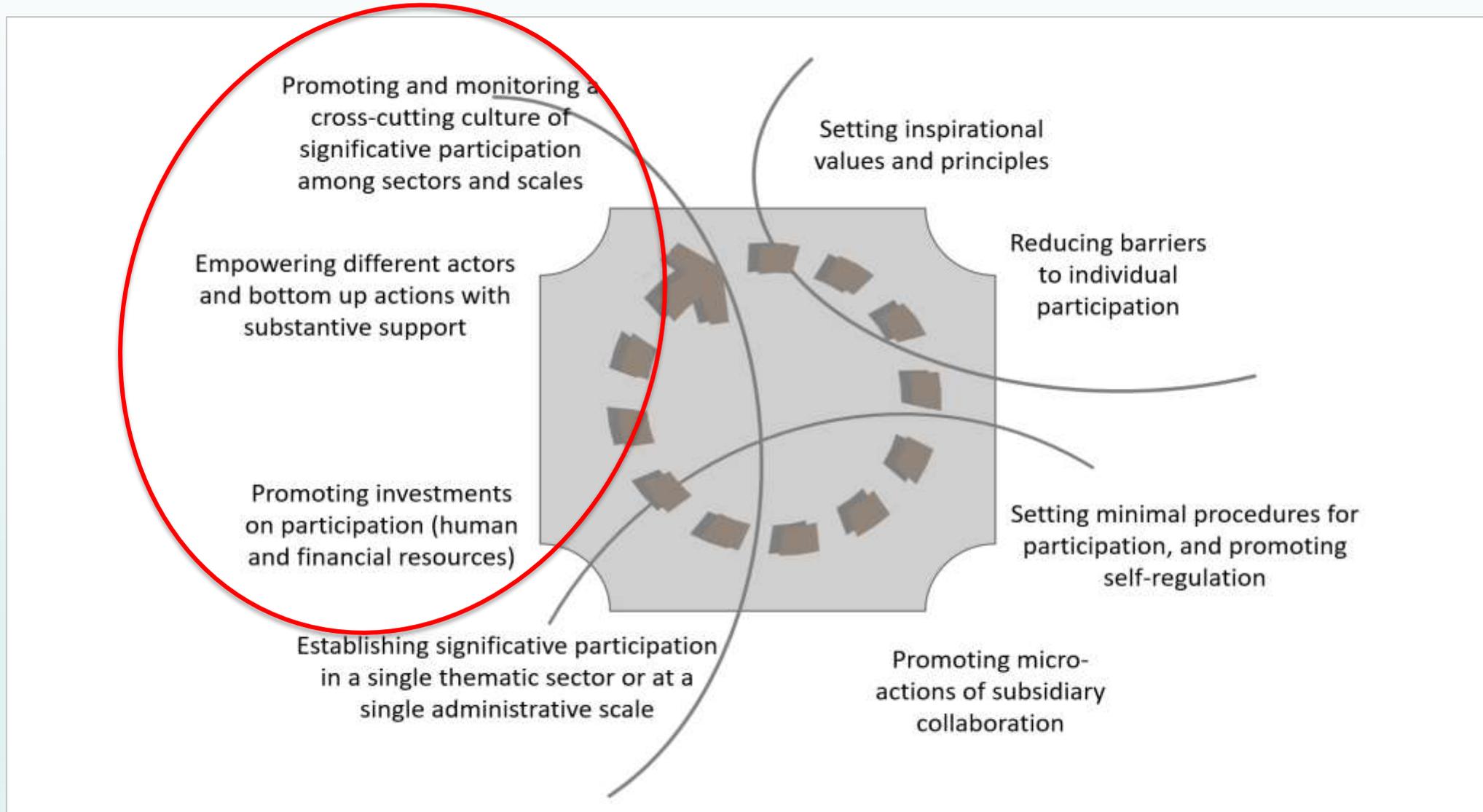


After the first historical exemples, several ithers emerge (Madeira and Açores in Portugal, Ukraine) and other cases exist in Brasil and India...

Several were just **policies**, other coupled with a “formalisation process” to institutionalize the support to participation into a Law or some form of lighter regulation

Different degrees and scope of regulation

The case of Bologna is very interesting. Participation is a **Policy**, guided just by POLITICAL GOODWILL, but with a responsible institution (FUI) and the **Ruling Document for a Shared Management of Commons (2014)**, which removes many bureaucratic obstacles, and was emulated by 218 cities in Italy.....PB is growingly articulated with it



Ideal types of regulatory interventions about participatory practices (Allegretti & Holz, 2021)

Some (except Sicily) also created specific organisms/ offices in charge of accompanying/monitoring the trends and quality – and webpages/observatories to favor “dissemination and cross-fertilization”

The screenshot shows the PENTOSCANA website. At the top, there is a navigation menu with 'Partecipazione' selected. Below the header, there is a banner for 'APP' (autorità regionale per la garanzia e la promozione della partecipazione). A central image shows people in a meeting with the PENTOSCANA logo and the tagline 'aperta, innovativa, online'. Below this, there are three circular icons representing 'SERVIZI TOSCANA', 'DATI TOSCANA', and 'PARTECIPA TOSCANA'. A search bar is visible. The main content area is titled 'Stanze' and features a grid of project cards. Each card includes a title, a mediator's name, and a brief description of the project. At the bottom, there are navigation tabs: 'TUTTE', 'PIU' VISITATE', 'PIU' RECENTI', 'STANZE ATTIVE', and 'STANZE ARCHIVATE'.

PENTOSCANA
Partecipazione

APP
autorità regionale per la garanzia e la promozione della partecipazione

PartecipatoScane è uno strumento innovativo al servizio della partecipazione aperto che permetterà di avere sotto gli occhi, di vivere direttamente e di dare regione.

Le stanze, lo spazio digitale della partecipazione in Toscana

cerca

Stanze

- Mobilità sostenibile nella Val di Bisenzio sostenibile
mediatore: Simona Ricciarelli
- Percorso di informazione e partecipazione sul nuovo presidio ospedaliero di Livorno
mediatore: Simona Ricciarelli
- Sesto P.O.I. Progettiamo il Piano Operativo Insieme
mediatore: Giovanni Rizzo
- Muoversi in Toscana Pendolari in Treno
mediatore: Gianluca Bassani
- Banda Larga e Crescita Digitale
mediatore: Alessandro Billi
- #ToscanaSostenibile
mediatore: David Tei

TUTTE PIU' VISITATE PIU' RECENTI STANZE ATTIVE STANZE ARCHIVATE

The screenshot shows the #Puglia partecipa website. At the top, there is a large logo with a speech bubble and the text '#Puglia partecipa'. Below the header, there is a section titled '60 PROCESSI PER PROCESSI TERRITORIALI'. This section contains a grid of project cards. Each card features a logo, a title, a brief description, and a table with 'DATA DI INIZIO' and 'DATA DI FINE'. Below the table, there is a 'SEGUI' button. At the bottom of each card, there is a 'FASE ATTUALE' and a 'VISUALIZZA' or 'PARTECIPA' button. The cards include projects like 'B4C - BRICKS FOR CITY', 'prendipARTE', 'SVILUPPO FOGGIA. Disegniamo il nostro futuro.', 'PULSA', 'LEVERANO PUG', and 'RIPENSIAMO IL MERCATO'.

#Puglia partecipa

60 PROCESSI PER PROCESSI TERRITORIALI

- B4C - BRICKS FOR CITY**
APS. Kids Project Education
#brickcity; #brick4biz; #cittaterrife; #leggi; #viverecraft; #lecco; #pebbibionumavalle; #museocastromediano.
DATA DI INIZIO: 01/11/2020 DATA DI FINE: 30/03/2021
FASE ATTUALE: LIVELLO 3
VISUALIZZA
- prendipARTE**
Al via prendi_pARTE: gli studenti dell'Accademia di belle arti di Lecce riflettono su partecipazione...
#prendiparte
DATA DI INIZIO: 25/11/2020 DATA DI FINE: 25/05/2021
FASE ATTUALE: Introduzione
PARTECIPA
- SVILUPPO FOGGIA. Disegniamo il nostro futuro.**
Associazione Compagnia delle Opere Foggia - Associazione imprenditoriale senza scopo di lucro
#partecipazione; #foggia; #capitanata; #sviluppi territoriale; #risorse; #pugliapartecipa
DATA DI INIZIO: 01/06/2020 DATA DI FINE: 31/12/2021
FASE ATTUALE: Tavoli tecnici di approfondimento
PARTECIPA
- PULSA**
- LEVERANO PUG**
Verso il Nuovo PUG: Leverano Disegna
- RIPENSIAMO IL MERCATO**

Apparently these laws are different and can be clustered in 2 groups:

* The Sicilian one is defined as *binding/mandatory* (offering 4 to 6,5 million € per year for participatory actions)

* *All the other are based on “annual calls for project” to incentivize participation* through co-funding (between 300,000-900,000 € per year)

In reality there are similar, as they do few actions at regional level (on its competences), and give funds for incentives in different forms...

The difference is that Sicily offers this money to everybody, addresses a compulsory pattern of co-decisional “sort-of PB”, offering extra fund (which re-takes back if not used accordingly to the law). But it does not monitor quality, it does not do capacity building or favour mutual cross-pollination of innovations...

Sicilian Law n. 8, of May 8th, 2018 (modifying art. 6 of Regional Law on Finance n. 5/2014)

- .6. (...) From 2019 it is mandatory for the municipalities, for which the value of the transfers to be allocated to participatory democracy exceeds 10 thousand euros, to activate the participatory democracy tools referred to in paragraph 1 by and no later than 30 June each year, by publishing a special public notice on the institutional website.
- Each municipality (...) adopts a specific regulation, approved by the municipal council, which takes into account the following indications:
 - a) each citizen or group of citizens, as long as they reside in their respective municipal territory, can submit a project;
 - b) **the evaluation of the projects is up to citizenship, which must be enabled to express a preference;**
 - c) all phases of the procedure, exemplified in the collection of projects, evaluation, selection methods, outcome of the choice and settlement of the sums must be adequately advertised on the institutional website of the entity.

The Regional Department of Local Autonomies and Public Service supervises compliance with the provisions of this article and reports annually on the achievement of the objectives. The obligations referred to in this article do not apply to municipalities in declared distress.

FUNDS NOT USED IN COMPLIANCE WITH THIS ARTICLE MUST BE DEVOLVED TO THE REGION.

Which IMPACTS on PBs (2019)?

Region	Participatory Budgeting practices found	Municipalities over 2,000 hab.	Rating
Abruzzi	1	100	1.0%
Aosta Valley	0	15	0.0%
Apulia	4	209	1.9%
Basilicata	0	54	0.0%
Calabria	2	196	1.0%
Campania	1	328	0.3%
Emilia-Romagna	7	245	2.9%
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	1	115	0.9%
Lazio	5	199	2.5%
Liguria	2	89	2.2%
Lombardy	20	822	2.4%
Marche	0	124	0.0%
Molise	0	27	0.0%
Piedmont	5	329	1.5%
Sardinia	2	159	1.3%
Sicily	63	277	22.7%
Trentino Alto Adige	0	114	0.0%
Tuscany	4	193	2.1%
Umbria	0	51	0.0%
Veneto	4	404	1.0%
Total	121	4050	3.0%

	Presence of the law	Absence of the law	Total	Exposure (index)
Presence of PBs	83	38	121	0.6860
Absence of PBs	1040	2889	3929	0.2647
Total	1123	2927	4050	0.2773
	Point estimate	[95% CI]		
Odds ratio	6.0674850	4.053448	9.214443	(exact)
Attr. frac. ex.	0.8351871	0.7532965	0.8914747	(exact)
Attr. frac. Pop	0.5728969			

Out of 121 municipalities which adopted PB, 83 were concentrated in the regions with a participatory law (which sum up 1123 municipalities above 2,000 inhabitants), while other 38 PBs were implemented by municipalities spread in regions with no laws (out of 2927).

Therefore, it is (statistically) plausible to confirm that there is a relationship between the adoption of Participatory Budgeting and the presence of a law for its promotion. The “chi – squared” test confirms **that there is a probability of less than 0.1 % that this is due to chance, thus rejecting the standard null hypothesis. As for the odd-ratio it scores 6.07: there are six times more possibilities of seeing a PB adopted in municipalities located in regions with a participatory law than in those without law.**

While in Sicily....

In 2019 the only region which was positively affected by the law on PB creation was Sicily, where the higher level of political coercion, and a specific emphasis on PB can be found. In fact, out of 121 PBs, 63 (52%) are concentrated in Sicily (out of 277 municipalities), so that there is less than 0.1% probability that this situation is produced by chance alone. Having a cogent law seems to increase the possibility of finding a participatory practice by almost 19 times (18.85), in relation to a non-Sicilian context (see Table. 3).

DURING THE COVID, In the rest of Italy 27 of 58 PBs survived, and in Sicily 31 out of 63 (almost the same %)

	Sicily	Nº of municipalities in other regions	Total	Exposure (index)
Presence of PB	63	58	121	0.5207
Absence of PB	214	3715	3929	0.0545
Total	277	3773	4050	0.0684
	Point estimate	[95% CI]		
Odds ratio	18.85635	12.61461 28.13574 (exact)		
Attr. frac. ex.	0.9469675	0.9207268 0.964458 (exact)		
Attr. frac. Pop	0.4930492			

The historical analysis does not reveal similar data, but helps to understand the existence of 2 models of laws: **Centripetal (converging on a model) and Centrifuge (tending to promote constantly different innovations, and to abandon consolidated models in favor of hybridization)**

	Municipalities	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Apulia	5,16%	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	4	4	4
Emilia Romagna	6,05%	4***	4**	6***	3*	4***	2	2	7***	4	4	4	9	9	7
Lazio	4,91%	0	6***	10***	8***	5***	5***	2	2	2	3	1	1	5	5
Tuscany	4,77%	0	0	1	1	3**	4***	6***	6***	1	2	1	2	1*	4
Sicily	6,84%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	11***	28***	41***	44***	63***
Rest of Italy	72,27%	3	7	6	4	4	6	4	9	18	16	39	38	50	38



BLOG SCHEMA DEL PROGETTO Cerca nel blog...

RESULTS are MORE SCATTERED AND DIFFICULT TO JUDGE WHEN REGULATIONS from UPPER-LEVEL GOVERNMENT DO NOT PROVIDE ASSISTANCE AND MONITORING....

A Civic Monitoring/Oversight Laboratory was born last week. Created by Parliament Watch Italia , which (since 2016) opened a regional seat in Sicily

Spendiamoli Insieme (www.spendiamolinsieme.it) publishes data and about 2000 documents and over 400 articles in the local press that give information on all 390 Sicilian municipalities. In addition is telling the stories of local communities who have spent "together" and "well". Libellula's activities directly involved about 400 participants to create its database.

Online Spendiamoli Insieme, per un buon uso dei fondi per la democrazia partecipata

di parlamentwatchitalia

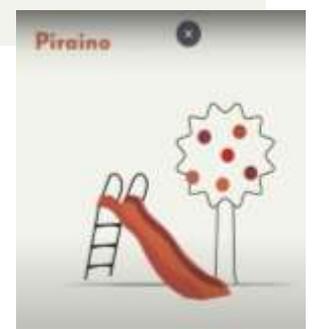
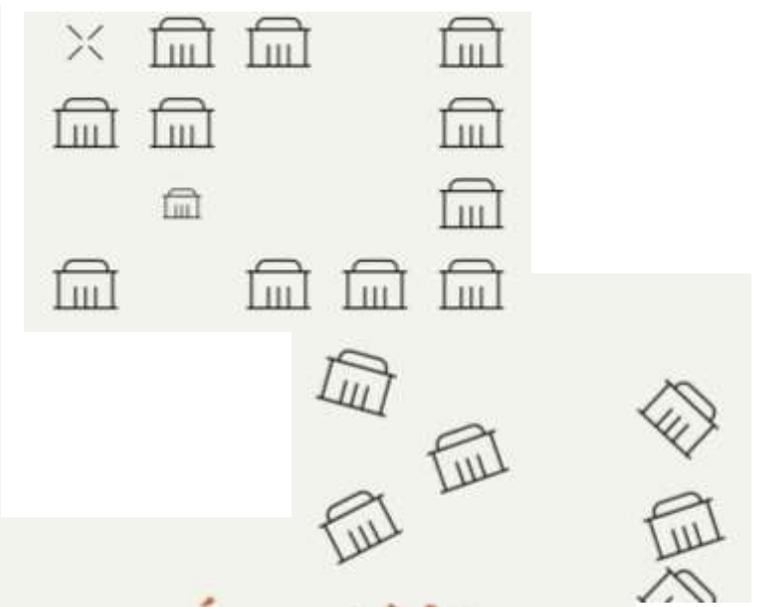
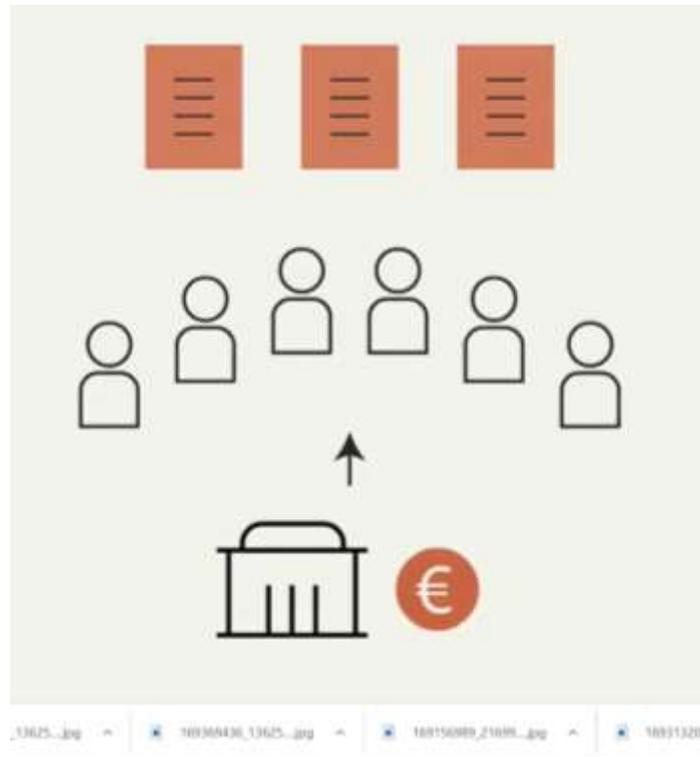
19 MARZO 2021 - 0 Comments



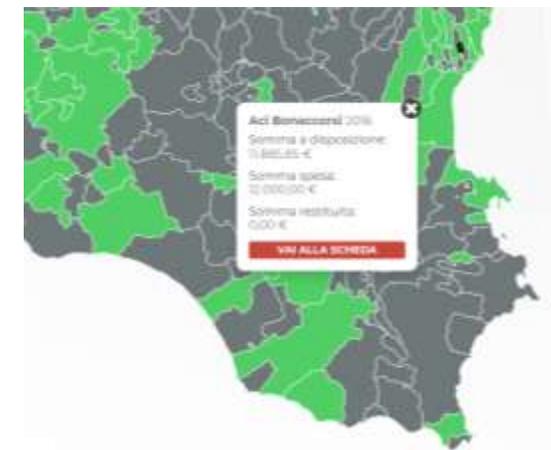
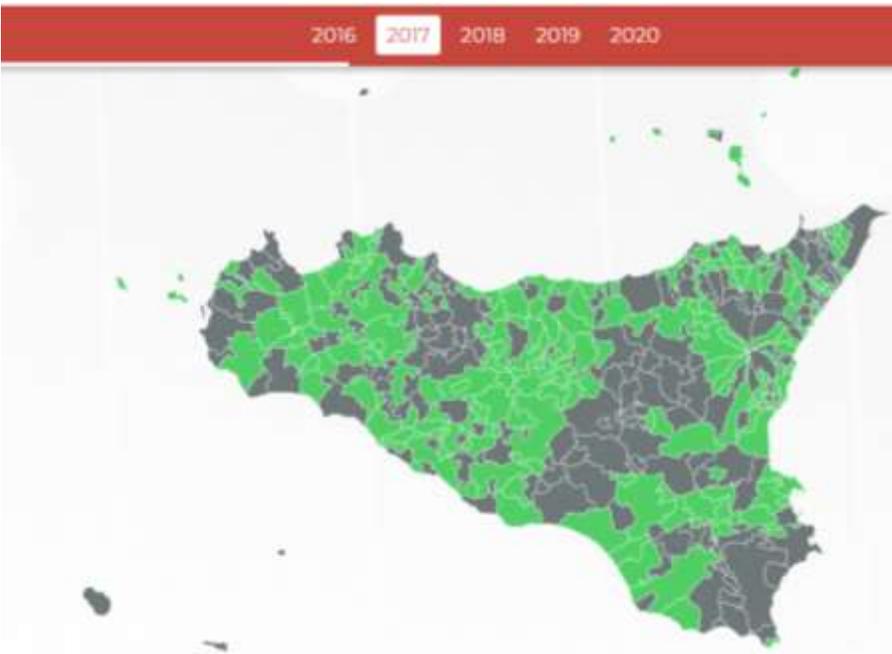
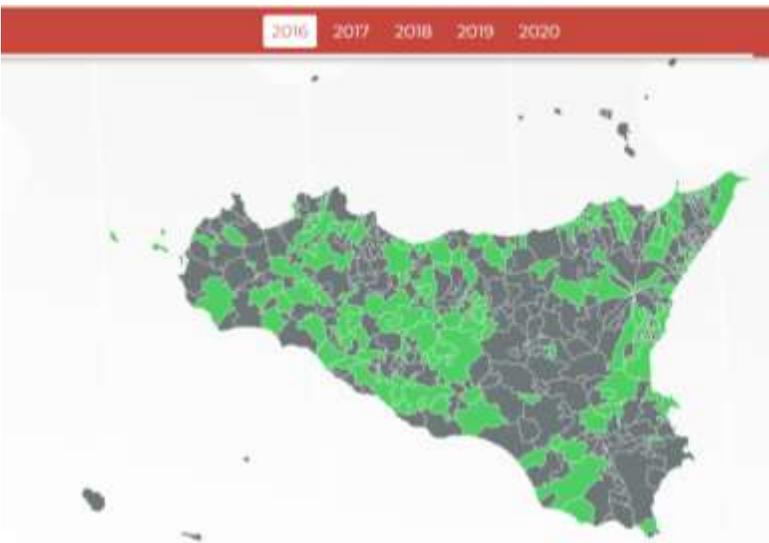
Venerdì 19 marzo il laboratorio di monitoraggio civico Libellula ha presentato "Spendiamoli Insieme", il sito che racconta come i Comuni siciliani hanno speso (o non speso) i fondi della Democrazia partecipata, pari a circa 4 milioni di euro all'anno, dal 2016 ad oggi. Si tratta dei fondi previsti dalla legge regionale 5/2014, che obbliga i Comuni a utilizzare forme di democrazia partecipata per la spesa coinvolgendo i cittadini nella scelta dei progetti da realizzare. La legge prevede anche che i Comuni che non spendono i fondi debbano restituirli alla Regione.



Sai che puoi scegliere
come spendere
4.000.000 € ?



Monitoring time-series helps to better evaluate the law's impact



From quantitative to qualitative analysis....

Similarities with Poland?

Aci Bonaccorsi 2016

Provincia: Catania (CT) Popolazione: 3521 Sito Istituzionale: vai al sito

2016 2017 2018 2019 2020

Sono disponibili documenti e/o informazioni
Purtroppo non abbiamo trovato nulla

I dati

Somma a Disposizione:	11.885,85 €
Somma Spesa:	12.000,00 €
Somma Restituita:	0,00 €

I documenti previsti dalla legge

Regolamento	✗
Avviso	✓
Esito	✓

Il processo partecipativo

Prevede un'assemblea pubblica	✓
Prevede la possibilità di presentare un progetto	✓
È limitato alla possibilità di esprimere una preferenza	✗
Sono ammessi alla partecipazione anche i cittadini minorenni?	✗
Quanti cittadini hanno votato?	-

I progetti

Progetto Finanziato	Soggetto Proponente
Manutenzione della zona sottostante la Villa Comunale con interventi di potatura, sistemazione del verde e rifacimento staccionata	-

Biancavilla 2018

Somma a disposizione: 15.900,37 €
Somma spesa: 15.000,00 €
Somma restituita: 900,37 €

VAI ALLA SCHEDA



Mariusz Popławski¹

COVID-19 and Direct Contact-Free Democracy – Experiences from Poland

Keywords: local government, participatory budget, direct contact-free democracy, participation

Słowa kluczowe: samorząd terytorialny, budżet obywatelski, demokracja bezpośrednia bez kontaktu, partycypacja

Abstract

The purpose of this article is to analyze the behavior of local authorities on the issue of participatory budget in the situation of confronting the COVID-19 pandemic. A new category has been introduced here – direct contact-free democracy, which aims to emphasize the need to avoid personal contact while continuing the performance of mechanisms accompanying democracy. To verify the accepted hypothesis, an existing sources analysis, and a survey, in which more than 40 cities with district rights participated, were conducted.

Streszczenie

COVID-19 i demokracja bezkontaktowa – doświadczenia z Polski

Concluding: regulatory frames and “the force of the law” (Holz, 2015) are necessary but not enough, without the “force of goodwill” and without community ownership of processes, and bottom-up innovation, which can play an important subsidiary role of monitoring and quality promotion .

“Libellula”, laboratorio di monitoraggio civico della spesa pubblica

30 Marzo 2021



- Can laws promote that? (what in France is called *pouvoir de interpellation citoyenne...*)?
- *In Tuscany this is possible: collecting signatures for activating a participatory process (as in Montreal OCPM or in France the Public debate after 2016 law-changes)*



תודה
Dankie Gracias
Спасибо شکرًا
Merci Takk
Köszönjük Terima kasih
Grazie Dziękujemy Děkojame
Ďakujeme Vielen Dank Paldies
Kiitos Täname teid 谢谢
Thank You Tak
感謝您 Mòran Taing Teşekkür Ederiz
감사합니다
Σας ευχαριστούμε
Bedankt Děkujeme vám
ありがとうございます
Tack

Спасибо

Questions are welcome!

E-mail: giovanni.allegretti@ces.uc.pt