

## Urban environment: ecofriendly management and smartness

Year 2013

In terms of innovative ecofriendly urban planning tools, on 31 December 2013 81 of 116 provincial capitals have joined the Covenant of Mayors (committing to reduce CO2 emissions by at least 20% by 2020) and 50 have already approved the Action plan for sustainable energy (Piano di azione per l'energia sostenibile).

In favor of environmentally sustainable management of waste, in 2013 the curbside collection was active in 101 capitals, while bulky waste collection on demand in 111 (in 79 extended to other types of waste). 105 municipalities had eco-island (areas where certain types of waste can be delivered) and 38 mobile stations for the direct contribution from citizens, 97 implemented interventions for abandoned waste collection.

Inefficiencies persist in drinking water supply: in 2012 water losses in municipal networks amounted to 34%.

The mobility sector is among the most dynamic in the application of innovative technologies by municipalities. In 2013, Genoa and Bologna had the most complete offer of infomobility services; almost half of the municipalities had variable message signs on the roads (56), offered public transport information on the web (52), electronic poles at stops (50). More than a third of the city used "intelligent traffic lights" and a little less allowed the re-charging of electric vehicles in public areas.

"Smart" investments to improve efficiency of public lighting are widespread: in 2013 14.6% of the points in street lighting systems had a light dimming; 4.8% used Led lamps and a small growing proportion was photovoltaic (0.7 ‰; + 44.6% in one year).

In the field of renewable energy and efficient use of energy, 105 municipalities produced in their own plants photovoltaic solar energy, 6 municipalities hydropower, 3 wind power and 3 geothermal energy. District heating systems were present in 34 capitals; 78 cities had their own thermic solar plants, 20 biomass and/or biogas plants and 24 used heat pumps high efficiency.

The "30 km/h zones" (favoring pedestrian traffic areas with a speed limit of 30 km/h) were present in 63 capitals in 2013 (9 more than in 2012), the services of bike sharing in 58 cities (10 more in two years) with over 1,000 supply points (+ 42%) and almost 10,000 bicycles (+ 62%)

Car sharing was active in 22 cities in 2013, with about 1,000 vehicles (23% electric vehicles) and more than 25 thousand subscribers (+ 36% in two years).

With the aim to facilitate the users and the transparency of the processes online services were widespread: in 2013, 51 capitals have activated at least three of them in the area of population registry services; 38 offered the possibility to book appointments with representatives of the municipal offices; 39 allowed payment for at least two types of services or taxes.

Experiences of participated planning have been tried until 2013 in 76 provincial capitals; on the same date, among the forms of eco social reporting, 49 municipalities have prepared at least an Environmental report (Bilancio ambientale) and 60 a Social balance (Bilancio sociale).

Municipalities apply actions of self governance to improve the efficiency and sustainability of the administrative processes: in 2013 ISO14001 certification and EMAS registration were obtained respectively in 42 and 11 cities (all or part of the offices); Mantova, Belluno, Udine, Ravenna and Chieti hold them both in the last two years.

33 cities resorted to Green Public Procurement, with application of at least a Minimum environmental criterion (Criterio ambientale minimo CAM) for all supplies of goods or services normed by the Ministry of the Environment; on the other hand 25 capitals did not apply CAM on purchases in 2013.

Paper purchased from all the administrations grew (+6.4% compared to 2012), but both the share of recycled paper (-4.5 percentage points) and eco-compatible paper type (approximately one percentage point) decreased.

In 2013 the ecological vehicle fleet of local administrations decreased (-8%): in 27 capitals and 40 respectively, the share of electric and hybrid vehicles and that of natural gas or LPG vehicles were higher than the average values (2.6% and 13.6%).

The performance of separate waste collection in the municipal offices was positive: 114 cities in 2013 used it at least for some types of waste, almost all collected separately paper and toner, just under 80% of plastic, almost 60% of electrical and electronic waste, about 50% of cells and batteries and more than 30% of glass and metals.

**FIGURE 1a. URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS (RESPONSES): INFOMOBILITY SYSTEMS IN PROVINCIAL CAPITALS. Year 2013, number of provincial capitals**

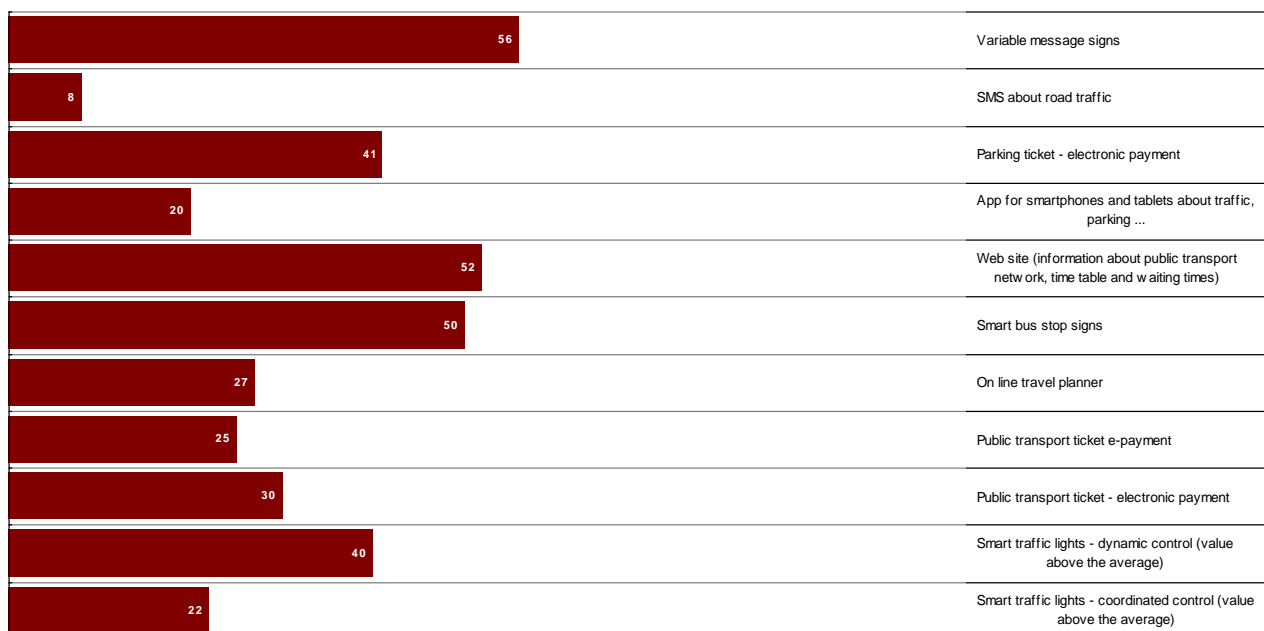


FIGURE 1b. URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS (RESPONSES): SMART ENERGY IN PROVINCIAL CAPITALS. Year 2013, number of provincial capitals

31	Points of light for public street lighting - photovoltaic
16	Points of light for public street lighting - LED lamps (value above the average)
65	Points of light for public street lighting - with light directed downward and shielded (value above the average)
37	Points of light for public street lighting - with adjustment of the light (value above the average)
17	No points of light for public street lighting with mercury vapor lamps or incandescent
105	Photovoltaic solar panels installed on municipal buildings
6	Hydroelectric plants owned by the municipality
3	Wind farms owned by the municipality
3	Geothermal plants owned by the municipality
78	Thermic solar plants owned by the municipality
34	District heating systems
24	Heat pumps high efficiency installed in municipal buildings
20	Biomass and/or biogas plants owned by the municipality

**For more details please refer to the Italian version**

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