



Annex 3: Framework for reporting identified practices

	Section	Indication of Content
1	Title of the practice	Methodology for setting the Risk Objectives
2	Precise theme/ issue tackled by the practice	Setting the Risk Objectives for hydrogeological risk
3	Objectives of the practice	The risk assessment leads to the definition of the risks to treat. The risks to be treated must be classified according to technical and political priorities. The objective is therefore to define both the priority and the methodologies necessary to set the mitigation plans.
4	Location	- Italy - Region Emilia-Romagna - Province Forli-Cesena
5	Detailed description of the practice	<p>Origin: Basin Authority of Romagna Rivers Timescale: depending on the regulation provided by the law Bodies involved / implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Basin Authority of Romagna Rivers ➤ Region Emilia-Romagna ➤ Province Forli-Cesena ➤ Province Ravenna ➤ Water Management Body ➤ Regional Agency for Environment ➤ Ministry of Environment ➤ Ministry of Agriculture and Forest Policies ➤ Ministry of the Infrastructures <p>Process and detailed content of the practice: The typical outline of the decision process undertaken by Basin Authorities starts with an analysis and a definition of the hydraulic and geomorphological risks by the internal technicians. Then a joint step follows during which the Technical Committee made up of representatives of the above bodies involved in the process, evaluate and approve the technical document. Taking into account the results outlined by the risk analysis, the intervention plans are elaborated according to the priority of making a situation safe. The planes includes a list of priority and costs. Finally the intervention plans are analysed by the Political Committee (regional and provincial political levels) that eventually approve them on the basis of “political” objectives and priorities.</p> <p>Legal framework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National law no. 183/1989: set up Basin Authorities and defined how to prepare the PAI – Plan of the Hydrogeological Layout; - National law no. 267/1998: requires to Basin Authorities to realise urgent partial plans of the PAI

		Financial framework: national and regional funds
6	Evaluation	<p>Possible demonstrated results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a correct definition of the objectives leads to a rational use of the resources <p>Possible success factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - after an event happened, it is easier to develop the risk evaluation process because the need to intervene leads to define priorities easier; - the need to find a solution in tight schedule <p>Encountered difficulties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the definition of the priorities can be influenced more by political than technical approach
7	Lessons learnt from the practice	The difficulty in the ability to define mitigation plans and priorities before an event happens.
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9	Other possible interesting information	