EUROPEAN TERRITORIAL COOPERATION

Alpine Space Programme

European Territorial Cooperation 2007 - 2013

Final Implementation Report

2007-2013

set up by
Land Salzburg as Managing Authority
represented by the Government Office,
Department for Economy, Municipalities and Tourism
Unit 1/01 Regional Development and EU Regional Policy

→ Partner States

Austria
France
Germany
Italy
Liechtenstein
Slovenia
Switzerland

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AA	Audit Authority
AC	Alpine Convention
ACP	Alpine Space Contact Point
AF	Application Form
AIR	Annual Implementation Report
ASP	Alpine Space Programme
CA	Certifying Authority
CENTRAL	Central Europe Programme
CP	Cooperation Programme
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
eMS	electronic Monitoring System
EoI	Expressions of Interest
ERDF	European Regional Development Fund
ETC	European Territorial Cooperation
EUSALP	EU Strategy for the Alpine Region
FIR	Final Implementation Report
FLC	First Level Control
FLCC	First Level Control Coordinators
GoA	Group of Auditors
HIT	Harmonised Implementation Tools
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
I&P	Information and Publicity
JTS	Joint Technical Secretariat
LP	Lead Partner
MA	Managing Authority
MED	Mediterranean Programme
NC	National coordinators
NGO/NPO	Non-governmental/Non-profit Organisation
NUTS	Nomenclature of territorial Units for Statistics
NWE	North-West Europe Programme
OP	Operational Programme
PA	Partnership Agreement
PC	Programme Committee
PIH	Programme Implementation Handbook
PP	Project Partner
PR	Progress Report
R&TD	Research and Technology Development
SDP	Strategy Development Project
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEE	South East Europe Programme
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
StMUG	Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Umwelt und Gesundheit
TA	Technical Assistance
ToR	Terms of Reference

INDEX OF TABLES , GRAPHS, MAPS AND IMAGES

PREAMBLE

According to article 67 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006 of 11 July 2006 laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the European Social Fund and the Cohesion Fund and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1260/1999 the Managing Authority (MA) shall for the first time in 2008 and by 30 June of each year send to the European Commission (EC) an annual report on the implementation of the Operational Programme (OP), and a Final Implementation Report (FIR) by 31 March 2017.

The present document is the final report about the implementation of the European Territorial Cooperation Programme Alpine Space in the period 2007-2013.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The FIR of the European Territorial Cooperation Programme Alpine Space for the period 2007-2013 presents the main activities of the programme as well as its results and achievements. Chapter 2 provides an overview of the final status of programme implementation, focusing on the financial data, the beneficiaries involved and the measures taken to ensure a smooth implementation. The achievements within each thematic priority are analysed in chapter 3, with a focus on the contribution of the projects to the targets set in the OP and to the pillars of the EU 2020 strategy. The chapter is illustrated by concrete project highlights. Technical Assistance (TA) activities of the programme bodies ensuring the development and implementation of high quality projects are described and monitored in chapter 4. Chapter 5 reports on the communication and capitalisation activities implemented throughout the programme period by the programme bodies to which Alpine Space projects have largely contributed.

The start-up phase of the programme in 2007 was mainly dedicated to the setup of rules and procedures of the programme. Between 2008 and 2013, the programme approved 57 projects in five calls for project proposals, working on three thematic priorities: Competitiveness and Attractiveness, Accessibility and Connectivity, and Environment and Risk Prevention. While the first calls were open to all applications, call 5 exclusively co-funded follow-up capitalisation projects.

From 2012 onwards the programme prepared the transition to the period 2014-2020 and its closing phase. The programme conducted a reflection on strategy development options for the cooperation area with its Strategy Development Project (SDP). It thereby significantly contributed from the start to the debate on the upcoming EU Strategy for the Alpine Region (EUSALP). The year 2014 was marked by the shift of programme activities towards the capitalisation of project outcomes. A special role in these efforts was made by call 5 projects, which gathered the outputs and results of other/previous Alpine Space projects, evaluated them against the needs of the stakeholders, encouraged their further uptake and dissemination and identified remaining gaps in the tackled thematic fields. Their results included recommendations for the programme as regards the topics that could be further explored in 2014-2020.

The last projects finalised their implementation in the first half of 2015. By the end of the programme, an overall exhaustion of the committed programme ERDF budget of 96.86% (94,717,753.54 Euro ERDF) was reached. The targets of most indicators have been exceeded by far. More than 660 organisations have been involved as project partners (PP), leading to long-lasting networks and new modes of cooperation.

1. IDENTIFICATION

Operational Programme	European Territorial Cooperation
	Cooperation Area: Alpine Space
	Programming Period: 2007-2013
	Programme number : CCI 2007CB163PO014
Final Implementation Report	Reporting period: 2007-2015
	Date of approval of the report by the Programme Committee: 07.12.2016

2. OVERVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME

2.1 ACHIEVEMENT AND ANALYSIS OF THE PROGRESS

2.1.1 Information on the physical progress of the Operational Programme

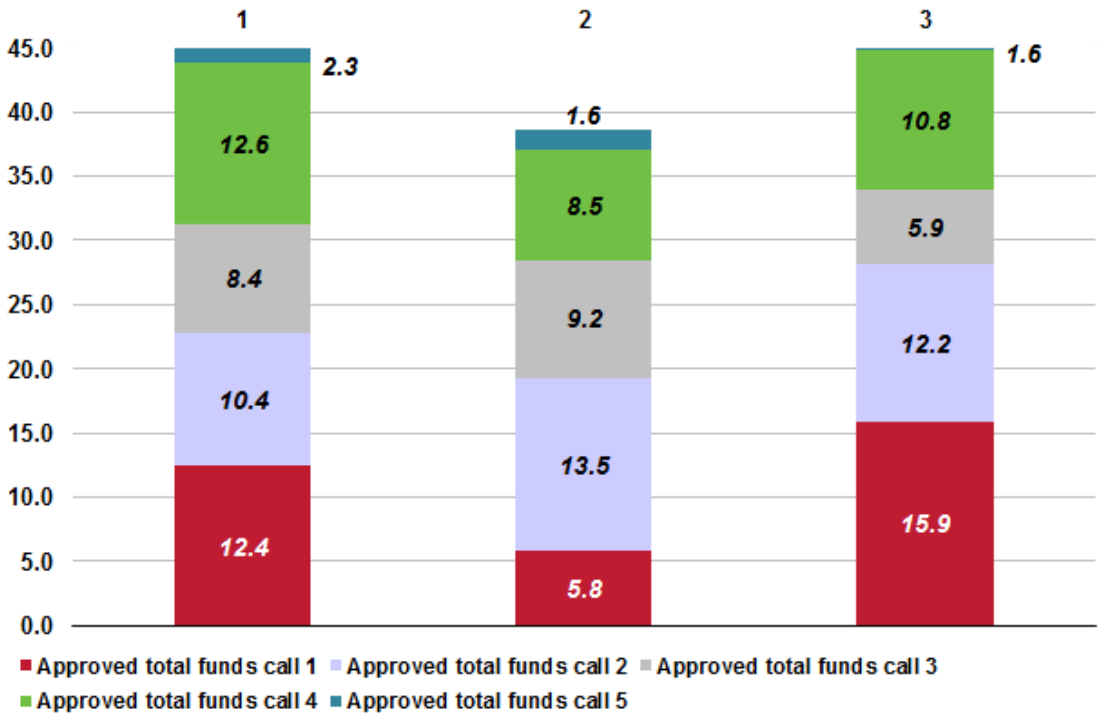
In five calls for applications, the programme approved 57 projects and committed a total of 131,018,884 Euro. As can be seen from table 2.1, the highest commitment of programme funds was to priority 3 ´Environment and Risk Prevention´, although the difference of committed funds between the priorities is not high. An over-commitment of programme funds took place, but had no consequences due to the effective use of backflows of funds related to closed projects (see graph 2.3).

PRIORITY	Planned		Committed		Reported	
	Financial plan OP - total (€)	Financial plan OP - ERDF (€)	Committed ERDF (€)	%	ERDF reported (€)	%
Priority 1	43,814,276	32,173,670	33,033,225	102.67	30,276,815.14	94.1
Priority 2	37,555,096	27,577,433	28,484,054	103.29	26,745,059.00	96.98
Priority 3	43,814,276	32,173,670	33,539,344	104.24	32,049,587.79	99.61
TOTAL	**125,183,648**	**91,924,773**	**95,056,623**	**103.4**	**89,071,461.93**	**96.9**

Table 2.1: Information on commitment[1] of programme funds after calls 1 to 5

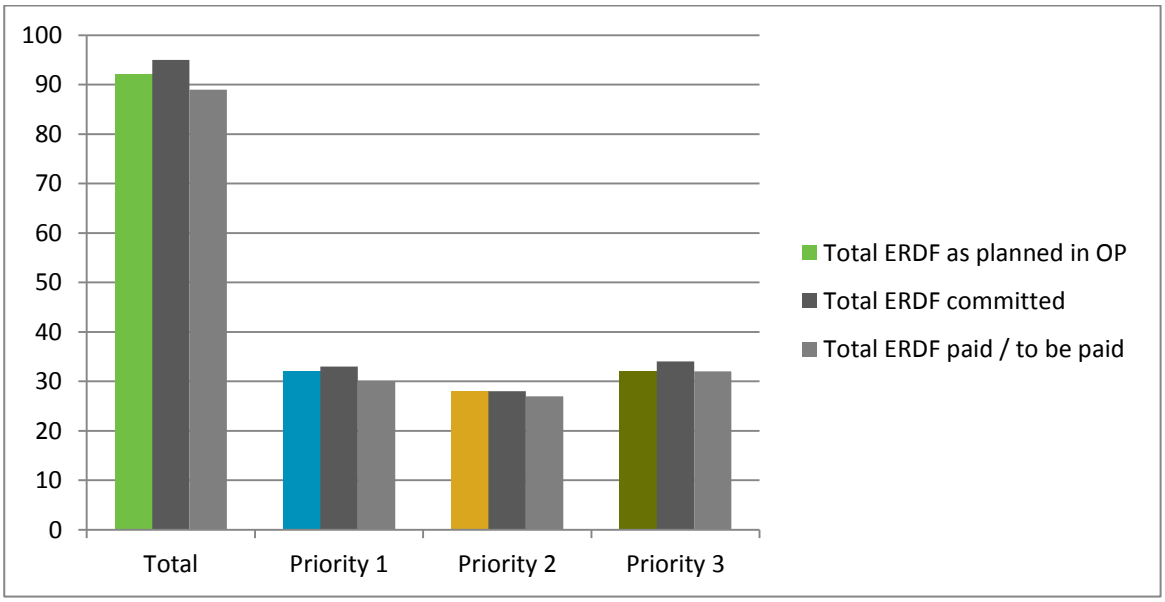
Details on the commitment of total funds on priority level in each of the five calls for project applications are visualised in graph 2.1 below.

[1] *The over-commitment of programme funds had no consequences due to the effective use of backflows of funds related to closed projects. The figures under "Financial plan OP – total (€)" include Swiss and Liechtenstein funds.*

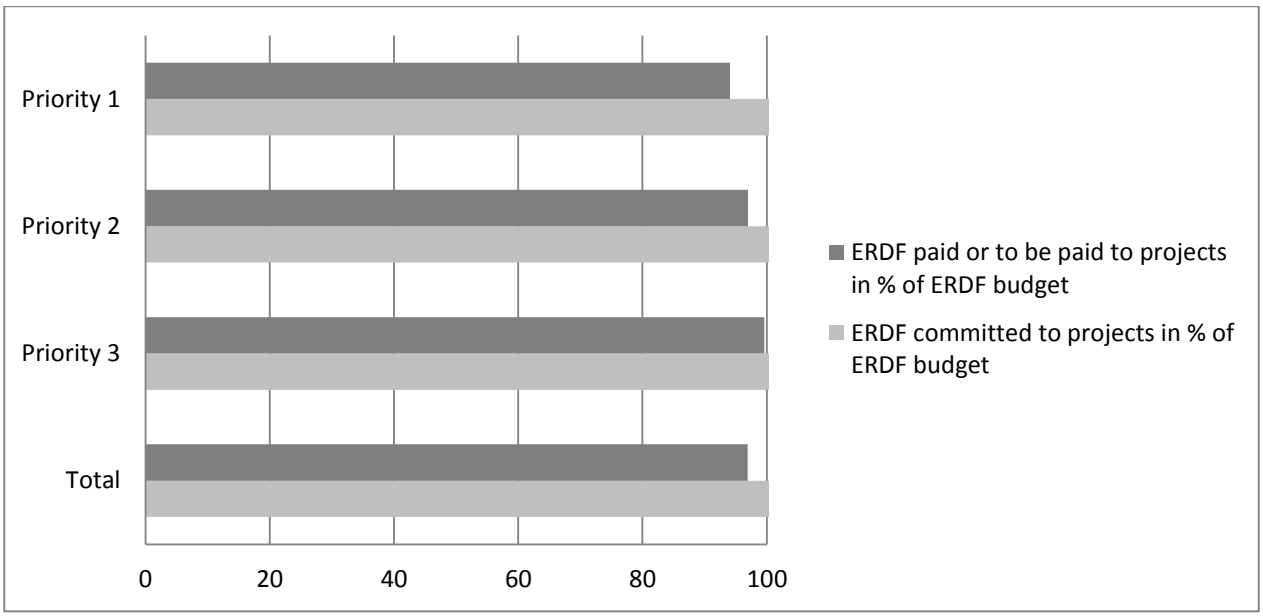


Graph 2.1: Information on commitment of total funds on priority level by call (in million Euro)

All projects were closed by the end of 2015. Only minor financial changes took place in the first half of 2016, due to the execution of audits. 12 projects are affected by Art. 79 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006 and will receive their final payments only after approval of programme closure by the EC. This situation is also reflected in the exhaustion of committed programme budget, presented below in graphs 2.3 and 2.4.

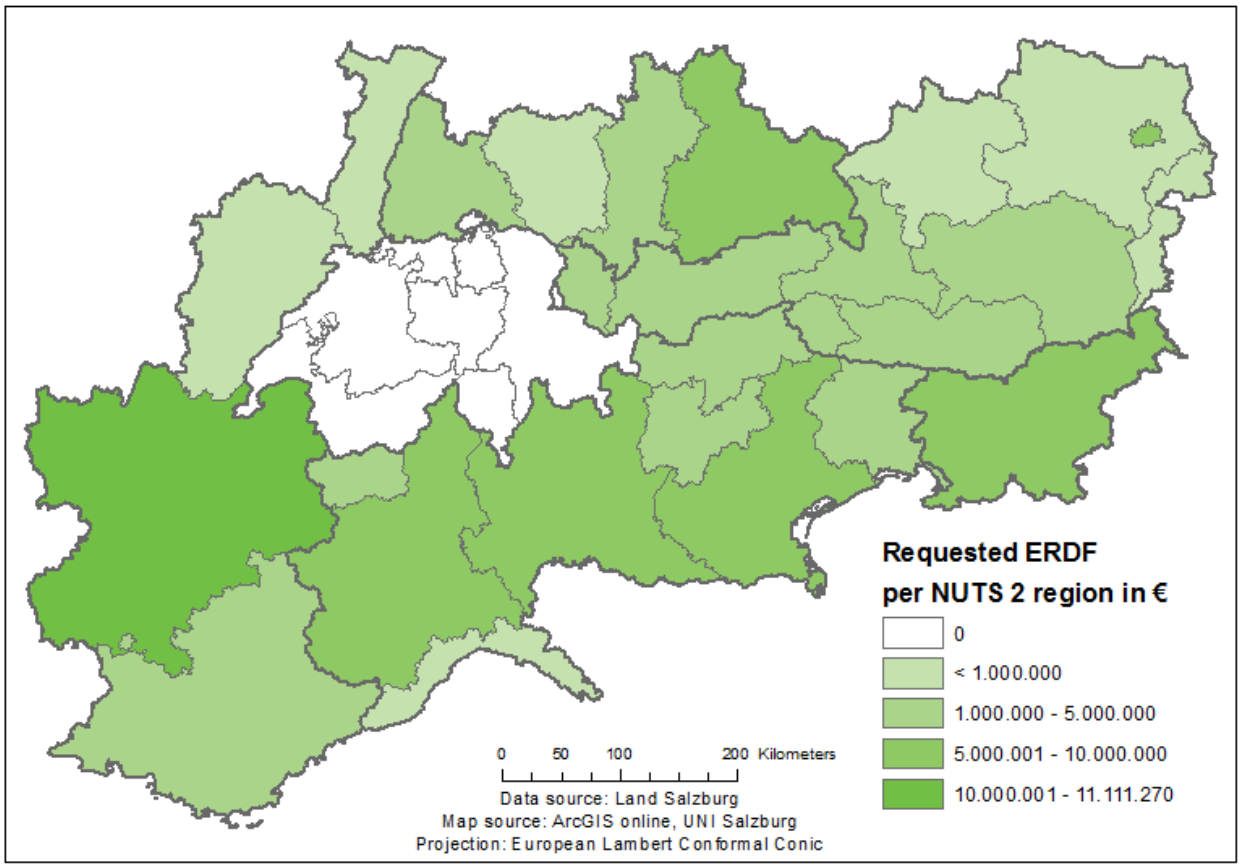


Graph 2.2: Total committed ERDF and ERDF paid by the programme per priority (in million Euro)



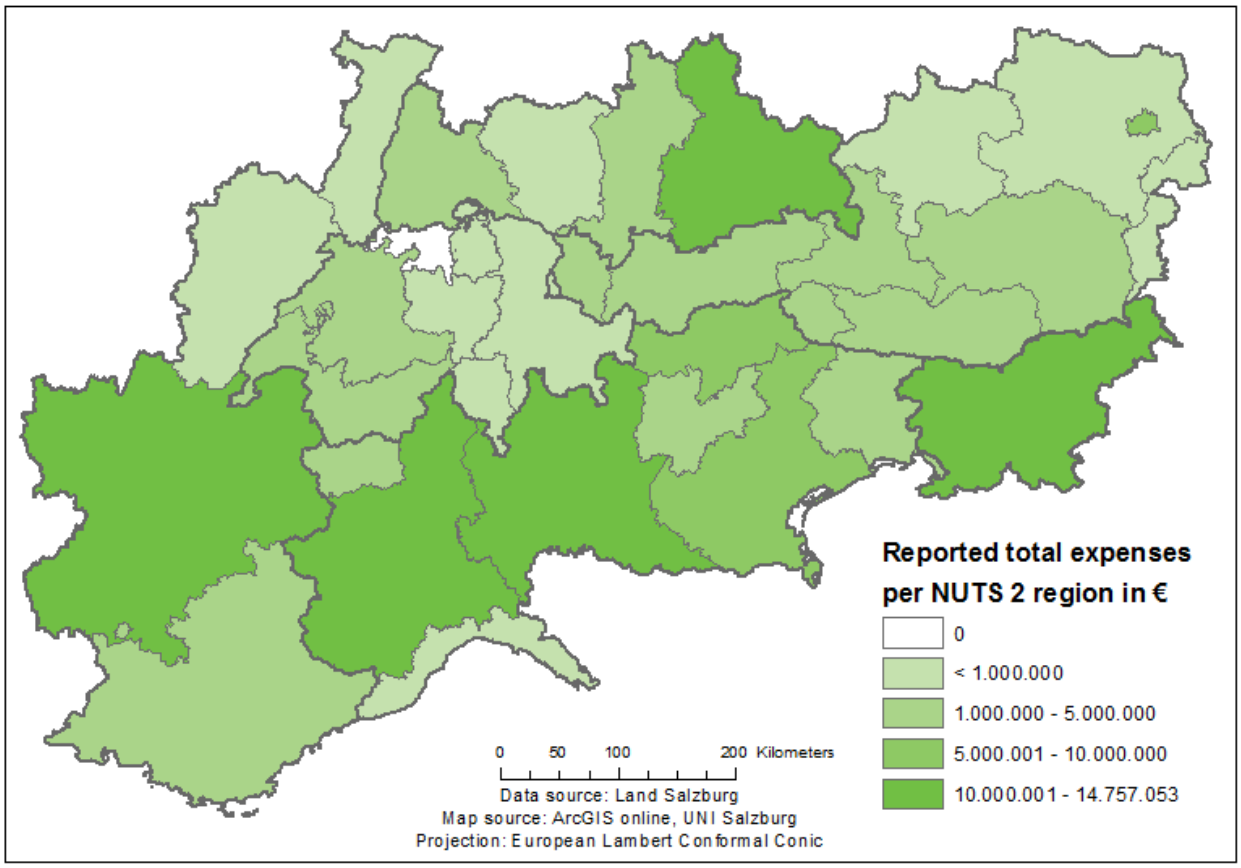
Graph 2.3: Exhaustion of ERDF committed by the programme (in %)

As can be seen from graph 2.3, 96.90% of ERDF as budgeted in the OP were paid by the programme to project participants, while received certified expenditure reached 97.15% of the total funding budgeted in the OP. The highest exhaustion by ERDF in certified expenditures could be noted in priority 3 (99.61% in 2014), whereas the exhaustion of priority 2 was 96.98%. The lowest exhaustion of ERDF was reported in priority 1 (94.10%).



Map 2.1: Requested ERDF in Euro (NUTS 2)

Although the distribution of requested ERDF funds is fairly well spread between the participating countries (with the exception of Italy, which was most active country in the programme and consequently attracted a significantly higher share of ERDF funds), some differences between countries and regions can be noted: Most successful in the acquisition and use of funds were the regions FR71 (Rhône-Alpes), ITC1 (Piemonte), ITC4 (Lombardia), ITD3 (Veneto), DE21 (Oberbayern), AT13 (Wien) and SI00 (Slovenia). This reflects the high involvement of these regions in terms of projects and PPs (see maps 3.1 and 2.4). A similar picture can be seen for the reported total expenses in the map below, where again the regions of Rhône-Alpes, Piemonte, Lombardia, Oberbayern and Slovenia reported the highest amounts.



Map 2.2: Reported total expenses in Euro (NUTS 2)

2.1.2 Financial information

According to Art. 82 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006 and Art. 1 of Council Regulation (EC) No 284/2009 the EC paid out in the framework of four advance instalments a total amount of 8,801,307.99 Euro (9% of the total ERDF budget).

In the reporting year 2015 two payment requests submitted in the preceding year were paid out by the EC (No. 15 and 16). Additionally, four payment requests were sent to the EC (No. 17 – 20). The first three of them were accepted and paid out by the EC in 2015, the last one in 2016 (details see in the table below).

In total 20 payment requests have been sent to the EC during the programme implementation period. With the 20th payment request the cumulative total of pre-financings and interim payments exceeded 95% of the contribution from the Funds to the OP for which reason in accordance with Art. 79 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006 the ERDF requested and paid out was cut at the 95% limit.

ERDF payments	date of request	requested amount	date of payment	received amount
payment in advance	-	-	22.10.07	1,955,846.22
payment in advance	-	-	02.07.08	2,933,769.33
payment in advance	-	-	04.02.09	1,955,846.22
payment in advance	-	-	23.04.09	1,955,846.22
first payment request	20.10.09	975,171.55	29.12.09	975,171.55
second payment request	02.08.10	2,002,991.62	27.10.10	2,002,991.62
third payment request	28.10.10	2,967,482.55	19.11.10	2,967,482.55
fourth payment request	25.07.11	4,078,628.00	03.08.11	4,078,628.00
fifth payment request	06.09.11	6,835,061.91	21.09.11	6,835,061.91
sixth payment request	30.11.11	4,631,757.56	09.12.11	4,631,757.56
seventh payment request	25.10.12	13,062,750.29	27.12.12	13,062,750.29
eighth payment request	21.12.12	3,439,845.01	05.07.13	3,439,845.01
ninth payment request	25.04.13	4,784,230.04	05.07.13	4,784,230.04
10th payment request	19.08.13	6,650,064.10	27.11.13	6,650,064.10
11th payment request	18.10.13	4,209,388.78	21.01.14	4,209,388.78
12th payment request	06.12.13	2,481,189.43	25.02.14	2,481,189.43
13th payment request	29.04.14	5,922,400.74	25.06.14	5,922,400.74
14th payment request	17.07.14	3,058,559.37	02.10.14	3,058,559.37
15th payment request	24.09.14	3,156,123.16	08.01.15	3,165,123.16
16th payment request	10.12.14	6,465,752.59	16.03.15	6,465,752.59
17th payment request	17.08.15	4,359,645.28	05.10.15	4,359,645.28
18th payment request	30.09.15	2,992,153.59	24.11.15	2,992,153.59
19th payment request	28.10.15	1,850,852.74	02.12.15	1,850,852.74
20th payment request	16.12.15	168,339.15	15.03.16	168,339.15
total		**84,101,387.46**		**92,902,695.45**

Table 2.2: ERDF-payments by EC

The table below shows the certified and reported project costs (column 1), the corresponding public contribution (ERDF and national contributions; column 2), the paid ERDF funds (column 3) and the payments received from the EC in the framework of payment requests.

Priority	Expenditure paid out by the beneficiaries included in payment claims sent to the MA	Corresponding public contribution	Expenditure paid by the body responsible for making payments to the beneficiaries	Total payments received from the Commission*
Priority Axis 1	39,911,744.45	39,911,744.45	30,276,815.14	29,614,536.75
Priority Axis 2	35,399,320.24	35,399,320.24	26,745,059.00	26,273,050.16
Priority Axis 3	42,276,105.09	42,276,105.09	32,049,587.79	31,368,816.93
Priority Axis 4	8,691,170.38	8,691,170.38	5,646,291.61	5,646,291.61
Grand Total	**126,278,340.16**	**126,278,340.16**	**94,717,753.54**	**92,902,695.45**

* Grand Total includes payments in advance

Table 2.3: Financial information

2.1.3 Information about the breakdown of use of the funds

The table below shows the cumulative breakdown of allocations of the Community contribution by category.

Combination of codes of dimensions 1 to 5					
Code Dimension 1 *Priority Theme*	Code Dimension 2 *Form of finance*	Code Dimension 3 *Territory*	Code Dimension 4 *Economic activity*	Code Dim. 5 *Location*[2]	Amount[3] in Euro
03 Technology transfer and improvement of cooperation networks (…)	01 non-repayable aid	09 transnational co-operation area	06 Unspecified manufacturing industries	-	670,050.00
03 Technology transfer and improvement of cooperation networks (…)	01 non-repayable aid	09 transnational co-operation area	08 Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	-	4,308,254.00
03 Technology transfer and improvement of cooperation networks (…)	01 non-repayable aid	09 transnational co-operation area	12 Construction	-	2,134,339.92
03 Technology transfer and improvement of cooperation networks (…)	01 non-repayable aid	09 transnational co-operation area	13 Wholesale and retail trade	-	1,686,439.00
03 Technology transfer and improvement of cooperation networks (…)	01 non-repayable aid	09 transnational co-operation area	16 Real estate, renting and business activities	-	4,670,905.64
03 Technology transfer and improvement of cooperation networks (…)	01 non-repayable aid	09 transnational co-operation area	17 Public administration	-	3,729,320.00
03 Technology transfer and improvement	01 non-	09 transnational	19 Human health	-	3,175,052.00

[2] *According to Annex II of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1828/2006 Part A Table 5 the code of region or area where the operation is located/carried out is to be indicated or other, if appropriate, e.g.: cross-border, transnational, interregional. For the purpose of the annual report about the ETC-programme 'Alpine Space' the indication of the transnational co-operation area was considered appropriate by the partner states. Thus, no additional codes for the local dimension were used.*

[3] *Allocated amount of the Community contribution for each combination of categories. 'Allocated' is understood by the programme partners as ERDF-funds granted by the PC to the approved projects respectively ERDF-funds allocated by the programme partners to the TA budget (as set out in the financial table of the OP).*

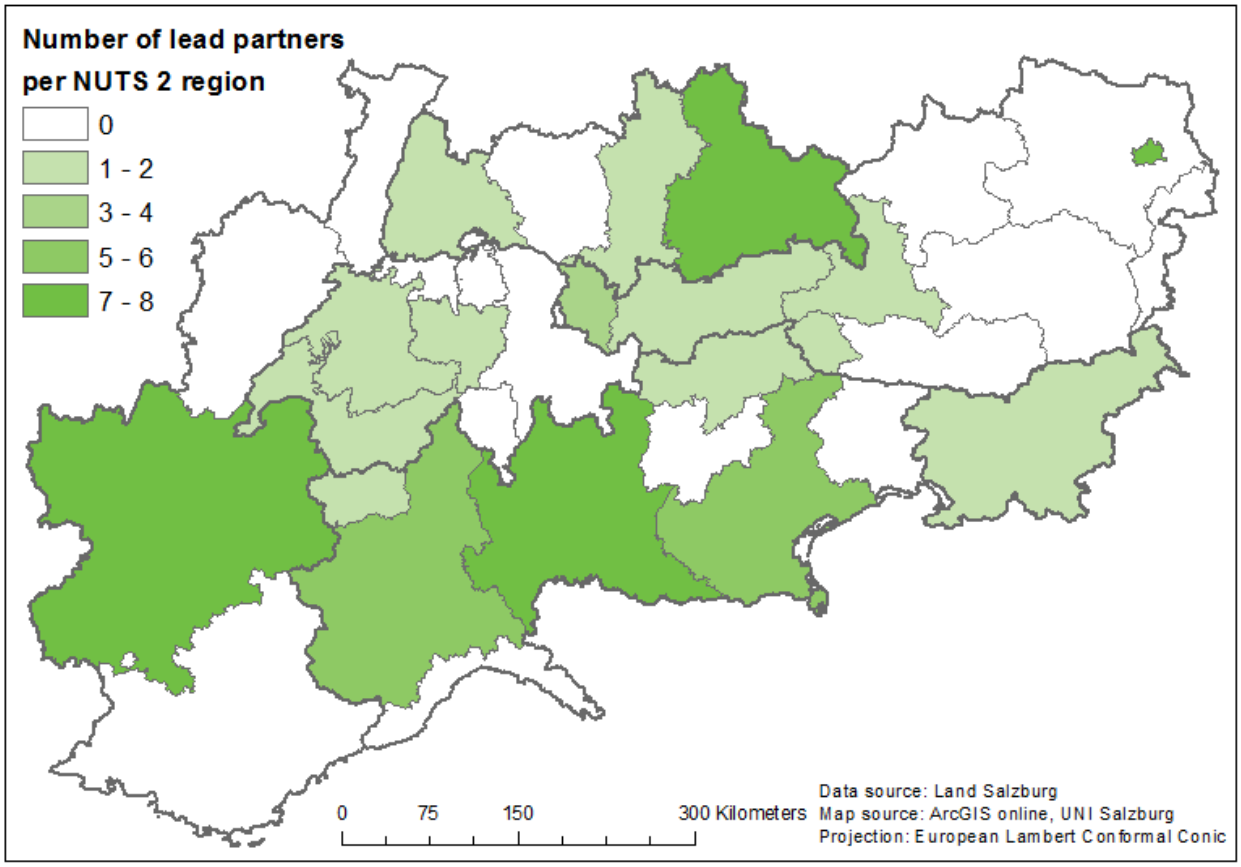
of cooperation networks (…)	repayable aid	co-operation area	activities		
03 Technology transfer and improvement of cooperation networks (…)	01 non-repayable aid	09 transnational co-operation area	21 Activities linked to the environment	-	384,881.00
03 Technology transfer and improvement of cooperation networks (…)	01 non-repayable aid	09 transnational co-operation area	22 Other unspecified services	-	4,219,776.00
09 Other measures to stimulate research and innovation (…)	01 non-repayable aid	09 transnational co-operation area	16 Real estate, renting and business activities	-	376,352.00
09 Other measures to stimulate research and innovation (…)	01 non-repayable aid	09 transnational co-operation area	21 Activities linked to the environment	-	1,838,819.00
11 Information and communication technologies (…)	01 non-repayable aid	09 transnational co-operation area	11 Transport	-	10,356,480.00
11 Information and communication technologies (…)	01 non-repayable aid	09 transnational co-operation area	21 Activities linked to the environment	-	1,809,484.00
13 Services and applications for the citizens	01 non-repayable aid	09 transnational co-operation area	11 Transport	-	3,611,424.20
13 Services and applications for the citizens	01 non-repayable aid	09 transnational co-operation area	19 Human health activities	-	2,313,600.00
14 Services and applications for SMEs (….)	01 non-repayable aid	09 transnational co-operation area	22 Other unspecified services	-	1,870,378.24
26 Multimodal transport	01 non-repayable aid	09 transnational co-operation area	11 Transport	-	5,848,387.09
28 Intelligent transport systems	01 non-repayable aid	09 transnational co-operation area	11 Transport	-	2,561,079.00
28 Intelligent transport systems	01 non-repayable aid	09 transnational co-operation area	21 Activities linked to the environment	-	1,983,600.00
43 Energy efficiency, co-generation, energy management	01 non-repayable aid	09 transnational co-operation area	21 Activities linked to the environment	-	4,660,540.00
49 Mitigation and adaptation to climate change	01 non-repayable aid	09 transnational co-operation area	09 Collection, purification and distribution of water	-	2,827,125.00
49 Mitigation and adaptation to climate change	01 non-repayable aid	09 transnational co-operation area	17 Public administration	-	3,345,385.64
49 Mitigation and adaptation to climate change	01 non-repayable aid	09 transnational co-operation area	21 Activities linked to the environment	-	8,609,033.68
51 Promotion of biodiversity and nature protection	01 non-repayable aid	09 transnational co-operation area	21 Activities linked to the environment	-	4,801,243.28
53 Risk prevention (…)	01 non-repayable aid	09 transnational co-operation area	21 Activities linked to the environment	-	4,817,835.92
54 Other measures to preserve the environment and prevent risks	01 non-repayable aid	09 transnational co-operation area	21 Activities linked to the environment	-	4,478,180.00
57 Other assistance to improve tourist services	01 non-repayable aid	09 transnational co-operation area	17 Public administration	-	1,969,478.00
57 Other assistance to improve tourist services	01 non-repayable aid	09 transnational co-operation area	21 Activities linked to the environment	-	1,999,180.00

85 Preparation, implementation, monitoring and inspection	01 non-repayable aid	09 transnational co-operation area	17 Public Administration	-	4,889,615.00
86 Evaluation and studies: information and communication	01 non-repayable aid	09 transnational co-operation area	17 Public Administration	-	977,923.00
Total					**100,924,160.61**

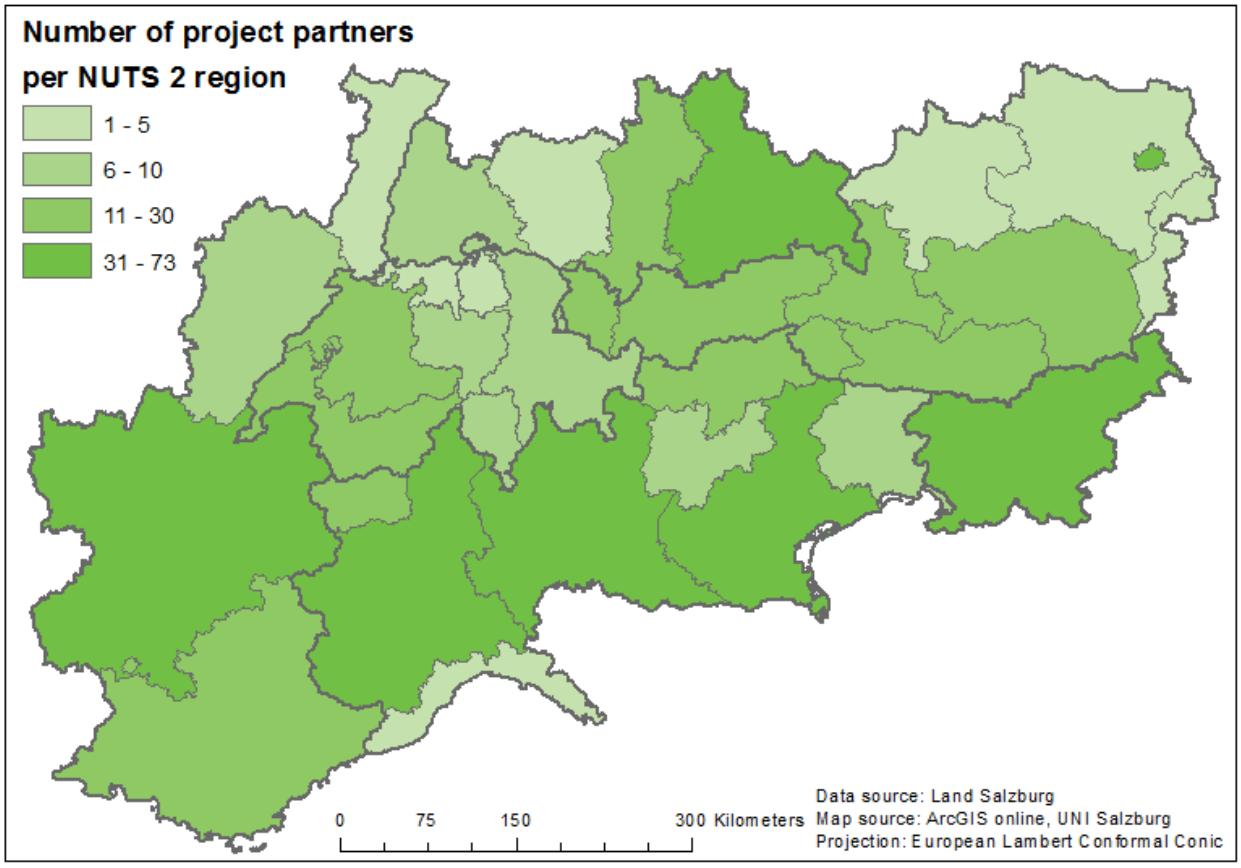
Table 2.4: Combination of codes of dimensions 1 to 5

2.1.4 Assistance by target groups

More than 660 participants from 37 regions were involved in the 57 projects approved by the programme. In terms of project leads, DE21 (Oberbayern) and ITC4 (Lombardia) were most active with eight lead partners (LP) each, followed by FR71 (Rhône-Alpes) and AT13 (Wien) with seven LP.

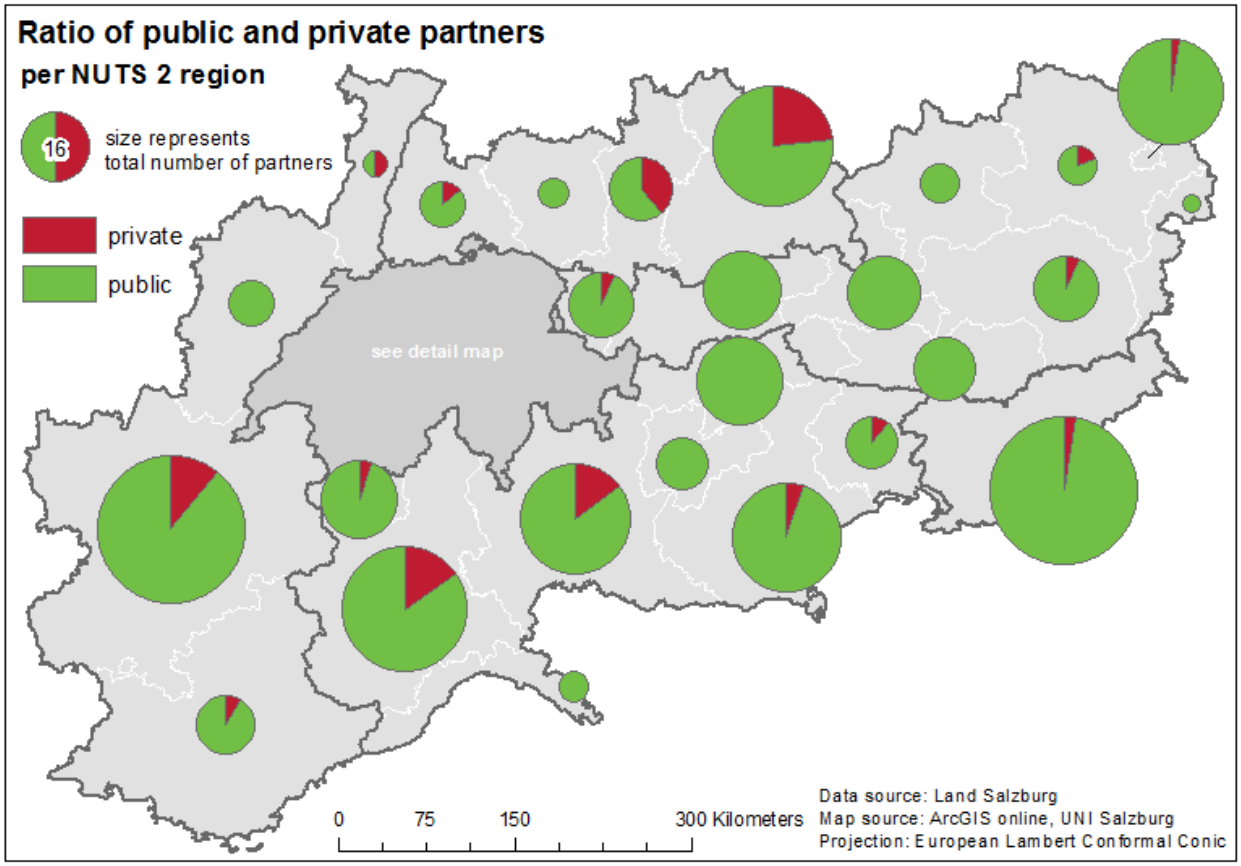


Map 2.3: Number of lead partners per region (NUTS 2)

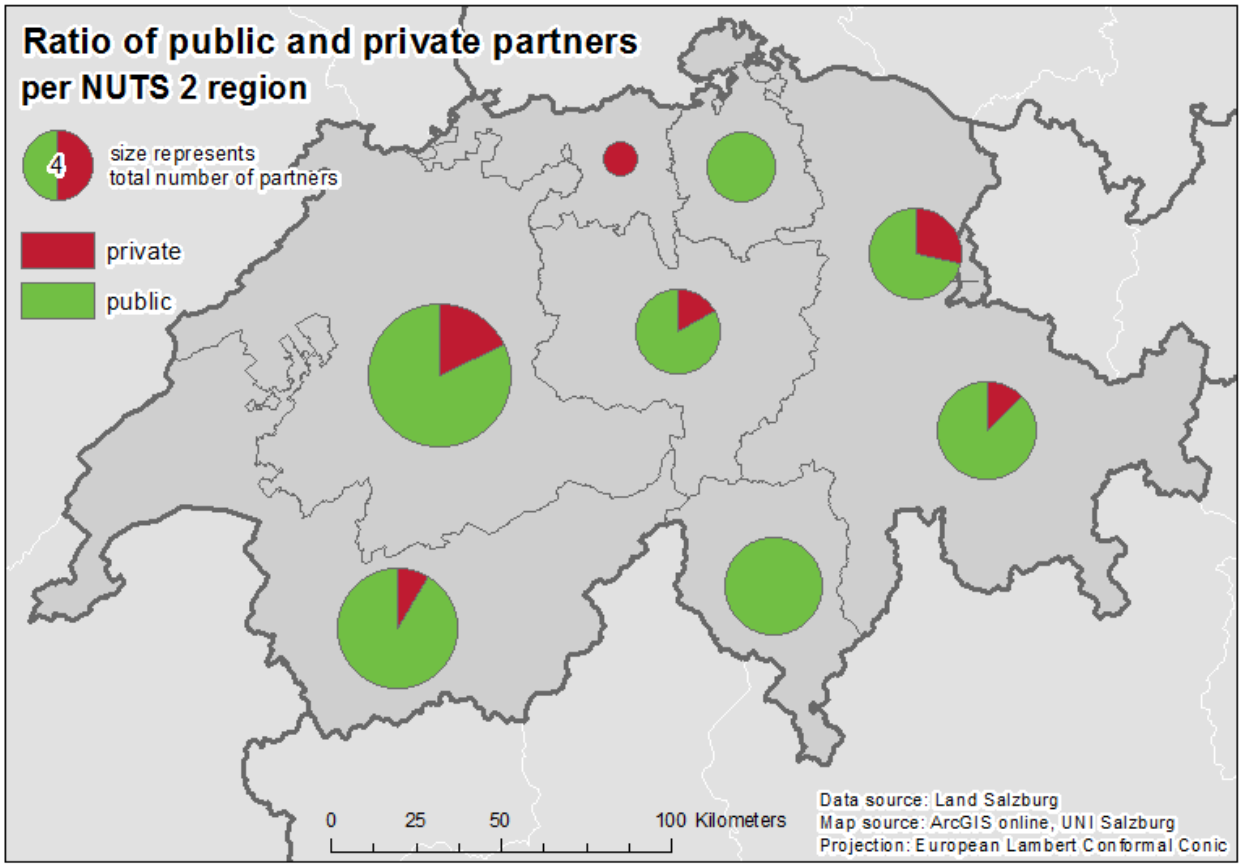


Map 2.4: Number of project partners (NUTS 2)

Italy had the highest number of partners participating in the programme (210 partners, i.e. 32% of the total number of partners), the majority of them coming from ITC1 (Piemonte), ITC4 (Lombardia) and ITD3 (Veneto). One of the reasons for the high involvement of Italian partners probably lies in the automatic match co-financing received by Italian partners from the national fund. 127 Austrian partners participated in the programme, 37 of which came from AT13 (Wien), due to the high involvement of Austrian ministries and national agencies. In France, which was involved with 95 partners in total, FR71 (Rhône-Alpes) was by far the most active region with 73 participants, while in Germany most participants came from DE21 (Oberbayern, 48 out of 92). Considering the size of the country, a remarkably high participation could be noted for SI00 (Slovenia) with a total of 73 partners involved. Switzerland and Liechtenstein participated with 56 and 7 partners respectively.



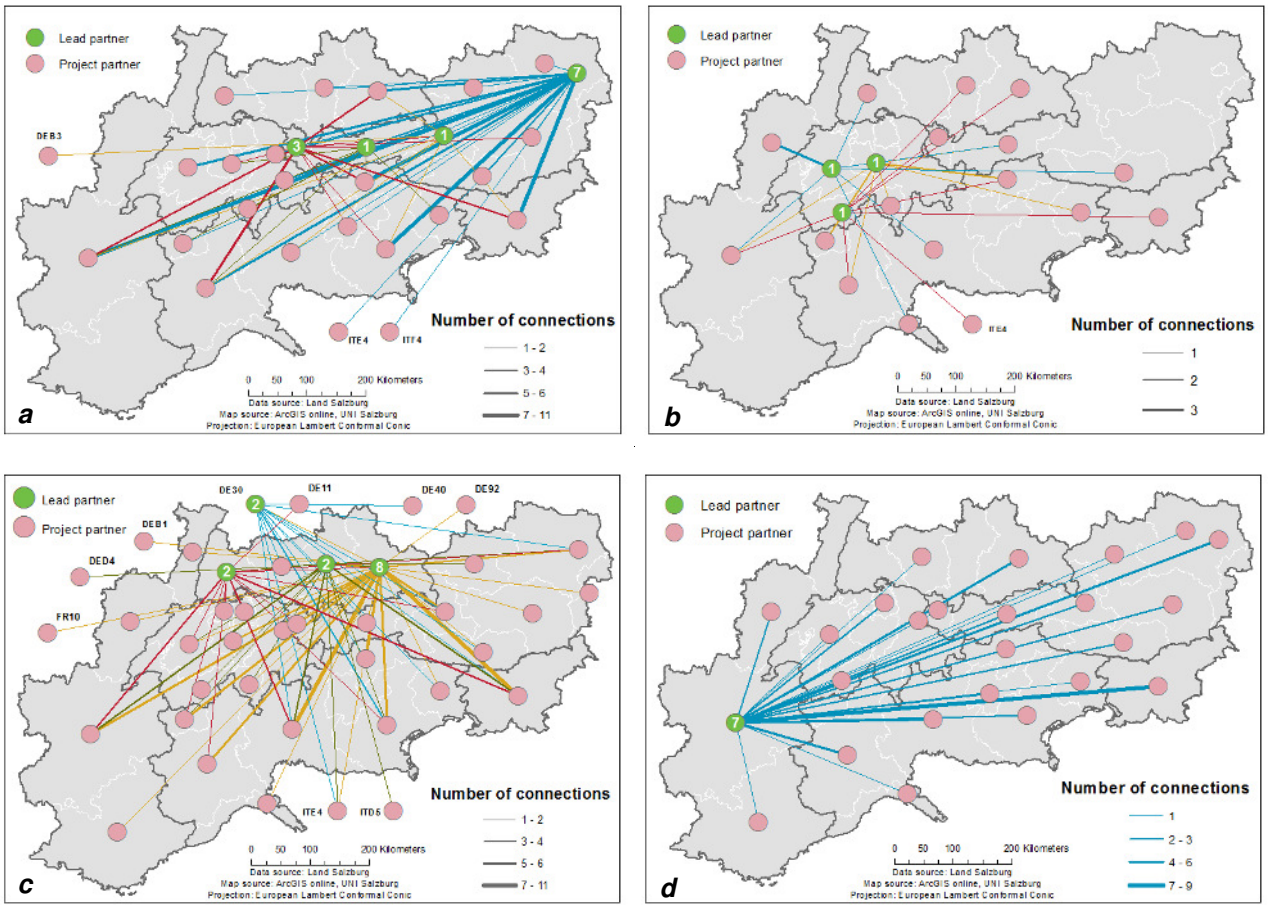
Map 2.5: Ratio of public and private partners (NUTS 2)

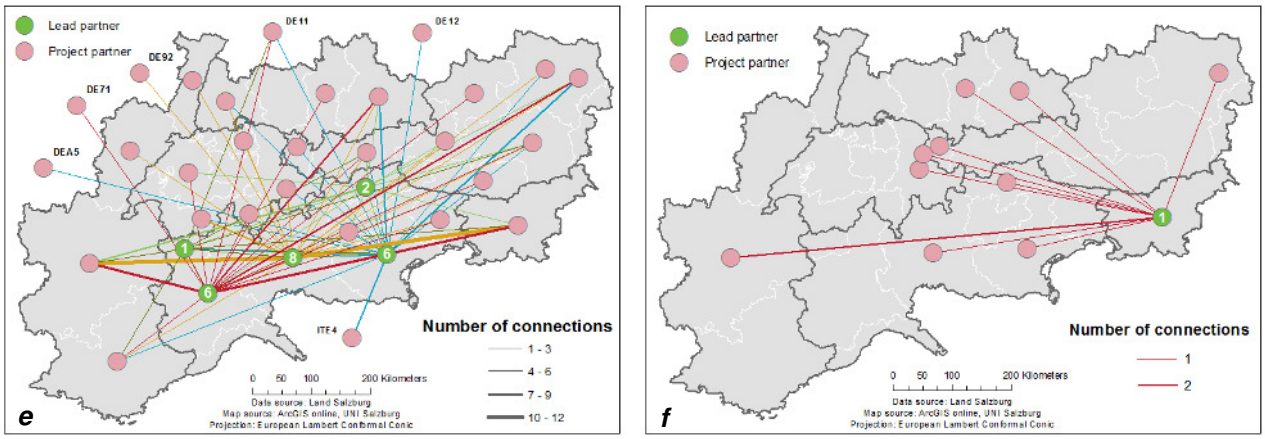


Map 2.6: Ratio of public and private partners in Switzerland (NUTS 2)

Out of the 660 partners involved in the programme, almost 90% were public institutions (596 partners). The high ratio of public involvement reflects the fact that the main beneficiaries identified in the OP were public, such as public authorities, agencies, research organisations and education centres and that private organisations were not specifically targeted by the programme activities.

The share of private partners participating in the programme was rather limited, at just above 10% (64 partners). This can mainly be explained by the fact that the programme followed the "public costs" principle, i.e. also private project participants had to prove that their national co-funding was provided by public bodies. As can be seen in the maps above, the picture at national and regional level looks a bit different: While Austria and Slovenia were almost exclusively represented by public institutions, the share of private partners in Germany was at almost 20% (19 private partners).

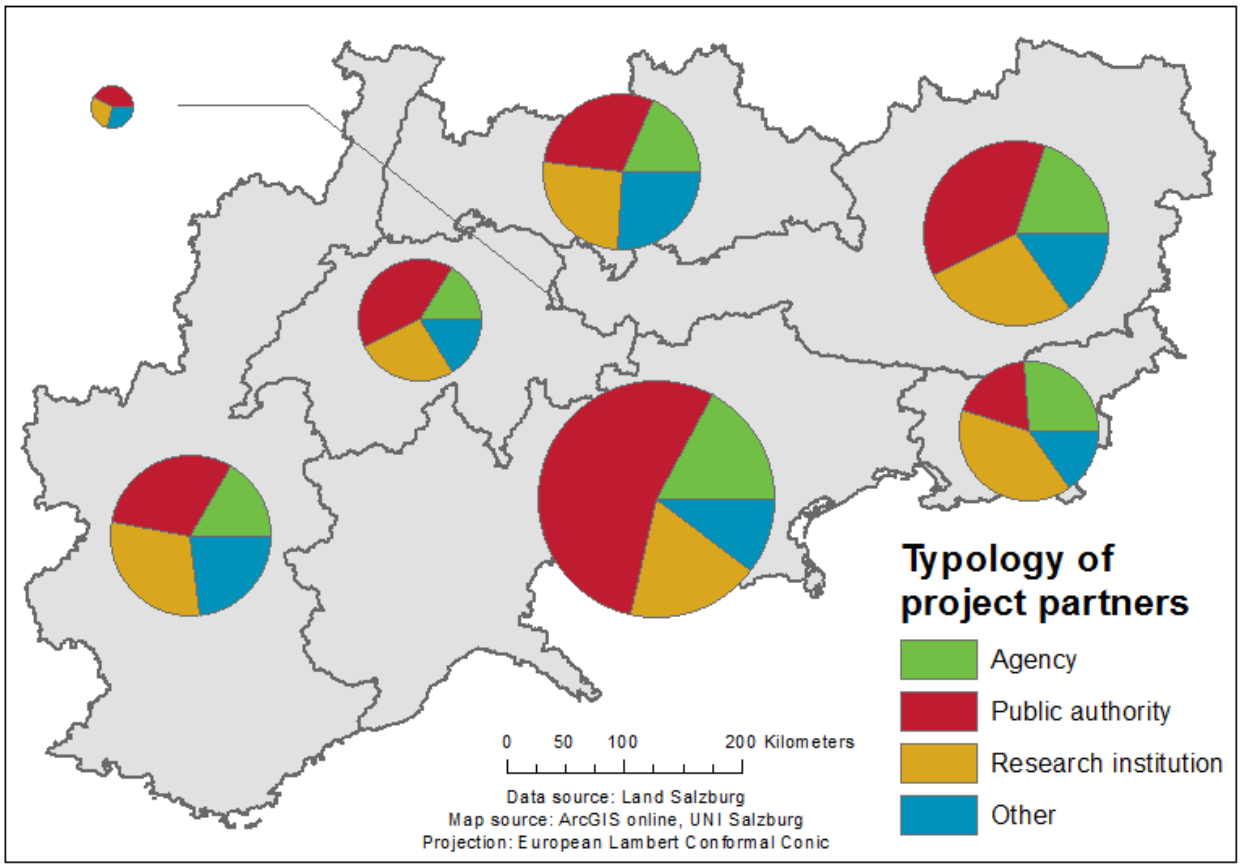




Map 2.7: New networks established per country (a. Austria, b. Switzerland, c. Germany, d. France, e. Italy, f. Slovenia)

Through their involvement in projects, the LP institutions in all participating countries could establish new networks and cooperation contacts, as can be seen in the maps above (the thicker the line, the more connections were established). Many of these have resulted in continuous relationships beyond the lifetime of the projects.

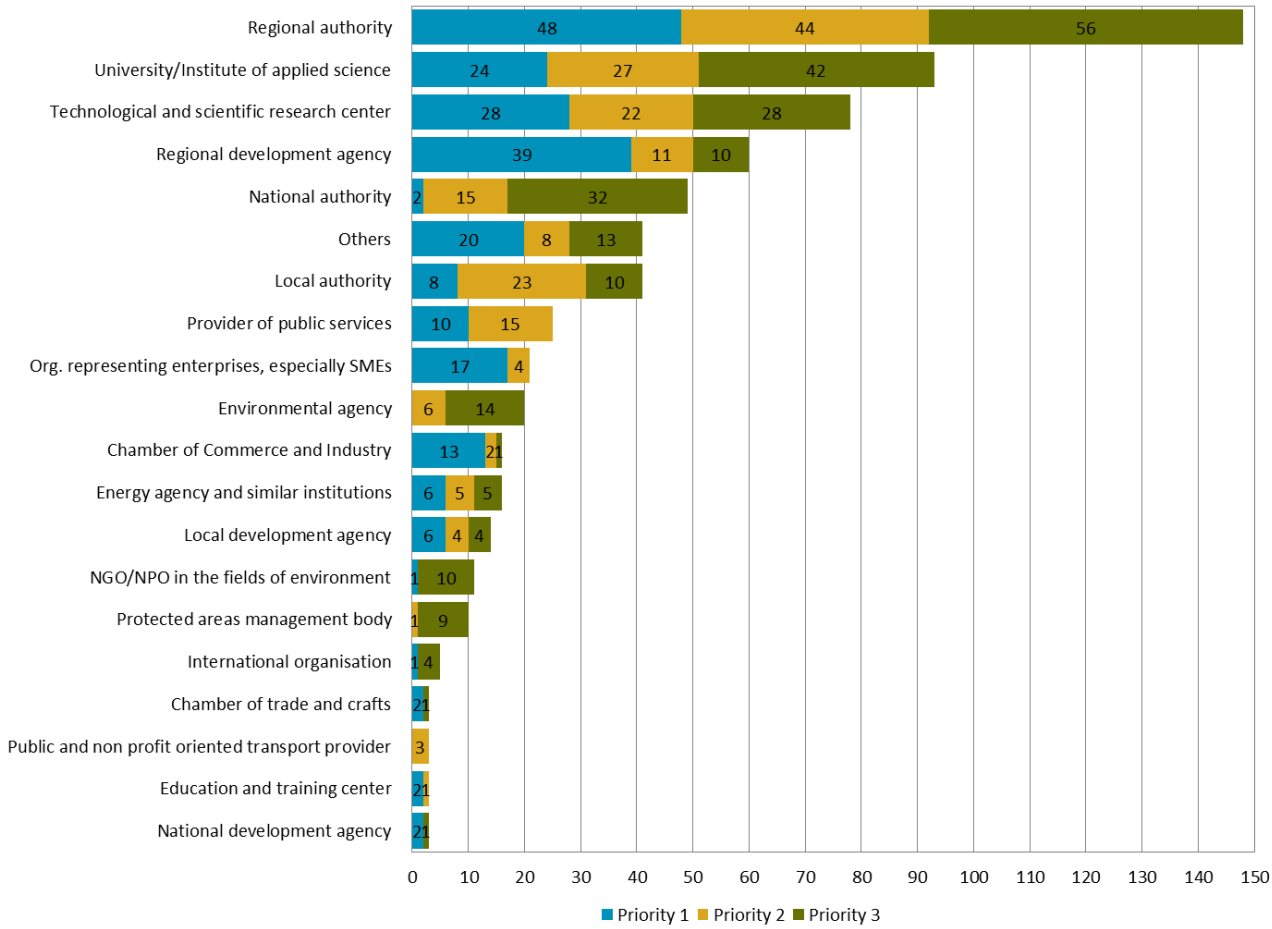
The map below shows the main types of beneficiaries involved in the projects during the 2007-2013 programme period. The pie charts present the predominant typology of PPs for each country and show a rather diverse situation in the Alpine Space: While in Italy more than half of the partners (53%) came from public authorities, this group made only 18% in Slovenia. Research institutions represented the biggest group of all PPs in Slovenia (40%). The strongest involvement of agencies (development/energy/environmental) could be seen in Slovenia as well (25%).



Map 2.8: Typology of project partners

When looking at the types of partners more in detail, the predominant type of beneficiaries in the programme was regional authorities (23%), followed by universities/ institutes of applied science (14%) and technological and research centres (12%). 7% of the partners were national authorities, while 6% were authorities at the local level. This distribution reflects the ambition of projects to support public authorities in the development and implementation of policies with a focus on the regional level. A strong involvement of authorities also indicates potential for territorial impact of projects, as it allows the transfer of solutions developed in the projects to the policy level.

The graph below provides an overview of the type of PPs per priority. For the interpretation of the graph it has to be considered that priority 2 (17) and 3 (18) had less projects than priority 1 (22). The types of partners involved reflect the main topics covered by the respective priority, e.g. organisations representing enterprises and small and medium enterprises (SMEs) participated predominantly in priority 1 whereas environmental non–governmental organisations (NGOs) were almost exclusively involved in priority 3. It can however be noted that the biggest groups of partners are rather evenly represented in all priorities. Furthermore, almost all groups are represented in at least two priorities. This indicates a good cross-sectoral integration of the project partnerships in the programme.



Graph 2.4: Types of beneficiaries per priority

Besides the participants directly involved in the project partnerships, the active involvement of stakeholders outside the core consortia as project observers is also worth mentioning. Observers were usually representatives of target groups and indirect beneficiaries of the project activities. Projects involved them with a multiplier function, i.e. with the commitment to promote the project results among target groups and/or to support their uptake at the policy level. This is why public authorities were the most represented group also among the observers. The second largest group among the observers were enterprise networks, innovation centers and private enterprises. In many cases their participation as partners would have been too difficult due to the public cost principle followed by the programme, but they had a strong interest in the outputs and solutions developed by the project.

2.1.5 Assistance repaid or re-used

According to Art. 98 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006 any contributions cancelled and repaid due to audits or controls have not been re-used for those operations that were subject of the correction.

2.1.6 Qualitative analysis

This section provides some information on the achievement of indicators at programme level. Details about the project achievements are presented in chapter 3.

In the 2007-2013 programme period, with one exception all indicators presented below were achieved or, in some cases, even over-achieved. From call 2 onwards, all projects respected three of the criteria on "joint development, joint implementation, joint staffing and joint financing", resulting in an over-achievement of this indicator. The projects were successfully implemented without major delays. In contrast, with only 5% of all projects respecting all four of the abovementioned criteria, the respective indicator could not be achieved. The reason for this is that the experience of the first calls had shown that the projects respecting all criteria faced challenges in terms of formal procedures: Different administrative rules and conditions in the single partner states of the programme proved to slow down the implementation of the projects. This is why the programme decided in 2010 not to promote the development of "common transnational activities" for the joint financing of projects any longer.

The programme reached all of its thematic objectives in 2013, with four projects working on water management, seven on improving accessibility, eleven on risk prevention and eight on research and technology development (R&TD) and innovation networks.

After the last call for applications in 2013, the main focus was on the capitalisation of outputs and results. This was done on the level of the programme as well as on the level of the projects. At project level, the outputs and results of projects from calls 1 to 4 were gathered, evaluated and further disseminated by the projects approved in call 5, which was exclusively dedicated to capitalisation. At programme level, numerous activities were organised to guide and support projects in their capitalisation efforts. Some examples are the development of project result postcards, clustering of projects and their main outputs and results per thematic fields, a LP seminar on capitalisation, national publications as well as the Alpine Space 2020 Conference.

Indicator Number of projects		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Number of projects respecting two of the following criteria: joint development; joint implementation; joint staffing; joint financing	Achievement	-	12/12	13/13	-	10/10	12/12	10/10	-	-	100%
	Target										100%
Number of projects respecting three of the following criteria : joint development; joint implementation; joint staffing; joint financing	Achievement	-	8/12	13/13	-	10/10	12/12	10/10	-	-	93%
	Target										80%
Number of projects respecting four of the following criteria : joint development; joint implementation; joint staffing; joint financing	Achievement	-	2/12	1/13	-	0/10	0/12	0/10	-	-	5%
	Target										20%
Number of projects on water management	Achievement	-	1	2	-	0	0	1	-	-	4
	Target										3
Number of projects on Improving accessibility	Achievement	-	1	0	-	3	1	2	-	-	7
	Target										6
Number of projects on Risk prevention	Achievement	-	3	2	-	3	2	1	-	-	11
	Target										7
Number of projects on R&TD and innovation networks	Achievement	-	3	1	-	3	0	1	-	-	8
	Target										8

Table 2.5: Information on the physical progress of the OP.

Within its scope, the programme strived to support the equal opportunities principle in its widest meaning, especially equality between men and women and equality in access to public services and labour market. In signing the Partnership Agreement (PA) and Subsidy Contract (SC) all LPs and PPs committed themselves to implementing their project in compliance with the regulations concerning equal opportunities, while in the Application Form (AF) they illustrated how they planned to tackle the issue.

2.2 INFORMATION ABOUT COMPLIANCE WITH COMMUNITY LAW

During the programme implementation period no problems concerning the compliance with Community law were encountered.

2.3 SIGNIFICANT PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED AND MEASURES TAKEN TO OVERCOME THEM

Apart from the delayed set up of the first level control (FLC) system in Italy (reported in the annual implementation report (AIR) 2009) which finally had no severe consequences for the programme implementation no significant problems were encountered in the entire programme period.

2.4 CHANGES IN THE CONTEXT OF THE OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (IF RELEVANT)

The financial and economic crisis which started in 2008 dramatically changed the economic landscape in the EU and caused considerable contractions of the GDP, reductions in consumption and investment, increases in unemployment rates and public debts. As reported in the AIRs for the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 the crisis itself did not have any influence on the programme and project implementation which can be argued with the fact that the big majority of project participants were public bodies which were not as severely endangered by the crisis as private companies.

Apart from that no changes in the context of the OP have to be reported for the programme period.

2.5 SUBSTANTIAL MODIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 57 OF REGULATION (EC) NO 1083/2006

During the programme implementation period there have not been any substantial modifications.

2.6 COMPLEMENTARITY WITH OTHER INSTRUMENTS

The MA maintains a close cooperation and coordination with the transnational programme Central Europe (CENTRAL), since both programmes are managed by Austrian public organisations and have the same Audit Authority (AA).

Furthermore, the staff of the Joint Technical Secretariat (JTS) used their widespread network with personnel of other joint technical secretariats engaged in territorial cooperation programmes. Special contacts have been set up with the programmes CENTRAL, Mediterranean (MED) and North-West Europe (NWE), be it in coordination in various questions of programme implementation or co-organising programme events and support to project applicants and partners.

The majority of the Alpine Space Contact Points (ACP) is also involved in the implementation of other territorial cooperation programmes so that experience and information is also exchanged via this channel. MA and JTS have been intensively using the Interact programme to cooperate and coordinate with other European territorial cooperation (ETC) programmes and continue this in the new programming period 2014-2020 (e.g. by jointly preparing programme management tools, harmonising the Interreg branding, sharing the electronic monitoring system (eMS)).

As a number of members of the Programme Committee (PC) are involved in several EU-funded programmes, such as HORIZON, URBACT or ESPON, regional competitiveness programmes and their successor programmes it has been constantly ensured that input and relevant information from these sides was brought in the programme implementation.

The EC and Alpine Convention (AC) are members of the PC and the programme is represented in the AC committees; thus also on these ways close coordination with other programmes, initiatives and actions have been ensured.

2.7 STEPS TAKEN BY THE PROGRAMME BODIES TO ENSURE THE QUALITY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION

2.7.1 Programme Implementation

In 2008, the MA and the EU Member States signed an agreement on the implementation of the programme (due to organisational reasons Italy provided the signature only in spring 2009). The Non Member States, Switzerland and Liechtenstein, declared their commitment to implement the programme.

The implementation of the programme ran smoothly and was regularly reported to the EC. In total, the MA and JTS developed eight AIRs from 2007 to 2014, which were all accepted by the EC without the need of any further improvement.

2.7.2 Preparation of Programme Documents

In the beginning of the programme period, the JTS, MA and ACP developed a number of documents in order to ensure a smooth and efficient implementation of the programme. A project idea tool was created on the programme website in order to present ideas and facilitate the search of PPs. The forms for project applications, namely the Expression of interest (EoI) and the AF were elaborated and tested. A working group with representatives of other transnational programmes was established for the exchange on best practices and to steer the drafting processes of the application documents. Based on best practice examples and exchanges between programmes via the Interact platform a model PA for the contracts to be concluded between the LP and the PP was elaborated as well as a model for the Subsidy Contract (SC) between the LP and the MA.

To ensure best assistance to applicants and running projects, a Programme Implementation Handbook (PIH) was developed, outlining the rules and standard procedures of the programme. The handbook consisted of a series of factsheets on all phases of the project cycle. In an annex, it also included templates and guidance documents to ease the project implementation, e.g. concerning the certification of expenditure.

All documents were developed further and continuously updated. New factsheets were drafted upon necessity. PPs were notified of any changes or updates.

2.7.3 Financial Control

First level control

JTS/MA coordinated and supported the First Level Control Coordinators (FLCC) on an on-going basis throughout the programme period. Information was provided on the programme´s eligibility rules, the programme's model documents, guidance papers, the reporting procedures, the main findings of sample checks conducted by MA, the FLC systems of the member states and the measures set up for the quality control of FLC bodies.

Second level control

Audits of operations started in 2011 for the expenditure years 2009 and 2010. Since that time in total 44 projects and 136 PPs have been audited (figures are unadjusted as regards (the little number of) projects and PPs that were audited more than once). That means that more than three quarters of all projects and almost 23% of all EU PPs have been subject to second level controls.

The audits performed in 2015 and 2016 (information on the audits implemented in the years 2011-2014 was already provided in the corresponding previous AIRs) covered the expenditure years 2014 and 2015. The

following operations were audited by the audit company Deloitte in close coordination with the AA and the members of the Group of Auditors (GoA):

Expenditure year 2014:

- AlpEnergy
- AlpEnMat
- Alps4EU
- AlpStore
- Nathcare
- PLAT.F.O.R.M.
- TranSAFE-Alp
- Transnational TA

Expenditure year 2015:

- CC-Alps
- AlpEnMat
- SPHERA
- SusFreight
- GreenAlps
- AIM
- PLAT.F.O.R.M
- Transnational TA

For the expenditure year 2014 the extrapolated error rate amounted to 0.81% and for the expenditure year 2015 it amounted to 0.37%. Thus for both years the error rates go clearly below the tolerable maximum error and as a consequence the management and control system continued to be considered as effective.

audit year	expenditure year	amount audited within random samples	financial finding	error rate
2011	**2010**	2,283,884.24	166,106.13	7.27%
2012	**2011**	3,073,132.60	53,460.35	1.74%
2013	**2012**	2,446,072.88	18,697.66	0.76%
2014	**2013**	3,653,878.32	28,981.67	1.05%
2015	**2014**	3,384,627.94	17,268.24	0.81%
2016	**2015**	4,278,755.41	7,721.93	0.37%
Total		**19,120,351.39**	**292,235.98**	

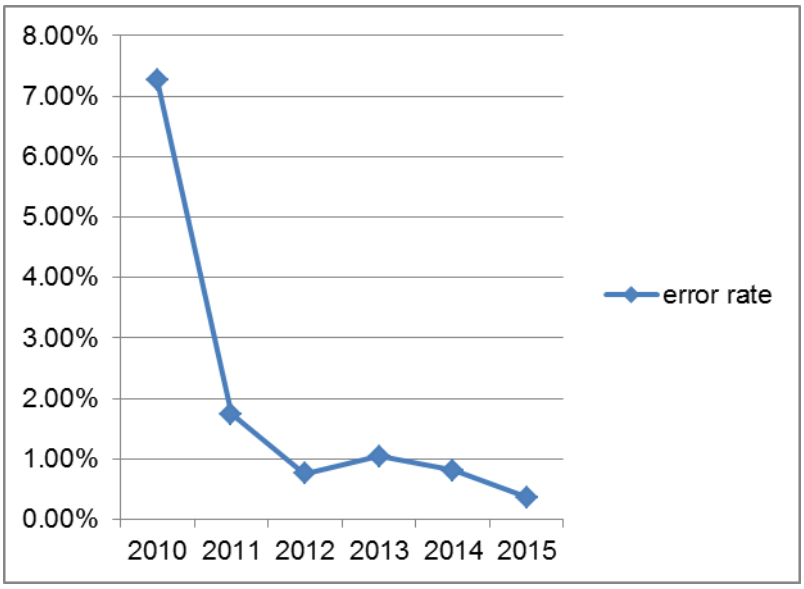
Table 2.6: Overview on audits of operations 2011-2016

In total 19.8 million EUR (including complementary samples) or more than 15% auf the expenditure declared to the EC have been audited. A major procurement finding detected in the audits for the expenditure year 2010 led to an error beyond the materiality level of 2%. This finding was counteracted with a comprehensive action plan including corrective, investigative and preventive measures.

As a result of

- intensive controls performed by the MA (MA sample checks),
- trainings and seminars on relevant issues (amongst others procurement law) provided by the programme to beneficiaries and controllers,
- but also the increased experience of the involved organisations (PPs and programme bodies),

the extrapolated error rate sank considerably. As already mentioned above, the final audit reports for the last expenditure 2015 show a total extrapolated error rate of 0.37% and thus the lowest of the entire programme implementation period.



Graph 2.5: Development of the error rate

Necessary follow-up measures due to the findings have been properly implemented and included also the statements in accordance with article 20(2) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1828/2006.

Finally, it shall be mentioned that all projects co-funded by the ETC Alpine Space programme 2007-2013 are functioning and none of the projects is phasing over two programming periods or suspended due to legal proceedings.

2.7.4 Description of the Management and Control System

During the programme implementation period the management and control system was stable and reliable. Only some factsheets of the PIH were newly developed or underwent slight updates.

2.7.5 Programme Committee

The constituent meeting of the PC took place on 27-28 November 2007 in Munich, Germany. In total, the PC met nine times between 2007 and 2013. It was composed of representatives of all participating countries, both at national and regional level, as well as observers from the EC and the AC. The chairmanship rotated between all participating countries. The PC was responsible for tasks related to the monitoring of programme implementation, the provision of strategic directions and the selection of project proposals for co-funding.

From 2014, the PC meetings were organised in the frame of the 2014-2020 programme and decisions required by the PC for the 2007-2013 programme were taken per written procedure.

In total, 36 written procedures were carried out during the programme period, mainly concerning major programme documents, work plans, events and approvals of project changes.

2.7.6 Programme strategy revision and programming 2014-2020

During the 2007-2013 period, the programme bodies undertook a number of initiatives to adjust the programme strategy and to react to changing contexts, such as the emergence of the EUSALP strategy.

Strategy revision process

In 2009, the PC launched a strategy revision as a constant process to critically reflect on the programme and identify potentials for improvements. It focused on three topics:

1. Improvement of project quality
2. Impact of project results
3. Visibility of the programme and the projects

Concerning the topic of *improvement of project quality* the task force in charge of the process elaborated a number of proposals which were adopted by the PC end of 2009. One of these measures was the organisation of three thematic events on climate change, demographic change and competitiveness which were organised in 2010 and 2011.

The PC also intensified efforts to follow the implementation of running projects. For this purpose, the JTS regularly provided a report presenting project specific highlights and achievements. The occasions of PC-meetings were used for a dialogue with representatives of approved projects.

To foster synergies among approved projects, the Alpine Space Programme (ASP) offered the possibility to apply for limited additional financial support to project participants willing to formalise synergies creating a thematic “cluster”. A cluster on climate change used this opportunity and asked for additional funding in the beginning of 2011. It bundled all projects dealing with climate change impacts on specific sectors in the Alpine Space. The cluster activities resulted in a project on "Capitalising Climate Change Knowledge for Adaptation in the Alpine Space" (C3-Alps) which was approved in call 3.

Regarding the issue *of impact of project results* contracted experts set up the so-called "impact assessment study". In the light of the outcomes of this study the self-conception of the programme changed to understand itself as a policy promoter. The aspect of the policy cycle was integrated in the programme’s philosophy. As a result, projects approved from call 3 onwards demonstrated an increased awareness of their positioning and their potential contributions and impacts on the policy cycle.

With the aim of increasing the *visibility of the programme and its projects*, the JTS constantly worked on the improvement of its communication measures, including the website and social media, events and publications.

Strategy Development Project for the Alpine Space

In May 2011 the so-called SDP was launched by the programme partners to serve a twofold objective: to contribute to the then emerging discussion about a macro-regional strategy for the Alpine Region with an evidence based and strategy oriented study, and to prepare a good basis for the programming process for the future ASP 2014-2020. By July 2012 an international expert team had elaborated a study offering a good basis for a broad stakeholder dialogue which took place in the second half of 2012.

The stakeholder dialogue included more than 400 participants in six workshops across the programme partner states, and more than 700 active participations in the web survey. The process was successfully concluded in the presence of over 300 participants at the final transnational conference, which took place in Milan on 21 February 2013. In May 2013, the final expert report, which took the feedback from the stakeholders into account, was published. The project met its goal to support the preparation of the ASP 2014-2020 and to steer the debate on a macro-regional strategy for the Alpine Region, and in this way substantially contributed to the long term strategic orientation for the cooperation area.

European Strategy for the Alpine Region

As mentioned above, the ASP contributed to the development of a macro-regional strategy for the Alpine region with its SDP. As regards the new programme, the study set up by the experts in the framework of the SDP provided elements for the SWOT-analysis and selection of thematic objectives; as regards the macro-regional strategy the SDP set out how programme and strategy could best benefit from each other and contribute to the fulfilment of their objectives. After a first step towards a macro-regional strategy had already been taken in 2010 through the Declaration of Mittenwald, by 2013 the Alpine states and regions, AC, and ASP joined their efforts to bring the process forward.

Several meetings and events took place, cumulating in the signing of a common resolution by seven Alpine states and 15 Alpine regions at a political conference in Grenoble on 18 October 2013. In order to keep the momentum going after Grenoble, the Alpine states and regions, AC, and ASP jointly organised a conference to gain EU-wide political support for the launch of the strategy. Taking place in Brussels on 17 December 2013, the event addressed members of the European Council, Commission and Parliament, members of the Committee of the Regions, and other Brussels officials. On 19 December 2013 the European Council decided to launch EUSALP and invited the Commission to elaborate the strategy in cooperation with the Member States by June 2015.

Programming of the 2014-2020 period

Building on the findings of the SDP, the programming process for the 2014-2020 programme was started in late 2012. The MA/JTS elaborated a detailed work plan for the development of the new programme, which

was adopted at the programming Task Force in February 2013. Experts were contracted for the ex-ante evaluation, for drafting core parts of the Cooperation Programme (CP) and for the strategic environmental assessment (SEA). The overall process was steered by a Task Force composed of representatives of national and regional level, the EC, MA, JTS, AC and Alpine regions. A small drafting team composed of MA, JTS and the contracted expert teams prepared the meeting documents for the Task Force, which met several times in 2013 and 2014.

Continuing the stakeholder dialogue which had started in the SDP, the stakeholders had their say through commenting the draft CP and SEA during an online public consultation on the programme website. 223 stakeholders completed the consultation questionnaire. Their comments were considered in the further development of the programme. The CP was endorsed by the partner states and submitted to the EC on 23 July 2014 together with the ex-ante and SEA reports. On 17 December 2014, the MA got notified on the approval of the CP.

Next to preparing the CP, MA/JTS developed the management and control system together with the respective national experts, taking into account the Harmonised Implementation Tools (HIT) process initialised by INTERACT. In parallel, the JTS took part in the elaboration of the e-MS (also coordinated by INTERACT) and adapted it to the specific needs of the programme.

2.7.7 Monitoring Arrangements

The monitoring of projects was supported through a centralised online Monitoring System, common to the whole organisations of MA, Certifying Authority (CA), JTS and ACP. The access rights of each user were tailored to their competences and use, in order to guarantee clear separation of functions.

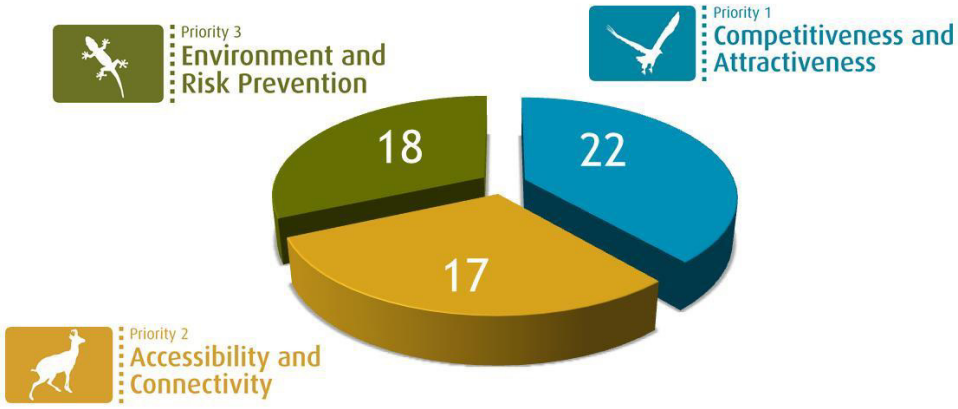
The system was constantly updated and new sections were developed upon necessity.

2.7.8 Ongoing coordination between MA, JTS and ACP

The MA, JTS and ACP maintained a close cooperation during the entire programme period. Besides contacts via phone or email regular meetings were organised. These meetings were very profitable for programme implementation as well as coordination of national and transnational actions and offered a useful platform for a smooth and efficient assistance to projects.

3. IMPLEMENTATION BY PRIORITY

The programme had three thematic funding priorities: Competitiveness and Attractiveness (priority 1), Accessibility and Connectivity (priority 2) and Environment and Risk Prevention (priority 3). Although the distribution of projects across the priorities was generally good, with 22 out of the 57 projects approved in total priority 1 proved to be slightly more popular than the others. The number of projects approved in each priority can be seen in the graph below.

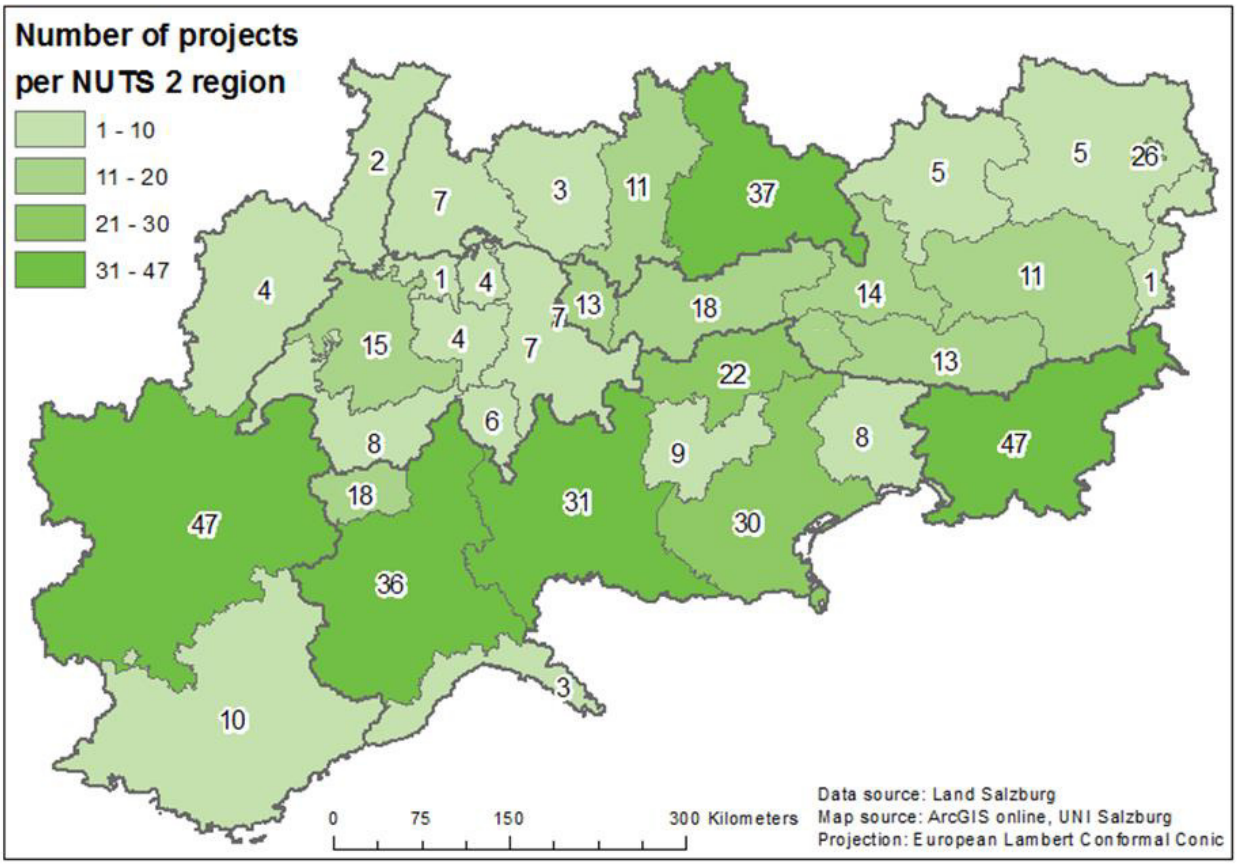


Graph 3.1: Number of projects approved per priority in calls 1-5

The programme carried out five calls for project proposals between 2007 and 2013, four regular calls open for all priorities and a capitalisation call (call 5). An overview of the number of projects per priority approved in each call can be found in the table below. The projects are presented more in detail in the sections on each thematic priority.

Call	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
Call 1	5	2	5
Call 2	4	5	4
Call 3	4	4	2
Call 4	5	3	4
Call 5	4	3	3
Total	22	17	18

Table 3.1: Number of projects approved per call and priority



Map 3.1: Number of projects per region (NUTS 2)

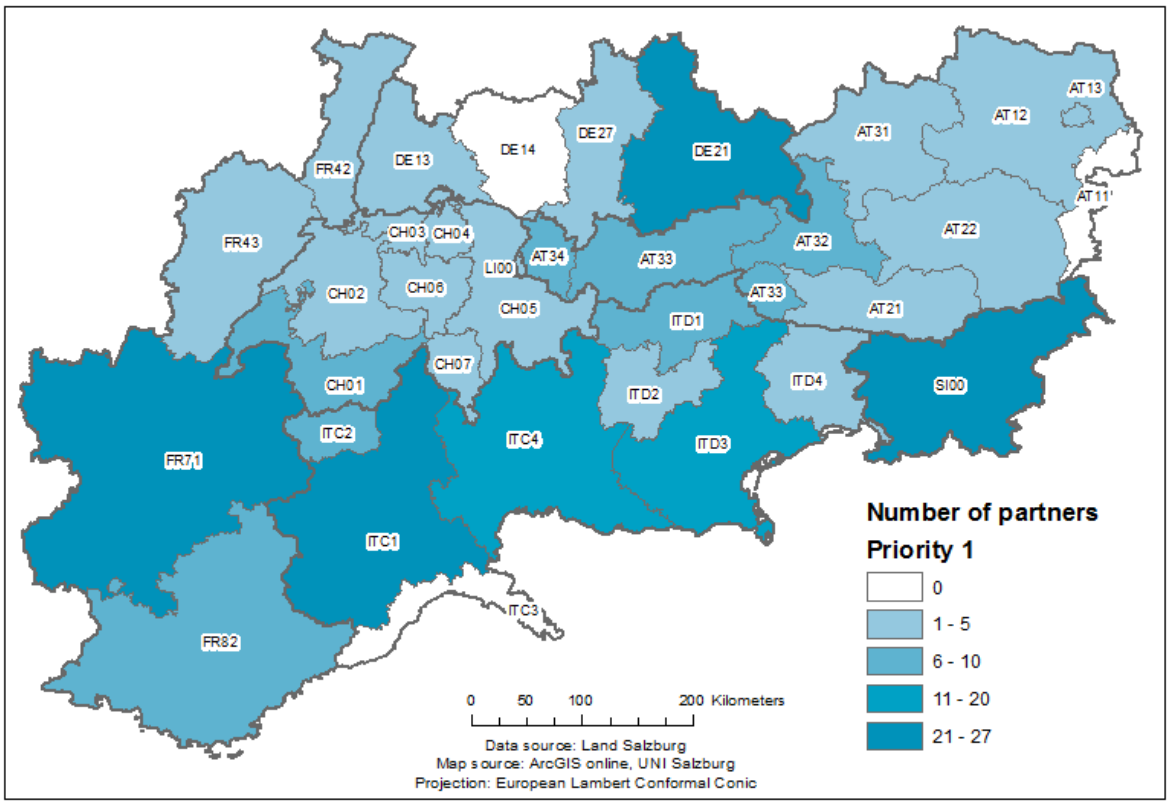
In terms of involvement in projects, some regions of the ASP have been more active than others: The highest level of participation could be noted in SI00 (Slovenia) and FR71 (Rhône-Alpes), which each had partners in 47 projects. This was followed by DE21 (Oberbayern, 37), ITC1 (Piemonte, 36), ITC4 (Lombardia, 31), ITD3 (Veneto, 30) and AT13 (Wien, 26). However, all regions of the programme area took part in at least one project.

Reporting: In the first half of 2015 the last projects finalised their active implementation, and by the end of November 2015 their final reports could be closed. 8 projects were affected by audits in early 2016 and had to undergo minor financial corrections, which were completed in November 2016. All projects received their final payments in spring 2016, except for the ones affected by affected by Art. 79 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006.

The Indicator System: The progress within each priority was measured through four different sets of indicators presented in four different tables. The number of projects and their contribution to the different priority objectives, as well as the indicators related to the project partnerships, were collected from the approved AF. Project activities and project results were measured based on the figures reported by projects with each report. These accumulated project achievements were measured against the programme targets as set in the OP and were also compared to the target values stated by the projects themselves in their AF. The baselines for all indicators equalled zero.

3.1 PRIORITY 1 COMPETITIVENESS AND ATTRACTIVENESS OF THE ALPINE SPACE

A total of 230 PPs have been active on priority 1 projects. The map below shows the number of PPs at the relevant nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) level. The most active territories have been FR71 (Rhône-Alpes) with 27 partners, ITC1 (Piemonte) and SI00 (Slovenia) with 23 partners as well as DE21 (Oberbayern) with 21 partners. None of the PPs were located in DE14 (Tübingen), AT11 (Burgenland) and ITC3 (Liguria).



Map 3.2: Priority 1 – Number of project partners per region (NUTS 2)

3.1.1 Achievement of targets and analysis of the progress

Call	No. of projects	ERDF co-funding allocated
Call 1	5	8,966,922
Call 2	4	7,285,761
Call 3	4	6,100,574
Call 4	5	9,181,003
Call 5	4	1,498,965
Total	22	33,033,225

Table 3.2: Overview of co-funding on priority 1

22 out of the 57 projects co-funded by the ASP focused on priority 1: Competitiveness and Attractiveness of the Alpine Space. The allocated ERDF co-funding for priority 1 amounted to 33,033,225 Euro, which constitutes 35% of the total ERDF budget committed by the programme. Considering the backflows from closed projects the final exhaustion rate was at 94.10%.

The 22 projects contributing to competitiveness and attractiveness of the Alpine Space are listed below. They have all completed their activities.

Call 1: Alps Bio Cluster; AlpEnergy; CAPACities; ClimAlpTour; INNOCITÉ
Call 2: AlpHouse; COMUNIS; DEMOCHANGE; ENERBUILD
Call 3: Alps4EU; ALPLASTICS; CCAlps; OPEN-ALPS
Call 4: AlpBC; CABEE; FIDIAS; NATHCARE; RURBANCE
Call 5: AlpCluster2020; AlpEnMAT; VISIBLE; WIKIAlps

3.1.2 Qualitative analysis

The last call for proposals was launched in 2013. Since then no new projects have been approved. Therefore, in the last two years of programme implementation there were no changes in the figures towards achieving the targets set for the priority regarding project objectives and partnership. Further progress was made in the last two sets of indicators (project activities and project results, see respective tables below) where results from the projects that ended in 2015 were added.

The project objectives

Indicator		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Number of projects											
Total Number of projects	Achievement	-	5	4	-	4	5	4	-	-	**22**
	Target	-									**25**
Strengthening innovation capabilities of SMEs, creating appropriate environments for their development and fostering stable cooperation between R&TD centres and SMEs.	Achievement	-	3	2	-	4	3	1	-	-	**13**
	Target	-									**>8**
Number of projects referring to objective 2: Enhancing development options based on traditional sectors and cultural heritage, as well as on emerging sectors at transnational level.	Achievement	-	1	1	-	0	0	2	-	-	**4**
	Target	-									**>3**
Number of projects referring to objective 3: Strengthening the role of urban areas as engines for sustainable development.	Achievement	-	1	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	**1**
	Target	-									**>3**
Number of projects referring to objective 4: Strengthening rural-urban relations and the development of peripheral areas.	Achievement	-	0	1	-	0	2	1	-	-	**4**
	Target	-									**>3**

Table 3.3: Output indicators Priority 1 - project objectives

Competitiveness and Attractiveness was the most popular priority of the programme in terms of number of projects. Yet, the actual number of projects approved under this priority (22 projects) was slightly lower than planned. The target of 25 projects has not been reached. This is also connected with a higher budget of single projects than originally estimated. Nonetheless, the approval of quality projects allowed for meeting or even surpassing the targets set for the majority of the objectives. The only exception is represented by objective 3 'strengthening the role of urban areas as engines for sustainable development', which was tackled by only one project. This aspect was however rather well tackled by some projects with a main focus on objective 4.

The project partnerships

Indicator		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Partnership											
Number of development agencies	Achievement	-	5	11	-	9	11	5	-	-	**41**
	Target	-									**>20**
Number of technology- and applied research centres	Achievement	-	15	14	-	5	13	9	-	-	**56**
	Target	-									**>20**
Number of projects with cross sectoral and vertical partnership	Achievement	-	5	4	-	4	5	4	-	-	**22**
	Target	-									**>10**
Number of organisations representing enterprise networks, clusters etc.	Achievement	-	5	4	-	14	12	6	-	-	**41**
	Target	-									**>10**

Table 3.4: Output indicators priority 1 – project partnerships

The foreseen targets for project partnerships could be met by far for all identified actors and partnership settings. The projects under priority 1 demonstrated strong cooperation patterns based on a high share of experienced partners.

The participation of R&TD centres was the indicator that comparatively performed the best, with a total of 56 partners out of 160 (equal to 35% of all participation). Development agencies and organisations representing enterprise networks, clusters etc. were also quite well represented in Alpine Space projects (with a share of 25% of partners each). In particular, the number of organisations representing private partners and SMEs (such as enterprise networks, chambers of commerce, etc.) was much higher than expected. The (conservative) programme target was surpassed by 400%. This shows the interest and the benefit perceived by such organisations from the participation in Alpine Space projects (despite the fact that programme settings in terms of rules and public cost principle may not have seemed particularly attractive for private partners and SMEs).

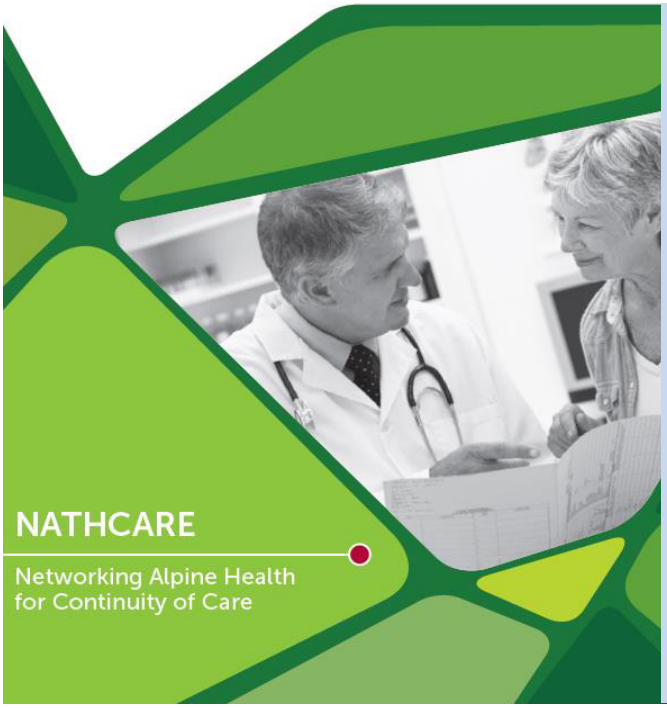
The programme bodies dedicated special attention to the promotion of cross-sector and vertical integration of partnerships, to ensure that all relevant stakeholders were involved in the approved projects. As a consequence, the set target for such kind of partnerships was surpassed considerably.

The project activities

Indicator		**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**Total**
Appraisal of single project activities											
Number of actions with regard to technology transfers and improvement of cooperation networks between SMEs, between these and other businesses and public authorities, research centres or education establishments of all kinds	Achievement	-	-	41	98	101	346	378	352	96	**1412**
	Programme Target										**10**
	Projects' Target										**892**
Number of actions assisting SMEs for the promotion of environmentally-friendly products and production processes	Achievement	-	-	13	25	45	28	71	244	90	**516**
	Programme Target										**>4**
	Projects' Target										**411**
Number of actions supporting models of urban-rural development	Achievement	-	-	14	30	45	20	62	84	39	**294**
	Programme Target										**>3**
	Projects' Target										**232**

Table 3.5: Output indicators Priority 1 - project activities

The targets set for the indicators have been topped both at programme level (were targets had been conservatively set) and project level. In particular, a significant number of actions (1,412) were implemented in favour of technology transfer and the improvement of cooperation networks among triple helix players as well as actions assisting SMEs for the promotion of environmentally-friendly products and production processes.



NATHCARE

Title: Networking Alpine Health for Continuity of Care

Lead partner: Lombardy Region - General Directorate for Health (IT)

Highlights of achievements: The project conceived a new healthcare model based on the idea of community ("local healthcare community" based model). It provided a set of ICT based services integrating primary and secondary care (from doctors to hospitals), knowledge management and patient empowerment. The functional, technical, organisational and legal requirements have been investigated for the mapping and improvement of the management of chronic and long term care.

www.nathcareproject.eu/

Image 3.1: Nathcare project highlights

In the field of **technology transfer and improvement of cooperation networks** between SMEs, other businesses, public authorities, research centres or education establishments, a large number of actions resulted from the activities of the project FIDIAS, which supported green-tech SMEs in gaining access to funding for innovation and reported a total of 252 actions alone. The project supported SMEs through training and services targeting business plan development, valorisation of intellectual property rights, crowdfunding and coordination with financial operators. Both the target of the programme (10 actions) and the one set by the projects (892 actions) have been widely exceeded.

Actions assisting SMEs in promoting **environmentally friendly products and production processes** were implemented mainly by the projects AlpBC, FIDIAS and AlpEnMAT (301 out of 516 actions reported in total). AlpBC has established an Alphouse Center network. This is a transnational network of competence centres for energy-efficient and sustainable renovation and restructuring of traditional buildings in the Alpine regions. These centres provide decision makers at regional and local level, architects and planners, SMEs and crafts businesses with consultancy, information and training offers. The 516 actions implemented lead to overachievement of the target originally set (411 planned actions) by 25%.

Image 3.2: AlpBC project highlights

AlpBC

Title: Capitalising knowledge on Alpine Building Culture

Lead partner: Chamber of Crafts and Trade for Munich and Upper Bavaria (DE)

Highlights of achievements: The project created a transnational knowledge base for projects combining energy planning, sustainability issues and spatial planning in a holistic approach, including supporting ICT tools. Together with the AlpHouse Centers, it provided possibilities of knowledge transfer and networks as well as public awareness raising for the use of Alpine built heritage, especially towards private owners.

www.alpbc.eu/

294 actions supporting **models of urban-rural development** were implemented throughout the programme period. Also in this case the target established by projects has been surpassed, by more than 25% (294 of 232 actions).

Image 3.3: Rurbance project highlights

Rurbance

Title: Rural-Urban inclusive governance strategies and tools for the sustainable development of deeply transforming Alpine territories.

Lead partner: Lombardy Region, Environment Energy and Grids Directorate (IT)

Highlights of achievements: The project has developed cooperative and integrated governance models towards the implementation of Joint Development Strategies that induce territorial requalification processes and allow rural/mountain and urban communities to become “equal players” in an inclusive decision making process.

http://rurbance.eu/

The CABEE project has contributed with 42 actions. The project aimed at creating and implementing an Alpine-wide guideline for the definition, procurement, production, assessment and promotion as well as learning about new and refurbished Nearly-Zero-Emission-Buildings (NZEB) and their neighborhoods. Among its actions, CABEE organised a workshop on builders competence in tourism where experts in social research, spatial planning, business management, ecology and building physics worked directly with the client and public authorities for a holistic and sustainable planning procedure. The workshop was a step towards developing sustainable planning network and to the development of a service package "Sustainable and Authentic Building in the Tourism Sector".

The project results

Indicator **Appraisal of single project results**		**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**Total**
Number of SMEs and R&TD centres (not being project partners) involved in activities resulting from the project	Achievement	-	-	90	914	801	593	2256	2433	301	**7388**
	Programme Target										**>150**
	Projects' Target										**6597**
Number of transnational economic clusters set up or strengthened	Achievement	-	-	5	9	18	49	93	75	4	**253**
	Programme Target										**3**
	Projects' Target										**90**
Rate of projects unlocking public investment other than the project co-financing	Achievement	-	20%	100%	-	25%	40%	25%	-	-	**50%**
	Programme Target										**30%**
Rate of projects unlocking private investment other than the project co-financing	Achievement	-	40%	75%	-	25%	20%	25%	-	-	**36%**
	Programme Target										**30%**

Table 3.6: Result indicators Priority 1

SMEs and R&TD centres played central roles in this priority, not only as PPs but also as target groups of project activities. 7388 of them were involved in project activities. Overall, the projects' accumulated target (6.597) has been exceeded by almost 12%. Projects of call 3, with a focus on clusters and technology transfer towards SMEs, had the most significant contribution to this indicator. The project OpenAlps alone managed to reach 897 SMEs and R&TD centres, mainly through SME trainings and regional open innovation fora held in the participating regions and involving innovation seekers and innovation solvers.

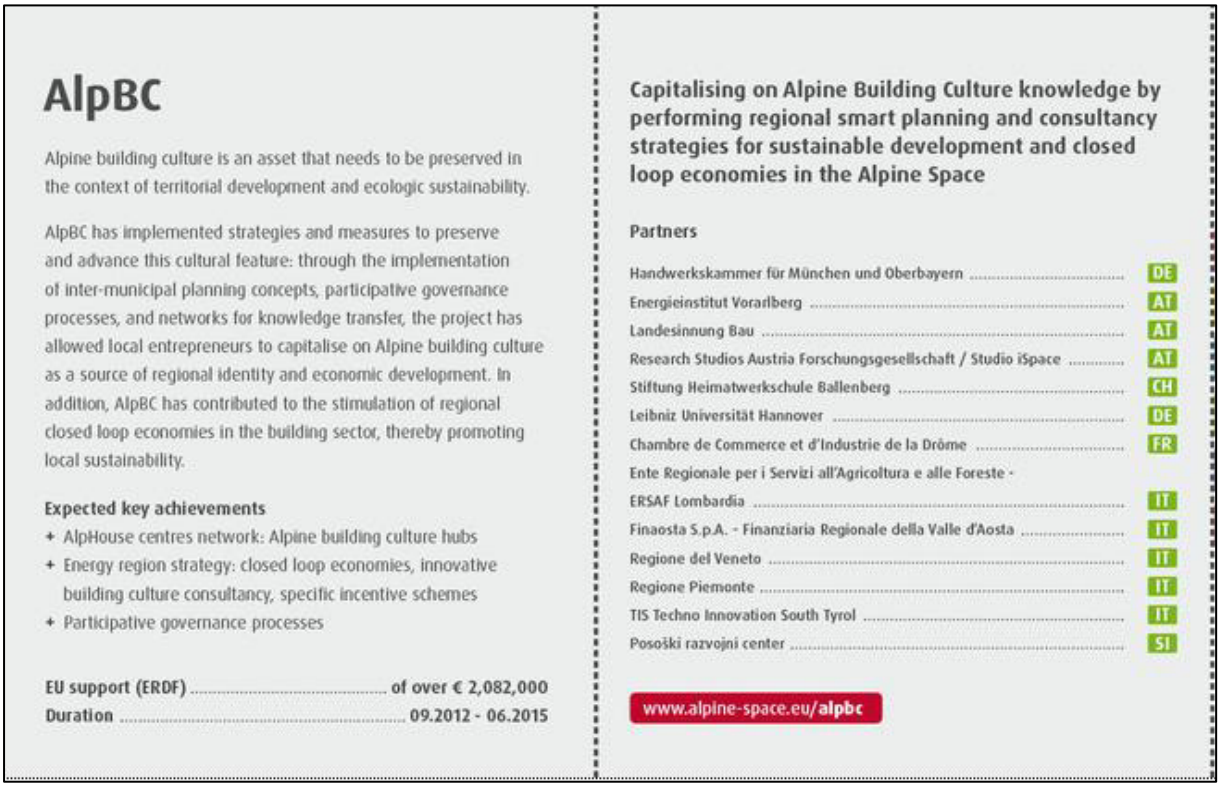
A significant number of **transnational economic clusters** could be reached by priority 1 projects, with a total of 253 actions in this field. The set objective (90) was therefore not only met but exceed by far. This is mainly due to the achievements of the projects Alps4EU and AlpCluster2020, which managed to impact on 70 clusters Alpine wide. Alps4EU alone involved 40 clusters in its activities. After having elaborated the concept of meta-cluster, the project produced a feasibility study for the implementation of a trans-regional funding scheme, based on regional programmes, to support the development of meta-clusters. This operational toolkit included a set of relevant activities that could be funded at transnational level, as well as an analysis on available funding programmes in each Alps4EU territory. A collaborative tool was developed (based on a wiki platform) named 'Alps4EU Knowledge Atlas' supporting cluster managers in the reciprocal

learning of competencies available in each other's region. AlpCluster2020 organised 6 interactive events called Alpcafé where 100 local stakeholders (from clusters, policy level, cluster support agencies) discussed the most effective and sustainable actions for cluster internationalisation.

One of the aims of the programme was that projects should unlock **public/private investments** other than the project co-financing. The table above indicates the share of projects that planned investments in their AF. From AIR 2013, the programme started to report the share of projects that actually managed to unlock investments during their implementation. Until the end of the programme, 27% of all projects approved in priority 1 managed to unlock public and 14% private investments. Consequently, the programme targets for public investments have almost been reached while the targets for private investments could not be met. Projects having reported their capacity to unlock additional investments are CABEE, FIDIAS and CCAlps (both public and private investments) as well as AlpBC, COMUNIS and CACACITIES (public ones).

Final results of closed projects

The public parts of the final reports which were not yet presented in the previous years and were approved by JTS are attached (Annex 1). The projects main achievements are also presented in the 'postcards' below; they all relate to projects approved in call 4 under priority 1, which finalised their implementation in the year 2015.



AlpBC

Alpine building culture is an asset that needs to be preserved in the context of territorial development and ecologic sustainability.

AlpBC has implemented strategies and measures to preserve and advance this cultural feature: through the implementation of inter-municipal planning concepts, participative governance processes, and networks for knowledge transfer, the project has allowed local entrepreneurs to capitalise on Alpine building culture as a source of regional identity and economic development. In addition, AlpBC has contributed to the stimulation of regional closed loop economies in the building sector, thereby promoting local sustainability.

Expected key achievements
+ AlpHouse centres network: Alpine building culture hubs
+ Energy region strategy: closed loop economies, innovative building culture consultancy, specific incentive schemes
+ Participative governance processes

EU support (ERDF) ..... of over € 2,082,000
Duration ..... 09.2012 - 06.2015

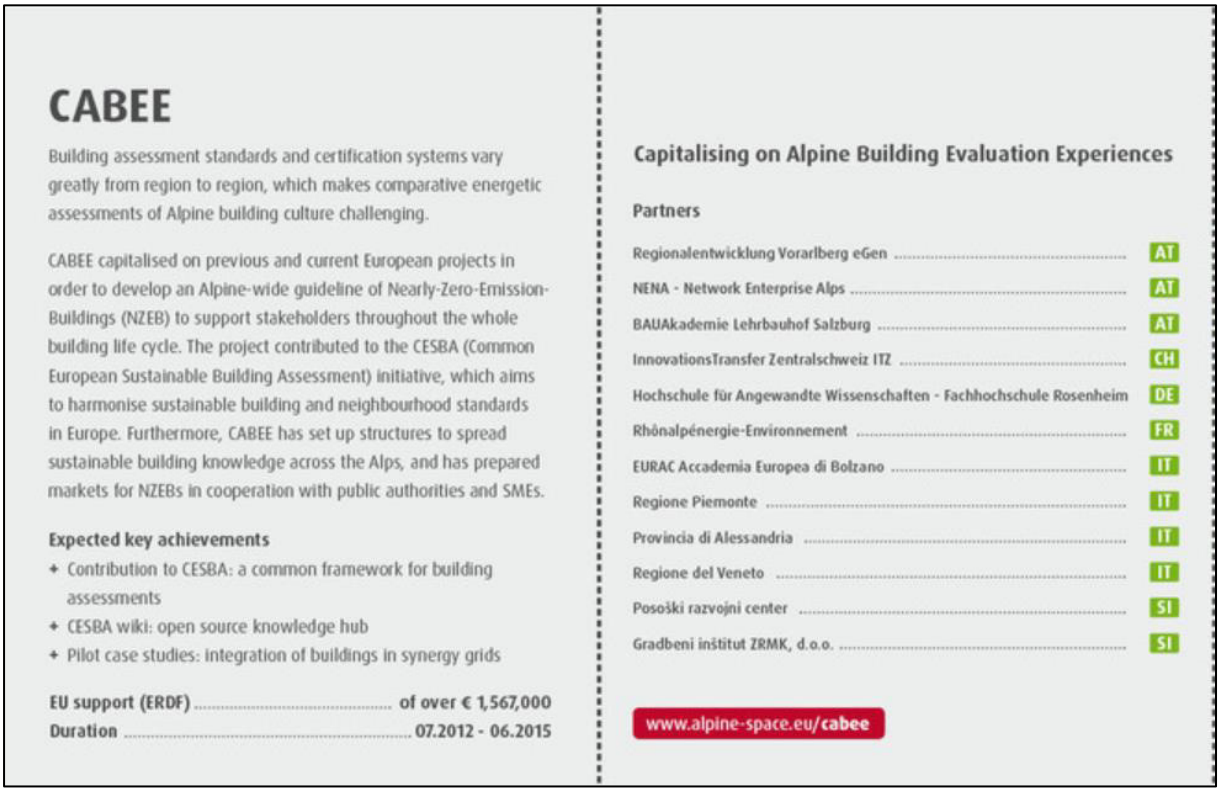
Capitalising on Alpine Building Culture knowledge by performing regional smart planning and consultancy strategies for sustainable development and closed loop economies in the Alpine Space

Partners

Handwerkskammer für München und Oberbayern ..... DE
Energieinstitut Vorarlberg ..... AT
Landesinnung Bau ..... AT
Research Studios Austria Forschungsgesellschaft / Studio iSpace ..... AT
Stiftung Heimatwerkschule Ballenberg ..... CH
Leibniz Universität Hannover ..... DE
Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de la Drôme ..... FR
Ente Regionale per i Servizi all'Agricoltura e alle Foreste - ERSAF Lombardia ..... IT
Finaosta S.p.A. - Finanziaria Regionale della Valle d'Aosta ..... IT
Regione del Veneto ..... IT
Regione Piemonte ..... IT
TIS Techno Innovation South Tyrol ..... IT
Posoški razvojni center ..... SI

www.alpine-space.eu/alpbc

Image 3.4: AlpBC project postcard



CABEE

Building assessment standards and certification systems vary greatly from region to region, which makes comparative energetic assessments of Alpine building culture challenging.

CABEE capitalised on previous and current European projects in order to develop an Alpine-wide guideline of Nearly-Zero-Emission-Buildings (NZEB) to support stakeholders throughout the whole building life cycle. The project contributed to the CESBA (Common European Sustainable Building Assessment) initiative, which aims to harmonise sustainable building and neighbourhood standards in Europe. Furthermore, CABEE has set up structures to spread sustainable building knowledge across the Alps, and has prepared markets for NZEBs in cooperation with public authorities and SMEs.

Expected key achievements

- Contribution to CESBA: a common framework for building assessments
- CESBA wiki: open source knowledge hub
- Pilot case studies: integration of buildings in synergy grids

EU support (ERDF) ..... **of over € 1,567,000**
Duration ..... **07.2012 - 06.2015**

Capitalising on Alpine Building Evaluation Experiences

Partners

Regionalentwicklung Vorarlberg eGen ..... AT
NENA - Network Enterprise Alps ..... AT
BAUAkademie Lehrbauhof Salzburg ..... AT
InnovationsTransfer Zentralschweiz ITZ ..... CH
Hochschule für Angewandte Wissenschaften - Fachhochschule Rosenheim DE
Rhônalpénergie-Environnement ..... FR
EURAC Accademia Europea di Bolzano ..... IT
Regione Piemonte ..... IT
Provincia di Alessandria ..... IT
Regione del Veneto ..... IT
Posoški razvojni center ..... SI
Gradbeni inštitut ZRMK, d.o.o. ..... SI

www.alpine-space.eu/**cabee**

Image 3.5: Cabee project postcard

FIDIAS

In the wake of the international economic crisis it has become increasingly difficult for eco-innovation entrepreneurs to find financial support.

FIDIAS supports green small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) by providing a platform of innovative financial instruments and services, allowing them to access funding for research and innovation. The project also supports local/regional authorities by helping them exchange experiences and best practices on a transnational level in order to meet green SMEs' needs and new EU requirements.
In so doing, FIDIAS has encouraged local development opportunities which would allow the Alpine Space to become a leading eco-innovation hub.

Expected key achievements

- IT Platform for services and financial instruments
- 3 financial instruments and 6 services tested by project partners
- Policy recommendations

EU support (ERDF) ..... **of over € 1,838,000**
Duration ..... **07.2012 - 06.2015**

Innovative Financial Instruments for Sustainable Development in the Alpine Space

Partners

Camera di Commercio Industria Artigianato e Agricoltura di Venezia ..... IT
Austria Wirtschaftsservice GmbH ..... AT
Innofinanz- Steiermärkische Forschungs- und
Entwicklungsförderungsges.m.b.H. ..... AT
MCI Management Center Innsbruck - Internationale Hochschule GmbH ..... AT
MFG Medien- und Filmgesellschaft Baden-Württemberg mbh /
bwcon baden württemberg: connected ..... DE
AEM, Association Européenne des élus de Montagne ..... FR
ARDI Rhône-Alpes - Agence Régionale du Développement
et de l'Innovation ..... FR
Chambre de Commerce e d'Industrie Marseille Provence ..... FR
Finlombarda S.p.A ..... IT
Regione del Veneto ..... IT
Institut "Jožef Stefan" ..... SI

www.alpine-space.eu/**fidias**

Image 3.6: Fidias project postcard

NATHCARE

Demographic change in the Alps has resulted in a higher number of patients with chronic or age-related conditions, which the traditional healthcare system cannot effectively treat.

NATHCARE has proposed a new healthcare model based on the idea of community, which integrates primary and secondary care processes and ensures optimal transnational knowledge transfer. By capitalising on a previous project, namely ALIAS, focusing on patient empowerment, this project's focal point has become guaranteeing continuity of care in a changing society. NATHCARE's "local healthcare community" model embraces all care system players (from doctors to hospitals) and ties healthcare to territorial development.

Expected key achievements

- Local healthcare community model
- 9 pilot areas involved in long term care management testing NATHCARE services
- Healthcare policy recommendations

EU support (ERDF) ..... **of over € 1,926,000**
Duration ..... **09.2012 - 06.2015**

Networking Alpine Health for Continuity of Care

Partners

Regione Lombardia ..... IT
Landeskrankenhaus Villach ..... AT
Hôpitaux Universitaires de Genève ..... CH
Klinikum Garmisch-Partenkirchen GmbH ..... DE
Groupement de Coopération Sanitaire - Ensemble pour la modernisation des systèmes d'information de santé et le développement de la télémédecine en Franche-Comté (GCS EMOSIST-FC) ..... FR
Groupement de Coopération Sanitaire – Système d'Information de Santé en Rhône Alpes ..... FR
INSA de Lyon, Laboratoire d'Informatique en Images et Systèmes d'information (LIRIS) ..... FR
Réseau Espace Santé-Cancer - Rhône Alpes ..... FR
INSIEL s.p.a - R&S progetti Europei ..... IT
Provincia Autonoma di Trento ..... IT
Bolnišnica Golnik - Klinični oddelek za pljučne bolezni in alergijo Golnik.. SI
Splošna bolnišnica Izola ..... SI

www.alpine-space.eu/**nathcare**

Image 3.7: Nathcare project postcard

RURBANCE

Due to a fragmentation of policies, territorial governance often fails to efficiently tackle spatial development issues related to urban and rural mountain areas.

RURBANCE aims to achieve balanced spatial development by treating urban and rural areas as one unique territorial system, and creating a platform for exchange between them. Through the use of 'Development Discussion Tables' the project was able to promote a common territorial vision for sustainable rural-urban development. Furthermore, the project put in place measures to facilitate agreement on a co-development model between territories.

Expected key achievements

- Cooperative governance processes
- Joint development strategies in representative "rurban" pilot areas
- EU recommendations and common Alpine framework for territorial governance

EU support (ERDF) ..... **of over € 1,825,000**
Duration ..... **07.2012 - 06.2015**

Rural-Urban inclusive governance strategies and tools for the sustainable development of deeply transforming Alpine territories

Partners

Regione Lombardia ..... IT
Regionalmanagement Graz & Graz – Umgebung ..... AT
Stadt Graz ..... AT
Stadt Zürich ..... CH
Allgäu GmbH ..... DE
Leibniz Universität Hannover ..... DE
Agence d'Urbanisme de la Région Grenobloise ..... FR
Grenoble Alpes Métropole ..... FR
Région Rhône-Alpes ..... FR
Université Pierre Mendès France ..... FR
Regione Piemonte ..... IT
Regione del Veneto ..... IT
Regionalna razvojna agencija Ljubljanske urbane regije ..... SI
Znanstvenoraziskovalni center Slovenske akademije znanosti in umetnosti, Geografski inštitut Antona Melika ..... SI

www.alpine-space.eu/**rurbance**

Image 3.8: Rurbance project postcard

Contributions to the EU 2020 Strategy

Priority 1 projects contributed to all three dimensions of the EU2020 strategy: smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.

Smart growth – an economy based on knowledge and innovation

Smart growth has been supported by a number of projects in priority 1. The CCAlps project has created a European network of Creative and cultural industries (CCIs) and hubs (structures such as local institutions, research centres and private and public investors, favouring the start-up and development of CCIs) so as to provide a platform for facilitating cross-border collaboration between CCIs, universities, enterprises and other institutions. A web platform was created to support the network, and to facilitate exchanges between its members. In addition, through the use of creative workshops, named 'Creative Camps', CCAlps selected a series of innovative ideas, with the intention of developing them into projects.

The OpenAlps project supported small and medium-sized enterprises in their innovation processes. It provided them with an open innovation web platform, where external experts are integrated into a company's innovation process so as to develop more successful and marketable products. OpenAlps also developed other services, aimed at facilitating the exchange of ideas and know-how, in the form of open innovation support centres, labs, and training sessions.

AlpsBioCluster, ALPlastics, AlpClusters2020 and Alps4EU addressed cluster policies. AlpsBioCluster established a transnational cluster in the field of health and biotechnology to multiply development opportunities for small businesses and promote technology transfer between research centres and SMEs. It developed a biotechnologies transalpine search engine, to find the right partner in Life Science in the Alpine Space. It also developed an open innovation system for cooperation (Mindbrowser tool) which allows sharing technology offers, technology requests, cooperation requests, partner offer/search and commercial/ licensing/financial agreements.

Sustainable growth – Promoting a more resource efficient, greener and more competitive economy

A rich contribution has been provided from priority 1 projects to sustainable growth. CABEE and VISIBLE were particularly successful in contributing to the flagship initiative 'Resource efficient Europe', through the CESBA initiative for resource efficient building. CABEE developed an Alpine-wide guideline of Nearly-Zero-Emission-Buildings (NZEB) to support stakeholders throughout the whole building life cycle. Approximately 500 buildings were analysed to identify key requirements for mass oriented certification systems to be implemented at local level. Public tenders with a value of more than 130 million Euro have been analysed and the most successful requirements have been formulated to successful tender buildings.

Other projects contributed to a more resource efficient and competitive economy, by providing training to craftsmen and architects on new techniques for ecological building to promote energy-efficient constructions (ENERBUILD), strengthening competences for energy-efficient and sustainable renovation of traditional

buildings in the Alpine regions (AlpBC), developing a concept of virtual power systems to balance power generation and consumption in order to protect the existing grid infrastructure and make best use of it (AlpEnergy).

Competitiveness of green SMEs has been supported by the FIDIAS project, which provided a platform of innovative financial instruments and services allowing green SMEs to access funding for research and innovation. The project has also supported local/regional authorities by helping them exchange experiences and best practices on a transnational level in order to meet green SMEs' needs and new EU requirements.

ClimAlpTour contributed to a greener economy by analysing the environmental, social and economic impacts of climate change on the tourism sector. Based on this territorial analysis, appropriate and tailored-made strategies were developed for local administrations, NGOs and tourism stakeholders in order to tackle the negative impacts of climate change on Alpine tourism. It designed an e-tool to support decision-making for the adaptation to climate change.

Inclusive growth – a high-employment economy delivering economic, social and territorial cohesion

A number of projects from priority 1 have contributed to inclusive growth (AlpHouse, Alps Bio Cluster, CAPACities, CABEE, COMUNIS, DEMOCHANGE, InnoCité, NATHCARE, RURBANCE, WIKIAlps).

Among the most relevant experiences, DEMOCHANGE tackled the challenges of demographic changes in the Alpine Space. DEMOCHANGE has addressed the general needs of elderly people, young ones, tourists, immigrants and locals; it has developed and implemented adaptation strategies coping with questions like how to start regional voluntary work and how to improve access to health services in rural areas. The project has developed a one-year apprenticeship as technical care assistant (in Allgäu) with the objective of increasing the qualification of staff for the caring professions in the region. Improved training aimed at attracting more young people and especially more young men to the caring professions. The project has also tested measures (Valle d'Aosta) for the monitoring of the level of integration of immigrants in the region, by involving regional welfare services and the 7 municipalities with the highest number of immigrants. Data was collected, analysed and then organised into 3 main areas of integration: public and civil; cultural and religious, economic and social. The pilot action has supported the establishment of a network connecting services and councils aimed at carrying out common analysis on the immigration phenomenon and supporting integrated policies.

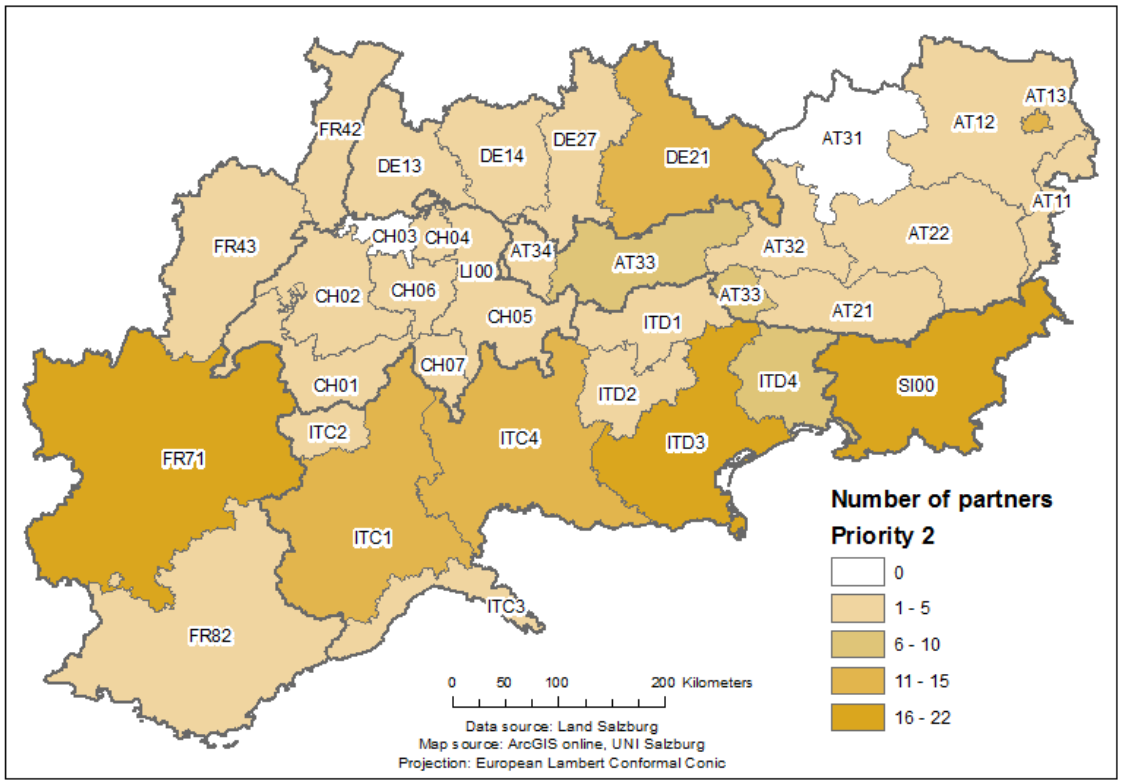
RURBANCE (Rural-Urban inclusive governance strategies and tools for the sustainable development of deeply transforming Alpine territories) promoted a common territorial vision for sustainable rural-urban development through the use of 'Development Discussion Tables'. The project provided a platform for exchange between urban and rural areas to achieve balanced spatial development and to facilitate agreement on a co-development model between territories.

3.1.3 Significant problems encountered and measures taken to overcome them

Nothing is to be reported.

3.2 PRIORITY 2 ACCESSIBILITY AND CONNECTIVITY

A total of 191 partners participated in priority 2 projects. The map below shows the number of PPs at the relevant NUTS level. The most active territories have been SI00 (Slovenia) with 22 partners, ITD3 (Veneto) with 18 partners and FR71 (Rhône Alpes) with 16 partners, followed by the Italian regions of ITC1 (Piemonte), ITC4 (Lombardia) and DE21 (Oberbayern). None of the PPs were located in CH03 (Nordwestschweiz) and AT31 (Oberösterreich).



Map 3.3: Priority 3 – Number of project partners per region (NUTS 2)

3.2.1 Achievement of targets and analysis of the progress

Call	No. of projects	ERDF co-funding allocated
Call 1	2	4,280,087
Call 2	5	9,795,877
Call 3	4	6,979,348
Call 4	3	6,260,765
Call 5	3	1,167,977
Total	**17**	**28,484,054**

Table 3.7: Overview of co-funding on priority 2

17 out of the 57 projects co-funded by the ASP focused on priority 2: Accessibility and Connectivity. The allocated ERDF co-funding for priority 2 amounted to 28,484,054 Euro, which constitutes 30% of the total ERDF co-funding committed by the programme. Considering the backflows from closed projects the final exhaustion rate was at 96,98%.

The 17 projects contributing to accessibility and connectivity of the Alpine Space are listed below. They have all completed their activities.

Call 1: ACCESS, Co2NeuTrAlp
Call 2: ALIAS, AlpCheck2, iMonitraf, PARAmount, Transitects
Call 3: MORECO, NEWFOR, Poly 5, TranSAFEAlp
Call 4: AlpInfoNet, AlpStore, PUMAS
Call 5: PLAT.F.O.R.M., SPHERA, SusFreight

3.2.2 Qualitative analysis

Considering that the programme did not approve any new project since 2013, the values of indicators related to project objectives and partnership have reached their final values and did not change in the last two years of programme implementation. Further progress was made in the last two sets of indicators (project activities and project results, see respective tables below) where results from the projects that ended in 2015 were added.

The project objectives

Indicator Number of projects		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Total Number of projects	Achievement	-	2	5	-	4	3	3	-	-	**17**
	Target	-									**13**
Number of projects referring to objective1: Securing a fair access to public services, transport, information, communication and know ledge infrastructure w ithin the programme area.	Achievement	-	1	1	-	0	0	1	-	-	**3**
	Target										**>1**
Number of projects referring to objective 2: Promoting and improving access and use of existing infrastructures in order to optimise the economical and social benefits, and to reduce environmental consequences.	Achievement	-	0	1	-	2	2	1	-	-	**6**
	Target										**>6**
Number of projects referring to objective 3: Enhancing connectivity for the reinforcement of polycentric territorial patterns and for laying the basis for a know ledge-driven and information society.	Achievement	-	0	0	-	1	0	1	-	-	**2**
	Target										**>1**
Number of projects referring to objective 4: Promoting sustainable and innovative mobility models w ith specific regard to environmental, human health and equality related issues.	Achievement	-	1	1	-	0	1	0	-	-	**3**
	Target										**>1**
Number of projects referring to objective 5: Mitigating the negative consequences of traffic flow s crossing the Alps.	Achievement	-	0	2	-	1	0	0	-	-	**3**
	Target										**>1**

Table 3.8: Output indicators Priority 2 - project objectives

Compared to the other priorities, the number of approved projects is lower in priority 2; however this was already planned in the OP. The target of 13 projects has been surpassed by 4. All targets for the project objectives set for priority 2 have been achieved or even exceeded with the last call in 2013.

The project partnerships

Indicator / Partnership		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Number of local, regional or national authorities	Achievement	-	14	32	-	19	16	4	-	-	**85**
	Target	-									**>20**
Number of transport providers	Achievement	-	2	1	-	0	1	0	-	-	**4**
	Target	-									**>20**
Number of providers of public services	Achievement	-	3	7	-	2	3	1	-	-	**16**
	Target	-									**>10**
Number of applied mobility research institutions	Achievement	-	4	7	-	22	10	6	-	-	**49**
	Target	-									**>5**

Table 3.9: Output indicators Priority 2 - project partnership

All targets for project partnerships were exceeded, except the one concerning the number of transport providers. This can be mainly explained by the nature of the approved projects, which were rather targeted the policy level. A second reason could be that many transports providers are private institutions, for which the participation in projects might have been difficult and not attractive due to the public cost principle.

In contrast, the involvement of local, regional and national authorities as well as applied mobility research institutions was much higher than expected (target surpassed by more than 400%). The reason might be the same as for the lack of involvement of transport providers, but with the opposite effect: The planned contribution of projects to the development and implementation phases of the policy cycle required the involvement of public authorities directly in charge of policies. The high number of research institutions participating in the projects can be explained by the fact that in many cases these institutions developed tools for policy implementation. Their public status made the participation in projects rather easy.

The project activities

Indicator Appraisal of single project activities		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Number of actions matching mobility needs and mobility offers for all groups of society	Achievement	-	-	3	36	13	2	12	40	9	**115**
	Programme Target										**5**
	Project's Target										**83**
Number of actions for integrated traffic and mobility planning and multimodal transport	Achievement	-	-	2	23	14	42	14	47	13	**155**
	Programme Target										**3**
	Project's Target										**120**
Number of actions aiming at improving traffic flow on existing infrastructures	Achievement	-	-	0	15	10	19	2	21	10	**77**
	Programme Target										**5**
	Project's Target										**53**
Number of actions aiming at offering ICT based public services (e-health, e-government, e-learning, e-inclusion etc)	Achievement	-	-	0	6	9	12	5	22	4	**58**
	Programme Target										**5**
	Project's Target										**60**
Number of actions for broadband access in remote areas	Achievement	-	-	0	1	0	1	2	2	1	**7**
	Programme Target										**2**
	Project's Target										**8**
Number of actions aiming at improving transport security	Achievement	-	-	0	14	9	11	7	2	2	**45**
	Programme Target										**2**
	Project's Target										**40**

Table 3.10: Output indicators Priority 2 - project activities

All targets related to project activities were topped by far at programme level (where they had been conservatively set). At project level, the aggregated targets were either close to being met or exceeded. Activities under priority 2 were varied and manifold and resulted in concrete applications with transferable solutions.

The total number of actions matching mobility needs and mobility offers reached 115. All projects contributed to the indicators, but the biggest part of the actions reported comes from the project PUMAS with its pilot activities dealing with Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans (SUMP). Numerous activities matching mobility needs and mobility offers were reported in 2010 and 2014, when many projects were in their most active or final phase of implementation. The reported number of actions was therefore much higher than originally planned (83) by the projects. The range of activities was quite large due to the variety of projects, including expert interviews on risk perception and risk awareness, identification of new intermodal connections, but also activities to bring children in a safe and sustainable manner to school.

155 actions implemented by the projects concerned **integrated traffic and mobility planning and multimodal transport**, a better result than initially planned. The call 4 project AlpInfoNet was particularly active in promoting and disseminating tools and other projects' results in favour of multimodal transport as well as last miles options. The integrated traffic and mobility planning has been also tackled by the call 4 projects PUMAS and AlpSTORE which developed respectively tools to tackle the issue of sustainable urban mobility and activities focused on e-charging points and ICT tools. Most of the integrated traffic and mobility planning and multimodal transport actions took place in 2012 (at the end of the call 2 projects and during the implementation phase of call 3 projects) and 2014 (when most projects of call 3 and call 5 ended and call 4 projects were implementing full steam). Activities concerning freight or passenger mobility were implemented; some were concretely tested during some project pilot activities while others were achieved with the development of guidance manuals or tools.

POLY 5

Title: Polycentric Planning Models for Local Development in Territories interested by Corridor 5 and its TEN-T ramifications

Lead Partner: Province of Turin (I)

Highlights of achievements: Poly5 set an observatory to monitor the effects of the major transport infrastructure (MTI) construction, organised development workshops, or 'visioneering', developed a methodology to engineer spatial visions based on active stakeholder involvement. Finally, the project created a toolkit and guidelines for decision makers.

http://www.poly5.eu/

Image 3.9: POLY5 project highlights

In total, there were 77 actions focusing on **improving traffic flow on existing infrastructures**. This result exceeded by far the 53 actions originally planned by the projects. PUMAS reported actions aiming at improving traffic flow on existing infrastructures: for example with the development of an app to improve the use of public transport and bikes or urban logistic actions with the test of night deliveries. Other actions concerned technologies to improve traffic flows, but also some recommendations to policy level.

As regards actions aiming at offering **ICT based public services** in relation to e-health, e-government, e-learning and e-inclusion, a total of 58 actions were implemented. Compared to the 60 actions originally planned, the projects' target has almost been achieved. For example, AlpStore used ICT to localize the most convenient implementation of e-charging points, to map them for the end users via an app and a web portal. MORECO, ACCESS und SPHERA also reported a number of different actions.

The programme's target on **broadband access in remote areas** was exceeded, while the project's target has almost been achieved with seven actions implemented (eight were planned). Both the targets set and the number of actions for this indicator were much lower than for the other indicators in Priority 2. One new action related to broadband access in remote areas was implemented in 2015 by AlpStore. The Italian PP ALOT in Lombardy dealt with broadband issues in remote areas by drafting various tools, aiming to ease the finding of e-charging points.

Regarding the actions aiming at **improving transport security**, the aggregated projects' target of 40 actions was topped with 45 actions achieved during the programming period. Several actions reported under this indicator were specifically dealing with security of transport due to the natural conditions of the Alps, while others could be replicated under other natural conditions. For example, the project PUMAS implemented a pilot action based on the SUMP methodology for school journeys in Venice, improving the security for pupils.

The project results

Indicator		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Number of transport authorities/mobility operators (not being project members)	Achievement	-	27	30	84	73	162	131	168	32	707
	Programme Target										>10
	Projects' Target										297
Networking of mobility actors and stakeholder on formal basis beyond the project duration	Achievement	-	33	13	7	0	4	125	296	1	479
	Programme Target										3
	Projects' Target										293
Rate of projects unlocking public investment other than the project co-financing	Projects' Target	-	100%	60%	-	25%	67%	0%	-	-	53%
	Programme Target										30%
Rate of projects unlocking private investment other than the project co-financing	Projects' Target	-	100%	40%	-	25%	33%	0%	-	-	35%
	Programme Target										30%

Table 3.11: Result indicators Priority 2

The total number of **transport authorities and mobility operators** involved proved to exceed the projects' expectations considerably, with 707 compared to the 297 foreseen by the projects. However, in the interpretation of the value it has to be considered that some organisations may have been counted more than once by different projects. Thanks to a workshop for decision makers in Lombardy with 200 participants, the project AlpSTORE involved actively authorities, SMEs and operators in the mobility and the storage fields. The project AlpInfoNet involved additional transport and mobility authorities during their final conference where many tourism stakeholders participated. The projects of the later calls were more successful in mobilising mobility operators than the ones from the first calls. This could be explained by the different thematic focus of the projects: The projects of the last calls dealt primarily with mobility issues, whereas the projects of the first calls focused on freight, security and public services in remote areas.

AlpInfoNet developed a **network of mobility actors and stakeholders** which will continue its activities beyond the project duration: it is a working group of transnational actors in transport, tourism and politics. The project AlpStore and PUMAS reported exceptionally high numbers in 2013 (125) and 2014 (296) which

contributed considerably to the total. This might be due to different calculation methods used compared to other projects. In any case, both the programme and the projects' target for the involvement of networks of mobility actors and stakeholders have been exceeded by far, with 479 networks involved.

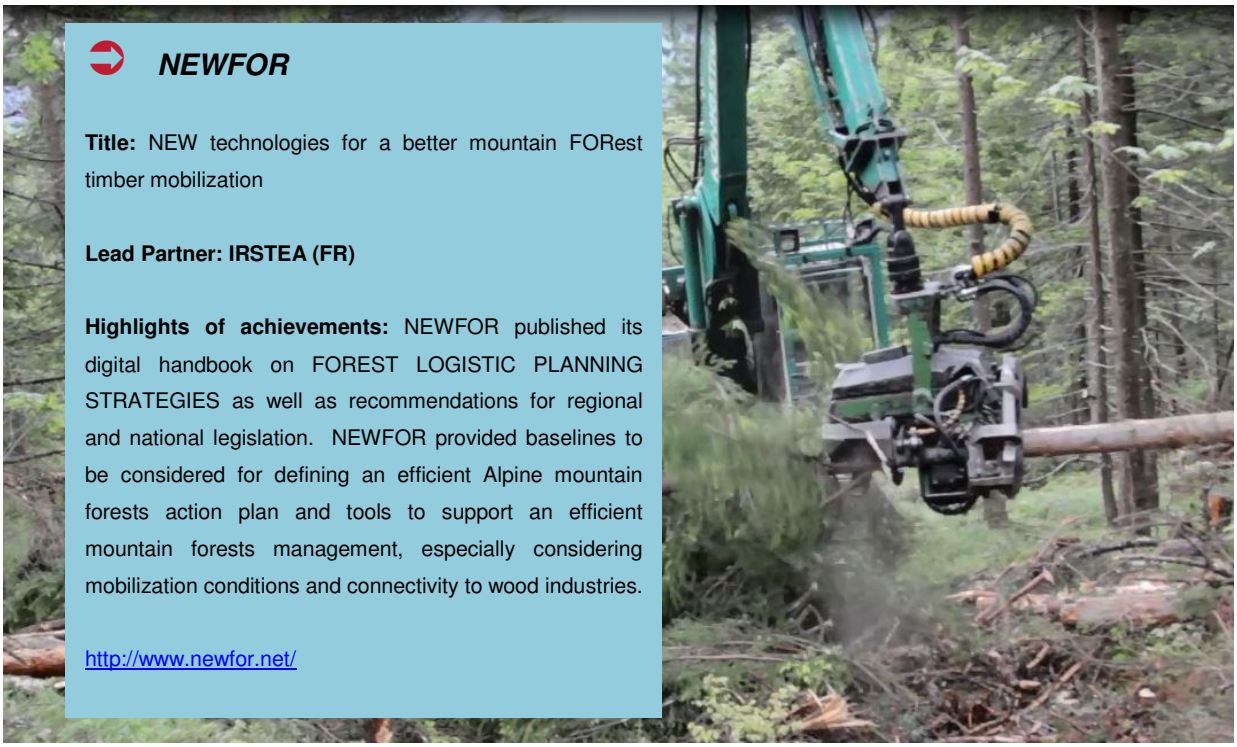
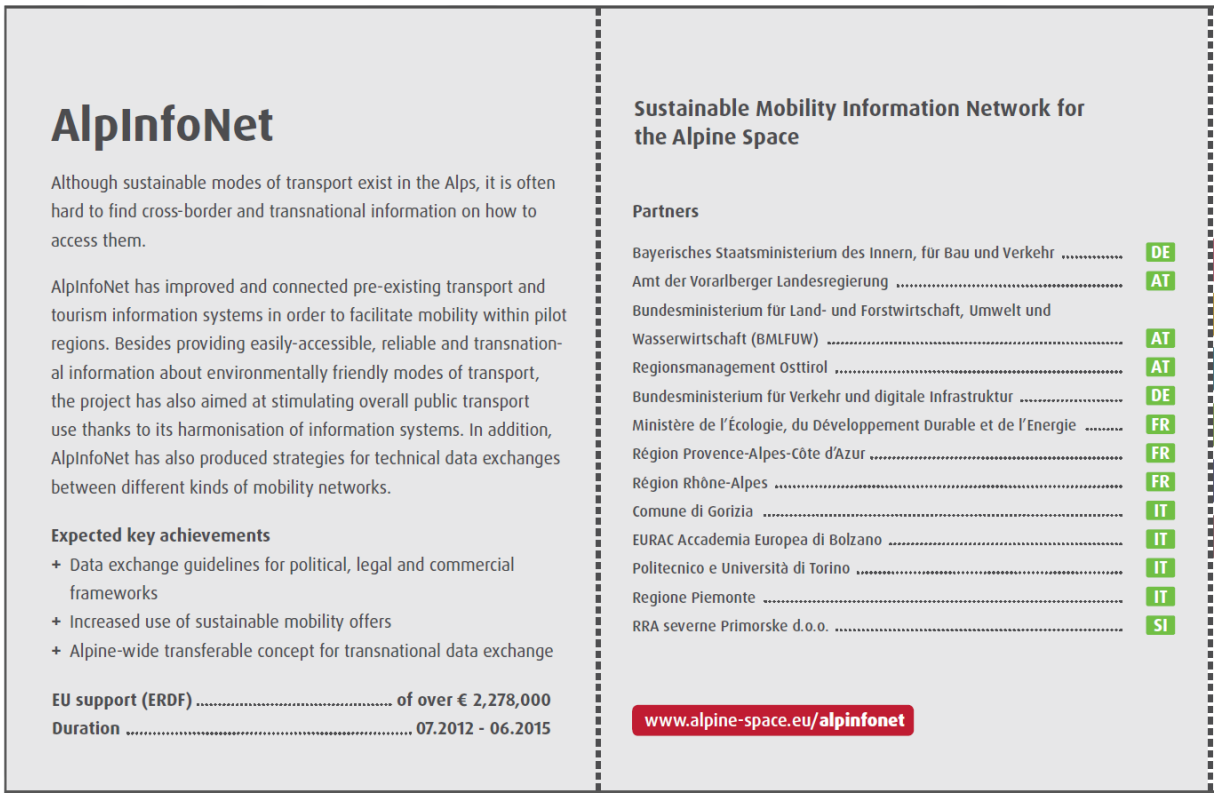


Image 3.10: NEWFOR project highlights

Most projects in priority 2 were committed to meet the programme objective of unlocking **public and private investments.** This is indicated in the table above, which shows the share of projects that planned private or public investments in their AF. The programme reached the share of 24% (4 out of 17) projects releasing public and 18% (3 out of 17) projects releasing private investments in this priority. Thus, the programme target for unlocking public investments was almost met, while the target for private investments has not been reached. Projects having reported their capacity to unlock additional investments are NEWFOR, ALIAS, ACCESS and Co2NeuTrAlp (public) as well as AlpStore, NEWFOR and Co2NeuTrAlp (private).

Final results of closed projects

The public parts of the final reports which were not yet presented in the previous years and were approved by JTS are attached (Annex 1). The projects´ main achievements are also presented in the 'postcards' below; they all relate to projects approved in call 4 priority 2, which finalised their implementation in the year 2015.



AlpInfoNet

Although sustainable modes of transport exist in the Alps, it is often hard to find cross-border and transnational information on how to access them.

AlpInfoNet has improved and connected pre-existing transport and tourism information systems in order to facilitate mobility within pilot regions. Besides providing easily-accessible, reliable and transnational information about environmentally friendly modes of transport, the project has also aimed at stimulating overall public transport use thanks to its harmonisation of information systems. In addition, AlpInfoNet has also produced strategies for technical data exchanges between different kinds of mobility networks.

Expected key achievements

+ Data exchange guidelines for political, legal and commercial frameworks
+ Increased use of sustainable mobility offers
+ Alpine-wide transferable concept for transnational data exchange

EU support (ERDF) ..... **of over € 2,278,000**
Duration ..... **07.2012 - 06.2015**

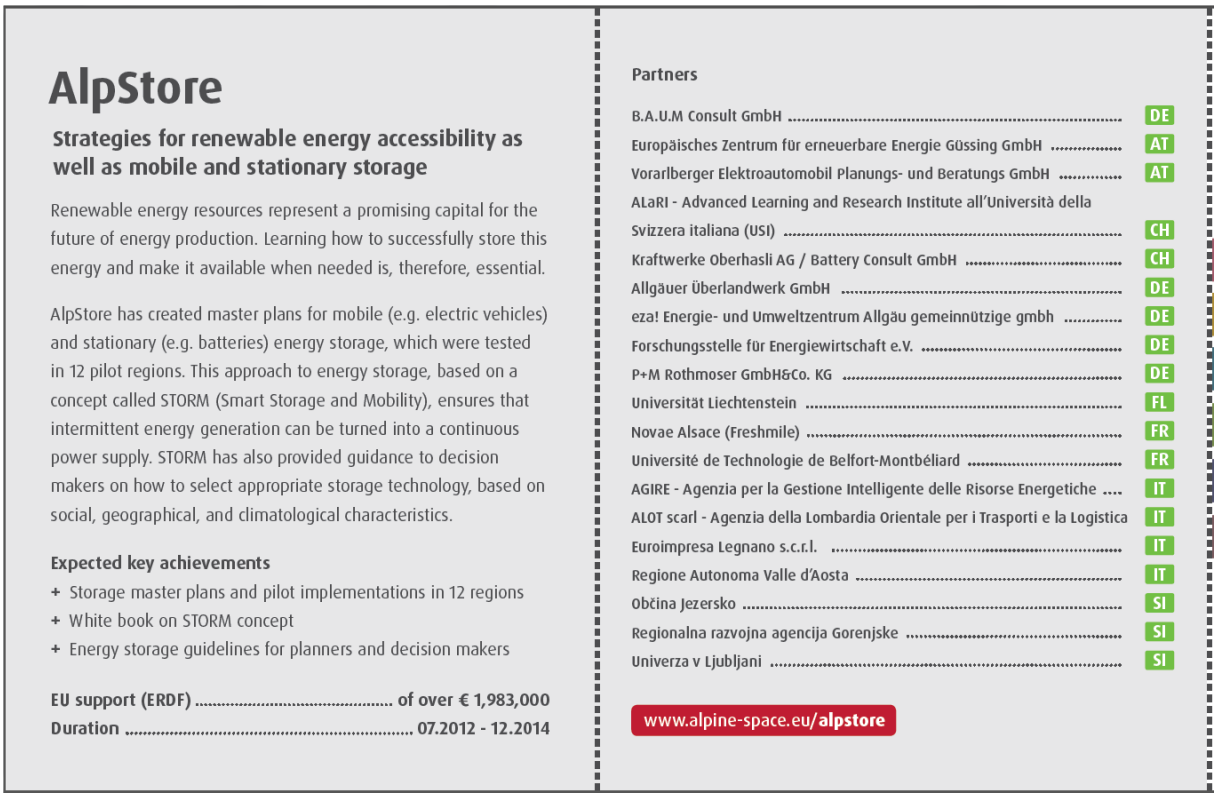
Sustainable Mobility Information Network for the Alpine Space

Partners

Bayerisches Staatsministerium des Innern, für Bau und Verkehr ..... DE
Amt der Vorarlberger Landesregierung ..... AT
Bundesministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Umwelt und Wasserwirtschaft (BMLFUW) ..... AT
Regionsmanagement Osttirol ..... AT
Bundesministerium für Verkehr und digitale Infrastruktur ..... DE
Ministère de l'Écologie, du Développement Durable et de l'Energie ..... FR
Région Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur ..... FR
Région Rhône-Alpes ..... FR
Comune di Gorizia ..... IT
EURAC Accademia Europea di Bolzano ..... IT
Politecnico e Università di Torino ..... IT
Regione Piemonte ..... IT
RRA severne Primorske d.o.o. ..... SI

www.alpine-space.eu/**alpinfonet**

Image 3.11: AlpInfoNet project postcard



AlpStore

Strategies for renewable energy accessibility as well as mobile and stationary storage

Renewable energy resources represent a promising capital for the future of energy production. Learning how to successfully store this energy and make it available when needed is, therefore, essential.

AlpStore has created master plans for mobile (e.g. electric vehicles) and stationary (e.g. batteries) energy storage, which were tested in 12 pilot regions. This approach to energy storage, based on a concept called STORM (Smart Storage and Mobility), ensures that intermittent energy generation can be turned into a continuous power supply. STORM has also provided guidance to decision makers on how to select appropriate storage technology, based on social, geographical, and climatological characteristics.

Expected key achievements

+ Storage master plans and pilot implementations in 12 regions
+ White book on STORM concept
+ Energy storage guidelines for planners and decision makers

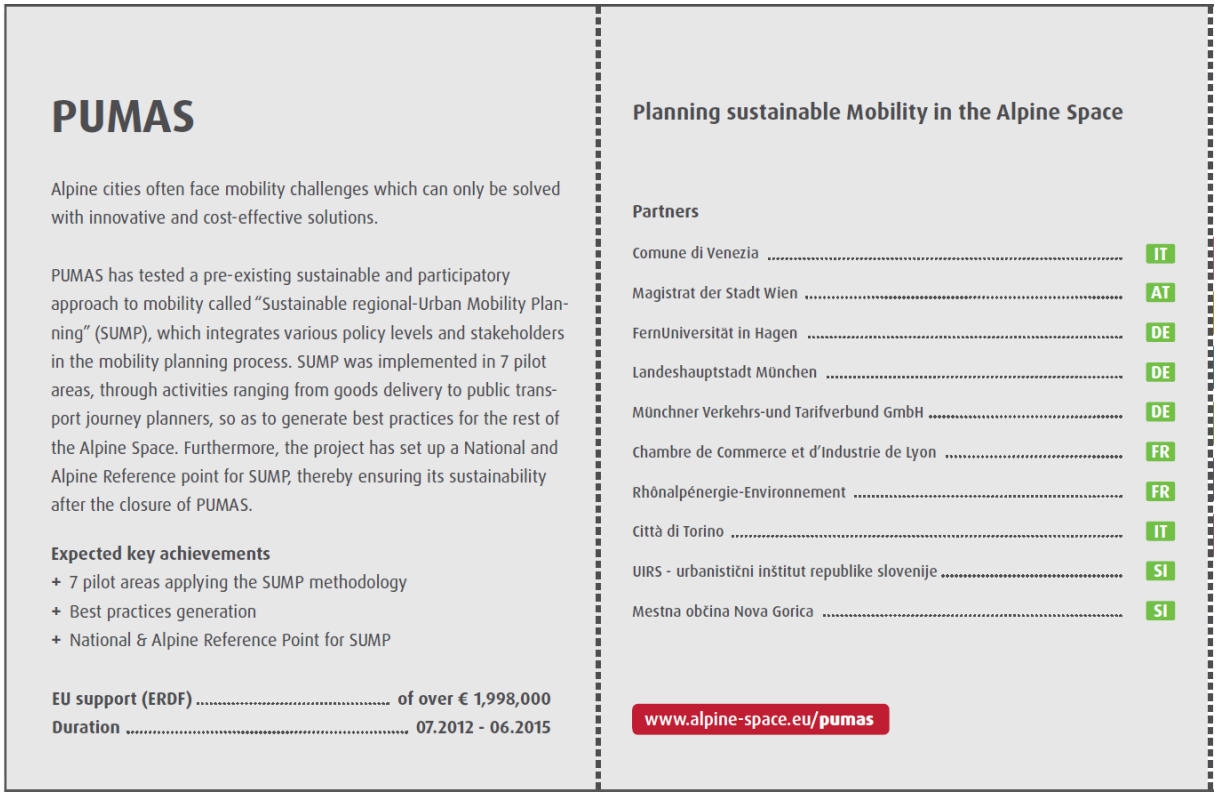
EU support (ERDF) ..... **of over € 1,983,000**
Duration ..... **07.2012 - 12.2014**

Partners

B.A.U.M Consult GmbH ..... DE
Europäisches Zentrum für erneuerbare Energie Güssing GmbH ..... AT
Vorarlberger Elektroautomobil Planungs- und Beratungs GmbH ..... AT
ALaRI - Advanced Learning and Research Institute all'Università della Svizzera italiana (USI) ..... CH
Kraftwerke Oberhasli AG / Battery Consult GmbH ..... CH
Allgäuer Überlandwerk GmbH ..... DE
eza! Energie- und Umweltzentrum Allgäu gemeinnützige gmbh ..... DE
Forschungsstelle für Energiewirtschaft e.V. ..... DE
P+M Rothmoser GmbH&Co. KG ..... DE
Universität Liechtenstein ..... FL
Novae Alsace (Freshmile) ..... FR
Université de Technologie de Belfort-Montbéliard ..... FR
AGIRE - Agenzia per la Gestione Intelligente delle Risorse Energetiche ..... IT
ALOT scarl - Agenzia della Lombardia Orientale per i Trasporti e la Logistica ..... IT
Euroimpresa Legnano s.c.r.l. ..... IT
Regione Autonoma Valle d'Aosta ..... IT
Občina Jezersko ..... SI
Regionalna razvojna agencija Gorenjske ..... SI
Univerza v Ljubljani ..... SI

www.alpine-space.eu/**alpstore**

Image 3.12: AlpStore project postcard



PUMAS

Planning sustainable Mobility in the Alpine Space

Alpine cities often face mobility challenges which can only be solved with innovative and cost-effective solutions.

PUMAS has tested a pre-existing sustainable and participatory approach to mobility called "Sustainable regional-Urban Mobility Planning" (SUMP), which integrates various policy levels and stakeholders in the mobility planning process. SUMP was implemented in 7 pilot areas, through activities ranging from goods delivery to public transport journey planners, so as to generate best practices for the rest of the Alpine Space. Furthermore, the project has set up a National and Alpine Reference point for SUMP, thereby ensuring its sustainability after the closure of PUMAS.

Expected key achievements

+ 7 pilot areas applying the SUMP methodology
+ Best practices generation
+ National & Alpine Reference Point for SUMP

EU support (ERDF) ..... **of over € 1,998,000**
Duration ..... **07.2012 - 06.2015**

Partners

Comune di Venezia ..... IT
Magistrat der Stadt Wien ..... AT
FernUniversität in Hagen ..... DE
Landeshauptstadt München ..... DE
Münchner Verkehrs-und Tarifverbund GmbH ..... DE
Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Lyon ..... FR
Rhônalpénergie-Environnement ..... FR
Città di Torino ..... IT
UIRS - urbanistični inštitut republike slovenije ..... SI
Mestna občina Nova Gorica ..... SI

www.alpine-space.eu/**pumas**

Image 3.13: PUMAS project postcard

Contributions to EU 2020 Strategy

Priority 2 projects contributed to all three dimensions of the EU2020 strategy: smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.

Smart growth – an economy based on knowledge and innovation

AlpSTORE contributed through the development of the STORM concept and the experimentation of new technologies in pilot sites to the EU2020 dimension on smart growth. AlpCheck2 also developed tools for traffic monitoring and management and promoted sharing of knowledge and advanced technologies. PARAMOUNT has contributed to increasing safety and reducing several kinds of economic losses (direct and indirect) and the early warning system installed represents an effective example of experimental application and a good contribution to technical innovation, in particular the use of new sensors installed and their proceedings.

Sustainable growth – Promoting a more resource efficient, greener and more competitive economy

The projects ACCESS, AlpInfoNet, AlpSTORE, CO2NeuTrAlp, iMONITRAF!, MORECO, PARAMOUNT, PLAT.F.O.R.M., Poly5, PUMAS, SusFreight and TRANSITECTS contributed through their actions to the sustainable growth dimension of the strategy, in particular by protecting the environment and reducing emissions.

POLY5 and PLAT.F.O.R.M. dealt with social sustainability in transport and mobility as a precondition to make a new transport infrastructure a real added value for all affected Alpine areas, paying attention to the difficulty of involving local communities and build consensus. MORECO contributed to sustainable planning and mobility via the development of their various tools on residential costs.

Many projects dealt with sustainability in transport and mobility by proposing alternatives and technologies to reduce CO2 emissions. PUMAS successfully implemented various pilot activities based on the SUMP methodology. The Smart Storage and Mobility “STORM” concept of AlpSTORE aiming at the improving the use and storage of renewable energy contributed to the climate objectives and to the low-carbon economy. AlpInfoNet contributed to sustainable mobility and multimodality especially in the field of tourism, which is a main economic sector in the Alps. CO2NeuTrAlp has showcased the applicability of innovative European transport technologies in combination with intelligent mobility schemes and the use of endogenous renewable energy technologies.

AlpCheck2 and PARAMOUNT supported the optimization of traffic management and freight transport to reduce congestions and emissions by avoiding losses caused by traffic jams, also the ones induced by natural hazards.

The recommendations of SusFreight aiming at the sustainable design of future goods transport contributed to the climate objectives and to the low-carbon economy (railway transport is one of the most

environmentally friendly transport methods). With the development of innovative logistic concepts to improve intermodal nodes and new, border crossing combined transport services as an alternative to road related transport, TRANSITECTS contributed to a decarbonised and intelligent transport processing in Europe. Also iMONITRAF! aimed at reducing the environmental impacts from transalpine traffic and contributed therefore to the sustainable growth pillar of the EU 2020 Strategy.

ACCESS reduced travelling and therefore also pollution via the aggregation of mobility offers, finding synergies with mobile services delivery companies, bringing via ICT services to the users, making public transport systems more attractive. The implemented pilot projects as well as the strategies developed contributed to improve the accessibility to services in mountain areas.

Inclusive growth – a high-employment economy delivering economic, social and territorial cohesion

AlpSTORE, PLAT.F.O.R.M., POLY5, PUMAS and SPHERA contributed to the inclusive growth dimension. Inclusive growth refers to 'empowering people through high levels of employment, investing in skills, fighting poverty and modernising labour markets, training and social protection systems to help people anticipate and manage change and build a cohesive society'. PUMAS focused on the involvement of the society or relevant stakeholders in urban mobility choices. AlpSTORE focused on energy storage and mobility and contributed to the adoption of new technologies in the energy, e.g. through trainings and recommendations.

ALIAS contributed to the Digital Agenda for Europe and to a better inclusion with an e-health project: supporting borderless solutions aimed at improving accessibility of high-qualified services. SPHERA focused also on social inclusion and innovation and contributed to coping with the increasing need for a real accessibility to services of general interest for all, innovative solutions in health supported by ICT and better quality of life in terms of age-friendly cities and environments, inclusive and green urban peripheries and quality of housing. ACCESS implemented pilot activities and strategies improved the accessibility to services for all groups of society, but especially young and elderly people.

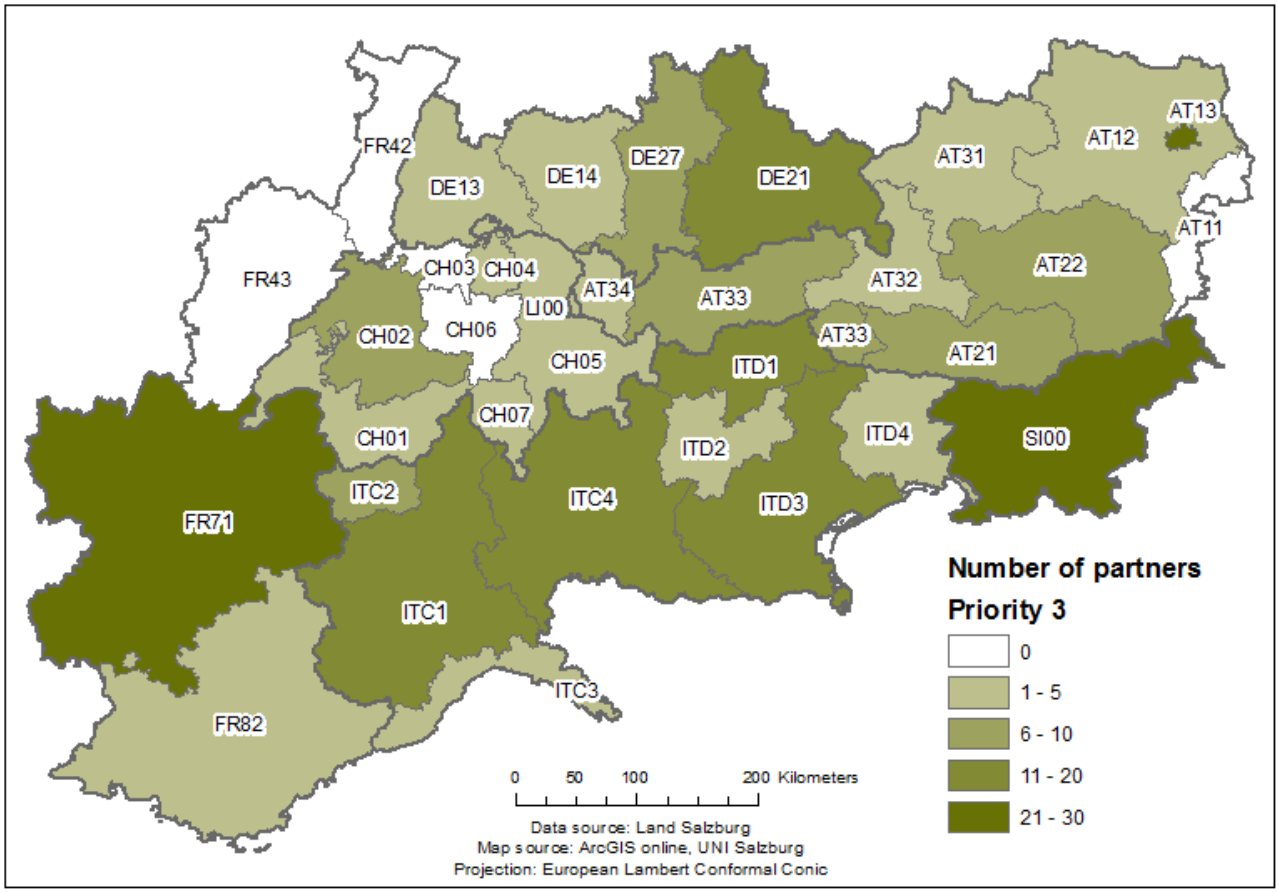
PLAT.F.O.R.M. focused on the involvement of all groups of society, from students, 'the decision makers of tomorrow', to decision makers and local authorities to citizens. They achieved this through the summer school, seminars, didactic tools and webinars to be used during planning of major infrastructures. POLY5 aimed at strengthening the occupational capacity of local SMEs so that they could be directly involved in the building process of major infrastructure, and not only as small sub-contractors of larger companies.

3.2.3 Significant problems encountered and measures taken to overcome them

Nothing is to be reported.

3.3 PRIORITY 3 ENVIRONMENT AND RISK PREVENTION

A total of 241 partners have been active on priority 3 projects. The map bellow shows the distribution of partners on NUTS2 level. The most active territories have been FR71 (Rhône-Alpes) with 30 partners and SI00 (Slovenia) with 28 partners, followed by AT13 (Wien) with 23 partners, ITC1 (Piemonte) with 15 partners and DE21 (Oberbayern) with 13 partners. None of the PPs were located in FR43 (Franche-Comté), FR42 (Alsace), CH03 (Zürich) and CH06 (Zentralschweiz) and AT11 (Burgenland).



Map 3.4: Priority 3 – Number of project partners per region (NUTS 2)

3.3.1 Achievement of targets and analysis of the progress

Call	No. of projects	ERDF co-funding allocated
Call 1	5	11,276,673
Call 2	4	9,016,526
Call 3	2	4,105,197
Call 4	4	8,041,970
Call 5	3	1,098,977
Total	18	33,539,344

Table 3.12: Overview of co-funding on priority 3

18 out of the 57 project co-funded by the ASP focused on priority 3: Environment and Risk Prevention. The allocated ERDF co-funding for this priority amounted to 33,539,344 Euro, which constitutes 35% of ERDF co-funding committed by the programme. Considering the backflows from closed projects the final exhaustion rate was at 99.61%.

The 18 projects contributing to environment and risk prevention are listed below. They have all completed their activities.

Call 1: AdaptAlp, Alp-Water-Scarce, CLISP, Econnect, PermaNET
Call 2: ALP FFIRS, Manfred, SHARE, SILMAS
Call 3: Alpstar, C3-Alps
Call 4: GeoMol, recharge.green, SEAP_Alps, SedAlp
Call 5: AIM, GreenAlps, START_it_up

3.3.2 Qualitative analysis

The last call for proposals was launched in 2013. Since then no new projects have been approved. Therefore, in the last two years of programme implementation there were no changes in the figures towards achieving the targets set for the priority regarding project objectives and partnership. Further progress was made in the last two sets of indicators (project activities and project results, see respective tables below) where results from 3 projects that ended in 2015 were added.

The project objectives

Indicator Number of projects		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Total Number of projects	Achievement	-	5	4	-	2	4	3	-	-	**18**
	Target										**22**
Number of projects referring to objective 1: Enhancing cooperation in environmental protection issues.	Achievement	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	**0**
	Target										**>1**
Number of projects referring to objective 2: Stimulating integrated approaches to planning and management of natural resources and cultural landscapes	Achievement	-	2	1	-	0	1	1	-	-	**5**
	Target										**>1**
Number of projects referring to objective 3: Stimulating the development of resource efficiency with respect to water, energy, land use, raw materials and other natural resources.	Achievement	-	0	1	-	0	2	1	-	-	**4**
	Target										**>3**
Number of projects referring to objective 4: Coping with the effects of climate change.	Achievement	-	3	1	-	2	0	0	-	-	**6**
	Target	-									**12**
Number of projects referring to objective 5: Forecasting, predicting, mitigating and managing the impacts of natural and technological hazards.	Achievement	-	0	1	-	0	1	1	-	-	**3**
	Target										**>7**
Number of projects improving quality and efficiency of protection/mitigation measures	Achievement	-	5	4	-	2	4	3	-	-	**18**
	Target										**>3**

Table 3.13: Output indicators Priority 3 – project objectives

With 18 projects, Environment and Risk Prevention co-funded less projects than originally planned (22). This is also connected with a higher budget of single projects than originally estimated. Nevertheless, the projects in priority 3 exceeded the targets of the objective 2 (Stimulating integrated approaches to planning and management of natural resources and cultural landscapes) and objective 3 (Stimulating the development of resource efficiency with respect to water, energy, land use, raw materials and other natural resources). The planned number of projects improving quality and efficiency of protection/mitigation measures was also exceeded.

The targets of objectives 1 (Enhancing cooperation in environmental protection issues), objective 4 (Coping with the effects of climate change) and objective 5 (Forecasting, predicting, mitigating and managing the impacts of natural and technological hazards) were not reached – but only in numbers as these topics were also partly addressed by several other projects.

Lower values in these objectives could also be partly explained with the lower than planned number of projects approved in priority 3.

CLISP

Title: Climate Change Adaptation by Spatial Planning in the Alpine Space

Lead partner: Ministry of Environment (AT)

Highlights on achievements: The CLISP project generated considerable awareness of climate adaptation challenges, increased stakeholder sensitivity to the issue, stimulated regional stakeholders to act, resulted in follow-up activities and further projects (e.g. C3-Alps), and initiated adaptation strategies.

CLISP has been selected by Germany as a European Territorial Cooperation transnational "Lighthouse"-project. Only projects tackling strategic topics in the field of spatial development are considered Lighthouse-projects.

The LP of CLISP was also leading the **Climate change cluster** involving eight projects from the Alpine Space. The aim of the cluster was to create synergies and coordinate actions among projects coping with the effects of climate change on different aspects.

http://www.c3alps.eu

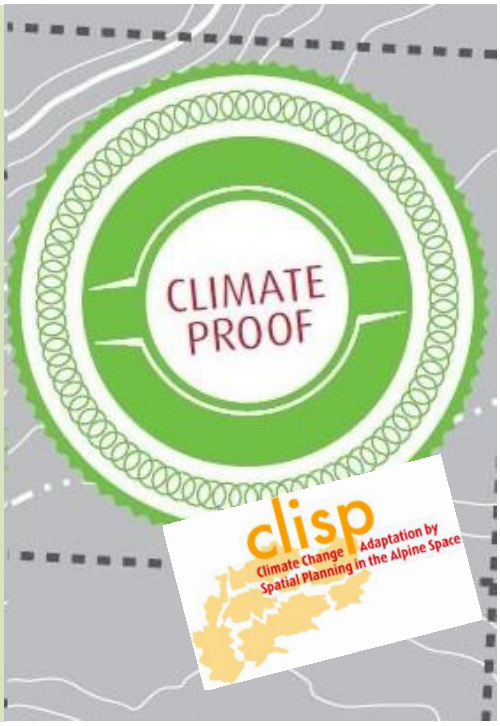


Image 3.14: CLISP project highlights

The project partnerships

Indicator / Partnership		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Number of local, regional or national administrations and institutions	Achievement	-	41	18	-	16	24	5	-	-	**104**
	Target										**>60**
Number of environmental agencies, w ater agencies, energy agencies, protected areas management bodies etc	Achievement	-	13	4	-	1	10	3	-	-	**31**
	Target										**40**
Number of applied-research centres	Achievement	-	18	21	-	8	16	8	-	-	**71**
	Target										**30**
Number of NGOs and NPOs	Achievement	-	5	1	-	1	2	3	-	-	**12**
	Target										**20**

Table 3.14: Output indicators priority 3 – project partnerships

Looking at the final values achieved by the programme, the Alpine Space projects demonstrated high involvement of public administrations at all levels. This picture reflects the aims of the projects to address transnational environmental issues by policy development, governance improvement and strategic partnerships.

The participation of universities and research centres also exceeded the target value significantly. The contribution of these partners to the analysis and investigation phases of projects brought an important innovative dimension characteristic for the Alpine Space.

On the other hand the involvement of NGO as partners was not as high as foreseen. The reason for that could be that NGOs are mostly small and financially fragile institutions that might have difficulties to cope with the co-financing and pre-financing of activities. Considering the high performance of projects with regard to the indicator 'Number of environmental authorities and NGOs (not project partners) involved in activities resulting from the project' described below (Table 3.3.5), it is still evident that NGOs were an important target group of the projects and addressed by the projects' activities.

The target number of sectoral agencies was also not reached although was still quite high. The reason to this could partly be found in the lower than planned number of projects approved in priority 3.

greenAlps

Title: Valorizing connectivity and sustainable use of resources for successful ecosystem management policies in the Alps

Lead partner: Alparc (FR)

Highlights of achievements: The project scanned the EU biodiversity policies, looked into outputs and results of past projects and surveyed experts on the gaps still to be filled in implementation of policies.

As a result, a series of high quality publications was prepared and disseminated to key stakeholders, e.g. 'Staking a claim for nature – Policy recommendations for the Alpine Space' and 'The EU Biodiversity Policy Landscape'.

The project also further promoted the JECAMI tool for macro-planning of ecological connectivity. As a result, the use of the tool was extended from French and Italian to German authorities. The members of the AC ecological connectivity platform followed the project closely and brought the findings of greenAlps to all Alpine countries from France to Slovenia.

www.greenalps-project.eu

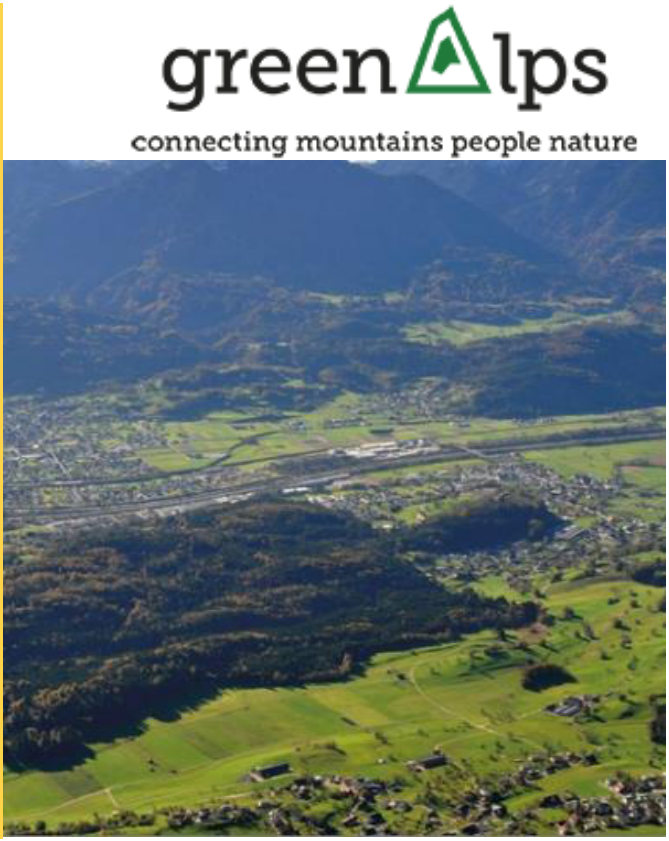


Image 3.15: greenAlps project highlights

The project activities

Appraisal of single project activities		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Number of management initiatives for protected areas	Achievement	-	-	3	1	19	29	9	4	4	**69**
	Programme Target										**5**
	Projects' Target										**46**
Number of cooperation actions in water management	Achievement	-	-	8	5	16	26	2	5	2	**64**
	Programme Target										**10**
	Projects' Target										**57**
Number of actions dealing with natural and technological hazards and risk prevention	Achievement	-	-	19	27	39	49	8	4	5	**151**
	Programme Target										**10**
	Projects' Target										**108**
Number of actions aiming at sustainable use and efficient management of resources (wind, solar, biomass, hydroelectric,	Achievement	-	-	1	2	31	63	30	50	72	**249**
	Programme Target										**8**
	Projects' Target										**176**
Number of actions aiming at conservation and integrated management of natural heritage and cultural landscape	Achievement	-	-	2	2	27	50	0	2	3	**86**
	Programme Target										**6**
	Projects' Target										**65**

Table 3.15: Output indicators Priority 3 – project activities

The projects set targets that were aiming at number of project activities that were exceeding the (conservative) programme targets by a high number. Although they were very ambitious they proved to be realistic. **All project activities of Priority 3** target values were achieved and even exceeded by the end of the period.

The final **number of management initiatives for protected areas** reached 69, mostly due to implementation in the fields of ecological connectivity and protected areas management. Very concrete measures on ecological connectivity were often adopted in the framework of pilot activities at local level with a good transfer potential to the transnational dimensions. Operations from call 1 (project Econnect) and call 5 (project GreenAlps) contributed significantly to the progress of this indicator. Projects of call 2 dealing with topics of forest management (MANFRED), forest fire prevention (ALPFFIRS), lake management (SILMAS) and management of hydropower and river systems (SHARE) also largely contributed to this indicator. These projects dedicated special attention to protected areas and developed decision support tools, management and conflict solving guidelines and recommendations.

Important **cooperation actions in water management** were completed in 2011 and 2012 with projects dealing with riverine landscape and connectivity, water and hydropower. The project SHARE developed an Alpine wide permanent technical panel that began to act as a network of experts, technicians and engineers in the fields of hydropower and rivers ecosystems. Projects form call 1 (such as Alp-Water-Scarce) provided to the Alpine Space stakeholders with a rich set of tools and knowledge, particularly on the effects of climate change on water provision and methodologies for conflict management among different possible uses of water resources.

Capitalisation projects also contributed significantly to this output indicator. The AIM project prepared a database of key relevant policy actors and their specific competences in the Alpine Space for the topic of balancing hydropower production and nature. The contribution of START_it_up comes from the state of the art reports in natural risks and hazards. Two of those were related to water management focusing on assessment of the efficiency and economic viability of various protection measures.

The increase in the value of the **natural and technological hazards and risk prevention** indicator (drought, prevention of water shortage, fire wringing systems, rock fall prevention, permafrost) was achieved mostly by call 1 and call 2 projects (especially MANFRED and APLFFIRS), resulting in a total of 151 activities (40% more than the target fixed by the projects). Through the MANFRED project the importance of forests for the adaptation of Alpine territories to climate change and avoidance of related natural risks and hazards was stressed again. ALPFFIRS developed a shared warning system based on weather condition affecting fire potential to improve forest fire prevention in the Alpine Space. Field measurements in respect of permafrost have been carried out as well (project PermaNET), such as geochemical analyses of water and ice, hydrological discharge measurements, analyses of ice cores, etc. All this data has been used to produce guidelines for the consideration of permafrost in risk management and as a key element affected by climate change.

SEAP_Alps

Title: Supporting local authorities in the implementation of Sustainable Energy Action Plans in the Alpine Space Area

Lead partner: Città Metropolitana di Torino (IT)

Highlights of achievements: The project offered to municipalities a catalogue of measures which help them to find out in which areas of intervention the integration of the classic mitigation actions with adaptation tools can be successfully implemented.

An online Action Tool was developed that provides valuable assistance to municipalities in finding out which sustainable energy projects should be considered for their action plan.

Some partners are official active coordinators of the Covenant of Mayors, so the project outputs and results will also be mentioned in their future activities and implemented in the frame of other EU projects, e.g. '2020 together'.

http://seap-alps.eu/

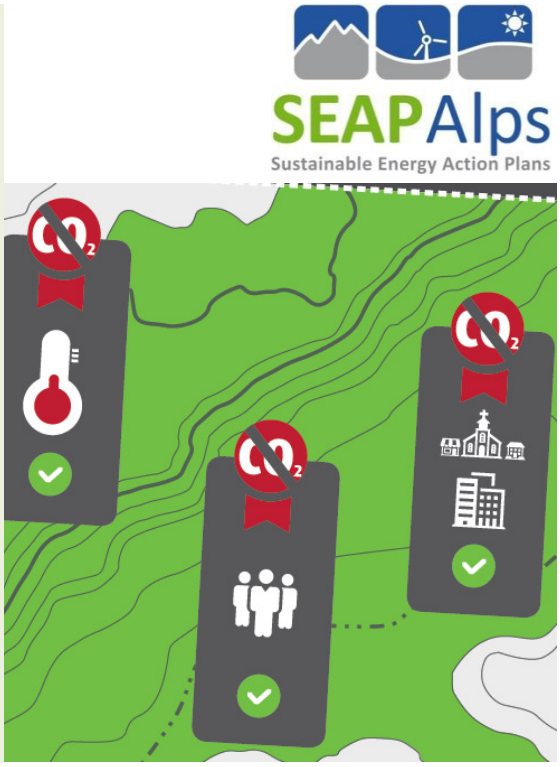


Image 3.16: SEAP_Alps project highlights

The number of actions aiming at **sustainable use and efficient management of resources** (wind, solar, biomass, hydroelectric, geothermal etc.) reached 249, topping the target fixed by projects more than 40%, mostly due to high achievements of the projects from call 2 as well as the projects SEAP_Alps and ALPSTAR. These two projects dealt with the reduction of CO2 emissions through strategic planning, the

former concentrating on energy and the latter on climate change mitigation measures. The implementation plans for good practices in climate change mitigation measures were prepared in ALPSTAR and a series of tools, methodologies and trainings for the preparation of Sustainable Energy Action Plans were developed by SEAP_Alps. The project GeoMol contributed to the use of geothermal energy providing 3D modelling and harmonized data sets of subsurface to understand geological situation and geopotentials, as well as possible associated risks.

The two projects that contributed most to the **number of actions aiming at conservation and integrated management of natural heritage and cultural landscapes** were MANFRED, which implemented several measurement campaigns of ozone concentration by means of continuous analyzer in specific forest areas and under specific conditions, and SHARE with the development of decision support tools to reduce the negative environmental impacts of hydropower plants. Among capitalization activities the project greenAlps held an importaint trans-sectoral workshops to foster dialog among different land users.

The project results

Indicator		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Number of environmental authorities and NGOs (not being project partners) involved in activities resulting from the project	Achievement	-	2	108	201	180	229	133	390	53	1296
	Programme Target										30
	Projects' Target										932
Rate of projects unlocking public investment other than the project co-financing	Achievement	-	60%	75%	-	50%	50%	0	-	-	44%
	Target										30%
Rate of projects unlocking private investment other than the project co-financing	Achievement	-	40%	75%	-	50%	50%	0	-	-	33%
	Target										10%

Table 3.16: Result indicators Priority 3

The number of **environmental authorities and NGOs** involved in projects was high in all calls and especially within call 5, which proved the efficiency of capitalisation projects. In the interpretation of the value it has to be considered that some organisations could be counted more than once, by different projects. The high number shows the importance of these stakeholders for the programme and projects, even if they were not being directly involved as PPs. With the involvement of 1,296 environment authorities and NGO, the target fixed by projects was topped by almost 40%.

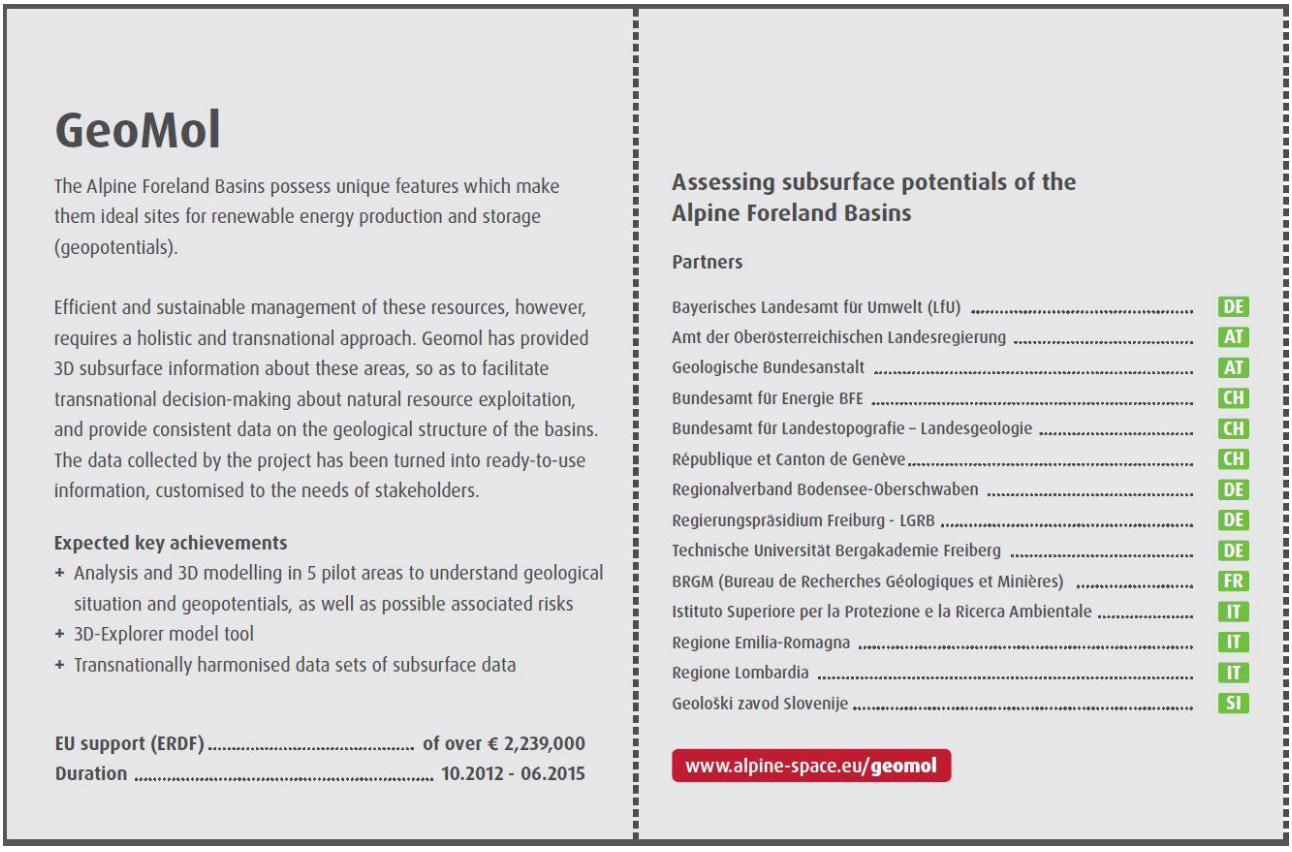
Looking at the rate of projects **unlocking public and private investments** it must be noted that only small investments with strong transnational character were supported by the ASP. The table above indicates the share of projects that planned investments in their AF – this number is higher than the target value for all calls except for call 5 projects (year 2013), due to their focus on capitalisation.

Until the end of the programming period 22% of all projects (4 of 18) approved in Priority 3 reported to unlock public investments and 28% of all projects (5 of 18) reported to unlock private investments. Consequently,

the programme targets for public investments have almost been met while the targets for private investments have even been overachieved. Projects having reported their capacity to unlock additional investments are SEAP_Alps, SedAlp, Alpstar and PermaNET (both public and private investments) as well as recharge.green (private ones).

Final results of closed projects

The public parts of the final reports which were not yet presented in the previous years and were approved by JTS are attached (Annex 1). The projects´ main achievements are also presented in the 'postcards' below; they all relate to projects approved in call 4 Priority 3, which finalised their implementation in the year 2015.



GeoMol

The Alpine Foreland Basins possess unique features which make them ideal sites for renewable energy production and storage (geopotentials).

Efficient and sustainable management of these resources, however, requires a holistic and transnational approach. Geomol has provided 3D subsurface information about these areas, so as to facilitate transnational decision-making about natural resource exploitation, and provide consistent data on the geological structure of the basins. The data collected by the project has been turned into ready-to-use information, customised to the needs of stakeholders.

Expected key achievements

+ Analysis and 3D modelling in 5 pilot areas to understand geological situation and geopotentials, as well as possible associated risks
+ 3D-Explorer model tool
+ Transnationally harmonised data sets of subsurface data

EU support (ERDF) ..... **of over € 2,239,000**
Duration ..... **10.2012 - 06.2015**

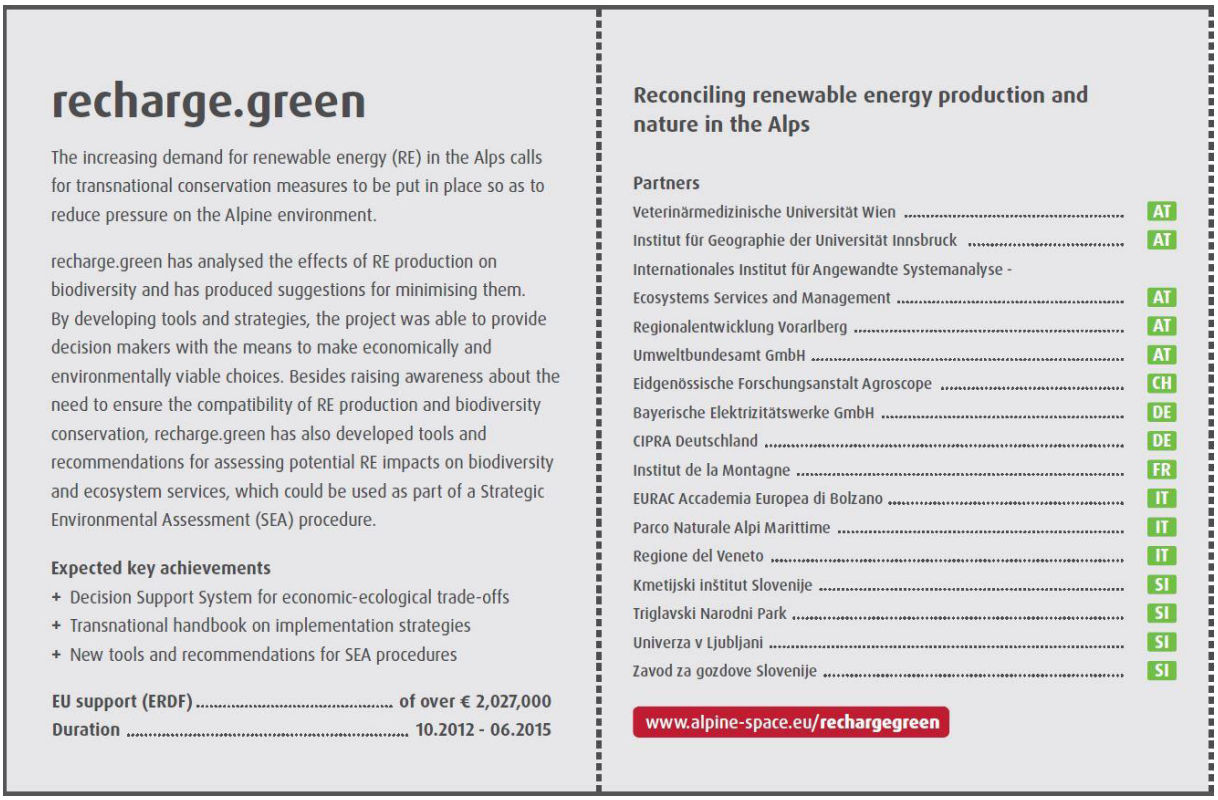
Assessing subsurface potentials of the Alpine Foreland Basins

Partners

Bayerisches Landesamt für Umwelt (LfU) ..... DE
Amt der Oberösterreichischen Landesregierung ..... AT
Geologische Bundesanstalt ..... AT
Bundesamt für Energie BFE ..... CH
Bundesamt für Landestopografie – Landesgeologie ..... CH
République et Canton de Genève ..... CH
Regionalverband Bodensee-Oberschwaben ..... DE
Regierungspräsidium Freiburg - LGRB ..... DE
Technische Universität Bergakademie Freiberg ..... DE
BRGM (Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières) ..... FR
Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale ..... IT
Regione Emilia-Romagna ..... IT
Regione Lombardia ..... IT
Geološki zavod Slovenije ..... SI

www.alpine-space.eu/**geomol**

Image 3.17: GeoMol project postcard



recharge.green

The increasing demand for renewable energy (RE) in the Alps calls for transnational conservation measures to be put in place so as to reduce pressure on the Alpine environment.

recharge.green has analysed the effects of RE production on biodiversity and has produced suggestions for minimising them. By developing tools and strategies, the project was able to provide decision makers with the means to make economically and environmentally viable choices. Besides raising awareness about the need to ensure the compatibility of RE production and biodiversity conservation, recharge.green has also developed tools and recommendations for assessing potential RE impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services, which could be used as part of a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) procedure.

Expected key achievements

+ Decision Support System for economic-ecological trade-offs
+ Transnational handbook on implementation strategies
+ New tools and recommendations for SEA procedures

EU support (ERDF) ..... **of over € 2,027,000**
Duration ..... **10.2012 - 06.2015**

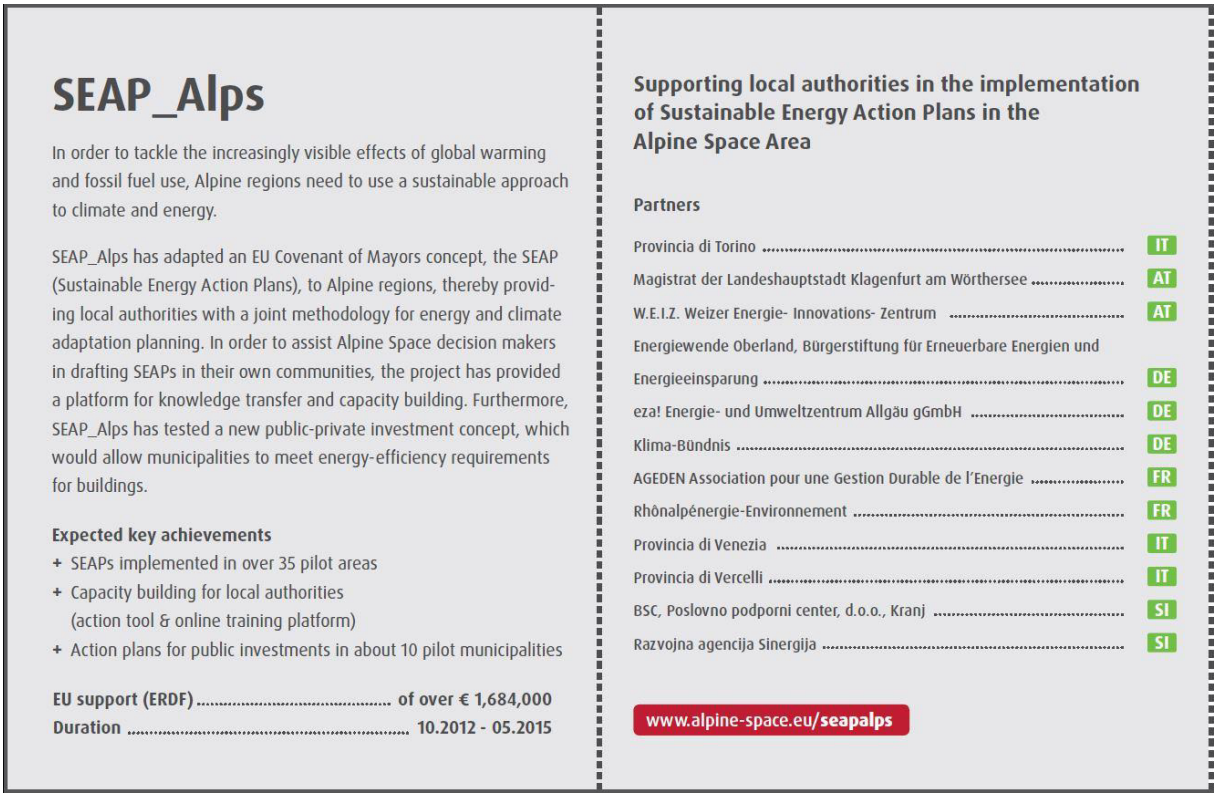
Reconciling renewable energy production and nature in the Alps

Partners

Veterinärmedizinische Universität Wien ..... AT
Institut für Geographie der Universität Innsbruck ..... AT
Internationales Institut für Angewandte Systemanalyse - Ecosystems Services and Management ..... AT
Regionalentwicklung Vorarlberg ..... AT
Umweltbundesamt GmbH ..... AT
Eidgenössische Forschungsanstalt Agroscope ..... CH
Bayerische Elektrizitätswerke GmbH ..... DE
CIPRA Deutschland ..... DE
Institut de la Montagne ..... FR
EURAC Accademia Europea di Bolzano ..... IT
Parco Naturale Alpi Marittime ..... IT
Regione del Veneto ..... IT
Kmetijski inštitut Slovenije ..... SI
Triglavski Narodni Park ..... SI
Univerza v Ljubljani ..... SI
Zavod za gozdove Slovenije ..... SI

www.alpine-space.eu/rechargegreen

Image 3.18: recharge.green project postcard



SEAP_Alps

In order to tackle the increasingly visible effects of global warming and fossil fuel use, Alpine regions need to use a sustainable approach to climate and energy.

SEAP_Alps has adapted an EU Covenant of Mayors concept, the SEAP (Sustainable Energy Action Plans), to Alpine regions, thereby providing local authorities with a joint methodology for energy and climate adaptation planning. In order to assist Alpine Space decision makers in drafting SEAPs in their own communities, the project has provided a platform for knowledge transfer and capacity building. Furthermore, SEAP_Alps has tested a new public-private investment concept, which would allow municipalities to meet energy-efficiency requirements for buildings.

Expected key achievements

+ SEAPs implemented in over 35 pilot areas
+ Capacity building for local authorities (action tool & online training platform)
+ Action plans for public investments in about 10 pilot municipalities

EU support (ERDF) ..... **of over € 1,684,000**
Duration ..... **10.2012 - 05.2015**

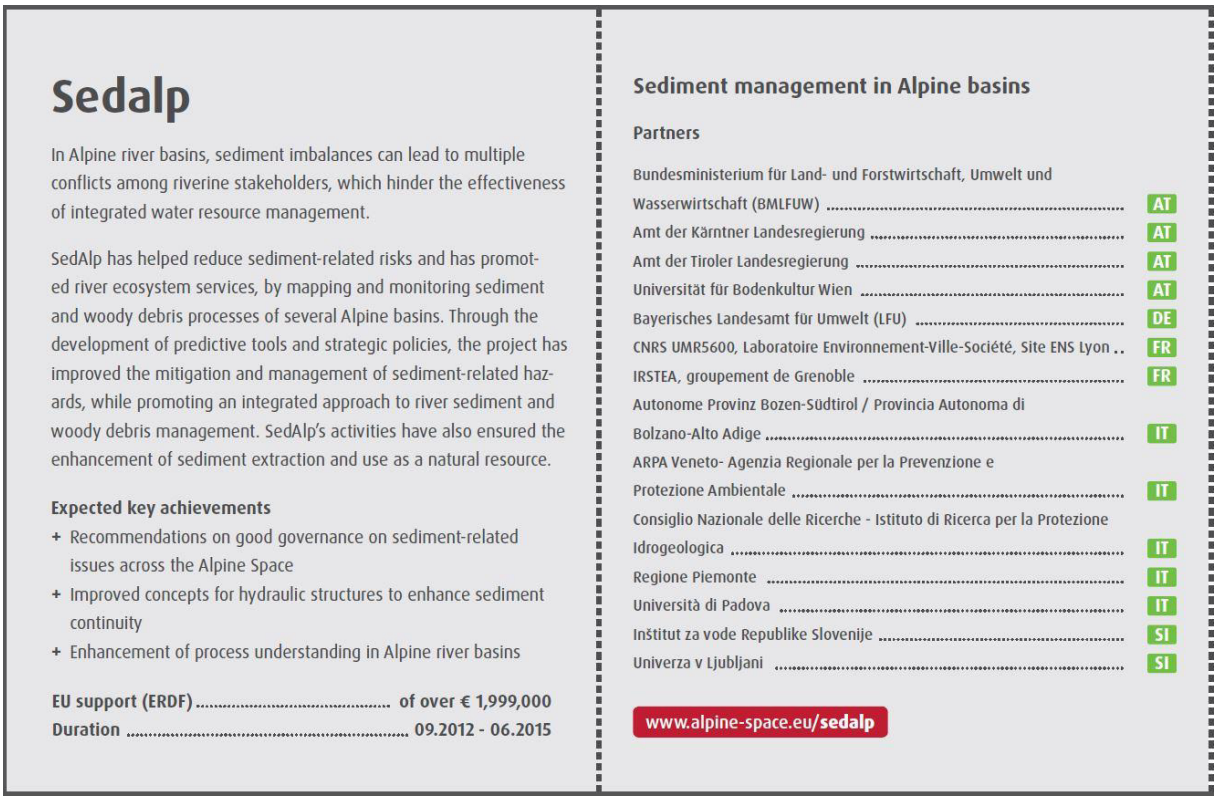
Supporting local authorities in the implementation of Sustainable Energy Action Plans in the Alpine Space Area

Partners

Provincia di Torino ..... IT
Magistrat der Landeshauptstadt Klagenfurt am Wörthersee ..... AT
W.E.I.Z. Weizer Energie- Innovations- Zentrum ..... AT
Energiewende Oberland, Bürgerstiftung für Erneuerbare Energien und Energieeinsparung ..... DE
eza! Energie- und Umweltzentrum Allgäu gGmbH ..... DE
Klima-Bündnis ..... DE
AGEDEN Association pour une Gestion Durable de l'Energie ..... FR
Rhônalpénergie-Environnement ..... FR
Provincia di Venezia ..... IT
Provincia di Vercelli ..... IT
BSC, Poslovno podporni center, d.o.o., Kranj ..... SI
Razvojna agencija Sinergija ..... SI

www.alpine-space.eu/seapalps

Image 3.19: SEAP_Alps project postcard



Sedalp

In Alpine river basins, sediment imbalances can lead to multiple conflicts among riverine stakeholders, which hinder the effectiveness of integrated water resource management.

SedAlp has helped reduce sediment-related risks and has promoted river ecosystem services, by mapping and monitoring sediment and woody debris processes of several Alpine basins. Through the development of predictive tools and strategic policies, the project has improved the mitigation and management of sediment-related hazards, while promoting an integrated approach to river sediment and woody debris management. SedAlp's activities have also ensured the enhancement of sediment extraction and use as a natural resource.

Expected key achievements

+ Recommendations on good governance on sediment-related issues across the Alpine Space
+ Improved concepts for hydraulic structures to enhance sediment continuity
+ Enhancement of process understanding in Alpine river basins

EU support (ERDF) ..... **of over € 1,999,000**
Duration ..... **09.2012 - 06.2015**

Sediment management in Alpine basins

Partners

Bundesministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Umwelt und Wasserwirtschaft (BMLFUW) ..... AT
Amt der Kärntner Landesregierung ..... AT
Amt der Tiroler Landesregierung ..... AT
Universität für Bodenkultur Wien ..... AT
Bayerisches Landesamt für Umwelt (LFU) ..... DE
CNRS UMR5600, Laboratoire Environnement-Ville-Société, Site ENS Lyon .. FR
IRSTEA, groupement de Grenoble ..... FR
Autonome Provinz Bozen-Südtirol / Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano-Alto Adige ..... IT
ARPA Veneto- Agenzia Regionale per la Prevenzione e Protezione Ambientale ..... IT
Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche - Istituto di Ricerca per la Protezione Idrogeologica ..... IT
Regione Piemonte ..... IT
Università di Padova ..... IT
Inštitut za vode Republike Slovenije ..... SI
Univerza v Ljubljani ..... SI

www.alpine-space.eu/**sedalp**

Image 3.20: Sedalp project postcard

Contributions to the EU 2020 Strategy

Priority 3 projects contributed to smart and sustainable growth dimensions of the EU2020 strategy.

Smart growth – an economy based on knowledge and innovation

Smart growth has been supported by a number of projects in priority 3. PermaNET, MANFRED and SEAP_Alps focused the impacts of climate change. Through MANFRED the effects of climate change on the Alpine forests were investigated in this extent for the first time and webgis maps were developed. The important role of forests for adaptation to climate change was demonstrated and forest management measures were proposed. Since climate change will have stronger effects in Alpine areas in terms of rising temperatures and the pace of these changes seems to be accelerating, such cooperation projects combining the innovative approaches in applied research as well as in management structures and processes are strongly needed.

In the SHARE project several innovative decision support tools were developed for evaluation of different alternatives in operation and placement of hydropower plants and their impacts on riverine ecosystems. These tools can now be used by practitioners in planning the most profitable solutions with minimum environmental impact.

The capitalization projects AIM and greenAlps contributed to the digital society and innovation strands of the priority through further dissemination of the JECAMI tool for ecological connectivity. The project AIM also developed a new webgis tool presenting the pilot applications of other ASP projects.

GeoMol prepared 162 geopotential maps in the 5 pilot areas (provided via GeoMol's MapViewer) along with the guidelines for assessments supporting decision-making in terms of the energy policy fostered by the Europe 2020 strategy. The project provided sound foundations for the implementation of subsurface based solutions for the reduction of greenhouse gas, increase of energy from renewables and energy efficiency. In these domains the use of geological knowledge and spatial information on the subsurface is crucial to assist stakeholders from policy, research and industry in the planning and development of sustainable solutions such as geothermal energy and underground storage avoiding use conflicts.

Sustainable growth – Promoting a more resource efficient, greener and more competitive economy

A number of projects from Priority 1 have contributed to sustainable growth (ALPFFIRS, ALPSTAR, Alp-Water-Scarce, CLISP, MANFRED, recharge.green, SedAlp, SHARE and SILMAS). The CLISP project contributed to sustainable growth by increasing the resilience to climate risks, and enhancing the capacity for disaster prevention and response. For this purpose, vulnerability maps were elaborated for each of the participating model regions combining anthropogenic and natural climate related risk factors. Besides, options fostering the climate change fitness of the national planning instruments were identified and an evaluation tool for planning practitioners was designed. The transnational planning strategy combines all gained knowledge and is now the framework paper for climate change fit spatial planning in the Alpine Space enhancing the capacity for disaster prevention.

Promoting the sustainable and efficient use and the protection of water resources was the main objective of the Alp-Water-Scarce project. Trans-boundary watershed management and long-term water resource planning, together with the estimation of water demand and the implementation of climate and anthropogenic scenarios led to the establishment of early warning systems to address water scarcity and promote resource efficiency.

The project ALPSTAR developed a good practice platform with almost 70 good practices in climate change mitigation measures. In pilot areas low carbon strategies and action plans were developed or improved and some of the measures were also carried out already during the project lifetime.

The project recharge.green contributed to resource efficiency with respect to water, energy, land use, raw materials and other natural resources' by analysing and mapping the Alps-wide and pilot area potentials of the four renewable energy sources: wind, water, solar and biomass. The project designed renewable energy (RE) potential maps and scenarios for RE use in the Alps in line with nature protection contribute to achieving the development of resource efficiency.

The sustainable development of mountain areas had a key role in the project SedAlp. It helped decision makers to guarantee the functionality of fluvial ecosystems while enhancing hydropower production and flood risk mitigation, as well as to reduce management costs related to sediment disposal.

3.3.3 Significant problems encountered and measures taken to overcome them

Nothing is to be reported.

4. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Priority 4 of the OP bundles actions of programme bodies and structures related to TA in the fields of programme management and monitoring, project development and implementation, administrative and technical support, evaluation, information, cooperation and networking inside and outside the cooperation area and control. The total amount of expenditure for the implementation of mentioned activities was 5.8 million ERDF-funding, representing 6% of the total ERDF-funding allocated to the programme for the period 2007-2013.

The main part of TA activities had transnational character and was therefore managed by the MA on a centralised level. Additionally TA funds were available for activities on national level, e.g. communication measures tailored for national needs. Consequently these funds were administrated on national level. The following figures consider both transnational and national activities.

In the programme period the main expenditures regarding the TA were staff costs (MA, JTS, in some Member States the ACP) as well as costs for audits and monitoring. These expenditures were allocated to code of priority theme dimension number 85: TA – preparation, implementation, monitoring and inspection; the total expenditures amounted to 7,043,178.79 Euro (see table below).

Furthermore expenses for communication activities as set out in the programme's Communication Plan further described in chapter 5 of this report have been covered. These expenditures are allocated to code number 86: TA – evaluation and studies, information and communication; the total expenditures amount to 1,647,991.59 Euro (see table below).

centralised TA			
code	85	86	total
certified amount	5.448.824,84	1.202.343,33	6.651.168,17
decentralised TA			
code	85	86	total
certified amount	1.594.353,95	445.648,26	2.040.002,21
total TA			
code	85	86	total
certified amount	7.043.178,79	1.647.991,59	8.691.170,38

total TA			
code	85	86	total
ERDF acc. to OP	4.889.615,00	977.923,00	5.867.538,00
ERDF paid	4.576.895,82	1.069.395,79	5.646.291,61
deviation in %	-6,83%	8,55%	-3,92%

Table 4.1: Planned, certified and paid TA

The TA budget assumptions calculated in the beginning of the programme period and included into the OP turned out to be realistic. There are only little deviations below 10% between planned and final figures as regards the ERDF on both code level and total exhaustion of the budget.

During the implementation of the programme (up to December 31st 2016), the Certifying Authority earned interests in the amount of € 44,692.90. After deduction of the respective taxes and the transaction fees an amount of € 11,030.68 was available for the programme. The interests were preliminary used for partly pre-financing the final payments to projects. After the final programme closure the remaining interests will be used as national public contribution to the Technical Assistance.

TA output indicators

Indicators		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Indicator 1: Number of transnational information events about programme and projects	Achievement	1	0	2	1	6	1	1	1	0	**13**
	Target										**>2**
Indicator 2: Number of national information events about programme and projects per state	Achievement	≥1	11	6	14	11	6	6	7	0	**61**
	Target										**>2**
Indicator 3: Number of workshops and seminars with the aim of providing for support in project start up and implementation	Achievement	0	1	5	3	7	6	6	2	0	**30**
	Target										**>4**
Indicator 4: Number of brochures produced about programme and running projects	Achievement	1	0	2	4	4	1	4	5	0	**21**
	Target										**>3**
Indicator 5: Number of calls	Achievement	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	**5**
	Target										**>4**

Table 4.2: Output indicators

The following events and measures are behind the figures in the table: Indicator 1 covered applicant seminars, transnational thematic workshops, the SDP concluding conference as well as transnational programme closure and kick-off conferences. Indicator 2 primarily concerned national info days and seminars, representations of the programme at national events and the strategy development process seminars at national level. Indicator 3 included LP seminars, FLC seminars, communication trainings and project closure seminars. Indicator 4 comprised brochures at national and transnational level, reports on event outcomes, brochures concerning the SDP as well as the final programme publication, i.e. a series of postcards presenting the results of the programme and its projects. Indicator 5 concerned the five calls for applications, which were carried out in 2007, 2008, 2010, 2011 and 2013.

All TA output indicators have been overachieved, most of them considerably. This is due to the fact that the figures had been set very conservatively in the OP. During the programme implementation the need for more regular transnational and national events to inform about the programme and especially to support applicants and running projects became evident, which were intensified and spread throughout the cooperation area. Also, the programme reacted to the findings of evaluations of its activities conducted during the strategy revision process initiated in 2009 (e.g. in the frame of Impact Assessment or the SDP).

The TA aimed at strengthening project support measures and reinforcing the capacities of project applicants and beneficiaries to apply for and to use ERDF funds in line with the programme objectives and expected results. Consequently, the tasks of the programme bodies funded under the TA budget were designed to ensure increase in efficiency and effectiveness of the management and implementation of the projects, to provide better visibility of the programme and its results. Since the endorsement of the paper 'Project Quality' in the course of the strategy revision process in 2009, the programme bodies have continued to steer and

monitor project quality at every stage of the project life cycle, e.g. through supporting documents, facilitation of contacts between programme and projects, communication measures, events and capitalisation initiatives.

TA result indicators

Indicators		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Indicator 1: number of quality projects in the programme	Achievement	-	29%	37%	-	39%	36%	35%	-	-	**35%**
	Target										**>25%**
Indicator 2: increase of quality projects during programme implementation	Achievement	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	100%	**100%**
	Target										**n.a.**

Table 4.3: Result indicators of Priority 4 – TA

The TA result indicators were measured on the basis of two indicators: the number of quality projects in the programme (indicator 1) and the increase of quality projects during the programme implementation (indicator 2). These indicators were selected by the programme in order to picture both the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the TA.

Indicator 1: Number of quality projects in programme

Methodology. This indicator was measured through a comparison of the scores given to the proposals received in all calls and their improvement/decrease between step 1 and step 2 of the application procedure. In this way it was possible to have information on the quality of the projects on the basis of all submitted applications.

Result indicator 1 was measured on the basis of 4 sub-indicators identified to provide a background to the quantitative and qualitative success of TA activities:

- Percentage of projects achieving evaluation scores of over 70% (threshold to be 'recommended for invitation to the second step by the JTS') in step 1 of the application process (EoI).
- Satisfaction of the applicants regarding the programme support based on feedback questionnaires at the applicant seminars.
- Percentage of projects achieving evaluation scores of over 70% (threshold to be 'recommended for approval by the JTS') in step 2 (full application) of the application process [4].
- Satisfaction of the LP regarding the programme support based on feedback questionnaires at the LP seminars.

Step 1 Scorings. Between 2007 and 2011 the share of quality projects in the programme increased with the highest score reached in 2011 (39%). A slight decrease could be noted in 2012 and 2013. The reason behind this could have been a higher number of applications received for call 4, as it was the last regular call

[4] This figure is detailed in the TA result indicator table.

of the programme. The 5th call was organised in only one step. This scoring was therefore not included in the value of indicator 1 for 2013. From 2014 onwards no further progress was made, since the programme did not approve any new projects.

Step 2 Scorings. The average scores in the 2nd step were through the years around 64%, while call 5 projects on average scored around 56%. As the quantitative characteristics show, call 5 applications reached a much better score than the EoI of the 1st step of all previous calls, because only well organised and managed partnerships were able to submit the full AF.

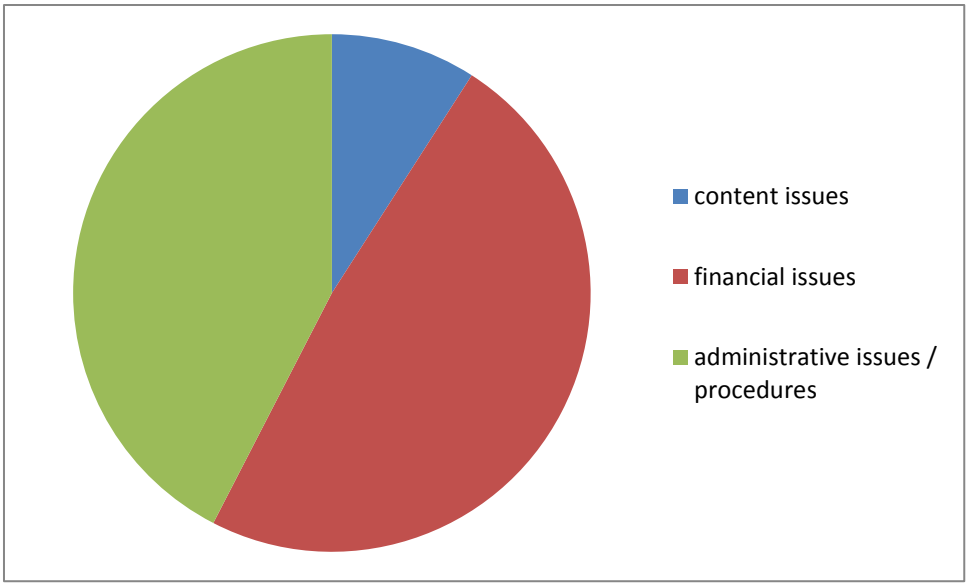
Seminars. The level of satisfaction of LP with the information and support provided at applicant and LP seminars was generally high. At the latest applicant seminar in 2012, 95% of the submitted feedback considered the seminar as interesting and helpful to understand the application procedures. At the latest seminar on project closure for projects from call 3 to call 5 in 2014, all participants answering the feedback questionnaire found the information provided useful or very useful. Generally speaking, it can be stated that the programme bodies were actively supporting the development of high quality projects through targeted seminars and feedback.

Indicator 2: Increase of quality projects during programme implementation

The increase of the projects' quality was measured based on the satisfaction of the LP regarding the support provided by the programme bodies. This assessment was made on the basis of the information gathered through a questionnaire provided to the LP of closed projects[5]. It showed how the activities of programme bodies contributed to the improvement of projects' quality during their implementation.

All LP found the support of the programme very useful (33%) or useful (67%). While 91% of call 1 LP thought that guidance and support from the programme were useful, 50% of call 2, call 3 and call 5 LP replied that they found it very useful. Two thirds of call 4 respondents found the support useful while one third found it very useful.

[5] The questionnaire was answered by 33 projects.



Graph 4.1: Main topics of communication between projects and programme bodies

The majority of LP (90%) communicated with programme bodies mainly on administrative and financial issues, less so for content. The PIH was much appreciated by the LP, many of which indicated that they used it often or regularly (67%), and that they found it useful or very useful (94%). In terms of project life cycle phases the role of the JTS was found very useful in all phases, while the role of the ACP was most appreciated in the project preparation phase.

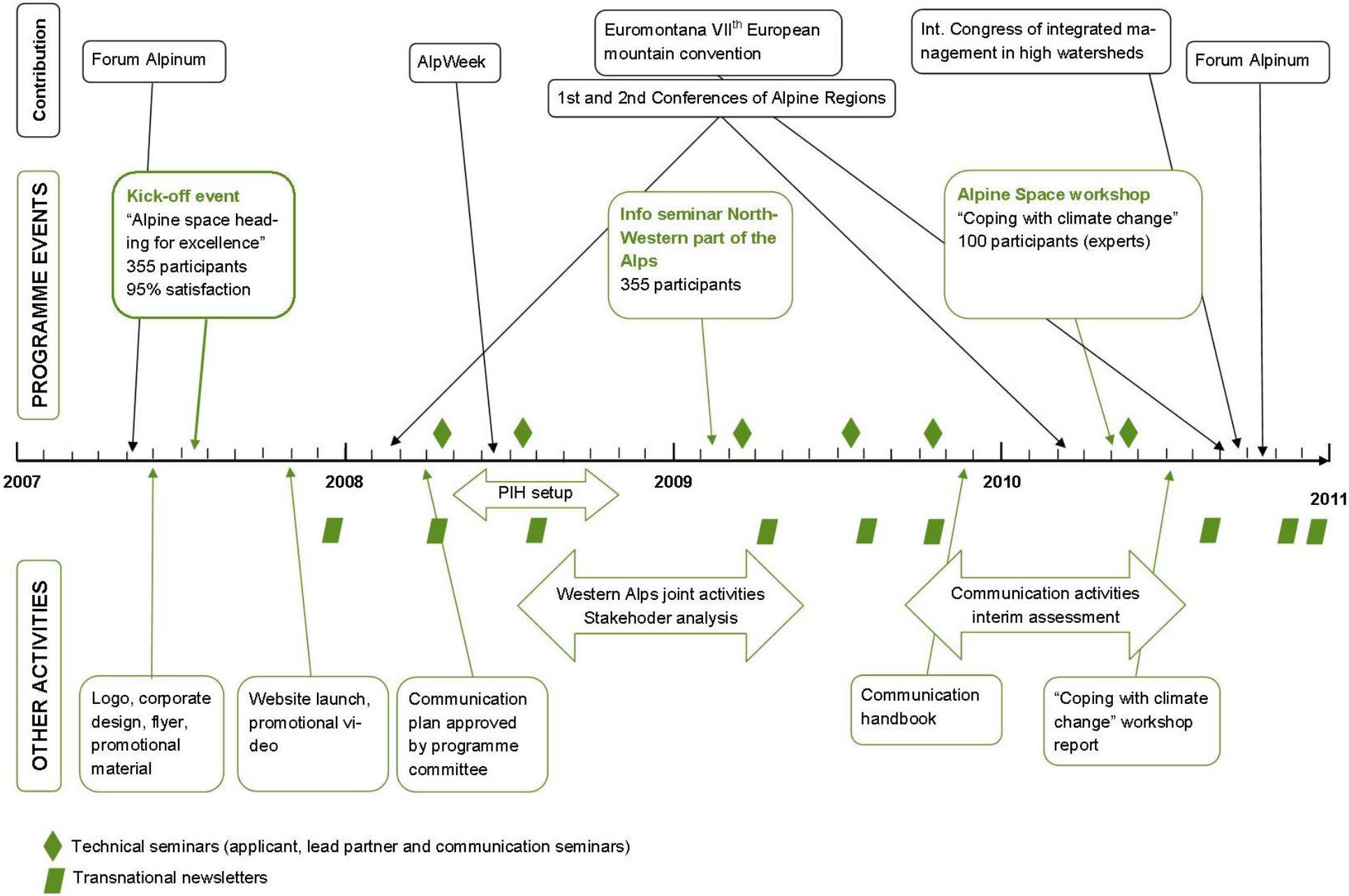
5. MEASURES TAKEN TO ENSURE PUBLICITY FOR THE ASSISTANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 1-10 OF COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) NO 1083/2006

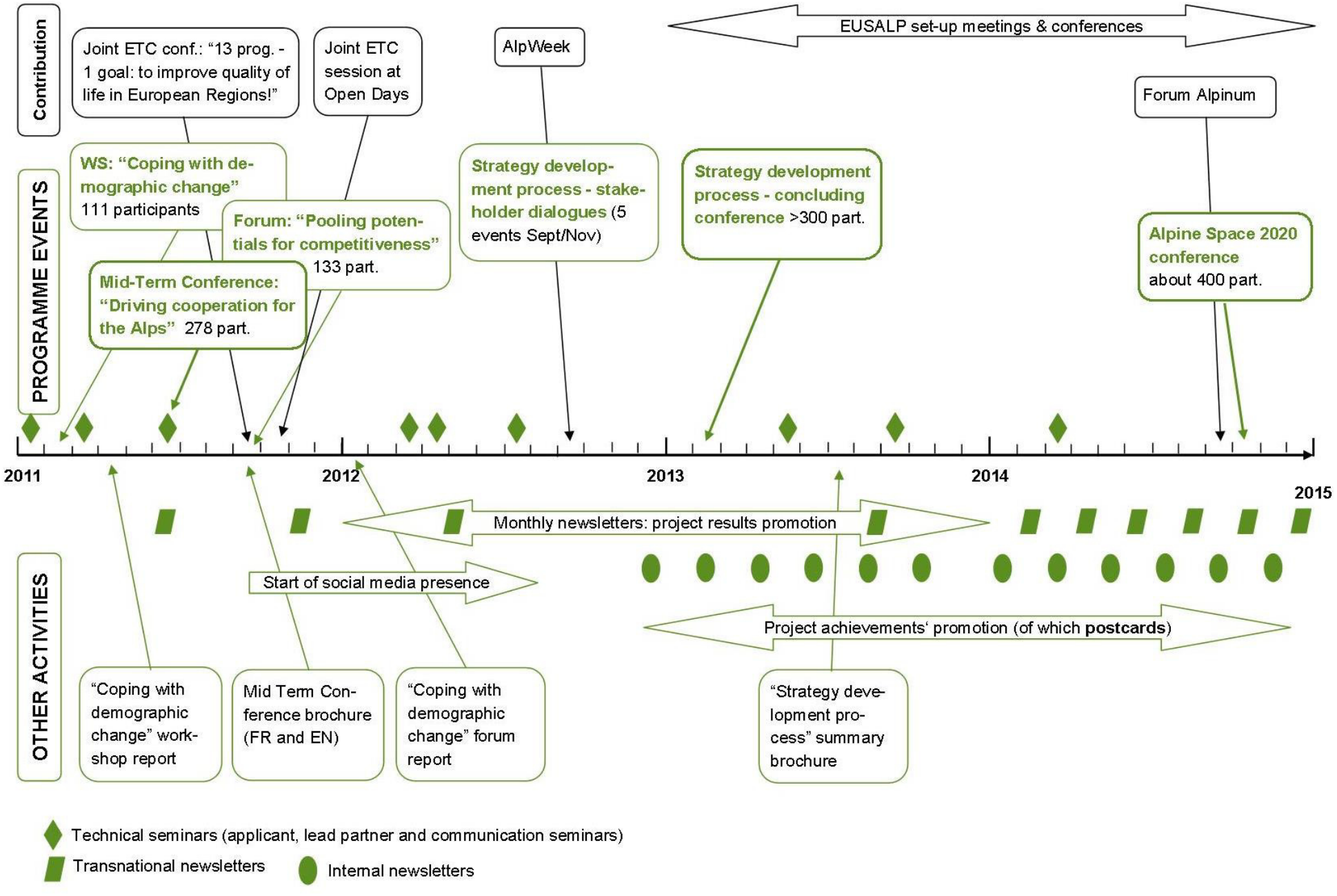
In the period 2007-2013, the ASP undertook communication and capitalisation activities with a view to attracting potential beneficiaries, supporting PPs, transferring the achieved results, and positioning itself as a strategic Alpine player.

To support these objectives, the programme started (in 2007) with setting up:

- **A communication plan** setting out the communication strategy for the whole programme period and linking communication activities to the set objectives;
- **A brand and visual identity** (logo, corporate design, flyer and other promotional material) making the programme recognisable and unique;
- **A user friendly website** which served as a gateway for the information and guidance documents developed for project holders and other target groups of the programme.

This chapter starts with a graphical overview of the main transnational communication activities in the period 2007-2013, proceeds with a detailed description following the operational objectives of the ASP communication plan, and ends with a final assessment of communication activities.


Contribution
PROGRAMME EVENTS
OTHER ACTIVITIES
Forum Alpinum
AlpWeek
Euromontana VII th European mountain convention
1st and 2nd Conferences of Alpine Regions
Int. Congress of integrated management in high watersheds
Forum Alpinum
Kick-off event
"Alpine space heading for excellence"
355 participants
95% satisfaction
Info seminar North-Western part of the Alps
355 participants
Alpine Space workshop
"Coping with climate change"
100 participants (experts)
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
PIH setup
Western Alps joint activities
Stakeholder analysis
Communication activities
interim assessment
Logo, corporate design, flyer, promotional material
Website launch, promotional video
Communication plan approved by programme committee
Communication handbook
"Coping with climate change" workshop report
Technical seminars (applicant, lead partner and communication seminars)
Transnational newsletters


Contribution
PROGRAMME EVENTS
OTHER ACTIVITIES
Joint ETC conf.: "13 prog. - 1 goal: to improve quality of life in European Regions!"
Joint ETC session at Open Days
AlpWeek
EUSALP set-up meetings & conferences
Forum Alpinum
WS: "Coping with demographic change" 111 participants
Forum: "Pooling potentials for competitiveness" 133 part.
Strategy development process - stakeholder dialogues (5 events Sept/Nov)
Strategy development process - concluding conference >300 part.
Alpine Space 2020 conference about 400 part.
Mid-Term Conference: "Driving cooperation for the Alps" 278 part.
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
Monthly newsletters: project results promotion
Start of social media presence
Project achievements' promotion (of which postcards)
"Coping with demographic change" workshop report
Mid Term Conference brochure (FR and EN)
"Coping with demographic change" forum report
"Strategy development process" summary brochure
Technical seminars (applicant, lead partner and communication seminars)
Transnational newsletters
Internal newsletters

5.1 GENERATION OF QUALITY PROJECTS

5.1.1. Description of the objective

The programme´s first communication objective was to **raise awareness of key players** on cooperation and funding possibilities in the Alpine Space, in order to facilitate the **generation of high quality projects**.

Starting from 2007, the programme offered **a platform for stakeholders to meet and develop together strong project ideas**, through the organisation of kick-off conferences at transnational and national level. Learnings from the period 2000-2006 have been taken on board and tackled through specific communication activities: e.g. to **overcome the imbalanced participation** which had been observed in the previous programme period, the programme focused on the western Alps with dedicated activities at the beginning of 2007-2013. **National info days and applicant seminars provided support** to potential and actual applicants throughout the whole period.

5.1.2. Kicking-off the new programme

The transnational event "**Alpine Space heading for excellence**" kicked-off the 2007-2013 period and provided the first chance for Alpine Space stakeholders to hear about the programme and discuss project ideas. On 28 and 29 June 2007, more than 350 participants got together in St. Johann im Pongau, Austria. More than 70 project ideas, submitted beforehand to the JTS, were displayed and discussed onsite among the participants.

Pictures taken at the transnational kick-off event

From the summer to the end of 2007, more than 1300 participants attended the **eleven national kick-off events** organised by the ACP (one in Austria, two in France, one in Germany, four in Italy, and three in Slovenia). The formats varied from conferences presenting several ETC programmes to kick-off events and

info days, but the aim of presenting the programme and providing a platform for partner search and project idea development was shared in all events.

To potential partners (identified by the ACP and gathered in a common database) the Alpine Space team also sent an **information letter** in 2007, which introduced the programme and announced the first call for project proposals. In order to better target newcomers, the letter was translated in the four Alpine languages and sent to the stakeholders in their own language.

5.1.3. Resolving imbalance: focus on the western Alps

Soon after the start of the programming period, joint communication activities were planned **in the western Alps** in order to overcome a geographical imbalance in project participation observed in the period 2000-2006. A **stakeholder analysis** was carried out which highlighted the reasons of this reduced participation from institutions coming from the western Alps, and opened the contact to new stakeholders. This was supported by an **information seminar** for the stakeholders from the north-western regions of the programme area in Strasbourg, France on 22 February 2009, which was attended by 85 participants.

The active contribution of the programme to the **AlpWeek** (June 2008) and the **conference of the Alpine Regions** (February 2008), both taking place in France, also allowed further publicity for the programme in the western Alps.

AlpWeek 2008

5.1.4. Keeping up the pace through the period: national info days and applicant seminars

Two main activities were organised in order to support the generation of quality projects: national information days for all interested stakeholders and transnational seminars for applicants.

The ACP organised **national info days** for each of the calls for project proposals. In total: four in Austria, ten in France, seven in Germany, sixteen in Italy, ten in Slovenia, and four for Switzerland and Liechtenstein.

Applicant seminars were organised at transnational level in between the two steps of the calls for proposals. Project holders, whose proposal was selected in the first step, were trained on the requirements and expectations for the second step of application. These events took place in 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2012. For the fifth call of the programme following a one-step procedure, no applicant seminar was organised; instead, additional attention was put on the redaction of the terms of reference (ToR) and guidance documents to support applicants in the preparation and submission of their AF.

During the whole programming period, the ACP and the JTS provided **low-barrier technical information** with the aim of promoting participation from new-comers as well as **bilateral consultations** for potential beneficiaries to support the development of quality projects.

5.2 COMMUNICATION AND SUPPORT FOR QUALITY PROJECTS

5.2.1. Description of the objective

Communication is a pillar during project implementation to guarantee the project quality. The programme aimed to **cultivate trustful relations** between PPs and programme management bodies, and to **provide support** to the former during the implementation of their projects. This could happen thanks to always available **guidance** (programme implementation and communication handbooks), **impetus and empowerment of the PPs** (seminars and training), as well as continued **availability and support** from the programme bodies.

5.2.2. Programme implementation handbook

The first step towards this objective was to develop a guidance document which would be clear, simple and easy to use for the PPs (and applicants): the PIH. In 2008, the programme team worked on a factsheets' collection with relevant and clear information from project generation to project closure. Once developed, the PIH was uploaded for direct access on the website and distributed during applicant and LP seminars.

5.2.3. Seminars and training

Eight **LP seminars** were organised in 2007-2015 for approved projects, to provide information and advice on project implementation and on project closure. They followed a three ingredients' recipe:
1. Information on rules and requirements; 2. Exchange of experience and hints; 3. Exchange among PPs and with the programme bodies.

At the LP and communication seminar for call 5 projects - 2013

In order to support the PPs on the issue of eligibility of expenditures and related specific programme and national rules, the ACP organised **trainings for FLC** at national level. In total 22 trainings took place (five in Austria – organised by the FLCC bodies – and in France, and four in Germany, Italy, and Slovenia). The national trainers were themselves trained on EU and programme rules at transnational level by MA and JTS team members at the occasion of eight **FLCC meetings**.

Communication is crucial for the Alpine Space projects: if they don't transfer their achieved results to the right target groups, the impact of their work is substantially reduced. This is why, next to the LP seminars, the programme team planned specific **communication seminars** for the PPs in charge of communication, often with external expert support. Four seminars were organised of which one in cooperation with the MED programme in 2012. The seminars generally provided guidance for the setup of a communication strategy, specific guidance and hints for events, publications and online communication as well as media involvement and lobbying.

Working over dinner at the ASP-MED communication seminar 2012.

5.2.4. Communication handbook and direct support

In 2009, based on the information provided at the first communication seminar, the programme issued a **communication handbook** which was made available on the website, and sent to all new project communication managers. Similar to the PIH, this handbook offered a collection of factsheets on different aspects of project communication. It was updated with guidance for social media in 2012.
In order to provide constant and regularly updated support, the programme communication manager launched in 2010 a series of **direct e-mails to the PPs in charge of communication**. These short e-mails created a pleasant and frequent communication, helping the projects to plan their communication activities, and the programme to learn about their results.

This **"culture" of regular exchanges and communication with the PPs** goes beyond the communication issues and is a peculiarity at the ASP and its service-oriented approach to the support to PPs.

5.3 PREPARATION, DISSEMINATION AND CAPITALISATION OF RESULTS

5.3.1. Description of the objective

The programme aimed to **promote the results** achieved by the co-funded projects. Through cooperation and exchange among projects having similar objectives and activities it fostered **synergy and capitalisation of results**.

The website and the newsletters have ensured continuous project results' promotion. The thematic events enabled capitalisation and synergy among projects along cross-cutting programme themes. Once advanced with the programme implementation, the project results have been placed at centre stage of the mid-term and final conferences. The postcards and the promotion at external events, allowed the programme to reach new stakeholders. Last but not least, numerous activities at national level, and the promotion from the projects themselves supported this objective.

5.3.2. Steady promotion of the project results and capitalisation

The continuous promotion of the projects and their results started in 2008 with the first **newsletter** of the programming period and the completion of the **website**. Both channels were renewed and used more actively from 2012 onwards with the creation of the "**thematic fields**". These fields, at the crossroad of the 2007-2013 programme priorities and the 2014-2020 EU investment priorities, were created by the communication team, in order to classify the projects results for a better public perception and to allow capitalisation. They were used from 2012 onwards instead of the priorities for all communication related activities. The website was restructured to present the project results along these fields and by type of output, and the newsletters offered a focus on one different field each month. From 2012 onwards, the programme published and sent the newsletter monthly with a section "12 months 12 projects" dedicated to the project achievements. From 2013 onwards, the **INSIDE internal newsletter** (monthly sent to the PC) fostered inter alia internal knowledge of the project results and coordinated action for their promotion.

5.3.3. Alpine Space thematic seminars

Playing the diversity of Alpine actors to their strength, a series of three events convened experts and major players to take a close look at key issues affecting the cooperation area. The events constituted occasions to both promote project results and identify the remaining challenges in the area for the years to come.

Alpine Space workshop: Coping with climate change, 4-5 May 2010, Interlaken, Switzerland

100 experts examined how the economy, tourism, transport, energy, water, and biodiversity are affected - all essential for the development of this region. The participants discussed the specific climate change effects in the Alps as well as possible adaptation and mitigation measures, and so shaped the forthcoming calls for project proposals.
Proceedings and results brochure can be found here.

Alpine Space workshop: Coping with demographic change, 22-23 February 2011, Innsbruck, Austria

Population development poses serious challenges in the Alps. These and possible solutions were highlighted in the course of this forum which was attended by 111 experts. As a result development patterns, challenges, and opportunities were identified and the forum featured promising approaches by "first movers".
Proceedings and results brochure can be found here.

Forum: Pooling potentials for competitiveness, 27-28 September 2011, Ljubljana, Slovenia

With this event, the programme wanted to reinforce its contribution to the cross-cutting theme of competitiveness. 133 experts, practitioners and policy makers came together to discuss how to stimulate cluster development. The event conclusions served as signpost for new project ideas in the field of competitiveness.
Proceedings and results brochure can be found here.

5.3.4. Mid-term and final conferences

At the mid-term and the final events of the programme, large emphasis was put inter alia on the promotion of project results with dedicated presentation sessions, and project exhibitions.

The **Alpine Space mid-term conference: "driving cooperation for the Alps"** took place on 16 and 17 June 2011 in Grenoble, France. The conference gathered 278 stakeholders from the seven cooperation countries for discussion, analysis and the development of visions for the last years of the programming period.
Conference proceedings can be found here.

Project partners at the mid-term conference

Helpful JTS and ACP team members at the Alpine Space 2020 conference

Over 400 participants came together for the **Alpine Space 2020 conference: building on experience – cooperation towards 2020**, organised on 21 & 22 October 2014 in Salzburg, Austria. The conference took stock of the achievements of the projects funded in 2007-2013 and introduced the 2014-2020 period with exchange on project ideas. A number of projects joined resources to produce a promotional movie on achievements and challenges for the environment. Conference proceedings can be found here.

5.3.5. Alpine Space postcards: the programme final publication

In 2012 the JTS team brainstormed on how to create a final publication to promote the project results, which would be inviting policy-makers and practitioners for a read, even if they receive numerous brochures daily and have busy schedules. This is how the idea of the postcards was born: a catchy design which allows grasping the project topic at a glance, and synthetic information on the back (including partnership reference for the geographical linkage). For more information, the project website address was mentioned, where the interested recipient could find the project outputs.

The postcards were sent to the programme stakeholders, published on the website and in the newsletter (one a month) and distributed at events. The format also allowed for creative and frequent use for example in presentations or on communication material (roll-ups etc.).

5.3.6. Promotion at external events

From 11 to 14 June 2008, the programme held a plenary input and a stand at the **AlpWeek** "**innovating [in] the Alps**" in L'argentière-la-Bessée, France. In 2012, the ASP and six Alpine Space projects took an active part in the **AlpWeek**, from 5 to 8 September in Poschiavo, Switzerland. Find information on the programme's "**renewable stand for renewable Alps**" and project interviews here.

Forum Alpinum: The programme was represented in the 2007, 2010 and 2014 editions of the forum. In 2010, the Alpine Space **projects from the climate change cluster organised a joint workshop** in which the programme was featured. The programme general manager participated in the **round table on macro-regional strategies**. In 2014, the Forum Alpinum focused on the use, valorisation and management of Alpine resources from local to macro-regional scale. It took place from 17 to 19 September 2014 in Darfo Boario Terme, Italy. The workshop led by the JTS informed about **project results and the 2014-2020 period**. Impressions about the event can be found here.

5.3.7. National activities directed at preparation, dissemination and capitalisation of results

The ACP promoted the project results nationally with their national newsletters and the following activities.

Austria

20 newsletters were sent to about 5000 recipients.

The Austrian ACP did not write Alpine Space specific newsletters but contributed to the newsletters of the Austrian Conference of Spatial Planning as well as to the ETC-newsletter which provided information on all transnational and interregional network programmes with Austrian participation.

Organised events:

+ 4-5 June 2007: "*Kooperations(t)räume – Austria in transnational programmes*" as national kick-off event for transnational programmes 2007-2013, and final conference of the INTERREG IIIB-programmes in Austria.
+ 2-4 June 2009, Salzburg: *regional info day* on ETC with focus on networking and dissemination,
+ 3-10 Nov 2010, Vienna: *thematic workshop about energy*, presentation of approved projects that involved Austrian partners, 42 participants.

+ 5 October 2011, Vienna: *thematic workshop about accessibility*, presentation of approved projects that involved Austrian partners, 73 participants.

Brochures:

+ 2014 and 2016: cross-programmes brochures presenting results of Alpine Space, CENTRAL, SEE (South East Europe), Interreg IVC and URBACT projects involving Austrian partners were produced and 600 copies were distributed during 2014-2020 kick-off event and to members of the national committee.
+ In 2010 the NCP Austria started issuing a thematic bulletin (NCPflash) on cross-programme level, introducing activities and project case studies taking place in Austria in specific thematic fields (agreed upon on national level). The NCPflash was distributed via the national Programme website, during events and was announced in the ÖROK-Newsletter.

France

23 newsletters were sent to about 2800 recipients.

Organised events:

+ 16 September 2010, Lyon: *Interreg feedback of experience.* The aim of this meeting was to exchange experiences on partnership management and different axis of improvement. 100 people participated, among them LPs and PPs from Rhône-Alpes region.

Brochures:

+ 2011, *Driving cooperation for the Alps – From national cooperation to a macro regional view*. Brochure developed by region Rhône-Alpes to summarise the midterm event (16-17 June 2011, Grenoble) findings.
+ 2014, "*Bilan 2007-13 / Perspectives 2014-2020*" with interviews of French beneficiaries and description of 2014-2020 priorities. Around 700 copies of the brochure were printed and disseminated during info days and other promotional programme events.

Translation and dissemination of the document '*ASP in a nutshell*' developed by the programme bodies and describing the 2014-2020 programme. The document was published on the programme's French website and sent to over 700 recipients.

Germany

20 newsletters were sent to about 1500 recipients.

Organised events:

+ 8 November 2010, Ulm: *Mehrwert transnationaler Projekte im Interreg Alpenraumprogramm (Added value of transnational projects in the Interreg ASP).* The forum was a closed event to inform mainly politicians and decision makers about the concrete work and results of Alpine Space projects by the

project holders themselves. The event was jointly organised and implemented by Bavaria (StMUG) and Baden-Württemberg (WM) and 40 people participated.

+ 25 May 2011, Stuttgart: three workshops in the framework of *1st Interreg Forum "Innovative approaches"* were organised and implemented by the Ministry of Economic Affairs in Baden-Württemberg (50 participants).
+ 20 October 2011, Stuttgart: four workshop sessions during the *2nd Interreg Forum* „What can be achieved with Interreg?" were organised with 60 participants.
+ 2 February 2012, Bonn: one workshop in the framework of the forum "Communication of Interreg B projects in Germany" was organised by the Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development. The workshop focused on how to promote and communicate running Interreg B projects.
+ 20 June 2012, Munich: The "*Interreg B and C in Bavaria*" workshop during the joint event of Bavarian State Ministry of the Environment and Bavarian State Ministry of Economy was organised. In the workshop, experiences and potential for improvement on project and programme level were discussed among PPs from Interreg IVB NWE, CENTRAL and Alpine Space (and Interreg IV C) from Bavaria (30 participants).

Brochure:

+ December 2013, *Interreg in Bayern* (in German): the brochure jointly produced with the Bavarian State Ministry of Environment and Public Health and Bavarian State Ministry of Economy, Infrastructure, Transport and Technology and disseminated in several events.

Italy

15 newsletters were sent to about 2000 recipients.

Organised events:

+ 26 November 2013, Gazzada Schianno, Varese: 'Experiences and perspectives of territorial cooperation in the Alps: the AC and the ASP'.
+ 2012 – 2015: Approaching the end of the programme period a series of seminars and workshops were dedicated to a dialog with the main Italian stakeholders in order to better disseminate the programme results, collect inputs on the territorial needs for the new programme, increase the networking and managing capacities of the potential applicants. The general aim is to obtain better projects, in terms of efficacy, transferibility, and results durability. In total 7 stakeholders dialog events have been held: 2 in November 2012 (Torino and Venice), 2 in June 2014 (Torino and Venice), 3 in September 2015 (Milan, Udine, Genova)
+ October 2014, Brescia: the national conference "Transational cooperation: experiences and opportunities for a balanced development of the Alpine Region" was organised.

Brochures:

+ 2009, “Mid-term results of Alpine Space in Italy”. 2000 copies were printed and distributed at national events.
+ 2011, “La capitalizzazione dei risultati e l’impatto sulle politiche” study. This document was produced after the analysis on capitalisation made by the Italian National Coordinator in 2011 and was translated into English the following year: “Capitalisation of results and impact on policy in Italy”. The document has been distributed to potential beneficiaries.
+ 2012, the publication “Alpine Space Program: results of the dialogue with Italian stakeholders” was issued and summarises the workshops performed in Venice and Milan, on 26 and 28 November 2012.
+ Multimedia publication (e - book) on the results of the Italian participation in the program of the European Territorial Cooperation Alpin Space 2007 – 2013, for the dissemination of the results.

February 2011, Twitter account: 230 followers.

Slovenia

106 electronic newsflashes were sent to 2500 recipients.

Organised events:

+ 4 March 2015, Lubljana: “Slovenija v transnacionalnih in medregionalnih programih evropskega teritorialnega sodelovanja.” (Slovenia in transnational and interregional programmes of European Territorial Cooperation). The ational conference focused on the presentation of the results of 2007-2013 projects with Slovene participation.

Brochures:

+ 2010, “*Programi transnacionalnega teritorialnega sodelovanja 2007-2013”.* Documents published by the ministry of environment and spatial planning.
+ 2010, “National fact sheet Slovenia”.
+ 2014, “Cooperation of Slovene PPs in transnational programmes of ETC in the period 2007 – 2014”. Report of interviews to 50 Slovenian PPs.
+ 2015, “Brošura Sodelovanje slovenskih partnerjev v transnacionalnih programih evropskega teritorialnega sodelovanja v obdobju 2007–2013” (Cooperation of Slovenian partners in transnational ETC programmes for the period 2007-2013) brochure.
+ Spreadsheet of all transnational projects.

Switzerland/Liechtenstein:

24 newsletters were sent to about 3600 recipients.

Organised events:

+ 27 August 2009 and 30 June 2010, Bern: "*Exchange meetings about INTERREG IVB, URBACT and ESPON*". Programme introduction and presentation of ten projects to audiences of ca. 50 PPs and regional representatives.
+ 31 October 2012, Bern: "Exchange of experiences on Interreg B projects related to climate change", organised by the Swiss federal office for environment BAFU. Presentation and discussion of the results of AdaptAlp, ALP FFIRS, Alp-Water-Scarce, ClimAlpTour, CLISP, MANFRED, PARAMount and PermaNET to an audience of ca. 25 PPs and national representatives.
+ 27 March 2014, Lucerne: presentation of the results of numerous ASP 2007-2013 projects in the framework of the kick-off the ASP 2014-2020 programme to audience of ca. 120 (potential) PPs, national and regional representatives.

Brochure:

+ 2011, "Interreg B – Seizing opportunities. Added-value for Switzerland and Europe" brochure, developed by the Swiss federal office for spatial development ARE and regiosuisse, that summarise interviews to Swiss PPs of ACCESS, ENERBUILD, AlpsBioCluster, COMUNIS, CLISP and iMONITRAF!.
+ 2014, "Interreg B and URBACT programmes 2007-2013" brochure, developed by the Swiss federal office for spatial development ARE, that summarise all ASP projects with Swiss participation.

Also a Swiss online database was set up collecting all Swiss regional policy projects: inclusion of Interreg IVB projects.

5.3.8 Project communication

The programme is also promoted via project activities. The projects' communication activities were planned in the AF, developed during the project implementation phase, and monitored via the progress reports (PR). Here is a table summarising the progression in achievements since the start of project implementation.

Indicators		2007-2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Indicator 1: Number of media appearance (printed press, radio, TV)	Achievement	1,752	507	639	827	887	**3,973**
	Target						**2,489**
Indicator 2: Number of participants to public project events	Achievement	33,006	10,710	12,413	15,847	16,493	**76,056**
	Target						**42,680**
Indicator 3: Number of produced and disseminated project publications	Achievement	529	223	197	375	377	**1,701**
	Target						**604**

Table 5.1 Information and publicity (I&P) indicators collected from all projects

This table is based on projects I&P indicators of the five calls of the period 2007-2013. The target values come from the approved AF. At the end of the programming period, all indicators have been reached and

exceeded. These figures, combined with what has been reported in the project's PR, show that the project's communication is particularly important and reaches a large audience.

Some highlights are worth mentioning in 2015 as for example the AlpStore final conference (Aosta, 26–27 February) was attended by over 100 participants and the final guidelines on stationary and mobile storages were presented to a wide audience. For their part, CABEE and AlpBC organised jointly their final conference in Salzburg on 21 April. This was a good synergy example as well as a boost for the CESBA initiative, which was invited by the EC for a number of workshops.

5.4 POSITIONING OF THE PROGRAMME AND STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

5.4.1. Description of the objective

The programme aimed to grow into a key player concerning **policy developments** in the region. Through an always renewed **cooperation with the AC and the other Alpine institutions** and organisations, the programme could identify strategic fields for action and cooperation. The **connection with other ETC programmes** was also fostered, reaching its climax at the occasion of the event "13 programme one goal: to improve the quality of life in European regions!". The programme has embedded the partnership principle in its communication activities and gave impulse to a wide **stakeholder involvement** in view of the planning of the new programme 2014-2020, along with the development of the EUSALP strategy.

5.4.2. Programme strategic events

The ASP has fostered the link to Alpine organisations and other ETC programmes since the start of its existence and in all its communication activities (for example in the newsletter sections "Alpine news" and "EU and programme news"). In all events organised by the programme, representatives from the EC, other ETC programmes, AC, CIPRA, and other Alpine organisations were invited to speak at plenary sessions and discuss programme-related matters. Some events even put the programme positioning and strategic partnerships at the core, as for example the stakeholder conference of the strategy development process.

Stakeholder Conference
Turning Strategies into a programme – Alpine Space 2014 - 2020
Milan, Italy, 21 February 2013

In a contest of developing the EUSALP strategy, and at the dawn of the upcoming programming period, the programme convened its stakeholders to discuss the strategy development study commissioned by the programme, debate cornerstones for the future development of the Alpine Space, and discuss the role that the next programme 2014-2020, other funders and actors could take in Alpine governance.
Proceedings are available here.

5.4.3. European Strategy for the Alpine Region

The interrelations and possible synergies between EUSALP and the programme were put at the centre of key communication activities, namely the mid-term and final conferences (more details on these events are provided in section 5.3.4.).

In order to adopt a coordinated approach to the development of the Alpine macro-regional strategy, starting from 2012 onwards the programme has also intensified its relations to the AC and the Alpine regions. In addition, in 2013 and 2014 the programme was represented in the EUSALP steering committee and participated in the EUSALP conferences in Brussels on 17 December 2013 and in Milan on 1-2 December 2014, thus having a foot in the strategic developments of EUSALP. In 2014 and 2015, the programme joined the workshop discussions on the three EUSALP pillars, bringing concrete project solutions examples to the challenges identified in the framework of the strategy.

5.4.4. Cooperation with the Alpine Convention and other Alpine key actors

The cooperation and networking with Alpine organisations has been a constructive two-way relationship. The ASP has been following the activities of the other Alpine organisations and invited to take part in their important events.

In its quality of observer of the **AC**, the programme took part in the **permanent committees**, the executive body of the Alpine Conference (the latter being the political decision-making body of the AC). Meeting twice a year, the permanent committee ensures that the Convention's ideas, principles and aims are out into practice. In addition to the participation in these meetings, the programme's JTS and MA heads met regularly with the secretary general of the AC permanent secretariat in order to foster synergy in their activities.

Next to the AC, the **cooperation with other Alpine or mountain organisations** has been reinforced during the whole programming period. Programme representatives took part in:

+ the Conferences of Alpine regions (in 2008 and 2010),
+ the AlpWeek – organised by key Alpine associations and institutions (in 2008 and 2012),
+ the Forum Alpinum organised by ISCAR Alpine Research in (2007, 2010 and 2014),
+ Euromontana's European mountain conventions (2008 and 2012), and

+ the International congress of integrated management in high watersheds in 2010.

Close cooperation was also maintained with CIPRA and club arc alpin during the whole period, ensuring a link with the civil society and mountaineering stakeholders.

5.4.5 Liaison with other ETC Programmes

The JTS and MA have been in regular contact with other ETC programmes (esp. CENTRAL, MED, SEE, Baltic Sea or NWE) during the whole programme implementation period to exchange experience on programme management. The programme staff also took part in about 50 INTERACT seminars and trainings.

The cooperation with the other ETC programmes in communication activities was especially on with:

+ the organisation of the **event "13 programmes one goal: to improve the quality of life in European regions!"** and following workshop at the European week of regions and cities in 2011.

13 programmes one goal:
to improve the quality of life in European regions!

On 15 and 16 September 2011, the 13 transnational programmes operating in the framework of the European Territorial Cooperation objective organised for the first time a joint conference demonstrating how transnational cooperation helps to improve quality of life in European regions. The event was a great success and reached almost 1000 people (including an online audience participating via live stream).

On 12 October 2011, the 13 programmes went a step further with the organisation of a joint workshop at the European week of regions and cities.

Conference conclusions can be found here

+ **regular meetings of the transnational programmes' communication managers** for the development of communication strategies and harmonised communication tools for the period 2014-2020.
+ the development of the **joint branding of Interreg programmes**.

The joint branding process started in 2013 based on an input stemming from one of these transnational programmes meetings, and has been successfully carried out by INTERACT resulting in the adoption of harmonised logos by a majority of ETC programmes for the period 2014-2020.

5.4 6. Further strategic activities at national level

Austria

+ 10-11 December 2007, Vienna: workshop with the Austrian union of towns, on the topic *cities in cooperation programmes.*
+ 27 September 2012, Salzburg: the Austrian ACP co-organised together with the Federal Chancellery and the Land of Salzburg the *Austrian national stakeholders dialogue* within the strategy development process for the Alpine Space. 49 participants from various stakeholder groups took part. The main aim of this dialogue was to get feedback from stakeholders on the draft report of the expert team. The report was represented by a member of the expert team and thoroughly discussed.
+ 30 October 2012, Vienna: *National cooperation needs in the preparation for ETC 2014+ with regard to transnational and bilateral programmes, STRAT.AT 2020 and macroregional strategies* (54 participants).
+ 11 March 2013: the ACP organised a national thematic workshop: *FUTURE ETC 2014+*, on cross-programme level (ETC programmes with Austrian participation).
+ 6-30 January 2014: *National Committee meeting* which focused mainly on: framework conditions for the funding period 2014-2020, programming process in the transnational EU-wide ETC programmes, national coordination and accompanying activities (23 participants).
+ 7-11 June 2014*: National Committee meeting* dealt with similar topics as the meeting in January, in addition questions on implementation activities in Austria were discussed (44 participants).
+ 8-27 November 2014: *National Committee meeting* tackled the framework conditions 2014-2024 (17 participants).

France

+ 11 December 2007: organisation of a *best practices seminar* on the development of projects in the framework of the ETC. About 200 participants attended.
+ 3 October 2008, Lyon: a *best practices seminar* on projects implementation in the framework of the ETC was organised by the Région Rhône-Alpes (150 participants).
+ 1-2 March 2010, Trento: the French ACP participated to the *Conference of Alpine Regions*.
+ 19 November 2012, Annecy: the French ACP organised the *French national stakeholders dialogue* within the strategy development process for the Alpine Space. 80 of the French project owners and institutional partners took part.
+ 20 June 2013, Lyon: the French ACP co-organised a *seminar on European Territorial Cooperation 2014-2020*. It aimed to discuss the opportunities to better coordinate and streamline the three ETC programmes involving the French Rhône-Alpes region in the perspective of the 2014-2020 period. 200 potential partners and representatives of the Region Rhône-Alpes and the Prefecture of Rhône-Alpes attended the event.
+ 18 September 2014: *national committee meeting*: assessment of the national participation in 2007-2013 and preparation of the 2014-2020 programming period.

Germany

+ 14 November 2012, Lindau: the German ACP organised the *national stakeholders dialogue*. 49 participants attended the workshop.
+ 10 April 2014, Munich: Participation in the *intercluster meeting PACA* (Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur) - *Bavaria*, with representatives of French and Bavarian clusters.
+ Official letter with announcement of the Bavarian State Minister of the Environment and Consumer protection about the approval of the new ASP 2014-2020 to different target groups in Bavaria:
    - selected economic and social institutions,
    - municipal head associations,
    - members of the Bayerischer Landtag (Bavarian State Parliament),
    - district governments of Upper Bavaria and Swabia.

Italy

+ 23-25 October 2009, Torino: participation to *Mountain forum Alpi365*. The aim was to reach out new potential PPs, to motivate for innovative project ideas and stimulate the creation of new transnational and/or interdisciplinary networks.
+ 26 November 2012 and Torino 28 November 2012, Venice: *Stakeholder Workshops*.
+ 26 November 2013, Varese: public seminar Experiences and perspectives of territorial cooperation in the Alps: the AC and the ASP.

Slovenia

+ 7-8 June 2007: conference "*From Interreg IIIB towards transnational territorial cooperation*".
+ 4-5 October 2007, Ljubljana: *joint partner search seminar* (Alpine Space, CENTRAL, SEE and MED programmes) 200 participants.
+ 25 October 2012, Ljubljana: *national stakeholders dialogue.* 64 participants.
+ 31 January 2014: consultation with representatives of the Ministry of foreign affairs of the Republic of Slovenia.
+ 23 May 2014, Celje: presentation of the ASP at the consultation on EUSALP.
+ 20 November 2014: Slovenian council of regions event directed at municipality and regional development agency representatives, with 51 participants.
+ 26 November 2014, Koper: *public discussion on the macro-regional strategies* and transnational cooperation with 63 state officials, municipality and RDA representatives (mostly from western Slovenia).

Switzerland

+ Numerous meetings with regional representatives and with representatives of different Ministries (State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO), Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN), Federal Office of Transport (FOT), etc.) were organised by the Swiss contact point during the programme lifetime.

+ 1 May 2014, 4 November 2014, 1 June 2015, Bern: the Swiss contact point presented the programme at three events dedicated to the Swiss regional policy (about 50 participants per event).
+ 24 September 2014: stand at the 'Research market' organised by regiosuisse (about 150 participants).
+ Presentation of ASP in the framework of the *Groupe transfront*, a working group of the Swiss Confederation gathering several ministries dealing with cross-border issues. 10-15 people participated.

5.5 COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES FINAL ASSESSMENT

5.5.1. Objectives and source documents

According to article 4 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1828/2006, *"the annual implementation report for the year 2010 and the final implementation report shall contain a chapter assessing the results of the information and publicity measures in terms of visibility and awareness of operational programmes and of the role played by the Community".*

In view of the above, and following the *communication activities interim assessment* of 2010, the final assessment of the 2007-2013 programme communication activities observes the progress made by the programme since 2010, with the following objectives:
1. To assess implementation of the communication strategy;
2. To assess correspondence/consistency/coherence of the communication achievements to the wider programme strategic orientations;
3. To assess the improvement of the ETC programme "Alpine Space" 2007-2013 communication in allowing for better delivery of the programme and projects, and to improve future efforts in terms of visibility and awareness of the Community and OP.

The assessment gives an overview of the situation at the end of the programming period based on a cross-analysis of the following documents:

+ Survey on project and programme communication

This survey was answered in January and February 2014 by LPs and PPs in charge of communication activities of the 2007-2013 projects. They assessed the project and programme 2007-2013 communication activities and gave recommendations for the 2014-2020 period.

+ Survey to closed projects on support from the programme bodies

This survey has been answered since 2014 by the LPs upon closure of their final reports, and provides an assessment of the quality of the support from programme bodies to LPs during all phases of the project life cycle.

+ Assessment from the ACP

In view of the FIR, the ACP performed an auto-assessment on the national communication activities, and gave recommendations, also at transnational level, for the period 2014-2020.

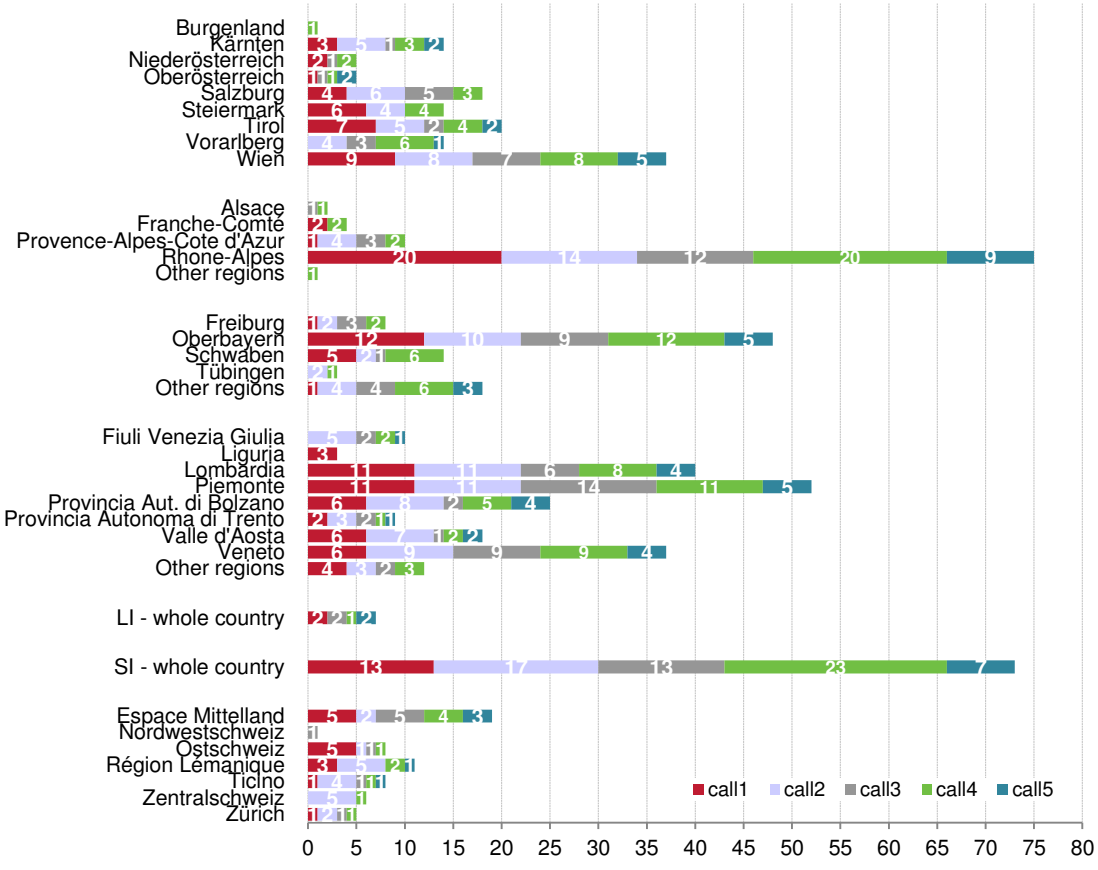
+ Feedback questionnaires for all events organised by the programme

From the kick-off meeting to the final conference, the feedback questionnaires gave an overview of the stakeholder's satisfaction with the events organised by the programme.

5.5.2. Synthesis of conclusions

Objective 1: Generation of quality projects

The 2010 assessment identified that ASP communications are well organised and clear, but that the strategy to reach new potential beneficiaries could be improved. The graph below shows that at the end of the programming period, the aim to involve more and new partners from the Western Alps is achieved with a relatively high participation of partners from France, Switzerland and the western regions of Italy.



Graph 5.1: Overview on location of partners participating in projects (NUTS II-level)

In addition, the ACP organised targeted events for specific target groups (e.g. chambers of commerce in Slovenia, mayors in Austria, etc.) and special sessions for newcomers during the info days. This resulted in an increased number of new stakeholders to the programme. As a matter of fact, 45.5% of the participants to the final conference taking place in Salzburg in 2014 were attending their first ASP event. When the

newcomers have entered in contact with the programme bodies, the ACP identified that targeted meetings and one-to-one consultations were effective ways of fostering the development of quality projects.

However, newcomers need a certain amount of time between the first contact and the application itself in order to develop a quality application. This observation has been taken on board for the organisation of calls for project proposals in 2014-2020: special attention is given to allow enough time between the publication of the ToR and the opening of the submission period of expressions of interest.

Objective 2: Communication for quality projects

The 2010 assessment highlighted that PPs and applicants considered the information provided on the website and the PIH as very good and clear, but that they weren't using these tools regularly.

During the second half of the reporting period, special focus has been made on these tools at all programme events, resulting on a higher use by the LPs: 78% of them indicated having used the PIH often or regularly during the project implementation, and 96,7% of LPs and communication managers found the factsheets of the communication handbook very helpful or helpful. In addition, 85% of project LPs answering the questionnaire, considered the support from the JTS for communication as useful and very useful (and 54,2% for the ACP's support).

PPs recommended the programme to simplify procedures and integrate project websites on the programme websites for the 2014-2020 period. This advice has been followed when planning the new programme, with a renewed effort on simplification (also in the framework of the "harmonised implementation tools" process) and the hosting of project websites on the programme one

Objective 3: Preparation dissemination and capitalisation of results

In 2010, the programme was considered to give good platforms for exchanges and networking at the occasion of its events, and in particular the thematic ones. The communication on project results was still to be developed and implemented.

From 2012 onwards the newsletter and website featured more regularly and extensively project outputs and results. In 2014, 93,8% of the LPs and communication managers considered that the programme newsletter promoted fully or partly their project and results. The postcards were considered as a fully satisfying final programme publication by 59% of them. Concerning the programme events, it appears from the feedback questionnaires that the participants learnt more about the project results at the occasion of the mid-term and final conferences than at the occasion of the thematic seminars, where the focus was more put on synergy building and project idea development.

The ACP identified scope for improvement in the 2014-2020 programming period on the following: project efforts on transferability and durability of results, planning more thematically focused capitalisation seminars, and the active connection from the programme of project results with wider strategies. This has

been taken into account when drafting the 2014-2020 communication strategy with respectively: the dedication of one of the three communication objectives to the empowerment of project applicants and participants, the planning of thematic events, and measures for the linkage between projects and the EUSALP.

Objective 4: Positioning strategic partnerships

In 2010, the unique feature of the ASP “transnational approach and role as policy promoter” was not entirely understood by the programme stakeholders.

The programme reinforced its connection to the developing Alpine macro-regional strategy with the mid-term and final conferences, and all the more so with the 2013 stakeholder conference. The results of the feedback questionnaires, show that discussions on the future of the Alps and the Alpine macro-regional strategy were considered as among the main benefits of the mid-term event by 48,1% of the respondents, and 25,4% of the respondents for the final conference. In addition, the programme became member of the EUSALP executive board, thus having a direct connection to the strategy.

The fact that the programme was invited to be co-organiser of the AlpWeek 2016 shows the visibility gained as main Alpine player. Finally, the programme reinforced its inclusion in the ETC network both being part of the group at the origin of the joint branding process, and as supporter and implementer of the HIT process for the 2014-2020 programme period.

ANNEX 1 – FINAL REPORTS

FinalReport

EUROPEAN TERRITORIAL COOPERATION

Alpine SPACE

Project Short Title

AlpBC

Priority 1 Competitiveness and Attractiveness

Priority 2 Accessibility and Connectivity

Priority 3 Environment and Risk Prevention

Project Long Title

Capitalising knowledge on Alpine Building Culture by performing regional smart planning and consultancy strategies for sustainable development

Lead Partner

HWK - Handwerkskammer für München und Oberbayern (DE)

Project Partners

LUH - Leibniz Universität Hannover, Universitätsprofessur für Regionales Bauen und Siedlungsplanung (DE)
RSA iSPACE - Research Studios Austria Forschungsgesellschaft mbH – Studio iSPACE (AT)
EIV - Energieinstitut Vorarlberg (AT)
WKS - Landesinnung Bau, Wirtschaftskammer Salzburg, Sparte Gewerbe und Handwerk (AT)
NEO - NEOPOLIS, CCI de la Drôme (FR)
SDC / PRC - Posoški razvojni center (SI)
ERSAF - Ente Regionale per i Servizi all'Agricoltura e alle Foreste (IT)
COA - Finaosta S.p.A. – Finanziaria Regionale della Valle d'Aosta – Direzione Studi e Assistenza alle Imprese – Servizio COA energia (IT)
VEN - Regione del Veneto – Direzione Urbanistica e Paesaggio (IT)
TIS - Techno Innovation South Tyrol (IT)
PIE - Regione Piemonte - Direzione Programmazione strategica, Politiche territoriali ed Edilizia (IT)

Project Website

http://www.alpbc.eu/

Contact Person

Max Stadler

Email Address

max.stadler@hwk-muenchen.de

Telephone

+49 861 9897723

Duration

09.2012 - 06.2015

Total Budget in EUR

2.740.678,00

ERDF in EUR

2.082.915,00

investing in your future

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

Abstract

The project AlpBC strived to define and implement strategies and measures to preserve and advance Alpine Building Culture in the broader context of territorial development and ecologic sustainability, especially taking into account energy efficiency and decrease of CO2 emissions. Side by side with this, AlpBC aimed at enabling local actors to capitalize on building culture as an outstanding cultural asset that serves as a source of regional identity and economic development, especially in regional closed loop economies.

Central results of AlpBC in integrating these fields were:
a) Creation of a transnational knowledge base for projects combining energy planning, sustainability issues and spatial planning in a holistic approach, including supporting ICT tools.
b) Implementation of inter-municipal planning strategies as a bundling of interests of rural municipalities to allow for more ambitious and integrative planning processes.
c) Launching of initiatives in diverse fields of action that are centered on and embedded into regional energy autonomy attempts, thereby defining ways of operationalizing energy autonomy strategies for regional policy.
d) Establishment of networks of stakeholders and target groups around AlpHouse Centers as hubs and innovation incubators, including in-house innovation support for SMEs.
e) Publications, events and qualification offers to disseminate these concepts and strategic approaches among the professional community and general public.

Relevance

The relevance of the AlpBC project and its approach mainly shows in three central aspects:

1. Energy efficiency in buildings and settlement infrastructure is an important contribution to climate change mitigation and sustainable development, as expressed in Europe 2020 and other transnational strategies. The implementation of NZEBs directive and the 2014 communication about the efficiency in use of resources in buildings are two of the most relevant common EU challenges for the Alpine regions in the 2014-2020 programming period. Reaching these strategic aims nationally and regionally also calls for new structures, e.g. the inter-municipal level in energy and construction planning and the vertical and horizontal integration by involving all levels and sectors of planning into holistic approaches.

2. Construction and renovation of buildings play a crucial role in achieving the aims of energy efficiency and new setups of energy policies. They are key driving forces for a sustainable territorial development in rural Alpine territories as factors of regional identity, as background of tourism and as an important sector of the SME-based rural economy.

3. To anchor these strategies in the territory it is crucial to establish networks, implement dissemination and qualification activities and foster integrated planning processes on the basis of easily accessible territorial data – which was one the central concerns of the AlpBC project.

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

Key Achievements

1. Digital Knowledge base of projects, measure and tools related to building culture - best practices and new measure developed within AlpBC, e.g. a collection of basic indicators relevant for a common spatial and energy planning view.

2. AlpBC frameworks and examples for inter-municipal spatial strategies that include settlement and landscape planning, energy issues and ecological resource systems, short chains and enhanced regional economies in the construction sector, e.g. guidelines for inter-municipal business parks.

3. Models and evaluated transfer catalogue of consultancy tools for knowledge transfer, towards experts in the Alpine regions (architects, planners, crafts, decision makers), in a perspective towards private construction, but also towards small municipalities in the Alps to enhance the competence of the local decision makers and their effective ability to act and decide in planning and building issues.

4. Concepts and model implementations for regional AlpHouse Centers as information points, for education and communication and as brand for building culture competences, to be transferred beyond the project.

5. Series of regional symposia, spreading the results and the core theme of AlpBC on regional and national levels, documented with a common transnational publication.

6. Political advice towards regional and national levels regarding building culture, e.g. by drafting law amendments.

Lessons Learnt

With collecting regional projects, measures and tools related to building culture, the different backgrounds of the single activities became very clear, and also the reasons why a comprehensive capitalization or even strategic combined planning of future initiatives is quite complex. Especially the combination of bottom-up initiatives with adapted and more strategic top-down frameworks (that also ERDF desires for the 2014-20 programme) has been proven to be difficult, only few models are observed to work effectively. From AlpBC two indications can be drawn: Regional governments have to observe more sustainably the real impact in the Alpine areas of general policies in building, planning and energy issues, in order to secure the achievement of their tasks, and have to find more flexible and adaptable ways to design frameworks. On the other hand bottom-up initiatives will need more expertise in contents, in organisation and networking issues to be relevant beyond single timeframes and places. With the AlpHouse Center model in general, regional focus points and competence centers for the issues of AlpBC can be introduced and form a possibility for improved local/regional projects, initiatives and their collaboration.

Since many actors, policy fields and economic systems are involved in regional construction, new forms of coherent approaches and of awareness building have to be developed in order to convene on regional understandings and future perspectives of building culture.

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

Replication / Roll out

AlpBC integrated a broad range of factors that usually impede transnational transfer – e.g. regional situations, diverse backgrounds of architecture, legal or policy frameworks, national decision processes etc. So there is strong evidence that the frameworks, guidelines and measure catalogues developed in AlpBC will prove effective in transnational/transregional transfer. For transfer to other areas (outside the Alpine Space) the same observation seems relevant: Building and planning are strongly connected to regional situations, and the core part of a transfer strategy is the way how to initiate adapted regional processes of awareness building, competence enhancement, and collaboration of the involved actors in building culture. For this task AlpBC with the IMC models and the AlpHouse Center network provides sustainable transfer material.

Energy certificates are a central tool of building assessment throughout the whole Alpine Space and thus a potential link for a combined spatial and energy planning view in other parts of the Alpine Space. The results along with other concepts of AlpBC will support a better implementation of new legal regulations, e.g. in Salzburg and the involved Italian and Slovenian regions. A similar transfer effect is to be expected for the methodology to assess impacts and potential of CLE.
The results of AlpBC will support the Energy Autonomy of the regions involved and these will function as role models to convince more municipalities to join.

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

FinalReport

EUROPEAN TERRITORIAL COOPERATION

Alpine SPACE

Project Short Title

CABEE

Priority 1 Competitiveness and Attractiveness

Priority 2 Accessibility and Connectivity

Priority 3 Environment and Risk Prevention

Project Long Title

CABEE Capitalizing Alpine Building Evaluation Experiences

Lead Partner

Regionalentwicklung Vorarlberg eGen

Project Partners

Regionalentwicklung Vorarlberg eGen (A)
Network Enterprise Alps (NENA)/CESBA (A)
BAUAkademie Lehrbauhof Salzburg (A)
Rhônalpénergie-Environnement RAEE (F)
Hochschule Rosenheim (D)
Accademia Europea Bolzano (I)
Regione Piemonte, Direzione Programmazione Strategica (I)
Provincia di Alessandria, Direzione Ediliza E Trasporti (I)
Regione Veneto, Dipartimento Urbanistica e Paesaggio (I)
Pososki razvojni center (SI)
Gradbeni inštitut ZRMK, d.o.o. (SI)
InnovationsTransfer Zentralschweiz ITZ (CH)

Project Website

www.cabee.eu
www.cesba.eu

Contact Person

Peter Steurer

Email Address

peter.steurer@regio-v.at

Telephone

+43 5579 7171 3

Duration

07.2012 - 06.2015

Total Budget in EUR

€ 2.263.098

ERDF in EUR

€ 1.567.949

investing in your future

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

Abstract

Capitalizing Alpine Building Evaluation Experiences was a full success. Within three years of the project the term CESBA for a common European framework towards sustainable building assessment jointly born in the beginning of CABEE in 2013 is now very well recognized. On several successful events especially the 1st CESBA sprint workshop in October 2013 in Voralberg, AUSTRIA (100 participants form 11 countries) agreements on CESBA as a collective initiative for a new culture of the built environment were made. In July 2014 and April 2015 further CESBA sprint workshops were held in Turin and Salzburg.

The capitalizing efforts of the project in the field of good governance, pilot testing of guidelines (Tenders, User Behaviour, Mass approach), Synergy Grids and capability building of SMES and public authorities within CESBA got visible up to policy levels in Brussels. CESBA was present at the Energy-days in Brussels and at the world sustainable building conference in Barcelona together with the project ViSiBLE in October 2014. In June 2015 CESBA got visible on EUSEW in Brussels again. Outputs about CESBA and activities carried out can be found on the CESBA wiki (www.cesba.eu), CESBA's central knowledge hub for promotion, harmonization and networking.

Within three years of CABEE 1.655 people have been involved in 52 workshops for SMEs and public authorities dealing with public tendering, mass certification approaches, synergy grids and CESBA as core principle.

Relevance

Supporting a movement for a new culture of the built environment needs to attract a wider range of actors. With CESBA actors form over 11 countries got attracted beyond project and programme borders. They actively contributed to the CESBA guide a jointly developed guideline (with other projects and programmes) with the effort to support harmonizing existing tools and policies.
The CESBA efforts also contributed that single partners of CABEE a part of the DG Enterprise and Industry Working Group set up in September 2014 to define the process for the harmonization of the European assessment systems.

With the CESBA wiki, a common knowledge hub with open access and contribution possibility for promotion, harmonization and networking was established to support a Europe where a high quality living in a sustainable built environment is the common standard practice. More than 700 articles and over 140.000 visits show the importance.

Regions in the Alpine Space and Europe are different. Setting up common standards is hardly possible based on different issues, but learning from each other and adapting solutions is possible. With the CABEE front runner projects, 28 successful good practices in the alpine countries were tried to transfer to the regional contexts. The feasibility and learning effects of 8 transfers were exchanged on a transnational basis.

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

Key Achievements

- CESBA Guide: Guideline for a new culture of the built environment
- CABEE Position paper on nearly zero emission buildings
- CABEE 28 Front runner projects: Learning effects and Feasibilty of integration of good practices in other regional contexts
- CESBA wiki: Knowledge hub with 762 articles and 140.000 visits www.cesba.eu
- CABEE Testing Public Tendering: 42 Analysed tenders with a volume of 132 Mio Euro.
- CABEE Solutions to change user behaviour: Analysis of behaviour and development of user guides
- CABEE Towards assessing 100% of public buildings: Possibility analysis of various approaches based on 500 buildings.
- CABEE Introduction to synergy grids: Development of a method to assess buildings in combination with their neighbourhood
- CABEE Studies on synergy grids: Method testing on 8 Synergy Grids
- CABEE Builders Competence: Method to find synergy between touristic building, public and users
- CABEE Regional Energy Concept: Definition of fields of activity based on an energy analysis of the region Leiblachtal
- CESBA Services: Definition of Services to support SMEs, public authorities and experts towards a sustainable built environment
- CESBA was presented at 49 conferences, meetings, seminars to the public, experts and other EU projects in all ASP countries.
- CABEE communicated CESBA topics to 1.655 people at 52 workshops and events for SMEs, public authorities, experts

Lessons Learnt

To achieve higher visibility all efforts in the specific field were communicated with one synonym. CESBA! In addition a capitalisation with other running EU projects and ongoing initiatives is an ongoing process. Consolidated outputs generate a wider basis of involved and working actors which leads to a wider dissemination and as a consequence again to higher visibility.
Most effective measures were sprint conferences with direct mutual exchange of actors deriving from different sectors and countries, focused on the issue. These conferences got to milestones which enabled next steps.
Key factors for success was to address most involved levels as possible in this topic and to serve as a translator form SME to policy level up to EU level.

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

Replication / Roll out

The main transnational results of the project CABEE serve as a source of knowledge which is open accessible beyond Alpine Space via the knowledge hub, the CESBA wiki. Involved organisations in CESBA so far also agreed to enrich the wiki with additional contents also in future. Sources of new contents will be upcoming projects related to CESBA as well as still running initiatives.
The CESBA Guide as well as Front Runner Projects, Solutions to change User Behaviour and the method to assess possibilities of Synergy Grids are no obligation but can serve as a basis for regional contextualisation to realise a sustainable built environment, to get a new insights for new solutions.
In Rhone Alps the partner took the leadership of the regional group for sustainable public buildings to spread CABEE results on public tendering and recommendations for the reception phase and assistance services for public authorities to many municipalities.
The Italian partner is part of the DG Enterprise and Industry Working Group to define the process for the harmonization of the European assessment systems.
In Vorarlberg, Austria the method to enable builders in tourism and the energy concept Leiblachtal is in line with aims of regional strategies.
The secretariat of CESBA continues to offer services as defined in the project to raise the capability of SMEs, experts, politicians, administrations to strengthen public processes in the building sector to achieve a sustainable built environment.

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

FinalReport

EUROPEAN TERRITORIAL COOPERATION

Alpine SPACE

Project Short Title

FIDIAS

Priority 1 Competitiveness and Attractiveness

Priority 2 Accessibility and Connectivity

Priority 3 Environment and Risk Prevention

Project Long Title

Innovative Financial Instruments for Sustainable Development in Alpine Space

Lead Partner

Camera di Commercio, Industria, Agricoltura e Artigianato di Venezia Rovigo Delta - Lagunare

Project Partners

Finlombarda Spa - IT
Regione Veneto - Sezione ricerca ed Innovazione - IT
Chambre de Commerce e d'Industrie Marseille Provence - FR
Agence Régionale du Développement et de l'Innovation Rhône-Alpes- FR
Association Européenne des élus de Montagne - FR
Innofinanz- Steiermärkische Forschungs- und Entwicklungsförderungsges.m.b.H. - AT
Austria Wirtschaftsservice GmbH - AT
MCI Management Center Innsbruck - Internationale Hochschule GmbH - Die Unternehmerische Hochschule® - AT
Institut "Jožef Stefan" - SI
BWcon – Baden Wurttemberg Connected - DE

Project Website

www.fidias.eu

Contact Person

Luana Rotari

Email Address

programmazione.comunitaria@dl.camcom.it

Telephone

+39041786271

Duration

07.2012- 06.2015

Total Budget in EUR

2.419.500

ERDF in EUR

1.838.819

investing in your future

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

Abstract

The general objective of FIDIAS project was to provide Local Regional Authorities (LRA), Business Intelligence Operators (BIOs), and green-tech Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) of the Alpine Space (AS) with know-how to exploit the opportunities regarding new financial instruments given by the new EU regulations, as to reinforce existing processes of local development through a bottom-up approach in two complementary ways:
A. Promoting innovative financial instruments to attract an increased amount of private and public capitals to support sustainable development and competitiveness;
B. Fostering eco-innovation and sustainable development presenting innovative services and tools involving the use of green technologies, as to enhance competitiveness and jobs creation among Alpine SMEs, and to improve the access to capital.

One of the main strengths of this project is that all actions carried out in the pilot activities will have long-lasting positive effects on the SMEs involved, even after the closure of the project. It will be so thanks to the implementation of some of the services developed during the project in the panel of services offered to SMEs. In this, the link to the EU Strategy for the Alpine Space (EUSALP) proved fundamental.
One more strength of the project is the setting up of the platform www.support2finance.eu, which capitalizes all project results. There, all SMEs can benefit from all of the services developed in FIDIAS project.

Relevance

Considering the increasing importance of enhancing local development actions in EU and National sustainable development policies, the FIDIAS project dealt with a crucial issue. It explored further innovative financial instruments to support target users (both Local Regional Authorities and SMEs) in: reinforcing local development policies; strengthening the attractiveness of the Alpine Space for transnational financial operators; improving innovation processes at both entrepreneurial and policy level.

All the issues addressed in the project obtained even more importance at transnational level. The added value of the transnational approach can be identified in the fact that most project results have been achieved thanks to the international integration of the developed services. The collaboration and the cooperation between project partners have been fundamental for the elaboration of the services provided to SMEs. An exhaustive example of the importance of the transnational approach can be represented by the Green Innovation and Investment Forum, an event organized under the coordination of the FIDIAS project partner BWcon (Baden Württemberg connected). At this transnational event participated 20 start-ups and 40 investors from all European countries. This was one of the results of effective transnational cooperation, and could not have been achieved individually by BWcon.

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

Key Achievements

First of all, the 6 services developed by the FIDIAS partnership:
1. Assistance in business plan writing;
2. Intellectual Property valorization report;
3. EU funding alert system creation;
4. Training course to apply for crowd-funding;
5. One-stop shop window;
6. Realization of communication skills trainings.

These services have been delivered to 585 SMEs (the target was 200) with the valid support of the platform support2finance.eu.
Second, 7 feasibility studies for Local Regional Authorities have been realized.
Third, 10 Memorandums of Understanding for the project sustainability have been signed by the Project Partners and relevant local public and private stakeholders.
Fourth, the visibility of the project has been ensured by 30 media appearances between printed press and websites, 7 project publications, and 6 regional workshops. The organized public events counted 1005 participants. Besides, 5 newsletters were also sent by all the project partners.

Lessons Learnt

FIDIAS project's main lessons can be summarized as follows:
A. Financial Services for SMEs in the Alpine Space
The services developed and tested by FIDIAS project improved the Partners' competences and helped identify the major obstacles SMEs needs assistance to overcome. Privacy, confidentiality, and personalized services must be highly considered when assisting SMEs. Moreover, financial assistance to SMEs and the matching of SMEs with Investors are really appreciated by SMEs but should mainly consist of 1:1 assistance. Besides, even if the online services are appreciated, easier access to the services and greater personalization of the assistance is preferred.

B. Financial Instruments for Local Regional Authorities and 2014-2020 Operational Program Authorities
The concrete development of feasibilities studies and pilot actions to be transformed into Regional Policies demonstrated that this subject, even if very important, is strictly connected to all the complex legislative and administrative regional systems. Even if the financial instrument is an "issue" where all Regional Actors compelled to work, more often than not it is quite difficult to identify the right "person", the right "office", and particularly the right "time" to introduce this aspect and support the implementation of these policies. FIDIAS action has highlighted the difficult situation in AS concerning this issue.

32 Local Working Groups have been organized. 9 Local Events and 1 National Event took place.

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

Replication / Roll out

The project results can be considered relevant for all the Alpine Space regions. Sustainable development of the area could be ensured also with the contribution of the services and financial instruments implemented in the FIDIAS project.
All the actions carried out through pilot activities can be reproduced in other areas beyond partner regions.
The signature of 10 Memorandums of Understanding underlines the importance of what has been achieved with the FIDIAS project.

The results obtained could feed new strategies in some of the regions involved in the project.
One of the most concrete results for the replication of the project can be identified in the fact that the actions carried out didn't end with the closure of the project. This means that most partners will continue delivering the services realized in the FIDIAS context also next year, and will transfer the acquired know-how to other organizations and institutions also in other regions.

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

FinalReport

EUROPEAN TERRITORIAL COOPERATION

Alpine SPACE

Project Short Title

NATHCARE

Priority 1 Competitiveness and Attractiveness

Priority 2 Accessibility and Connectivity

Priority 3 Environment and Risk Prevention

Project Long Title

Networking Alpine Health for Continuity of Care

Lead Partner

Regione Lombardia - Direzione Generale Salute

Project Partners

INSIEL s.p.a (I)
Provincia Autonoma di Trento (I)
Klinikum Garmisch-Partenkirchen GmbH (D)
GCS SISRA (F)
Réseau Espace Santé-Cancer - Rhône Alpes (F)
GCS EMOSIST-FC (F)
INSA de Lyon (F)
Landeskrankenhaus Villach (A)
Bolnišnica Golnik (SI)
Hôpitaux Universitaires de Genève (CH)

Project Website

www.nathcareproject.eu

Contact Person

Livio De Nardi

Email Address

livio.denardi@lispa.it

Telephone

0039 02 39331090

Duration

08.2012 - 06.2015

Total Budget in EUR

2.673.000

ERDF in EUR

1.865.800

investing in your future

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

Abstract

Life expectancy is increasing with the result that ageing people are becoming a significant part of the population. As life expectancy increases, so does the prevalence of chronic and long term care diseases with burdening consequences for health and social systems. Improving control and prevention of chronic conditions is a relevant challenge related to the demographic change. Modern healthcare systems are requested to develop new care models that, overcoming “traditional” approaches, should be patient-centric, integrated, proactive and delivered by a healthcare team. The NATHCARE project has aimed at designing, consolidating and validating a “local healthcare community” based-model embracing the players of the care system, and promoting the adoption of healthcare services more respondent to the current society and health system’s needs. The main objective of NATHCARE has been to provide a set of services promoting the integration between primary and secondary care processes, while allowing patient empowerment, and ensuring transnational adoption of documented best practices in terms of knowledge management and transfer. Capitalising on the former Alpine Space ALIAS project, NATHCARE has developed a “management solution for long-term care patients” which has been finally brought to the attention of policy makers, as an example demonstrating a possibility to adopt policy strategies to mitigate demographic change impact on healthcare systems in the Alpine Space area.

Relevance

Demographic change is a global trend in Europe which particularly affects Alps. The age index, showing the ratio between the older (over 64) and younger (under 14), reveals a complex image of this problem. Within the healthcare sector, the rising number of elderly can be easily translated in a significant growth in number of patients with long co-morbidities, as well as a wider range of age-related conditions. From a recent European study, about 80% of older adults have one chronic/long term condition, and 50% at least two. In such perspective, the need for reducing the burden of increasingly old populations poses a common transnational challenge for healthcare systems of the alpine regions and quality performance across care settings. Different forms of healthcare able to deliver better health to a changing population but, at the same time, able to support sustainable and efficient care systems, are needed. Organisational innovation supported by technology provides ways to best tailor care services both to the need of a growing demand linked to ageing and long term diseases expansion and to offer the same level of services than in metropolitan areas to incentive residents to remain in the Alps. Main drive should be to move towards an integrated social and health care model fostering the concept of collaborative activities between hospitals and territory to support continuity of care and overcome fragmented interventions.

Key Achievements

The project has achieved results featuring:
• an analysis of the functional, technical, organisational and legal requirements aimed at mapping the current ways to manage the chronic and long term care patients, also identifying the major elements enabling the improvement of the chronic disease and long term care management process.
• the definition of the functional and non-functional requisites shaping the NATHCARE Model which provides a set of ICT based services integrating primary and secondary care, knowledge management and patient empowerment.
• a Model conceived as a modular system composed by building blocks which is possible to customise according to 3 different scenarios for implementation (Standalone Solution, Integrated Solution or Own Application).
• a network of local healthcare communities, geographically consistent, regionally based and qualified in each territories gathering all the players of the care system where localising the piloting actions, testing and validating the NATHCARE model.
• a complete system prototype composed by two dedicated application modules: the Knowledge Management Tool and the Care Plan Tool.
• a defined methodological approach and related indicators for carrying out the assessment of both current healthcare models and the NATHCARE Model.
• policy guidelines providing views on the lessons learnt outlining the results that the project team is in the position to offer to the attention of the stakeholders.

Lessons Learnt

- Achieving integrated care requires culture changes and how healthcare providers think about care delivery. NATHCARE process has been built on the strong commitment by health care providers, service managers and policymakers.
- There is not a single organisational model that will attain integrated care, but a number of pivotal functionalities have to be present regardless the adopted model. NATHCARE was conceived around a shared vision of health-care service delivery, commonly understood medical objectives, secure access to information, availability of supporting technical services and a team-based organisation.
- Technology can support the change but, alone, cannot drive the change. NATHCARE developed a system having in mind that the organisational approach behind the technology was the key for a successful usage of the system itself.
- Patient-centred integrated care models are better perceived by users. When using the NATHCARE system, patients, generally, have declared benefits associated with a patient-centred integrated model such as the treatment personalisation and a better communication with professionals.
- Financially speaking, an integrated care model approach aimed at assuring continuity of care might lower, in the medium long period, the overall healthcare system expenditures. NATHCARE had not the ambition to reduce the cost of an healthcare system, although financial benefits have been reported by some pilot sites, particularly in relation to indirect costs.

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

Replication / Roll out

The replication of the NATHCARE activities in a larger context can be easily achieved due to the flexibility and modularity of the system. Being devoted to integrated care supported by organisational and technical tools, the NATHCARE service can be transferred to other territories upon the conditions that: stakeholders, at any level of responsibility, are open to cultural changes for bringing social innovation in reorganising the healthcare system through the support of ICT; an organisational model for the long term or chronic disease management should be established with the involvement of all the actors (primary care and specialist professionals) and organisations; changes determined by a such broad developments must include the importance of gaining political commitment, setting up alliances with all stakeholders. Management changes in healthcare calls for a robust strategy oriented to evidence based and patient-centred interventions, networking with other organisations and ensuring systematic evaluation of progress. The NATHCARE results have demonstrated that their policy take up it is possible when the political commitment is genuine and policy supported by vision. The experience of the Trento Province tells us that new standards/models of care can be scaled up ad transferred into practice through the territories if they are: truly based on services integration and user empowerment, and founded on a comprehensive multi-level approach for responding to real needs.

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

FinalReport

EUROPEAN TERRITORIAL COOPERATION

Alpine SPACE

Project Short Title

RURBANCE

Priority 1 Competitiveness and Attractiveness

Priority 2 Accessibility and Connectivity

Priority 3 Environment and Risk Prevention

Project Long Title

Rural-Urban inclusive governance strategies and tools for the sustainable development of deeply transforming Alpine territories

Lead Partner

REGIONE LOMBARDIA - Direzione Generale Ambiente, Energia e Sviluppo Sostenibile

Project Partners

Stadt Graz - A
Regionalmanagement Graz & Graz Umgebung - A
Leibniz Universität Hannover - D
Regione del Veneto, Sezione Urbanistica- I
Regione Piemonte, Direzione Ambiente, Governo e Tutela del Territorio Settore Pianificazione Territoriale e Paesaggistica - I
Znanstvenoraziskovalni center Slovenske akademije znanosti in umetnosti, Geografski inštitut Antona Melika - SI
Institut d'Urbanisme de Grenoble, Université Pierre Mendès France - F
Grenoble Alpes Métropole, Direction de la Prospective & de la Stratégie Territoriale - F
Région Rhône-Alpes, Direction du Tourisme, de la Montagne et des Parcs- F
Regionalna razvojna agencija Ljubljanske urbane regije - SI
Agence d'Urbanisme de la Région Grenobloise - F
Allgäu GmbH - Gesellschaft für Standort und Tourismus - D
Stadt Zürich - Stadtentwicklung, Bereich Aussenbeziehungen - CH

Project Website

www.rurbance.eu

Contact Person

Maria Grazia Pedrana

Email Address

maria_grazia_pedrana@regione.lombardia.it

Telephone

0039 02 6765 2191

Duration

07.2012 - 06.2015

Total Budget in EUR

2,482,000

ERDF in EUR

1,825,520

investing in your future

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

Abstract

In 3 years of work, the Rurbance project achieved many results, but it also laid the foundations for the development of new projects and initiatives to ensure that these outcomes in terms of territorial change last in the long-term.
First of all, the following process was activated in the selected urban-rural Territorial Systems with Rurbance:
- identification and mutual recognition of the players and their roles
- identification of the potential synergy between urban and rural areas
- collective involvement in policy-making
- creation and sharing of a common sustainable, long-lasting and inclusive development scenario
- definition of development measures capable of combining territorial needs and optimising the respective environmental, economic, social and cultural contribution
- co-planning of the actions and strategies for implementation of the shared scenario
- structuring of multi-level governance models suitable for making and implementing integrated policies.

In brief, the Rurbance project helped the players in the urban-rural metropolitan areas of Grenoble, Turin, Milan, Verona, Munich, Zurich, Graz and Ljubljana to structure their development plans and to define common objectives which can be pursued with a mix of design and financial tools: development measures and new governance models laying the foundations for reorientation and integration of sectoral policies (environmental, rural, urban, transport, tourism and social).

Relevance

The principal RURBANCE's objective was to turn the decision-making into an inclusive, equal, active and efficient process, considering governance as one of the co-production factors of good policies and participation process as a key to efficient governance. Implementing governance in practice has taken 2 different forms: on a territorial level representing the entire rural-urban dimension and on a local level, defined by the functional area. This way the partners have implemented more than 60 development discussion tables (DDTs) on 3 rather generalized thematic groups: institutional setting, functionality and integrative planning, search for problem-centred solutions.
Participatory planning has enabled partners to face their challenges and to reach results that might make a considerable change comparing to the planning practices in the past. No matter the topic discussed, regions have strengthened their sustainability and resilience, and above all they have learned lessons for adapting their planning procedures towards more open and flexible models, enabling the planners to adequately address the challenges of a constant transformation.
This gives the readdressing of policies a solid foundation and legitimacy that has been even more strenghthen through the transnational cooperation which allowed a concrete exchange of experience and a shared learning process, especially by the means of the "twinnings" among the stakeholders.

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

Key Achievements

The Rurbance partners helped local players to define pilot actions aimed at implementing the integrated approach developed with the project and lay the foundations for reorienting future territorial development policies. In each of the areas of reference it was demonstrated how, by combining the interests and development objectives of the city and the rural areas, a different vision of the territory can be created, one which is able to generate economic, environmental and social value from the mutual recognition and integration of the needs and potential of different areas. The pilot actions implemented in the Rurbance project essentially endeavoured to use an integrated approach to reorientate 3 types of policy.
1. Food and rural development policies: Farmers and their representative associations were involved in Milan, Grenoble, Ljubljana and Allgäu to share in the process of creating a food policy able to meet the needs of the city by promoting local rural development.
2. Sustainable mobility policies: local mobility players in Graz, Zurich, Grenoble collaborated to projects grounded on the belief that the urban-rural relationship becomes much more balanced the more we make use of services conceived to promote real connections between the areas.
3. Inter-municipal cooperation and territorial planning: in Piedmont, Veneto and Ljubljana the partners developed inter-municipal cooperation methods that rely on regional planning crossing the administrative boundaries.

Lessons Learnt

In the framework of RURBANCE, working side-by-side with the stakeholders in each involved territory, the partners identified 10 “ingredients” to address successfully rural-urban issues:
1. Building the feeling of being stakeholders within a common territorial system
2. Identifying and defining together the issue to solve
3. Agreeing previously on diagnosis, challenges and objectives
4. Anchoring the process on a concrete topic and achievable goals
5. Organising an integrated and open governance
6. Organising conditions for a win-win deal between territories/levels
7. Valuing small successes (small steps strategy)
8. Involving widely the stakeholders in the partnership,even users
9. Sharing a lexicon according to the topic
10. Organising from the beginning evaluation and capitalisation

By working together the gaps between actors become smaller, unproductive competition could be turned into cooperation, solutions meet expectations of a wider public and actors are more likely to identify withdecisions taken. Taking public as one of the crucial elements in planning raises the interest of inhabitants and strengthens their commitment, and it enriches the decision-making with new knowledge and new perspectives that might otherwise be overlooked. By respecting the needs of inhabitants the plans and priorities are more realistic and have stronger foundation in the regional context, whereas the plans are more legitimate

Scroll "Activities" menu in the website for the final documents

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

Replication / Roll out

The Alpine Region constitutes the largest European economic and productive hub, with a high potential for development. However, lack of economic, social and territorial cohesion is still an issue. RURBANCE project positions itself in this context by specifying the fundamental role that rural-urban cooperations can play in the construction and strengthening of a macro-regional strategy for the alpine territories. The Alps and Prealps are a multirelated urban-rural territorial network where prealpine cities and metropolises could provide the necessary basis of knowledge to promote and realize innovative ideas and concepts in the Alpine Space that could become also valid solutions to be exported in similar contexts. The Alps could become a test field where to experiment sustainable interventions in natural areas: the metropolitan and urban systems neighbouring the mountains must play a leading role in driving the efforts towards a major awareness of environmental issues and resources embedded in the Alpine space and to a higher consciousness and enhancement of this natural landscape.
According to RURBANCE, finding solutions to alpine challenges requires a strong commitment from metropolitan authorities and their rural neighbours. It is necessary to find a way to associate them by taking into account the metropolisation phenomenon in a broad view, including cooperation between the urban metropolis and the other local governments that make up the territorial system.

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

FinalReport

EUROPEAN TERRITORIAL COOPERATION

Alpine SPACE

Project Short Title

AlpInfoNet

Priority 1 Competitiveness and Attractiveness

Priority 2 Accessibility and Connectivity

Priority 3 Environment and Risk Prevention

Project Long Title

Sustainable Mobility Information System for the Alpine Space

Lead Partner

Bayerisches Staatsministerium des Innern, für Bau und Verkehr

Project Partners

Bundesministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Umwelt und Wasserwirtschaft (A)
Regionsmanagement Osttirol (A)
Amt der Vorarlberger Landesregierung (A)
Accademia Europea Bolzano (I)
Politecnico e Università di Torino (I)
Comune di Gorizia (I)
Regione Piemont (I)
Ministère de l'Écologie, du Développement Durable, et de l'Energie (F)
Région Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (F)
Région Rhône-Alpes (F)
RRA severne Primorske d.o.o. Nova Gorica (SI)
Bundesministerium für Verkehr und digitale Infrastruktur (D)

Project Website

www.alpinfonet.eu

Contact Person

Harry Seybert

Email Address

harry.seybert@stmi.bayern.de

Telephone

+49 89 2192 3814

Duration

07.2012 - 06.2015

Total Budget in EUR

2.997.867 €

ERDF in EUR

2.278.367 €

investing in your future

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

Abstract

To travel through Europe using intermodal sustainable mobility is becoming increasingly popular. Travellers want to be flexible and therefore they need reliable door-to-door information about available sustainable transport offers. The AlpInfoNet project aimed to provide travellers with comprehensive information about sustainable transport modes beyond regional and national borders and to address them through smart channels that provide information when needed.
AlpInfoNet did not create a new information platform, but rather improved and connected already existing information systems and platforms in transport and tourism in order to facilitate the accessibility of the Alpine Space and the local mobility for users. With the support of the Alpine Convention, partners from Austria, France, Germany, Italy and Slovenia were working on identifying requirements and solutions for an alpine wide network with cross-border and non-discriminatory information about sustainable mobility offers. The integrated system will be implemented and tested in several pilot regions in the Alpine Space in order to elaborate the Sustainable Mobility Information Network for the future.

Relevance

Lacking information about public transport is often an obstacle for travellers to use public transport at all. This is an even bigger challenge when travelling by sustainable transport modes to and within destinations in the Alpine Space, where often cross-border information is needed.
With the involvement of technical and political key actors from transport, tourism and environment, it is guaranteed that technical and political obstacles on the way to the implementation of AlpInfoNet in several pilot regions can be solved and long-lasting results be achieved. In the AlpInfoNet project it was very important to get to know all relevant stakeholders from tourism and transport and bring them together. Often tourism data and systems are organized very decentral, on the other hand transport data and transport information systems are often organized in a central way (or iwith few organizations).
To adress and involve political actors is of very high importance due to the fact that transport and timetable data is often controlled by ministries or the state.

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

Key Achievements

- AlpInfoNet website and project flyer in five languages to inform the relevant stakeholders and interested audience about the project
- 5 pilot regions with implemented transnational Sustainable Mobility Information Network serving as good practise examples
- Seven project partner meetings in five countries
- Various stakeholder meetings and workshops
- AlpInfoNet toolbox
- High valuable Handbook summarizing the project's results adressing further regions to adapt the solutions developed in the pilot regions
- Public Final Conference presenting the major findings and outcomes of the AlpInfoNet project in Prien am Chiemsee (D)
- Short AlpInfoNet film/promotion video

Lessons Learnt

The main lessons learnt in AlpInfoNet were that it is not easy to create a Sustainable Mobility Information Network for the whole Alpine Space. The five participating heterogenous countries are on (very) different levels with their national information systems regarding legal and technical requirements. The regional, local and national stakeholders in tourism and transport needed to be convinced and involved with high communication effort. Project partners from private companies (eg tourism associations or transport providers) could have helped the project a lot from the beginning.
The key factors for success where the experienced strong partnership which was a good mixture of political and public actors as well as from science which covered a large part of the Alpine Space.

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

Replication / Roll out

The project results are relevant to wider parts of the Alpine Space because AlpInfoNet developed and implemented not one single solution but developed, implemented and tested various "tools" in the five transnational pilot regions: Lake Constance, Lake Chiemsee, East Tyrol, Province of Gorizia and Goriska, Piemonte and Provence-Alpes-Cote-d'Azur and Rhone-Alpes. The AlpInfoNet results can perfectly be applied to other areas beyond the partner regions by using the tool of the created "toolbox": The AlpInfoNet toolbox includes detailed specifications of many different technical solutions that can be helpful for enhancing and improving existing information systems, as well as for building connections between two or more of these systems. All these techniques fit with each other and any organisation interested in providing people with better information about sustainable mobility, they can pick up from this toolbox just the most helpful and suitable solutions according to the individual organisational, financial and technical framework conditions. The modular system, a broad spectrum ranging from easily implementable techniques to more complex solutions, is designed to encourage beginners to embark on the first step towards better information about sustainable mobility and, at the same time, to stimulate advanced stakeholders and regions to further improve and implement even more user-friendly solutions.

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

FinalReport

EUROPEAN TERRITORIAL COOPERATION

Alpine SPACE

Project Short Title

AlpStore

○ Priority 1 Competitiveness and Attractiveness ◉ Priority 2 Accessibility and Connectivity ○ Priority 3 Environment and Risk Prevention

Project Long Title

Strategies to use a variety of mobile and stationary storages to allow for extended accessibility and the integration of renewable energies

Lead Partner

B.A.U.M. Consult GmbH (BAUM) (DE)

Project Partners

ALOT S.c.a.r.l. società in liquidazione (ALOT) (IT)
Agenzia per la Gestione Intelligente delle Risorse Energetiche (AGIRE) (IT)
Regione Autonoma Valle d'Aosta - Assessorato Attività Produttive, Energia e Politiche del Lavoro / Risparmio energetico e sviluppo fonti rinnovabili (AOSTA) (IT)
Euroimpresa Legnano s.c.r.l. (EU-IMP) (IT)
Vorarlberger Elektroautomobil Planungs- und Beratungs GmbH (VLOTTE) (AT)
Europäisches Zentrum für Erneuerbare Energie Güssing GmbH (EEE) (AT)
Novae Alsace (Freshmile) (FRESH) (FR)
Université de Technologie de Belfort-Montbéliard (UTBM) (FR)
P+M Rothmoser GmbH&Co. KG (ROTH) (DE)
Allgäuer Überlandwerk GmbH (AÜW) (DE)
eza! energie- & umweltzentrum allgäu gemeinnützige gmbh (EZA) (DE)
Regionalna razvojna agencija Gorenjske (RDA) (SI)
Univerza v Ljubljani, Fakulteta za elektrotehniko (UL) (SI)
Forschungsstelle für Energiewirtschaft e.V. (FFE) (D)
Universität Liechtenstein, Lehrstuhl für Nachhaltige Raumentwicklung (LI)
Università della Svizzera italiana, Advanced Learning Research Institute (CH)

Project Website

www.alpstore.info

Contact Person

Ludwig Karg

Email Address

l.karg@baumgroup.de

Telephone

+49 (0)89 189 35 - 0r

Duration

07.2012 - 04.2015

Total Budget in EUR

2.836.000

ERDF in EUR

1.983.600

investing in your future

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

Abstract

Energy transition is a key topic for all countries – not only in the Alpine Space. While energy provision can be achieved with local resources such as water, wind and sun, electric grids and storage systems are necessary to match generation and demand at any time and at any point in the electricity supply system.

Many storage technologies are mature and cost-effective. Some are known (hydro pump stations, Li-Ion batteries, biogas), some are under development and will soon reach the markets (gas from power-to-gas, redox flow batteries, fly wheels). AlpStore partners in all Alpine countries used many of those technologies in their pilot implementations and learned a lot about the availability and feasibility of use.

The guidelines developed in AlpStore do not only describe the technologies and their potentials. The STORM concept ("Smart Storage and Mobility") describes a step by step approach starting with "no regret measures". It motivates local and regional decision makers to keep going with the implementation of renewable energy systems and electric mobility. At the same time, STORM helps to select appropriate storage technologies, install them to gain direct value or test them so to be prepared for future needs. Guidelines, case studies and videos as well as background information are available from the AlpStore website (www.AlpStore.info).

Relevance

Lately, the EC has adopted its strategy for a European Energy Union (EEU). The future energy system will be more distributed, heavily relying on renewable energies and a common market design. Building the EEU needs a lot of cooperation of all European countries. The goal must be a balance of EU-wide solutions and local needs.

Energy Plans of Alpine cities and regions aim at energy efficiency and local autarky. They often neglect storage – a key for safe, climate friendly and cost effective energy supply. While storage needs are still under debate and potentials are widely unknown, regional decisions must be taken now. Decisions of today may influence regional development for decades. AlpStore with its STORM concept provides guidance for politicians and practitioners – starting from "no regret measures" and taking them through a step-by-step process.

Storage is a topic that needs cooperation of countries. Big hydro stores are mainly located in Alpine areas of Austria and Switzerland while intermittent generation (e. g. wind) often is close to the sea. Operating a power grid may become too expensive if huge power flows need to be transferred long distance. It may be cheaper to balance on a regional level using the right storage technologies and IT based control systems. Implementing stationary storage or integrating mobile storage such as electric vehicles calls for standards that can only be developed and implemented in transnational cooperation.

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

Key Achievements

The key output of AlpStore is the STORM concept ("Smart Storage and Mobility").Guidelines for decision makers and for practitioners describe background, needs and potentials in the AS together with a step-by-step development process. STORM helps to select appropriate storage technol-ogies, install them to gain direct value or test them so to be prepared for the future. The guidance builds on AlpStore research and pilot implementations (described in Regional Storage Masterplans and case studies accompanying the guidelines).

Pilot regions achieved a lot and most of them will operate their installations beyond the end of AlpStore – to the benefit of the region and as a reference for replication:

> Mantova: first electric public charging station (with fast charging), controlled by an IT system based on the lighting grid for communication with a central manager of a local smart grid
> Grafing: power-to-heat technology in combination with large heat stores
> Vorarlberg: embroidered batteries for rapid charging and higher peak power
> Slovenia: redox flow batteries in practical use in an Alpine village
> Allgäu: 2nd use of e-Bike batteries for self-supply of Alpine hut
> Güssing: grid for raw biogas feeding micro CHPs
> d'Elsac: hydrogen fuel cells for electric vehicles as a part of local smart energy system
> Lombardia and d'Elsac: Android platforms to collect trip data to analyse user behaviour and predict charging events; platforms to navigate EVs to available charging

Lessons Learnt

Scientific considerations and investigations in the pilot regions unveiled: we need storage for using more renewable energies. However, there is less demand if we have more intelligence in the grid. Emphasis should be on demand side management as long as there are less than 40 % renewable ener-gies in the grid. Long term storage will be necessary above 80 % renewables.

Nonetheless, AlpStore has proven that there are good reasons to deploy storage today: increased security and cost efficiency of grid operation; self-supply at costs below electricity purchase tariffs; peak shaving to reduce electricity costs; postponing grid reinforcement and deferral of investments; obtaining experience with new storage technology.

Many technologies are mature and cost-effective. Amongst those are batteries , heat storage, hydrogen and flywheels.

Batteries can foster local energy autarky, particularly in cases of emergency.

Biogas will meet regional energy demand with a few percent only, but locally significantly higher. It is important to equip biogas plants with big gas and heat stores.

Charging electric vehicles will not jeopardize grid stability if controlled charging is applied and fast charging on private sites is avoided.

Gas driven cars with power-to-gas and hydrogen vehicles are long-term sustainable alternatives to electric mobility.
Self-sufficient regional energy systems can be achieved without public subsidies.

Storage underlines sustainability of touristic of offerings.

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

Replication / Roll out

The message from AlpStore to regional decision makers in the Alpine Space: Don't stop deploying renewables while waiting for cheaper storage technology. Go ahead with developing and testing all kinds of short term and long term storage technologies.

With tremendous publicity and dissemination efforts (website, press releases, conferences) the consortium created awareness for the topics and the results of AlpStore. Final publications (guidelines, case studies, scientific reports, regional masterplans) are available from the AlpStore website (www.AlpStore.info) and a frequently used publication platform (www.researchgate.net). Thus, Alp-Store addresses a wide range of stakeholders with respective density and volume of information.

AlpStore partners keep advertising results of the project. Consortium members are involved in many energy related research and development activities in Europe and beyond (e. g. ERA-Net Smart Grids Plus, ISGAN, COST Partnership). Partners take those opportunities to frequently refer to the publications on the Alpstore website, which will be available for 5 years. H2020 project ELSA is a follow-up of the 2nd life battery approach in the Allgäu and opened lead partner BAUM access to the EC's series of workshops that link smart grid and smart storage projects.

We are convinced that this way AlpStore results will find their way into local and regional policies and strategies as well as further R&D and policy activities on national and EU level.

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

FinalReport

EUROPEAN TERRITORIAL COOPERATION

Alpine SPACE

Project Short Title

PUMAS

○ Priority 1 Competitiveness and Attractiveness ◉ Priority 2 Accessibility and Connectivity ○ Priority 3 Environment and Risk Prevention

Project Long Title

Planning Sustainable regional-Urban Mobility in the Alpine Space

Lead Partner

Comune di Venezia (IT)

Project Partners

Landeshauptstadt München - Referat für Arbeit und Wirtschaft - Europa (D)
Münchner Verkehrs- und Tarifverbund GmbH (D)
Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Lyon, Direction Entrepreneuriat, Commerce et Proximité - Pôle Commerce (F)
Magistrat der Stadt Wien, Magistratsabteilung 18 Stadtentwicklung und Stadtplanung (A)
Città di Torino - Servizio Relazioni Internazionali / Servizio Mobilità (I)
Urbanistični Inštitut Republike Slovenije (SI)
Mestna občina Nova Gorica (SI)
FernUniversität in Hagen - Lehrgebiet Kooperative Systeme (D)
RHONALPENERGIE-ENVIRONNEMENT (F)

Project Website

www.pumasproject.eu

Contact Person

Giuseppe Mella

Email Address

giuseppe.mella@comune.venezia.it

Telephone

0039 041 2747825

Duration

07.2012 - 06.2015

Total Budget in EUR

2.650.751,00

ERDF in EUR

1.998.808,00

investing in your future

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

Abstract

The main objective of PUMAS-"Planning sustainable regional-Urban Mobility in the Alpine Space" is to coordinate the development of the Sustainable regional-Urban Mobility Planning (SUMP) concept and methodology, which the European Commission strongly promotes. The Alpine Space cities face common urban mobility challenges (e.g. excessive private car-based traffic, limited budget, pollution, inefficient institutional cooperation) which call for innovative and cost-effective mobility solutions.
The main characteristics of SUMP are: the active involvement of stakeholders, the commitment to sustainability, the inclusion of all steps of the life cycle of policy making.
PUMAS tested the SUMP methodology and process in 7 pilot projects in Venice, Turin, Lyon, Munich, Vienna, Nova Gorica, building up the PUMAS Alpine Space Community, improving the awareness, exchange, coordination and development of regional-urban mobility plans as weel as create the conditions in order to promote a SUMP approach in the Alpine Space.
PUMAS results have been:
- set up a participatory strategy involving citizens and stakeholders throughout the planning process;
- improvement of sustainability to balance economic development, social equity and environmental quality;
- generatation best practice and lessons for others in the Alpine Space and beyond
- creation of the Alpine Space SUMP reference point

Relevance

The Alpine Space territory is subject to different driving forces leading to continuous changes such as climate change, tensions on the energy market, economic globalization, rise of an information society and a knowledge economy, socio-demographic change, increased mobility of persons and goods.
The European cross-border territories and in particular territories of the Alpine region benefit from an integrated context (cultural, socio-economic, environmental, etc.) that goes beyond regional and national boundaries. Nevertheless, the definition and implementation of coherent and integrated policies has to face normative, administrative and structures for the management of mobility which may significantly differ among countries.
Moreover, the territorial heterogeneity is the another main feature characterizing the Alpine Space (metropolis, cities, stable or growing rural areas, declining and shrinking rural areas as well as tourism areas all coexist in the Alpine Space).
The PUMAS project reflects the heterogeneity of the Alpine Space area since including different territories (i.e. European cities with high population density, as well as their surrounding districts/countries, such as Turin, Lyon, Venice, Munich, Vienna and Nova Gorica) facing different mobility needs and cross-border problems.

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

Key Achievements

- Application of the SUMP methodology and process in 7 pilot activities thus identifying related strengths and weaknesses.
- Definition of a new methodology in the participatory process, through the “task force” set-up in each pilot projects and the goude lines defined during the Project.
- Use of SMART indicators fo the monitoring of the results in the 7 pilot activities.
- A declaration on institutional cooperation, signed in Munich by all partners, securing future occasions of helping each other.
- The ASC platform (www.pumas-asc.eu), with the aim of increasing knowledge and practice exchange for SUMP in (and outside) the Alpine Space.
- A list of recommendations ("PUMAS recommendations") in order to fine-tune the SUMP process in the Alpine Space area.
- The National and Alpine Reference Point for SUMP.

Lessons Learnt

1. The participatory process within the SUMP requires new competencies and strategies from decision makers, public officers and practitioners.
2. The task force is the instrument to promote a cooperative approach in the planning processes.
3. The pilot activity is the tool to test the efficiency of “push and pull” and “soft” mobility measures.
4. “SMART indicators” can contribute to test the efficiency and deploy corrective actions.
5. Pilot activities give the opportunity to test and verify the transferability and up scaling factors of each measure.
6. The SUMP process in the cross-border area is the tool for implementing shared policies and measures in the specific local context.
7. The EU SUMP Guidelines form a framework for action, but they need to be adapted and scaled.
8. Engagement of actors and decision makers is the key for the implementation of SUMP.
9. Institutional cooperation is a key issue in SUMP approach.
10. The Alpine Space Community (ASC) is the “place” where experiences from SUMP can be shared and new ideas can be developed.

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

Replication / Roll out

In the PUMAS project, the SUMP cycle has been tested at various territorial scales: from metropolitan areas to small-medium towns. As a result, it can be concluded that the EU Guidelines methodology is usable in (and outside) the Alpine Space at all scales, from the whole of a large city to, for example, a corridor within a small city of 30,000 inhabitants, but it needs the adaptation and scaling of individual steps.
A SUMP has its own strategic dimension, supported by a specific and distinguishable methodological path, hence its applicability is not necessarily linked to the territorial dimension. It relies on the coordination of different geographical scales. Several PUMAS pilot actions developed a SUMP approach at a small scale first in order to enlarge the dynamic and territorial size afterwards (Lyon, Venice, Turin).
As of today, several results deriving from the implementation of the pilot activities are expected to be applied to other areas beyond the partner regions. This is the case of Turin (the implemented regulatory scheme for the urban logistics vehicles can be likely adopted as a standard for the major Italian metropolitan areas), Venice (the aim of the partner is to disseminate and establish the adopted methodology for the creation of safer home-to-school journeys outside the Veneto region) and Rhône-Alpes (the regular mobility-themed meetings held during the project have raised the attention of many stakeholders that eventually formed a network).

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

FinalReport

EUROPEAN TERRITORIAL COOPERATION

Alpine SPACE

Project Short Title

SedAlp

Priority 1 Competitiveness and Attractiveness

Priority 2 Accessibility and Connectivity

Priority 3 Environment and Risk Prevention

Project Long Title

Sediment management in Alpine basins: integrating sediment continuum, risk mitigation and hydropower

Lead Partner

Bundesministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Umwelt und Wasserwirtschaft (BMLFUW) - Abteilung III/5: Wildbach- und Lawinenverbauung

Project Partners

Autonome Provinz Bozen – Abteilung 30 Wasserschutzbauten (Province of Bolzano) - IT
Agenzia Regionale per la Prevenzione e Protezione 'Ambientale del Veneto (ARPAV) - IT
Università di Padova-Dipartimento Territorio e Sistemi Agroforestali (UNIPD)
Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche - Istituto di Ricerca per la Protezione Idrogeologica (CNR) - IT
Regione Piemonte - Direzione Opere pubbliche, difesa del suolo, economia montana e foreste - Settore Pianificazione difesa del suolo-dighe (Regione Piemonte) - IT
Bayerisches Landesamt für Umwelt (LfU) - DE
Irstea, Groupement de Grenoble (Irstea) - FR
CNRS UMR5600, Laboratoire Environnement-Ville-Société (CNRS) - FR
Univerza v Ljubljani, Fakulteta za gradbeništvo in geodezijo (UL FGG) - SI
Amt der Tiroler Landesregierung, Abteilung Wasserwirtschaft (Amt Tiroler LR) - AT
Universität für Bodenkultur Wien, Institut für Wasserwirtschaft, Hydrologie und konstruktiven Wasserbau (IWHW) - AT
Inštituit za vode Republike Slovenije (IzVRS) - SI
Amt der Kärntner Landesregierung, Abteilung 8, Kompetenzzentrum Umwelt, Wasser und Naturschutz (AKL) - AT

Project Website

http://www.sedalp.eu/

Contact Person

Andreas Pichler

Email Address

andreas.pichler@bmlfuw.gv.at

Telephone

0043-1-71100-7343

Duration

09.2012 - 06.2015

Total Budget in EUR

2.631.350

ERDF in EUR

1.999.826

investing in your future

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

Abstract

The project "SedAlp" has contributed with its results and outputs to integrated management of sediment continuity in Alpine Basins directed to an effective reduction of sediment-related risk while promoting the enhancement of riverine ecosystems and reducing the impacts of hydropower plants. Key outputs of the project - like automatic video monitoring of wood transport, determination of spatio-temporal variability in sediment and wood transport, standardized data collection methods in sediment transport monitoring, GIS-based tools to support practioners in identifying and assessing riverscape features, spatial aggregation and spatial pattern of sediment connectivity, guidelines for improved planning of torrent control or hydropower plant structures, automatic detection of active erosion on hillslopes by remote sensing techniques etc. - will contribute to a better understanding of sediment-related processes in the Alpine Space. These findings will be not only helpful for the further implementation of some EU Directives, like Floods, RES, and the Water Directives, but also for the development of local, regional or national-based sediment management strategies or flood protection schemes. Because of its general nature, the project results can be applied elsewhere across the Alpine Space and will support local and regional decision makers, practitioners, and academics in their daily work related to enhance sediment continuity.

Relevance

In Alpine rivers, sediment and woody debris transport processes are of great relevance due to their ecological, energy and risk-related consequences. In addition, sediment represents a highly valued raw material for constructions. Sediment fluxes, crucial to maintain a good ecological status of rivers (required by the EU WFD), provide the hydromorphological conditions supporting dynamic aquatic ecosystems. To achieve these, sediment continuity must be maintained or enhanced if already disrupted. Such goal is often in conflict with: (i) flood risk mitigation (Floods Directive) as sediment transport – often in conjunction with large wood – may strongly amplify flood hazards; and (ii) hydropower production (RES Directive), as it requires weir installations and reservoirs, which in turn cause technical, economical and ecological problems. Decision makers involved in river basin management in the Alps are thus facing the urgency to test policies able to reconcile these conflicting requirements.

Sediment continuity has a notable impact on several management issues in alpine river basins and poses multiple use conflicts related to e.g. small hydropower, ecology, fishing, flood control, morphology. The geological and climatic variability across the Alps generate complex patterns of sediment transfer, whereas management conflicts are similar. This calls for common transnational action.

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

Key Achievements

• New derived and publicly available dataset on sediment (suspended load, bedload and debris flows) and wood transport
• Standardized data collection methods in sediment transport monitoring for transboundary exchange
• Determination on spatial-temporal variability in sediment (suspended sediment, bedload and debris-flow) and wood transport
• Improved equations and models for predicting sediment and wood transport rates validated on field data
• Automatic video monitoring of wood transport with recently developed detection algorithms
• The Fluvial Corridor toolbox allowing to extract a large set of riverscape features from DEM and vector layers, and to provide spatial aggregation into homogeneous segments and metrics characterizing each of them
• Developed GIS-based tools to assess the spatial pattern of connectivity based on a spatially distributed index that can be computed on a high-resolution DEM
• Guidelines for the planning and designing of efficient torrent control structures, flood protection systems and hydropower plants with low impact on sediment continuity
• Guideline for the estimation of sediment budget, including large wood monitoring and scenarios determination to be used for flood mitigation in Alpine basins
• Guidelines for the identification of morphological impacts related to hydropower plants and gravel extraction
• Change detection from sequential terrestrial or airborne LiDAR data was implemented to provide new data on time-integrated erosion rates

Lessons Learnt

Sediment continuity is a complex and cross-cutting issue and policy and decision makers across the Alpine Space are calling for answers how best to balance technical, economical, ecological, social, legal, political, natural and organisational standards, interests, and uncertainties on a not only local but even more regional and transnational level. SedAlp showed that bundling competencies and experiences of management responsibles and experts from all over the Alpine Space will speed up and intensify the urgent required process of balancing multiple use conflicts related to sediment continuity in Alpine river basins. It became clear that sediment and related water management is no longer a pure technical discipline, nor a concern of “only” experts, but need the involvement of a broad range of stakeholders and the public. Although not all challenges related to sediment and woody debris transport in alpine rivers couldn't been solved by the project, but the SedAlp partnership marked an important step forward by providing integrated approaches to sediment transport in Alpine basins directed to an effective reduction of sediment-related risk while promoting the enhancement of riverine ecosystems and reducing the impacts of hydropower plants.

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

Replication / Roll out

Because of its general nature, the project results can be applied elsewhere across the Alpine Space and will support local and regional management responsibles in their daily work related to enhance sediment continuity. Not only management responsibles will benefit from the project results, but also the research community is now addressed to further improve the knowledge on sediment and woody debris transport processes based on the data, tools, and techniques developed by SedAlp. Practitioners are invited to test the developed tools and guidelines because they have been derived from field observations and applied knowledge originating from all the experts involved in the partnership. The project results will now feed into the development of local or regional sediment management strategies or flood protection schemes (e.g. in Italy or Slovenia), or will be considered in the development of a national sediment management strategy in Austria.

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

FinalReport

EUROPEAN TERRITORIAL COOPERATION

Alpine SPACE

Project Short Title

recharge.green

○ Priority 1 Competitiveness and Attractiveness ○ Priority 2 Accessibility and Connectivity ◉ Priority 3 Environment and Risk Prevention

Project Long Title

Reconciling Renewable Energy Production and Nature in the Alps

Lead Partner

Veterinärmedizinische Universität Wien; Forschungsinstitut für Wildtierkunde und Ökologie

Project Partners

Umweltbundesamt GmbH - A
CIPRA Deutschland - D
Institut für Geographie der Universität Innsbruck - A
Academia Euopea Bolzano - I
Bayerische Elektrizitätswerke GmbH - D
Internationales Institut für Angewandte Systemanalyse - Ecosystem Services and Management - A
Regionalentwicklung Vorarlberg eGen - A
Triglavski Narodni Park - SI
Univerza v Ljubljani - SI
Kmetijski inštitut Slovenije - SI
Zavod za godzdove Slovenije - SI
Institut de la Montagne - FR
Regione Veneto, Direzione Economia e Sviluppo Montano - I
Eidgenössische Forschungsanstalt Agroscope - CH

Project Website

www.recharge-green.eu

Contact Person

Chris Walzer

Email Address

chris.walzer@fiwi.at

Telephone

0043 1 489091 5180

Duration

10.2012 - 06.2015

Total Budget in EUR

2,836,068

ERDF in EUR

2,117,410

investing in your future

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

Abstract

recharge.green has become operational in October 2012 and ran until mid-2015. Its aim is to analyse impacts of renewable energy (RE) production on biodiversity in the Alpine region and to find solutions how to minimize them. The project partnership assessed the potential of renewable energy production from wind, water, forest biomass and solar power in the Alpine countries and in six seleceted pilot areas: Triglav National Park - SI, Vorarlberg - AT, Maritime Alps - IT, Province Belluno - IT, Upper Iller - DE, Northern French Alps - FR. Around 150 scenarios were developed and used, based on economic, environmental and social indicators, to identify were this potential might conflict with nature conservation, environmental protection and ecosystem services. A central outcome of recharge.green are the developed and tested decision support tools (open source GIS tools and stakeholder involvements) that permit politicians, public authorities and energy producers to make sensible decisions in economic and ecological terms. Pilot areas put these tools into practice and optimised their use according to their needs and the RE source. A crucial success factor for giving recommendations where to best exploit RE in the pilots based on developed scenarios, was the continuous stakeholder involvement of the general public, regional authorities and private energy suppliers. All results, tools and recommendations can be downloaded under: www.recharge-green.eu

Relevance

The main relevance for tackling renewable energy exploitation preserving the biodiversity on an Alpine and transnational level are amongst others:
- Expertise from different Alpine countries, regions as well as an interdisciplinary team of public authorities, scientists and energy providers has been merged into applicable decision support tools (open source GIS tools as well as qualitative stakeholder involvement tools).
- Different Alpine regions could be compared regarding their RE potential, plans and the experiences and approaches with stakeholder involvement for a successful exploitation of RE in line with nature protection. Results could be merged into tailored recommendations for practitioners and decision-makers on Alps-wide level in several project publications, based on the results of tests in pilot areas (i.e. common and adapted decision support tools, stakeholder involvements).
- Taking into account the policy context of Renewable Energies in the Alps, the outcomes highlight that an integrated and common transnational approach for RE expansion in line with nature conservation is required that should lead into an overall Alpine RE or landscape vision / strategy, comprising concrete targets and implementation steps for expanding RE while protecting biodiversity. This directly contributes to the "Vision Renewable Alps" of the Alpine Convention where recharge.green provides best practices to.

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

Key Achievements

Main key achievements are:
- Developed and tested decision support tools (mainly open source GIS tools & stakeholder approaches) incl. around 150 scenarios on Alps-wide and pilot area level on the economic and ecological potential of RE sources wind, water, solar and biomass
- improved tool JECAMI via integration and visualization of potential maps and scenarios for decision-makers (www.jecami.eu)
- Alps-wide potential maps on all four RE sources incl. trade-off analyses between renewable energy expansion and ecosystem services valorization in the Alps
- Improved methodology and scientific concept on European level on renewable energies and ecosystem service impact as well as on decision support tools how to best balance RE and nature protection
- Good practices from six Alpine pilot areas on the analysis, test and implementation incl. continuous stakeholder involvement processes of decision support tools. Recommendations how and steps taken to best include them into regional energy management plans
- Recommendations on Alpine and EU level for an integrated Alpine Renewable Energy Strategy (addressed to policy and decision-makers)
- Handbook on Sustainable Renewable Energy Planning in the Alps, incl. trade-offs between economic and ecological objectives, decision support tools, pilot area good practices
- Perpetual calendar, explaining the mayor outcomes by taking the reader through the decision-making process a fictional town goes through when discussing RE potentials

Lessons Learnt

Key factors for success and main lessons learnt were, i.e.:
- the common approach to renewable energy use by an interdisciplinary project consortium based on regional authorities, scientific organisations, national parks and private energy suppliers and the increased knowledge the partners gained
- the concept development of linking renewable energy sources to ecosystem services valorization
- the development and agreement of trade-offs between renewable energies and biodiversity / nature protection
- the development, discussion and test of Alpine-wide and pilot area scenarios of all four renewable energy sources based on common identified indicators
- the continuous stakeholder involvement of public authorities and the general public in pilot areas where the scenarios for renewable energy in line with nature protection were run
- involving RE stakeholders on all governmental levels to achieve a common RE energy vision for the Alps

During the project's implementation it has been prooven that not all pilot areas with their specific needs can rely on one common decision support tool (GIS tool) but that this tool needs to be tested continuously and that it needs to be adapted according to each region's needs. In many cases, the complexity of developed tools and methods needs to be reduced and an integrated approach including all relevant stakeholders was proofen to be most successful to create a common understanding and acceptance where to best exploit RE in the regions.

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

Replication / Roll out

The developed decision support tools, the GIS open source modules as well as the qualitative 'Musterhektar' approach, can be used and implemented within energy management and strategy development processes at Alps-wide level and on regional/local level in further Alpine regions and beyond the Alps. All DSS tools have been developed to be replicable by other organisations and stakeholders outside the partnership and information on their use can be found in the main project publications. Detailed documentation and guidelines for the successful stakeholder involvement were given and the trade-offs between economic and ecological objectives were outlined in the 'Handbook on sustainable renewable energy planning, a guideline for further stakeholders in the Alps and beyond'.
Recommendations made for an Alpine renewable energy strategy are transferred to Alpine ministries and to the Alpine Convention implementing bodies (i.e. Platform Ecological Connectivity, PSAC), including as well best practices on renewable energy use and nature protection for their future integration into the vision 'Renewable Alps' of the Alpine Convention.
Results can be used as well in further Alpine Space and Interreg A projects in general, e.g. the list of most relevant ecosystem services for the Alps, and in projects working on renewable energies (e.g. applying the DSS, RE maps, etc.). The outcomes moreover will contribute relevant information to the environmentally orientated Action Groups of EUSALP.

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

FinalReport

EUROPEAN TERRITORIAL COOPERATION

Alpine SPACE

Project Short Title

GeoMol

Priority 1 Competitiveness and Attractiveness

Priority 2 Accessibility and Connectivity

Priority 3 Environment and Risk Prevention

Project Long Title

Assessing subsurface potentials of the Alpine Foreland Basins for sustainable planning and use of natural resources

Lead Partner

Bayerisches Landesamt für Umwelt, Abt. 10 Geologischer Dienst

Project Partners

Amt der Oberösterreichischen Landesregierung, A
Bayerisches Landesamt für Umwelt, Abt.10 Geologischer Dienst, D
Bundesamt für Energie BFE, CH
Bundesamt für Landestopografie, Landesgeologie, CH
Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières, Rhône-Alpes, F
Etat de Genève, Dépt. de la sécurité, de la police et de l'environnement, CH
Geologische Bundesanstalt, Rohstoffgeologie / Hydrogeologie, A
Geološki zavod Slovenije, SL
Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale, I
Regierungspräsidium Freiburg, Abt. 9 LGRB, D
Regionalverband Bodensee-Oberschwaben, D
Regione Emilia-Romagna, Servizio Geologico, Sismico e dei Suoli, I
Regione Lombardia, Direzione Generale Territorio e Urbanistica, I
Technische Universität Bergakademie Freiberg, D

Project Website

www.geomol.eu

Contact Person

Dr. Gerold Diepolder

Email Address

gerold.diepolder@lfu.bayern.de

Telephone

+49 821 9071-1336

Duration

09.2012 - 06.2012

Total Budget in EUR

3.160.590

ERDF in EUR

2.947.290

investing in your future

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

Abstract

The Alpine Foreland Basins, shared by six countries, feature a variety of subsurface potentials in terms of energy security and the reduction of greenhouse gases. Thanks to the European Territorial Cooperation / Alpine Space funding scheme it was possible for the first time to bring together all Geological Survey Organisations in charge, having a territorial rather than an overarching mandate, for the joint transnational revision of the geological knowledge and the provision of harmonised three-dimensional information for the holistic assessment of the geopotentials.
State-of-the-art quality controlled data pools have been prepared, interpreted and evaluated for 3D model building and geopotential assessment. Legal restriction concerning data disclosure required a distributed implementation and comprehensive harmonisation of concepts, interpretations and methods. Exploiting modern 3D modelling techniques, the trans-national collaboration made it possible to jointly address the geological set-up, the tectonic evolution and the geopotentials of the Basins and to assess seismogenic structures in the Po Basin in the three-dimensional spatial context.
A key development was the transnational collaborative environment for multi-dimensional geo-data for cross-linked work processes and to distribute 3D geological models from different national repositories, featuring a web-based data infrastructure for interoperability of data providers and communication with the stakeholder community.

Relevance

Among the most important challenges towards the further development of European society that the European Commission has prioritized are securing access to energy, water and natural resources, and the mitigation of natural hazards and climate change. In these domains the use of geological knowledge and spatial information on the subsurface is crucial to assist stakeholders from policy, research and industry in implementing sustainable solutions.
A principal challenge for spatial planning is the sustainable management of the subsurface balancing the increasing capacities required for renewable energy, and the continuing need for water supply, raw materials, and underground storage. In contrast to the well-established land-use planning at the surface, the management of the subsurface is breaking new ground. Subsurface planning inherently requires a three-dimensional approach which will enable a multipurpose use to ensure resource efficiency. The geopotential assessment must, therefore, be based on a sound, unbiased and holistic three-dimensional evaluation of the geological structure.
The area of influence of many geopotential aspects often extends well beyond the licensed area – and geology does not respect political boundaries. Thus, subsurface planning and impact assessment of subsurface exploitation requires an integrated international approach, guided by the geological structure rather than by administrative boundaries.

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

Key Achievements

Key achievements of GeoMol are cross-border harmonized 3D geological models for a seamless straightforward insight into the Alpine Foreland Basins. Derived thereof, prepared in line with the stakeholder survey, are overall 162 maps elucidating the geopotential (and partly seismogenic sources) assessment in 5 pilot areas – Geneva-Savoy (CH/F), Swiss-Midlands (CH), Lake Constance-Allgäu (A/CH/D), Upper Austria-Upper Bavaria (A/D), and Brescia-Mantua-Mirandola (I) – and the Mura-Zala Basin (SLO) test area. The products are available via web services linked to www.geomol.eu and are supplemented with the Project Report's guidelines. Intangible key achievement is the expert network established, including stakeholders from other domains and territories, for the sustained dialogue over the upcoming challenges of subsurface planning and utilization, sharing knowledge, tools and concepts.
The geopotential assessment represents the transnational effort to harmonize methods and techniques to assist the stakeholder community in cross-domain subsurface planning. A ground-breaking development is the transnational collaborative environment for multi-dimensional geo-data to share, merge, and distribute information from different national repositories. Although constrained by national data protection regulations, it features principal components of interoperability suitable to interconnect the cross-domain user community and to serve administrative bodies in terms of e-governance.

Lessons Learnt

The cross-fertilizing collaboration among the project partners – contributing knowledge, experience and skills thereby bringing the partners to a common, higher level – has been invaluable and mutual benefit, continuing after the end of the project.
However, cross-border harmonization of geological information, evolved from regional approaches, applied and upheld regionally for decades, turned out difficult and is constraint by differing national regulation on data access: Disparities of data policy with respect to subsurface information have been evident for a long time past. Utilizing the technical interoperability for the peer-to-peer juxtaposition of "national best efforts" manifestly exposes gaps and discrepancies resulting from the disparate and substantial restriction enjoined by data privacy provisions. This lack of overarching regulations and a matching data policy clearly foils the EU's call for trans-nationally harmonized information.
Many GeoMol partners identified the alignment of the national statutory provisions with respect to subsurface data – in terms of open disclosure of baseline data, interpretations and metadata – a key issue to fulfil their role as the legal custodians of the subsurface and to avoid oversimplifications in transnational harmonization. In order to make geoscientific surveying more rigorous and sustainable "data access" has been regarded a crucial topic to be addressed by the EU harmonization policy.

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

Replication / Roll out

The established expert network, including stakeholders from other domains and beyond the territorial reach of GeoMol, safeguards the sustained dialogue over the upcoming challenges of subsurface planning and its utilization. It facilitates an effective knowledge transfer in order to assess the geopotentials of other foreland basins, also by sharing the tools and concepts developed for technical interoperability, thus fulfilling the objectives and the spirit of the European Territorial Cooperation.
Applying GeoMol's approach of geopotential assessment in an area outside the Alpine Foreland Basins (ie the Pannonian Basin) evinced that the workflows and methods developed are appropriate also in sedimentary basins beyond the Alpine Space. As many of these basins are trans-border structures, a statutory basis for an open disclosure policy with respect to subsurface information is the pre-requisite to address issues properly and a crucial topic to be addressed by the EU harmonization policy.
The implementation of GeoMol and its information measures strongly raised the awareness in politics and administration for the issues related to the subsurface for securing access to energy, water and natural resources – albeit to different extends. The political perception basically is guided by the prevailing "national" public opinion regarding underground utilizations and their supposed threads rather than by the opportunities for boosting green energy and mitigating climate change.

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

FinalReport

EUROPEAN TERRITORIAL COOPERATION

Alpine SPACE

Project Short Title

SEAP_Alps

○ Priority 1 Competitiveness and Attractiveness ○ Priority 2 Accessibility and Connectivity ◉ Priority 3 Environment and Risk Prevention

Project Long Title

Supporting local authorities in the implementation of Sustainable Energy Action Plans in the Alpine Space Area

Lead Partner

Città Metropolitana di Torino (Previously: Provincia di Torino) I

Project Partners

- Provincia di Vercelli I
- Provincia di Venezia I
- Razvojna Agencija Sinergija SI
- BSC Regionalna razvojna agencija Gorenjske SI
- Rhônalpénergie-Environnement F
- AGEDEN F
- Innovationszentrum W.E.I.Z A
- Klagenfurt Stadt A
- eza!, Energie- & Umweltzentrum Allgäu D
- EWO Energiewende Oberland D
- Climate Alliance D

Project Website

www.seap-alps.eu

Contact Person

Silvio De Nigris

Email Address

silvio.denigris@cittametropolitana.torino.it

Telephone

+39 011 8616883

Duration

10 2012- 05 2015

Total Budget in EUR

2.216.840

ERDF in EUR

1.684.794

investing in your future

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

Abstract

The main objective of the SEAP_Alps project, developed in the framework of EU Alpine Space Programme, was the promotion of energy planning at local level by sharing a common methodology among Partners, in order to reach the 2020 European energy goals. The twelve partners, coming from eleven Alpine regions, had the opportunity to compare and capitalize different experiences.
The project has developed and promoted guidelines and specific tools to support nearly fifty pilot municipalities in the drafting of Sustainable Energy Action Plans – SEAPs – whose contents go beyond the field of climate change mitigation by including local adaptation policies, often not yet widespread. In this way the project provides a valuable contribution due to the peculiar characteristics of vulnerability of the communities of the Alpine area.
During the project, participant partners have improved their own skills thanks to a capacity building process which has enhanced their effectiveness in supporting Local Authorities.
SEAP-ALPS also focused on the key issus of energy refurbishment of public buildings which, due to the reduced financial resources, is often a hard task for local governments. Therefore, a concept for new public-private investment partnerships has been tested in some pilot municipalities.
Finally, the hard commitment in the communication of project activities allowed to spread the good practices developed so that other local public administrations may replicate them.

Relevance

Climate change is one of the major challenges that Europe faces in this century. It's becoming more and more of an issue to link mitigation efforts to measures of adaptation to the climate change, because climate change is already taking place in the Alpine Space and cannot be tackled by mitigation activities alone. In addition to this, the average temperature in the Alps has already risen by almost twice as much as the global average.
In this scenario, the local authorities can and must play a key role. These are the premises from which the SEAP_ALPS project, was started. The main results of the project has thus been the definition of actions for mitigation and adaptation to climate change to be implemented at local level and the increased knowledge of the local authorities in tackling the climate change and achieve the CO2 reduction targets by 2020.
Since climate change is still an abstract issue to deal with, a clear presentation of its local effects is an important task for increasing stakeholders and citizenship awareness. Only if this works successfully, important adaptation measures can be implemented. Mutual learning and sharing of experiences within a transnational partnership is therefore essential for creating a common knowledge and understanding of problems and solutions.

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

Key Achievements

The special focus of SEAP_Alps methodology consists in offering to municipalities a catalogue of measures which help them to find out in which areas of intervention can successfully be implemented their action by integrating the classic mitigation actions with adaptation.
SEAP_Alps Online Action Tool provides valuable assistance to municipalities in finding out which sustainable energy projects can be considered for the action plan. Within each area of intervention a variety of possible actions are displayed, complemented by examples which are provided in project sheets. The tool was tested with 57 Municipalities and 46 SEAPs have been drafted setting commitments to 2020 targets;
Online SEAP_Alps Training Platform supports pilot municipalities and other interested stakeholders in their activities by providing information tailored to target groups in 5 languages. The heart of the Training Platform is the dissemination of information and know-how related to the SEAP_Alps methodology;
Training workshops for municipalities representatives and stakeholders;
Action Plans for Public Private Investments (APPI) methodology in order to draft a consistent refurbishment plan, starting with an analytical framework to take into account the municipalities' context. The methodology was successfully tested in 13 Municipalities;
Communication strategy geared to the involvement of the largest possible number of municipalities and stakeholder and finalized to replication of the project.

Lessons Learnt

Local Authorities have been the key actors involved in the project. The hard training with several working group sessions organized with them with the purpose of drafting SEAPs and the continuous support for designing the actions to be undertaken at local level was essential for the success of the project. Also the involvement of more than 300 policy makers, technicians and others stakeholders has been crucial in order to enhance a participative model in the planning process.
The participative process involving relevant local stakeholders from the bottom was, thus, very important in order to achieve the main outputs. Steeping out from the mere planning to the implementation phase is a critical issues even for the more advanced Local Authorities and what the partnership learnt is that, even though, a SEAP is a crucial starting point, afterwards Local Authorities shouldn't be left alone. Technical support is required for following steps and must be provided in a way that is durable, self-sustainable and at low cost. Bundling needs, projects and investments among several Municipalities can be a way to achieve this goal. Such consideration came out in several countries and regions during the local working group meetings at local level.
Another important achievement of the project is the mutual learning approach. The capacity of partners of mutually influencing each other, was essential to achieve planned outputs and keeping high standards in terms of quality.

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

Replication / Roll out

The project hardly worked in increasing the visibility at Alpine Space level. Communication materials were created and widely distributed. Many events were organized and SEAP_Alps was invited to several international events. Nearly 1.600 have been the participants to events where SEAP_Alps took part, whereas 2250 were those who participated in project events. Main publications of the project were also linked to institutional website of the partners in order to support the dissemination to a wider extent.
Partners shared the project outputs with other EU projects and used their own networks for spreading project achievements in order to facilitate the replication at EU level. The website will be kept live and updated for at least 3 years.
SEAP_Alps was fully in line with the Europe 2020 strategy, thanks to the commitment towards a low-carbon economy. Furthermore, as some partners are officially active Coordinators of the Covenant of Mayors, the project outputs and results will also be mentioned in their future activities. For instance, Action Plan for Public Investments prepared by the Metropolitan City of Torino will be implemented in another EU project (namely 2020Together) with Third Party Financing Schemes.
Besides, the policy related to multilevel governance helped to establish effective cooperation with relevant stakeholders at regional level ensuring the achievement of results even after the closure of the project.

The programme is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund

ANNEX 2 – LIST OF PROJECTS

Projects of the Alpine Space Programme

European Territorial Cooperation 2007-2013

Reference Number	Acronym	Title	Reported Eligible Expenses	Paid ERDF
10-1-2-D	CO2-NeuTrAlp	CO2-Neutral Transport for the Alpine Space (CO2-NeuTrAlp)	3,129,554.63	2,373,022.80
10-2-2-DE	TRANSITECTS	Transalpine Transport Architects	2,975,986.61	2,261,749.50
10-3-3-SI	ALPSTAR	TOWARD CARBON NEUTRAL ALPS - MAKE BEST PRACTICE MINIMUM STANDARD	2,228,514.34	1,693,668.32
10-4-3-DE	GeoMol	Assessing subsurface potentials of the Alpine Foreland Basins for sustainable planning and use of natural resources	2,949,471.92	2,239,939.94
10-5-2-IT	SPHERA	Spatial Planning and Health Systems: enhancing territorial governance in Alpine Space	539,069.03	393,827.21
11-2-1-AT	ENERBUILD	ENERGY Efficiency and Renewable Energies in the BUILDing Sector	2,700,996.78	2,052,756.67
1-1-2-CH	ACCESS	ACCESS Improving accessibility of services of general interest – organisational innovations in rural mountain areas	1,931,251.75	1,467,069.36
11-3-2-IT	TranSAFE-Alp	TranSAFE-Alp: connecting Transport regional networks to Security and emergency Advanced Strategy Frameworks of European and Alpine regions decisional platforms.	2,098,159.29	1,594,600.27
11-4-1-AT	CABEE	CABEE Capitalizing Alpine Building Evaluation Experiences	1,968,249.74	1,495,864.33
11-5-3-AT	START_it_up	State-of-the-Art in Risk Management Technology: Implementation and Trial for Usability in Engineering Practice and Policy	442,722.91	331,663.93

Projects of the Alpine Space Programme

European Territorial Cooperation 2007-2013

Reference Number	Acronym	Title	Reported Eligible Expenses	Paid ERDF
12-2-1-CH	COMUNIS	COMUNIS Inter-municipal cooperation for Strategic Steering of SME-oriented Location Development in the Alpine Space	1,779,363.60	1,352,315.30
12-4-1-IT	NATHCARE	NATHCARE - Networking Alpine Health for Continuity of Care	2,230,817.93	1,665,491.17
12-5-3-FR	GreenAlps	Valorizing connectivity and sustainable use of resources for successful ecosystem management policies in the Alps	516,140.70	392,266.46
13-1-3-A	ECONNECT	Improving Ecological Connectivity in the Alps	2,915,312.26	2,210,976.62
13-3-2-IT	POLY5	Polycentric Planning Models for Local Development in Territories interested by Corridor 5 and its TEN-T ramifications	1,887,060.93	1,434,163.00
13-4-1-DE	AlpBC	Capitalising knowledge on Alpine Building Culture by performing regional smart planning and consultancy strategies for sustainable development and closed loop economies in the Alpine Space	2,524,885.70	1,918,912.58
13-5-1-IT	WIKIAlps	A wiki for capitalising on spatial-development projects	482,286.43	366,534.97
1-4-3-AT	SedAlp	SedAlp - “Sediment management in Alpine basins: integrating sediment continuum, risk mitigation and hydropower”	2,505,004.61	1,895,643.38
15-2-3-IT	ALP FFIRS	Alpine Forest FIre waRning System	2,717,251.66	2,065,110.48
15-3-1-IT	CCAlps	CCAlps. Creative companies in Alpine Space	2,494,466.92	1,895,794.18

Projects of the Alpine Space Programme

European Territorial Cooperation 2007-2013

Reference Number	Acronym	Title	Reported Eligible Expenses	Paid ERDF
15-4-1-IT	FIDIAS	Innovative Financial Instruments for Sustainable Development in Alpine Space	2,203,461.72	1,674,629.79
16-2-2-IT	AlpCheck 2	AlpCheck 2 - "Alpine Mobility Check - Step 2"	2,888,370.02	2,195,161.01
16-5-2-DE	SusFreight	Sustainable Freight Transport - Now and Tomorrow	488,596.23	370,813.00
17-1-1-F	INNOCITÉ	INNOCITÉ - HOW TO IMPROVE COMPETITIVENESS OF SMALL-MEDIUM CITIES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALPINE GREAT URBAN CENTRES.	1,705,519.07	1,296,193.28
17-2-2-CH	iMONiTRAF!	Implementation of MONITRAF (Monitoring of road traffic related effects in the Alpine Space and common measures)	1,264,028.86	960,661.81
17-3-1-IT	Alps 4 EU	Alps 4 EU	1,478,995.59	1,124,035.71
17-5-1-DE	AlpEnMAT	Alpine Energy Meetings on Advanced Technology	448,946.28	341,199.10
18-1-3-I	PermaNET	PermaNET - Permafrost long-term monitoring network	3,219,546.34	2,446,854.31
18-2-1-DE	AlpHouse	Alpine building culture and ecology. Competence development of local craft companies in the area of energy-efficient renovation of traditional alpine old buildings and settlements	2,302,598.49	1,727,783.17
20-1-1-F	ALPS Bio Cluster	TransAlpine Bio Cluster	1,396,923.07	1,061,661.40
2-1-3-D	AdaptAlp	Adaptation to Climate Change in the Alpine Space	2,534,420.67	1,906,162.62

Projects of the Alpine Space Programme

European Territorial Cooperation 2007-2013

Reference Number	Acronym	Title	Reported Eligible Expenses	Paid ERDF
21-4-2-DE	AlpStore	AlpStore: Strategies to use a variety of mobile and stationary storages to allow for extended accessibility and the integration of renewable energies	2,575,571.92	1,957,072.93
2-2-2-AT	PARAmount	imProved Accessibility: Reliability and security of Alpine transport infrastructure related to mountainous hazards in a changing climate	2,746,076.84	2,028,500.88
22-4-3-AT	recharge.green	Reconciling Renewable Energy Production and Nature in the Alps	2,625,257.59	1,992,394.32
2-3-2-FR	NEWFOR	NEWFOR - NEW technologies for a better mountain FORest timber mobilization	2,457,489.35	1,809,483.79
2-4-1-IT	RURBANCE	Rural-Urban inclusive governance strategies an tools for the sustainable development of deeply transforming Alpine territories.	2,122,130.15	1,612,818.69
4-1-1-D	AlpEnergy	Virtual Power Systems as an Instrument to Promote Transnational Cooperation and Sustainable Energy Supply in the Alpine Space	2,614,024.71	1,986,653.03
4-2-2-IT	ALIAS	Alpine Hospitals Networking for Improved Access to Telemedicine Services	2,154,112.67	1,636,533.59
4-4-3-IT	SEAP_Alps	Supporting local authorities in the implementation of Sustainable Energy Action Plans in the Alpine Space Area	2,013,053.64	1,529,916.45
4-5-1-IT	AlpClusters2020	Alpine space industrial Clusters' networks: paving the way for Europe 2020	484,751.12	368,410.79

Projects of the Alpine Space Programme

European Territorial Cooperation 2007-2013

Reference Number	Acronym	Title	Reported Eligible Expenses	Paid ERDF
5-1-3-F	Alp-Water-Scarce	Water Management Strategies against Water Scarcity in the Alps	3,475,102.84	2,641,076.57
5-2-3-IT	SHARE	SHARE - Sustainable Hydropower in Alpine Rivers Ecosystems	2,667,760.82	2,027,497.80
5-3-1-D	OPEN-ALPS	Open Innovation in Alpine SMEs	2,387,043.96	1,814,151.85
6-1-1-I	CAPACities	Competitiveness Actions and Policies for Alpine Cities	2,362,561.89	1,795,545.97
6-2-1-DE	DEMOCHANGE	Demographic change in the Alps: adaptation strategies to spatial planning and regional development	2,364,971.33	1,797,377.93
6-4-2-DE	AlpInfoNet	Sustainable Mobility Information Network for the Alpine Space	2,871,735.68	2,179,161.16
7-2-3-FR	SILMAS	Sustainable Instruments for Lakes Management in the Alpine Space	2,937,255.16	2,224,156.67
7-3-2-AT	MORECO	Mobility and Residential Costs	2,441,131.18	1,855,258.84
7-5-2-IT	PLAT.F.O.R.M.	Platform to Form Opinions Related to Mobility	447,309.32	339,954.76
8-1-1-I	ClimAlpTour	Climate Change and its Impact on Tourism in the Alpine Space	2,547,877.16	1,936,385.49
8-3-1-IT	ALPLASTICS	ALPlastics: a network of private/public actors actively involved in local development policies in 5 Alpine regions, to create proper conditions for STRATEGIC INNOVATION in the ALPINE PLASTICS CLUSTERS and strengthen the related economic sector.	850,753.71	642,609.29

Projects of the Alpine Space Programme

European Territorial Cooperation 2007-2013

Reference Number	Acronym	Title	Reported Eligible Expenses	Paid ERDF
8-4-2-IT	PUMAS	PUMAS – Planning sustainable regional-Urban Mobility in the Alpine Space	2,503,815.93	1,888,025.09
8-5-1-AT	ViSiBLE	Valorisation of Sustainable Alpine Space nearly zero-energy Building and Low-carbon Experiences	460,119.10	349,690.45
9-1-3-A	CLISP	Climate Change Adaptation by Spatial Planning in the Alpine Space	2,076,212.30	1,577,920.43
9-2-3-DE	MANFRED	MANFRED - Management strategies to adapt Alpine Space forests to climate change risks	3,072,760.95	2,335,298.07
9-3-3-AT	C3-Alps	Capitalising Climate Change Knowledge for Adaptation in the Alpine Space	2,898,419.95	2,172,863.46
9-5-3-IT	AIM	Alpine space In Movement, targeted to water & energy capitalization	481,896.43	366,177.96

The financial figures do not include amounts reported by beneficiaries from Non-EU-Member States.

ANNEX 3 – LIST OF BENEFICIARIES

Beneficiaries of the Alpine Space Programme

European Territorial Cooperation 2007-2013

Reference Number	Acronym	Partner Acronym	Partner Institution	Partner Region	Reported Eligible Expenses	Paid ERDF
21-4-2-DE	AlpStore	EEE	Europäisches Zentrum für erneuerbare Energie Güssing GmbH	AT11	96,475.53	72,959.99
9-3-3-AT	C3-Alps	Lower Austria	Amt der Niederösterreichischen Landesregierung, Gruppe Raumordnung, Umwelt und Verkehr Abteilung Umwelt- und Energiewirtschaft (RU3)	AT12	117,636.57	89,403.79
6-1-1-I	CAPACities	LI	DI Herbert LISKE Ingenieurkonsulent für Raumplanung und Raumordnung	AT12	100,752.02	76,571.52
17-1-1-F	INNOCITÉ	NÖ	Amt der NÖ Landesregierung, Abteilung Raumordnung und Regionalpolitik	AT12	16,563.55	12,587.96
8-4-2-IT	PUMAS	ALANOVA	CEIT ALANOVA gemeinnützige GmbH Institut für Stadt, Verkehr, Umwelt und Informationsgesellschaft	AT12	67,569.18	50,676.86
22-4-3-AT	recharge.green	IIASA	Internationales Institut fuer Angewandte Systemanalyse - Ecosystems Services and Management	AT12	258,697.58	196,609.95
2-1-3-D	AdaptAlp	BMLFUW	Bundesministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Umwelt und Wasserwirtschaft, Abteilung IV/5, Wildbach und Lawinenverbauung	AT13	414,515.11	315,031.45
9-5-3-IT	AIM	BOKU	Institut für Hydrobiologie und Gewässermanagement, Department für Wasser, Atmosphäre und Umwelt, Universität für Bodenkultur Wien	AT13	114,844.15	87,281.54
15-2-3-IT	ALP FFIRS	BOKU	Universität für Bodenkultur	AT13	222,600.01	169,175.99
15-2-3-IT	ALP FFIRS	ZAMG	Zentralanstalt für Meteorologie und Geodynamik	AT13	134,183.29	101,979.27
17-5-1-DE	AlpEnMAT	OeGUT	OeGUT GmbH; Themenbereich Energie	AT13	53,000.00	40,280.00
6-4-2-DE	AlpInfoNet	BMLFUW	Bundesministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Umwelt und Wasserwirtschaft, Abteilung V/5: Verkehr, Mobilität, Siedlungswesen, Lärm	AT13	189,204.00	143,795.04
10-3-3-SI	ALPSTAR	UNEP	UNEP Vienna - Interim Secretariat of the Carpathian Convention	AT13	79,482.97	60,407.05
5-1-3-F	Alp-Water-Scarce	AWI	Bundesanstalt für Agrarwirtschaft	AT13	147,180.08	111,856.82
9-3-3-AT	C3-Alps	UBA	Umweltbundesamt GmbH, Abteilung Umweltfolgenabschätzung & Klimawandel	AT13	369,520.39	250,901.99
9-3-3-AT	C3-Alps	UNEP Vienna - SCC	UNEP REGIONAL OFFICE FOR EUROPE - Secretariat of the Carpathian Convention	AT13	126,050.53	95,797.91
8-1-1-I	ClimAlpTour	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme in Vienna	AT13	68,366.00	51,958.16
9-1-3-A	CLISP	BMLFUW	Bundesministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Umwelt und Wasserwirtschaft, Forstsektion	AT13	100,234.04	76,177.53

Beneficiaries of the Alpine Space Programme

European Territorial Cooperation 2007-2013

Reference Number	Acronym	Partner Acronym	Partner Institution	Partner Region	Reported Eligible Expenses	Paid ERDF
9-1-3-A	CLISP	UBA	Umweltbundesamt GmbH, Abteilung für Umweltfolgenabschätzung und Klimawandel	AT13	322,043.96	244,753.00
9-1-3-A	CLISP	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme, Interim Secretariat of the Carpathian Convention	AT13	101,477.30	77,122.74
13-1-3-A	ECONNECT	FIWI	Veterinärmedizinische Universität Wien; Forschungsinstitut für Wildtierkunde und Ökologie	AT13	333,314.65	253,319.11
13-1-3-A	ECONNECT	UBA-AT	Umweltbundesamt GmbH Landnutzung & Biologische Sicherheit	AT13	149,775.27	113,829.19
15-4-1-IT	FIDIAS	AWS	Austria Wirtschaftsservice GmbH	AT13	147,533.66	112,125.54
10-4-3-DE	GeoMol	GBA	Geologische Bundesanstalt Fachabteilung Rohstoffgeologie Fachabteilung Hydrogeologie	AT13	322,910.26	243,753.68
12-5-3-FR	GreenAlps	FIWI	Veterinärmedizinische Universität Wien; Forschungsinstitut für Wildtierkunde und Ökologie	AT13	134,359.37	102,112.89
9-2-3-DE	MANFRED	AIT	AIT Austrian Institute of Technology GmbH Department Foresight & Policy Development	AT13	186,929.38	142,066.32
9-2-3-DE	MANFRED	BFW	Bundesforschungs- und Ausbildungszentrum für Wald, Naturgefahren und Landschaft	AT13	404,579.78	307,480.61
2-3-2-FR	NEWFOR	BFW	Bundesforschungs- und Ausbildungszentrum für Wald, Naturgefahren und Landschaft (BFW) Institut für Naturgefahren und Waldgrenzregionen	AT13	196,855.41	147,319.01
2-3-2-FR	NEWFOR	TU Wien - I.P.F.	TU Wien - Vienna University of Technology Department of Geodesy and Geoinformation, Research Group Photogrammetry	AT13	323,376.74	230,816.85
2-2-2-AT	PARAmount	BFW	Bundesforschungs- und Ausbildungszentrum für Wald, Naturgefahren und Landschaft (BFW) Institut für Naturgefahren	AT13	349,581.14	258,628.30
2-2-2-AT	PARAmount	BMLFUW	Bundesministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Umwelt und Wasserwirtschaft Sektion Forst	AT13	497,283.30	368,245.77
2-2-2-AT	PARAmount	OEBB	ÖBB-Infrastruktur AG, Strecken- und Bahnhofsmanagement, ITC Anlagen, Naturgefahren-Management	AT13	150,000.00	113,999.98
18-1-3-I	PermaNET	BMLFUW	Österreichisches Bundesministerium für Landwirtschaft, Forstwirtschaft, Umwelt und Wasserwirtschaft	AT13	53,382.77	40,570.89
7-5-2-IT	PLAT.F.O.R.M.	VUT	Fachbereich Regionalplanung und Regionalentwicklung Department für Raumplanung Technische Universität Wien	AT13	78,526.37	59,680.04
13-3-2-IT	POLY5	TUW	Technische Universität Wien Department für Raumentwicklung, Infrastruktur- und Umweltplanung Fachbereich Regionalplanung und Regionalentwicklung	AT13	116,221.05	88,327.46

Beneficiaries of the Alpine Space Programme

European Territorial Cooperation 2007-2013

Reference Number	Acronym	Partner Acronym	Partner Institution	Partner Region	Reported Eligible Expenses	Paid ERDF
8-4-2-IT	PUMAS	Wien	Magistrat der Stadt Wien, Magistratsabteilung 18 Stadtentwicklung und Stadtplanung	AT13	177,701.83	133,276.24
22-4-3-AT	recharge.green	EAA	Umweltbundesamt GmbH	AT13	73,780.28	56,073.00
22-4-3-AT	recharge.green	FIWI	Veterinärmedizinische Universität Wien; Forschungsinstitut für Wildtierkunde und Ökologie	AT13	390,780.87	296,993.45
1-4-3-AT	SedAlp	BMLFUW	Bundesministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Umwelt und Wasserwirtschaft (BMLFUW) - Abteilung III/5: Wildbach- und Lawinenverbauung	AT13	161,697.81	122,890.33
1-4-3-AT	SedAlp	BOKU	Universität für Bodenkultur Wien, Institut für Wasserwirtschaft, Hydrologie und konstruktiven Wasserbau (IWHW)	AT13	366,776.85	270,590.40
11-5-3-AT	START_it_up	BMLFUW	Bundesministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Umwelt und Wasserwirtschaft (BMLFUW) - Abteilung III/5 - Wildbach- und Lawinenverbauung	AT13	120,732.18	90,293.85
11-3-2-IT	TranSAFE-Alp	BLMFUW	Bundesministerium für LAnd und Fortwirtschaft, Umwelt und Wasserwirtschaft.	AT13	196,075.67	149,017.50
10-2-2-DE	TRANSITECTS	BMVIT	Bundesministerium für Verkehr, Innovation und Technologie, Abteilung I/K4 Kombinierter Verkehr	AT13	62,395.15	47,420.30
1-1-2-CH	ACCESS	BLC	Amt der Kärntner Landesregierung, Kompetenzzentrum 3 (Landesentwicklung und Gemeinden)	AT21	261,611.00	198,824.33
2-1-3-D	AdaptAlp	BWV	Amt der Kärntner Landesregierung, Abteilung 18, Wasserwirtschaft/Schutzwasserwirtschaft	AT21	163,446.76	124,219.51
4-2-2-IT	ALIAS	LKH	Landeskrankenhaus Villach	AT21	1,263.65	960.37
16-2-2-IT	AlpCheck 2	CARINTHIA	Amt der Kärntner Landesregierung Abteilung 7 -- Wirtschaftsrecht und Infrastruktur	AT21	193,906.35	147,368.81
5-1-3-F	Alp-Water-Scarce	KTN	Amt der Kärntner Landesregierung, Abteilung 8 (Kompetenzzentrum Umwelt, Wasser und Naturschutz)	AT21	481,671.38	366,070.21
9-3-3-AT	C3-Alps	Carinthia	Amt der Kärntner Landesregierung, Abteilung 8 (Kompetenzzentrum Umwelt, Wasser und Naturschutz)	AT21	54,938.64	41,753.35
12-4-1-IT	NATHCARE	KABEG	Landeskrankenhaus Villach	AT21	69,450.00	52,782.00
4-4-3-IT	SEAP_Alps	Klag	Magistrat der Landeshauptstadt Klagenfurt am Wörthersee	AT21	155,914.96	118,495.30
1-4-3-AT	SedAlp	AKL	Amt der Kärntner Landesregierung, Abteilung 8, Kompetenzzentrum Umwelt, Wasser und Naturschutz	AT21	56,841.87	43,199.81
7-2-3-FR	SILMAS	ABT8	Amt der Kärtner Landesregierung, Abteilung 8 (Kompetenzzentrum Umwelt, Wasser und Naturschutz)	AT21	285,285.60	216,817.03

Beneficiaries of the Alpine Space Programme

European Territorial Cooperation 2007-2013

Reference Number	Acronym	Partner Acronym	Partner Institution	Partner Region	Reported Eligible Expenses	Paid ERDF
11-5-3-AT	START_it_up	Carinthia	Amt der Kärntner Landesregierung, Abteilung 8, Kompetenzzentrum Umwelt, Wasser und Naturschutz	AT21	64,986.43	49,389.67
16-5-2-DE	SusFreight	EAK	Entwicklungsagentur Kärnten GmbH	AT21	83,000.00	63,080.00
10-2-2-DE	TRANSITECTS	AKL	Amt der Kärntner Landesregierung Abteilung 7 - Wirtschaftsrecht und Infrastruktur	AT21	108,677.60	82,594.96
5-1-3-F	Alp-Water-Scarce	STMK	Amt der Steiermärkischen Landesregierung; Fachabteilung 19A, Wasserwirtschaftliche Planung und Siedlungswasserwirtschaft	AT22	304,756.89	231,615.23
9-1-3-A	CLISP	Steiermark	Amt der Steiermärkischen Landesregierung, Abteilung 16 - Landes- und Gemeindeentwicklung	AT22	219,110.98	166,524.33
10-1-2-D	CO2-NeuTrAlp	FGM	Forschungsgesellschaft Mobilitaet - Austrian Mobility Research FGM - AMOR gemeinnützige Gesellschaft m.b.H.	AT22	79,962.51	59,473.62
10-1-2-D	CO2-NeuTrAlp	Graz Linien	Holding Graz - Kommunale Dienstleistungen GmbH (former Grazer Stadtwerke AG, then GRAZ AG)	AT22	237,436.03	180,451.25
13-1-3-A	ECONNECT	NPG	Nationalpark Gesäuse GmbH	AT22	200,160.87	152,122.25
11-2-1-AT	ENERBUILD	EAO-Styria	Energieagentur Obersteiermark	AT22	106,887.45	81,234.45
15-4-1-IT	FIDIAS	SFG	Steirische Wirtschaftsföderungsgesellschaft	AT22	208,000.00	158,079.97
18-1-3-I	PermaNET	IGRS	Universität Graz, Institut für Geographie und Regionalforschung	AT22	149,969.25	113,976.62
2-4-1-IT	RURBANCE	GRAZ	Stadt Graz	AT22	168,955.92	128,406.48
2-4-1-IT	RURBANCE	RMGGU	Regionalmanagement Graz & Graz - Umgebung	AT22	106,725.83	81,111.61
4-4-3-IT	SEAP_Alps	W.E.I.Z.	Weizer Energie- Innovations- Zentrum GmbH	AT22	197,423.06	150,041.32
5-2-3-IT	SHARE	STYRIA	Amt der Steiermaerkischen Landesregierung Fachabteilung 19A - Wasserwirtschaftliche Planung und Siedlungswasserwirtschaft	AT22	52,582.53	39,962.70
5-2-3-IT	SHARE	TUG	Technische Universitaet Graz Institut fuer Wasserbau und Wasserwirtschaft	AT22	229,551.71	174,459.27
7-2-3-FR	SILMAS	JR	Joanneum Research Forschungsgesellschaft mbH, Institut für WasserRessourcenManagement	AT22	138,503.79	105,262.12
4-5-1-IT	AlpClusters2020	CLUSTERLAND	OÖ Technologie- und Marketinggesellschaft m.b.H., Kunststoff-Cluster	AT31	85,997.09	65,357.78
8-3-1-IT	ALPLASTICS	CLUSTERLAND	Clusterland Oberösterreich GmbH, Kunststoff-Cluster	AT31	164,456.95	121,247.84

Beneficiaries of the Alpine Space Programme

European Territorial Cooperation 2007-2013

Reference Number	Acronym	Partner Acronym	Partner Institution	Partner Region	Reported Eligible Expenses	Paid ERDF
9-1-3-A	CLISP	Oberösterreich	Amt der Oberösterreichischen Landesregierung, Abteilung Raumordnung	AT31	146,912.20	111,653.24
10-4-3-DE	GeoMol	LandOö	Amt der Oberösterreichischen Landesregierung Direktion Umwelt und Wasserwirtschaft, Abteilung Grund- und Trinkwasserwirtschaft	AT31	227,550.50	172,938.37
12-5-3-FR	GreenAlps	NPK	Nationalpark OÖ Kalkalpen Ges.m.b.H.	AT31	12,212.26	9,281.39
13-4-1-DE	AlpBC	RSA	Research Studios Austria Forschungsgesellschaft mbH – Studio iSPACE	AT32	211,671.84	160,870.57
13-4-1-DE	AlpBC	WKS	Landesinnung Bau, Wirtschaftskammer Salzburg, Sparte Gewerbe und Handwerk	AT32	208,395.44	158,380.38
18-2-1-DE	AlpHouse	LBH	Ausbildungsverein Lehrbauhof-Bauhütte Salzburg (Bauakademie Lehrbauhof Salzburg)	AT32	194,778.97	126,512.26
18-2-1-DE	AlpHouse	SIS	Research Studios Austria	AT32	237,678.98	179,964.45
5-1-3-F	Alp-Water-Scarce	Z_GIS	Paris Lodron Universität Salzburg (PLUS), Zentrum für Geoinformatik (Z_GIS)	AT32	199,408.75	151,550.64
9-3-3-AT	C3-Alps	PLUS	Paris-Lodron Universität Salzburg (PLUS), Zentrum für Geoinformatik (Z_GIS)	AT32	224,160.92	170,361.33
11-4-1-AT	CABEE	BLS	BAUAkademie Lehrbauhof Salzburg	AT32	85,851.86	65,246.52
15-3-1-IT	CCAlps	ITG Salzburg	Innovations- und Technologietransfer Salzburg GmbH	AT32	103,905.83	78,968.43
9-1-3-A	CLISP	Salzburg	Amt der Salzburger Landesregierung, Abteilung Raumplanung	AT32	201,060.37	152,805.86
6-2-1-DE	DEMOCHANGE	LD-SBG	Amt der Salzburger Landesregierung, Abteilung Raumplanung	AT32	176,576.24	134,197.91
6-2-1-DE	DEMOCHANGE	UNI-SBG	Universität Salzburg Fachbereich Geographie und Geologie	AT32	132,427.59	100,644.95
17-1-1-F	INNOCITÉ	SIR	Salzburger Institut für Raumordnung und Wohnen	AT32	362,439.25	275,453.81
7-3-2-AT	MORECO	ISPACE	Research Studios Austria Forschungsgesellschaft / Studio iSpace	AT32	296,875.14	225,625.10
7-3-2-AT	MORECO	SIR	Salzburger Institut für Raumordnung und Wohnen	AT32	520,833.88	395,833.74
5-3-1-D	OPEN-ALPS	ITG	Innovations- und Technologietransfer Salzburg GmbH	AT32	234,550.03	178,258.00
18-1-3-I	PermaNET	ZAMG	Zentralanstalt f. Meteorologie und Geodynamik (ZAMG), Regionalstelle für Salzburg und Oberösterreich	AT32	272,695.02	207,248.20

Beneficiaries of the Alpine Space Programme

European Territorial Cooperation 2007-2013

Reference Number	Acronym	Partner Acronym	Partner Institution	Partner Region	Reported Eligible Expenses	Paid ERDF
7-2-3-FR	SILMAS	WAS/UNI SALZBURG	Wissenschafts Agentur an der Universität Salzburg	AT32	144,998.93	110,199.16
10-2-2-DE	TRANSITECTS	Salzburg	Amt der Salzburger Landesregierung, Landesbaudirektion, Referat Verkehrsplanung und Öffentlicher Verkehr	AT32	109,966.20	83,574.30
1-1-2-CH	ACCESS	BLT	Land Tirol vertreten durch Amt der Tiroler Landesregierung, Abteilung Raumordnung-Statistik	AT33	204,107.91	155,122.00
2-1-3-D	AdaptAlp	WWT	Amt der Tiroler Landesregierung, Abteilung Wasserwirtschaft	AT33	31,500.00	23,940.00
6-4-2-DE	AlpInfoNet	RMO	Regionsmanagement Osttirol	AT33	159,061.16	120,886.47
17-3-1-IT	Alps 4 EU	TZS	Tiroler Zukunftsstiftung	AT33	93,514.10	71,070.71
20-1-1-F	ALPS Bio Cluster	TZS	Tiroler Zukunftsstiftung/Standortagentur Tiol	AT33	137,126.77	104,216.33
8-1-1-I	ClimAlpTour	UIBK	Universität Innsbruck	AT33	76,000.00	57,759.98
13-1-3-A	ECONNECT	HT	Nationalparkrat Hohe Tauern	AT33	122,267.84	92,923.55
13-1-3-A	ECONNECT	UIBK	Universität Innsbruck Institut für Ökologie	AT33	239,430.71	179,955.98
11-2-1-AT	ENERBUILD	NENA	NENA - Network Enterprise Alps	AT33	89,956.00	68,366.55
11-2-1-AT	ENERBUILD	ZS-Tyrol	Tiroler Zukunftsstiftung	AT33	258,242.37	196,264.20
15-4-1-IT	FIDIAS	MCI	MCI Management Center Innsbruck - Internationale Hochschule GmbH - Die Unternehmerische Hochschule®	AT33	121,899.12	92,643.32
17-2-2-CH	iMONiTRAF!	Tirol	Amt der Tiroler Landesregierung, Abteilung Verkehr und Strasse	AT33	291,916.50	221,856.52
2-3-2-FR	NEWFOR	TORG	Amt der Tiroler Landesregierung Abt. Forstorganisation	AT33	112,958.29	81,193.53
18-1-3-I	PermaNET	UIBK	Universität Innsbruck, Institut für Geographie	AT33	170,000.00	129,200.00
22-4-3-AT	recharge.green	UIBK	Institut für Geographie der Universität Innsbruck	AT33	160,708.50	122,138.45
1-4-3-AT	SedAlp	Amt Tiroler LR	Amt der Tiroler Landesregierung, Abteilung Wasserwirtschaft, Sachgebiet Schutzwasserwirtschaft und Gewässerökologie	AT33	16,988.24	12,911.06
5-2-3-IT	SHARE	UNI INNSBRUCK	Universität Innsbruck, Biodiversität und Ökologie von Fließgewässern, Institut für Ökologie	AT33	207,031.95	157,344.26
10-5-2-IT	SPHERA	FHK	Fachhochschule Kufstein Tirol Bildungs Gmbh	AT33	93,874.67	70,104.63

Beneficiaries of the Alpine Space Programme

European Territorial Cooperation 2007-2013

Reference Number	Acronym	Partner Acronym	Partner Institution	Partner Region	Reported Eligible Expenses	Paid ERDF
10-2-2-DE	TRANSITECTS	TYROL	Amt der Tiroler Landesregierung, Abt. Verkehrsplanung	AT33	122,714.29	93,262.84
13-5-1-IT	WIKIAlps	ÖAW/IGF	Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften (ÖAW), Institut für Interdisziplinäre Gebirgsforschung (IGF)	AT33	46,552.51	35,379.57
13-4-1-DE	AlpBC	EIV	Energieinstitut Vorarlberg	AT34	264,997.16	201,397.81
18-2-1-DE	AlpHouse	EIV	Energieinstitut Vorarlberg	AT34	293,981.99	223,426.28
6-4-2-DE	AlpInfoNet	AVL	Amt der Vorarlberger Landesregierung, Abt. Allgemeine Wirtschaftsangelegenheiten (VIa)	AT34	425,743.20	323,564.83
10-3-3-SI	ALPSTAR	VLBG	Amt der Vorarlberg Landesregierung, Fachbereich Energie und Klimaschutz	AT34	257,398.32	195,622.51
21-4-2-DE	AlpStore	VLOTTE	Vorarlberger Elektroautomobil Planungs- und Beratungs GmbH	AT34	99,653.48	75,736.63
11-4-1-AT	CABEE	CESBA	Verein zur Förderung des Qualitätsbewusstseins für Nachhaltigkeit in der gebauten Umwelt in Europa.	AT34	106,159.00	80,680.15
11-4-1-AT	CABEE	REGIO-V	Regionalentwicklung Vorarlberg eGen	AT34	438,105.28	332,959.99
12-2-1-CH	COMUNIS	VLBG	Regionalentwicklung Vorarlberg	AT34	320,243.41	243,384.96
11-2-1-AT	ENERBUILD	VLBG	Regionalentwicklung Vorarlberg	AT34	634,518.75	482,234.25
9-2-3-DE	MANFRED	Stand Montafon	Stand Montafon - Forstfonds	AT34	65,696.68	49,929.47
2-3-2-FR	NEWFOR	Stand Montafon	Stand Montafon - Forstfonds	AT34	111,803.53	84,970.67
22-4-3-AT	recharge.green	regio-v	Regionalentwicklung Vorarlberg eGen	AT34	120,020.00	91,214.97
11-3-2-IT	TranSAFE-Alp	FHV	Fachhochschule Vorarlberg GmbH Forschungszentrum Prozess- und Produkt-Engineering	AT34	135,679.28	103,116.24
8-5-1-AT	ViSiBLE	REGIO-V	Regionalentwicklung Vorarlberg eGen	AT34	121,120.13	92,051.28
1-1-2-CH	ACCESS	RVSO	Regionalverband Südlicher Oberrhein	DE13	466,094.43	353,886.46
16-2-2-IT	AlpCheck 2	TCI	TCI Röhling - Transport Consulting International	DE13	152,057.25	115,563.47
9-3-3-AT	C3-Alps	FVA	Forstliche Versuchs- und Forschungsanstalt Baden-Württemberg	DE13	218,200.84	165,832.46
15-3-1-IT	CCAlps	MFG	MFG Medien- und Filmgesellschaft Baden-Württemberg mbH	DE13	310,478.99	235,964.02
10-4-3-DE	GeoMol	LGRB	Regierungspräsidium Freiburg - Abt. 9 Landesamt für Geologie, Rohstoffe und Bergbau	DE13	472,690.37	359,244.65
9-2-3-DE	MANFRED	FVA	Forstliche Versuchs- und Forschungsanstalt Baden-Württemberg	DE13	525,491.04	399,373.18

Beneficiaries of the Alpine Space Programme

European Territorial Cooperation 2007-2013

Reference Number	Acronym	Partner Acronym	Partner Institution	Partner Region	Reported Eligible Expenses	Paid ERDF
5-3-1-D	OPEN-ALPS	IHK-SBH	Industrie- und Handelskammer Schwarzwald-Baar-Heuberg, Geschäftsbereich: Innovation |Technologie	DE13	507,693.46	385,846.83
10-4-3-DE	GeoMol	RVBO	Regionalverband Bodensee-Oberschwaben	DE14	48,656.25	36,978.73
7-2-3-FR	SILMAS	LUBW	Institut für Seenforschung Landesanstalt für Umwelt, Messungen und Naturschutz Baden-Württemberg	DE14	183,492.01	139,453.91
10-2-2-DE	TRANSITECTS	RVDI	Regionalverband Donau-Iller	DE14	695,112.28	528,285.30
2-1-3-D	AdaptAlp	CIPRA	CIPRA Deutschland e. V.	DE21	122,930.24	91,626.16
2-1-3-D	AdaptAlp	StMUG	Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Umwelt und Gesundheit	DE21	339,000.37	257,639.69
4-2-2-IT	ALIAS	KGAP	Klinikum Garmisch-Partenkirchen GmbH	DE21	107,360.58	81,594.03
15-2-3-IT	ALP FFIRS	TUM	Technische Universität München, Fachgebiet für Ökoklimatologie	DE21	332,947.49	253,040.07
13-4-1-DE	AlpBC	HWK	Handwerkskammer für München und Oberbayern	DE21	451,406.31	343,068.68
16-2-2-IT	AlpCheck 2	OBB	Oberste Baubehörde im Bayerischen Staatsministerium des Innern	DE21	709,900.64	539,524.48
4-1-1-D	AlpEnergy	BAUM	B.A.U.M. Consult GmbH	DE21	300,095.13	228,071.68
17-5-1-DE	AlpEnMAT	BAUM	B.A.U.M Consult GmbH	DE21	102,179.36	77,656.29
17-5-1-DE	AlpEnMAT	WFG	Wirtschaftsförderungsgesellschaft Berchtesgadener Land mbH	DE21	75,137.76	57,104.68
18-2-1-DE	AlpHouse	BAK	Bayerische Architektenkammer	DE21	241,790.55	183,760.79
18-2-1-DE	AlpHouse	HWK	Handwerkskammer für München und Oberbayern	DE21	501,906.95	381,449.23
6-4-2-DE	AlpInfoNet	StMI	Bayerisches Staatsministerium des Innern, für Bau und Verkehr, Referat II E1	DE21	330,375.35	251,085.24
8-3-1-IT	ALPLASTICS	CCB	Chemie-Cluster Bayern GmbH	DE21	167,738.30	127,481.11
20-1-1-F	ALPS Bio Cluster	FHW	Fachhochschule Weihenstephan, Fakultät Biotechnologie und Bioinformatik	DE21	175,362.23	133,275.27
20-1-1-F	ALPS Bio Cluster	HMGU	Helmholtz-Zentrum München - Deutsches Forschungszentrum für Gesundheit und Umwelt (GmbH), Abteilung für Mikroben-Pflanzen Interaktionen	DE21	202,355.88	153,790.45
10-3-3-SI	ALPSTAR	ÖA	Ökomodell Achental e.V.	DE21	243,098.89	184,755.13
21-4-2-DE	AlpStore	BAUM	B.A.U.M Consult GmbH	DE21	361,547.00	274,775.69
21-4-2-DE	AlpStore	FFE	Forschungsstelle für Energiewirtschaft e.V.	DE21	116,715.35	88,703.63

Beneficiaries of the Alpine Space Programme

European Territorial Cooperation 2007-2013

Reference Number	Acronym	Partner Acronym	Partner Institution	Partner Region	Reported Eligible Expenses	Paid ERDF
21-4-2-DE	AlpStore	ROTH	P+M Rothmoser GmbH&Co. KG	DE21	48,452.94	36,824.22
9-3-3-AT	C3-Alps	HWK	Handwerkskammer für München und Oberbayern, Bildungszentrum Traunstein	DE21	218,401.57	165,985.04
9-3-3-AT	C3-Alps	STMUG	Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Umwelt und Verbraucherschutz, Referat 76 Klimapolitik/Klimaforschung	DE21	272,811.92	207,337.05
11-4-1-AT	CABEE	Hochschule Rosenheim	Hochschule für angewandte Wissenschaften Fachhochschule Rosenheim	DE21	127,257.87	96,715.95
8-1-1-I	ClimAlpTour	AFI	Alpenforschungsinstitut GmbH	DE21	343,647.87	261,172.35
8-1-1-I	ClimAlpTour	HM	Hochschule München, Fakultät für Tourismus	DE21	265,360.00	201,673.59
9-1-3-A	CLISP	STMWIVT	Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Wirtschaft, Infrastruktur, Verkehr und Technologie, Abteilung Landesentwicklung	DE21	315,476.47	239,762.06
10-1-2-D	CO2-NeuTrAlp	BAUM	B.A.U.M. Consult GmbH Munich	DE21	201,037.99	151,462.26
10-1-2-D	CO2-NeuTrAlp	HMGU	Helmholtz Zentrum München - Deutsches Forschungszentrum für Gesundheit und Umwelt (GmbH), Institut für Ökologische Chemie	DE21	142,926.36	108,577.97
12-2-1-CH	COMUNIS	BuP	Bosch & Partner GmbH	DE21	185,574.00	141,035.97
6-2-1-DE	DEMOCHANGE	HM	Hochschule für Angewandte Wissenschaften - FH München, Fakultät für Tourismus	DE21	538,781.76	409,474.09
6-2-1-DE	DEMOCHANGE	LRA-GAP	Landratsamt Garmisch-Partenkirchen	DE21	119,135.21	90,542.74
13-1-3-A	ECONNECT	NPB	Nationalparkverwaltung Berchtesgaden	DE21	267,363.09	203,195.91
11-2-1-AT	ENERBUILD	FH-Rosenheim	Hochschule für angewandte Wissenschaften Fachhochschule Rosenheim	DE21	222,024.86	168,738.85
12-5-3-FR	GreenAlps	NPB	Nationalparkverwaltung Berchtesgaden	DE21	19,946.53	15,159.36
17-1-1-F	INNOCITÉ	BS	Bayrisches Staatsministerium für Wirtschaft, Infrastruktur, Verkehr und Technologie; Abteilung Landesentwicklung, Referat Raumordnung und raumbedeutsame Fachbereiche	DE21	206,053.12	156,600.34
9-2-3-DE	MANFRED	LWF	Bayerische Landesanstalt für Wald und Forstwirtschaft Abteilung Waldbewirtschaftung	DE21	300,779.12	228,592.10
7-3-2-AT	MORECO	MUC	Landeshauptstadt München, Referat für Stadtplanung und Bauordnung I/12	DE21	130,407.39	99,109.58
12-4-1-IT	NATHCARE	KGAP	Klinikum Garmisch-Partenkirchen GmbH	DE21	162,994.18	123,875.56
2-3-2-FR	NEWFOR	LWF	Bayerische Landesanstalt für Wald und Forstwirtschaft - Abteilung Waldbewirtschaftung	DE21	113,373.59	86,163.92
18-1-3-I	PermaNET	LfU	Bayerisches Landesamt für Umwelt, Abteilung 10: Geologischer Dienst, Wirtschaftsgeologie, Bodenschutz	DE21	88,611.28	67,344.54

Beneficiaries of the Alpine Space Programme

European Territorial Cooperation 2007-2013

Reference Number	Acronym	Partner Acronym	Partner Institution	Partner Region	Reported Eligible Expenses	Paid ERDF
13-3-2-IT	POLY5	TUM	Technische Universität München, Lehrstuhl für Raumentwicklung	DE21	93,258.64	70,876.52
8-4-2-IT	PUMAS	Munich	Landeshauptstadt München - Referat für Gesundheit und Umwelt	DE21	261,738.11	196,298.14
8-4-2-IT	PUMAS	MVV	Münchner Verkehrs-und Tarifverbund GmbH	DE21	203,826.65	152,779.97
22-4-3-AT	recharge.green	CIPRA	CIPRA Deutschland	DE21	299,034.57	224,466.57
2-4-1-IT	RURBANCE	ALL	Allgäu GmbH Gesellschaft für Standort und Tourismus	DE21	24,741.70	18,803.67
4-4-3-IT	SEAP_Alps	EWO	Energiewende Oberland Bürgerstiftung für Erneuerbare Energien und Energieeinsparung	DE21	183,001.19	139,080.50
11-3-2-IT	TranSAFE-Alp	AGIS	Arbeitsgemeinschaft Geoinformationssysteme (AGIS), Universität der Bundeswehr München	DE21	127,973.12	97,259.57
8-5-1-AT	ViSiBLE	Hochschule Rosenheim	Hochschule für angewandte Wissenschaften	DE21	67,190.23	51,064.56
13-5-1-IT	WIKIAlps	ifuplan	Ifuplan – Institut für Umweltplanung und Raumentwicklung	DE21	79,256.81	60,234.33
2-1-3-D	AdaptAlp	LfU	Bayerisches Landesamt für Umwelt, Abteilung 10: Geologischer Dienst, Wirtschaftsgeologie, Bodenschutz, Referat 106: Angewandte Geologie Süd, Referat 81: Klimawandel, Klimafolgen und Wasserhaushalt	DE27	153,167.05	116,406.94
4-1-1-D	AlpEnergy	AI	Allgäu GmbH	DE27	31,006.85	23,564.88
4-1-1-D	AlpEnergy	AUEW	Allgäuer Überlandwerk GmbH	DE27	381,980.84	290,304.73
10-3-3-SI	ALPSTAR	ASDJ	Verein Alpenstadt des Jahres e.V.	DE27	153,873.21	116,942.82
21-4-2-DE	AlpStore	AUEW	Allgäuer Überlandwerk GmbH	DE27	118,698.39	90,210.75
21-4-2-DE	AlpStore	EZA	eza! energie- & umweltzentrum allgäu gemeinnützige gmbh	DE27	120,721.93	91,748.63
10-1-2-D	CO2-NeuTrAlp	ALLNETZ	AllgäuNetz GmbH & Co. KG	DE27	124,596.19	94,692.49
12-2-1-CH	COMUNIS	Alpsee	Stadt Sonthofen	DE27	165,991.38	126,153.43
6-2-1-DE	DEMOCHANGE	LRA-OA	Landkreis Oberallgäu, Abt. Wirtschaft und Tourismus	DE27	121,778.56	92,551.68
10-4-3-DE	GeoMol	LfU	Bayerisches Landesamt für Umwelt Abteilung 10: Geologischer Dienst	DE27	652,985.08	496,268.24
22-4-3-AT	recharge.green	BEW	Bayerische Elektrizitätswerke GmbH	DE27	115,386.65	87,693.84
4-4-3-IT	SEAP_Alps	EZA	Energie und Umweltzentrum Allgäu (eza!)	DE27	199,757.80	151,815.70
1-4-3-AT	SedAlp	LfU	Bayerisches Landesamt für Umwelt (LFU) - Referat 61: Hochwasserschutz und alpine Naturgefahren	DE27	204,116.79	155,128.74

Beneficiaries of the Alpine Space Programme

European Territorial Cooperation 2007-2013

Reference Number	Acronym	Partner Acronym	Partner Institution	Partner Region	Reported Eligible Expenses	Paid ERDF
2-1-3-D	AdaptAlp	BfG	Bundesanstalt für Gewässerkunde, Referat M2 - Wasserhaushalt, Vorhersagen und Prognosen	DEOTHER	131,941.35	82,079.97
13-4-1-DE	AlpBC	LUH	Leibniz Universität Hannover Universitätsprofessur für Regionales Bauen und Siedlungsplanung	DEOTHER	231,981.70	176,306.07
4-5-1-IT	AlpClusters2020	SEZ	Steinbeis-Europa-Zentrum der Steinbeis Innovation gGmbH	DEOTHER	63,698.68	48,410.99
6-4-2-DE	AlpInfoNet	BMVI	Bundesministerium für Verkehr und digitale Infrastruktur	DEOTHER	397,362.80	298,640.20
17-3-1-IT	Alps 4 EU	MFG	MFG Medien -und Filmgesellschaft Baden-Württemberg mbH	DEOTHER	105,850.79	80,446.49
17-3-1-IT	Alps 4 EU	SEZ	Steinbeis-Europa-Zentrum der Steinbeis Innovation gGmbH	DEOTHER	181,314.99	137,799.10
15-4-1-IT	FIDIAS	bwcon	bwcon GmbH	DEOTHER	143,986.55	109,428.92
15-4-1-IT	FIDIAS	MFG	MFG Innovationsagentur für IT und Medien	DEOTHER	61,262.22	46,559.23
10-4-3-DE	GeoMol	TU BAF	Technische Universität Bergakademie Freiberg Institut für Geophysik und Geoinformatik	DEOTHER	296,039.88	224,990.28
7-3-2-AT	MORECO	IMOVE	Technische Universität Kaiserslautern, Institut für Mobilität & Verkehr -IMOVE	DEOTHER	214,070.27	162,692.70
5-3-1-D	OPEN-ALPS	MFG	MFG Medien- und Filmgesellschaft Baden-Württemberg mbH	DEOTHER	246,268.87	187,163.98
8-4-2-IT	PUMAS	FernUni	FernUniversität in Hagen - Lehrgebiet Kooperative Systeme (Prof. Dr. Jörg Haake)	DEOTHER	210,445.28	157,833.97
2-4-1-IT	RURBANCE	LUH	Leibniz Universität Hannover, Universitätsprofessur für Regionales Bauen und Siedlungsplanung	DEOTHER	164,767.21	125,223.06
4-4-3-IT	SEAP_Alps	CA	Klima-Bündnis	DEOTHER	121,359.02	92,232.43
5-2-3-IT	SHARE	IWS	Universität Stuttgart, Institut für Wasserbau	DEOTHER	190,478.30	144,763.39
16-5-2-DE	SusFreight	DV	Deutscher Verband für Wohnungswesen, Städtebau und Raumordnung e.V.	DEOTHER	219,773.66	166,989.58

Beneficiaries of the Alpine Space Programme

European Territorial Cooperation 2007-2013

Reference Number	Acronym	Partner Acronym	Partner Institution	Partner Region	Reported Eligible Expenses	Paid ERDF
16-5-2-DE	SusFreight	WRS	Wirtschaftsförderung Region Stuttgart GmbH	DEOTHER	49,833.82	37,392.00
11-3-2-IT	TranSAFE-Alp	SLN	Steinbeis-Innovationszentrum Logistik und Nachhaltigkeit der Steinbeis Innovation gGmbH	DEOTHER	154,092.78	117,110.50
10-2-2-DE	TRANSITECTS	DV	Deutscher Verband für Wohnungswesen, Städtebau und Raumordnung e.V.	DEOTHER	381,480.99	289,925.52
10-2-2-DE	TRANSITECTS	GL	Gemeinsame Landesplanungsabteilung der Länder Berlin und Brandenburg	DEOTHER	101,140.45	76,866.73
10-2-2-DE	TRANSITECTS	WRS	Wirtschaftsförderung Region Stuttgart GmbH	DEOTHER	97,582.26	74,162.50
21-4-2-DE	AlpStore	FRESH	Novae Alsace (Freshmile)	FR42	154,056.15	117,082.66
15-3-1-IT	CCAlps	UHA	Université de Haute Alsace - Modélisation Intelligence Processus Système	FR42	195,999.78	148,959.81
1-1-2-CH	ACCESS	PH	Syndicat mixte du Pays horloger	FR43	50,871.66	38,662.43
1-1-2-CH	ACCESS	PHJ	Syndicat mixte du Pays du Haut-Jura	FR43	84,307.11	64,073.39
1-1-2-CH	ACCESS	RFC	Région Franche-Comté / direction de l'Aménagement du territoire	FR43	43,335.63	32,934.92
21-4-2-DE	AlpStore	UTBM	Université de Technologie de Belfort-Montbéliard	FR43	126,601.74	96,217.31
17-1-1-F	INNOCITÉ	Lure	Ville de Lure (Haute Saône) - Direction Générale des Services	FR43	58,043.95	44,112.86
17-1-1-F	INNOCITÉ	RFC	Région Franche Comté	FR43	139,953.96	106,364.82
12-4-1-IT	NATHCARE	EMOSIST	Groupement de Coopération Sanitaire - Ensemble pour la modernisation des systèmes d'information de santé et le développement de la télémédecine en Franche-Comté (GCS EMOSIST-FC)	FR43	50,618.86	38,470.31
1-1-2-CH	ACCESS	RRA	Région Rhône Alpes, Direction tourisme montagne et parcs	FR71	33,627.89	25,220.82
2-1-3-D	AdaptAlp	PGRN	Pôle Grenoblois d'Etudes et de Recherche pour la Prévention des Risques Naturels	FR71	105,698.80	80,331.05
9-5-3-IT	AIM	AEM	Association Européenne des élus de Montagne	FR71	79,999.99	60,799.98
4-2-2-IT	ALIAS	INSA	Institut National des Sciences Appliquées de Lyon (INSA Lyon)	FR71	270,026.53	205,220.14
4-2-2-IT	ALIAS	SISRA	Groupement de Coopération Sanitaire – Système d'Information de Santé en Rhône Alpes	FR71	552,433.88	419,257.82
13-4-1-DE	AlpBC	NEO	Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de la Drôme - Neopolis	FR71	64,015.89	48,652.06
4-5-1-IT	AlpClusters2020	PLASTIPOLIS	Plastipolis	FR71	80,146.20	60,911.10

Beneficiaries of the Alpine Space Programme

European Territorial Cooperation 2007-2013

Reference Number	Acronym	Partner Acronym	Partner Institution	Partner Region	Reported Eligible Expenses	Paid ERDF
4-1-1-D	AlpEnergy	INPG	Institut National Polytechnique de Grenoble	FR71	172,540.47	131,130.41
4-1-1-D	AlpEnergy	RAEE	Rhônalpénergie-Environnement	FR71	216,704.09	164,694.38
18-2-1-DE	AlpHouse	NEO	Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de la Drome	FR71	226,633.53	172,241.31
6-4-2-DE	AlpInfoNet	RRA	Région Rhône-Alpes, direction des Transports	FR71	174,351.42	132,507.02
8-3-1-IT	ALPLASTICS	PLASTIPOLIS	Plastipolis	FR71	131,612.67	99,801.80
17-3-1-IT	Alps 4 EU	RRA	Région Rhône-Alpes	FR71	67,704.11	51,455.11
20-1-1-F	ALPS Bio Cluster	ADEBAG	ADEBAG pour le Bio Cluster Rhone Alpin	FR71	423,391.55	321,777.55
20-1-1-F	ALPS Bio Cluster	LBP	Lyonbiopôle	FR71	65,473.49	49,759.84
10-3-3-SI	ALPSTAR	CIPRA FR	CIPRA France - Comité français de la Commission Internationale pour la Protection des Alpes	FR71	291,951.80	221,883.34
10-3-3-SI	ALPSTAR	RAEE	Rhônalpénergie-Environnement	FR71	191,774.85	145,748.14
5-1-3-F	Alp-Water-Scarce	CG73	Conseil General de la Savoie	FR71	96,726.00	73,511.74
5-1-3-F	Alp-Water-Scarce	IM	Université de Savoie	FR71	423,259.16	321,676.59
5-1-3-F	Alp-Water-Scarce	SEA	Societé Economique Alpestre	FR71	221,523.71	168,357.20
9-3-3-AT	C3-Alps	UdS	Université Savoie Mont Blanc, Laboratoire EDYTEM - UMR 5204	FR71	218,278.85	165,891.92
11-4-1-AT	CABEE	RAEE	Rhônalpénergie-Environnement	FR71	180,322.81	137,045.04
6-1-1-I	CAPACities	IUG	Institut d'Urbanisme de Grenoble	FR71	151,852.33	115,407.76
8-1-1-I	ClimAlpTour	InstMont	Institut de la Montagne - Universitè de Savoie	FR71	186,183.40	141,499.37
10-1-2-D	CO2-NeuTrAlp	RAEE	Rhônalpénergie-Environnement	FR71	224,592.56	170,689.93
12-2-1-CH	COMUNIS	CCIL	Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Lyon	FR71	294,907.54	224,129.70
13-1-3-A	ECONNECT	CEMAGREF	Cemagref groupement de Grenoble unité de recherche Ecosystèmes Montagnards	FR71	116,182.15	87,358.43
13-1-3-A	ECONNECT	ISERE	Conseil général du Département d'Isère	FR71	76,678.19	58,274.84

Beneficiaries of the Alpine Space Programme

European Territorial Cooperation 2007-2013

Reference Number	Acronym	Partner Acronym	Partner Institution	Partner Region	Reported Eligible Expenses	Paid ERDF
13-1-3-A	ECONNECT	TFPA	Task Force Protected Areas - Permanent Secretariat of the Alpine Convention	FR71	316,048.61	240,196.93
11-2-1-AT	ENERBUILD	RAEE	Rhônalpénergie-Environnement	FR71	285,409.95	216,911.41
15-4-1-IT	FIDIAS	AEM	Association Européenne des élus de Montagne	FR71	159,523.23	121,237.64
15-4-1-IT	FIDIAS	ARDI	Agence Régionale du Développement et de l'Innovation Rhône-Alpes	FR71	142,519.39	108,314.71
10-4-3-DE	GeoMol	BRGM	BRGM (Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières) Service Géologique Régional Rhône-Alpes	FR71	321,842.66	244,600.38
12-5-3-FR	GreenAlps	ALPARC	ALPARC - Réseau Alpin des Espaces Protégés	FR71	182,077.05	138,378.55
17-2-2-CH	iMONiTRAF!	Rhône-Alpes	Région Rhône-Alpes, Direction des Transport	FR71	156,188.29	118,703.09
17-1-1-F	INNOCITÉ	CCIL	Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Lyon Direction Commerce, Services à la Personne et Tourisme	FR71	545,084.84	414,264.44
9-2-3-DE	MANFRED	Irstea	Institut national de recherche en sciences et technologies pour l'environnement et l'agriculture - Groupement de Grenoble, Unité de Recherche Ecosystèmes Montagnard	FR71	405,092.65	307,870.39
9-2-3-DE	MANFRED	ONF	Office National des Forêts	FR71	95,778.73	72,791.81
7-3-2-AT	MORECO	PACTE	Université Joseph Fourier Grenoble Laboratoire PACTE-Territoires – UMR CNRS/IEP/UPMF/UJF 5194	FR71	202,916.71	154,216.70
7-3-2-AT	MORECO	RALPS	Région Rhône-Alpes Direction des Politiques Territoriales	FR71	245,939.76	186,914.20
12-4-1-IT	NATHCARE	INSA	INSA de Lyon, Laboratoire d'Informatique en Images et Systèmes d'information (LIRIS), Département informatique	FR71	219,381.91	136,799.99
12-4-1-IT	NATHCARE	RESC	Réseau Espace Santé-Cancer - Rhône Alpes	FR71	255,854.26	194,449.21
12-4-1-IT	NATHCARE	SISRA	Groupement de Coopération Sanitaire – Système d'Information de Santé en Rhône Alpes	FR71	231,201.72	175,713.28
2-3-2-FR	NEWFOR	FCBA	Institut Technologique Forêt Cellulose Bois-construction Ameublement	FR71	261,148.08	181,667.06
2-3-2-FR	NEWFOR	Irstea	Institut national de recherche en sciences et technologies pour l'environnement et l'agriculture, Groupement de Grenoble, Unité de Recherche Ecosystèmes Montagnard	FR71	474,242.67	345,294.86
5-3-1-D	OPEN-ALPS	ARDI	ARDI Rhône-Alpes | Agence Régionale du Développement et de l'Innovation - Bureau Europe	FR71	242,270.08	184,124.98

Beneficiaries of the Alpine Space Programme

European Territorial Cooperation 2007-2013

Reference Number	Acronym	Partner Acronym	Partner Institution	Partner Region	Reported Eligible Expenses	Paid ERDF
2-2-2-AT	PARAmount	Irstea	Irstea Institut National de Recherche en Sciences et Technologies pour l'Environnement et l'Agriculture Unité de recherche : ETGR	FR71	471,824.80	325,854.20
18-1-3-I	PermaNET	CNRS-EDYTEM	Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique - Laboratoire EDYTEM	FR71	217,143.50	165,028.96
18-1-3-I	PermaNET	GIPSA-lab	Grenoble INP, GIPSA-lab UMR 5216 UJF-INPG-CNRS	FR71	64,628.37	49,117.56
18-1-3-I	PermaNET	IGA-PACTE	Université Joseph Fourier - Grenoble I, Institut de Géographie Alpine, Laboratoire PACTE-Territoires UMR 5194 UJF-UPMF-CNRS-IEP	FR71	359,535.18	273,246.72
7-5-2-IT	PLAT.F.O.R.M.	Transalpine	Comité pour la liaison européenne Transalpine	FR71	58,907.27	44,769.23
13-3-2-IT	POLY5	CG73	Conseil Général de la Savoie	FR71	298,884.98	227,152.56
8-4-2-IT	PUMAS	CCI Lyon	Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Lyon, Direction Entrepreneuriat, Commerce et Proximité- Pôle Commerce	FR71	236,745.77	177,559.32
8-4-2-IT	PUMAS	RAEE	RHONALPENERGIE-ENVIRONNEMENT	FR71	122,329.75	91,747.05
22-4-3-AT	recharge.green	IM	Institut de la Montagne	FR71	92,324.19	70,166.37
2-4-1-IT	RURBANCE	AURG	Agence d'Urbanisme de la Région Grenobloise	FR71	67,896.63	51,601.43
2-4-1-IT	RURBANCE	GAM	Grenoble Alpes Métropole Direction de la Prospective & de la Stratégie Territoriale	FR71	149,159.98	113,361.57
2-4-1-IT	RURBANCE	IUG	Institut d'Urbanisme de Grenoble (Université Pierre Mendès France)	FR71	134,220.94	102,007.89
2-4-1-IT	RURBANCE	RRA	Région Rhône-Alpes	FR71	139,916.40	106,336.45
4-4-3-IT	SEAP_Alps	AGEDEN	Association pour une GEstion Durable de l'Energie	FR71	165,226.70	125,572.09
4-4-3-IT	SEAP_Alps	RAEE	Rhônalpénergie-Environnement	FR71	206,833.38	157,192.84
1-4-3-AT	SedAlp	CNRS	CNRS UMR5600, Laboratoire Environnement-Ville-Société, Site ENS Lyon	FR71	152,807.71	116,133.86
1-4-3-AT	SedAlp	Irstea	Irstea, Groupement de Grenoble, Unités de Recherche ETNA (Erosion Torrentielle, Neige et Avalanches) et EM (Ecosystèmes Montagnards)	FR71	264,064.73	200,689.19
5-2-3-IT	SHARE	AEM	Association Européenne des Elus de Montagne	FR71	144,593.83	109,891.27
5-2-3-IT	SHARE	UNI GRENOBLE	Université Joseph Fourier Grenoble, Laboratoire d'étude des Transferts en Hydrologie et Environnement OSUG	FR71	96,380.36	73,249.04

Beneficiaries of the Alpine Space Programme

European Territorial Cooperation 2007-2013

Reference Number	Acronym	Partner Acronym	Partner Institution	Partner Region	Reported Eligible Expenses	Paid ERDF
7-2-3-FR	SILMAS	CISALB	Comité intersyndical pour l'assainissement du lac du Bourget	FR71	189,146.02	143,750.96
7-2-3-FR	SILMAS	RRA	Region Rhône-Alpes	FR71	596,179.99	444,940.57
7-2-3-FR	SILMAS	SILA	Syndicat Mixte du Lac d'Annecy	FR71	90,609.57	68,863.25
10-5-2-IT	SPHERA	INSA	INSA de Lyon, Laboratoire d'Informatique en Images et Systèmes d'information (LIRIS), Département informatique	FR71	115,803.40	75,259.28
11-5-3-AT	START_it_up	IRSTEA	Irstea, Groupement de Grenoble, Unité de Recherche Erosion Torrentielle, Neige et Avalanches	FR71	88,398.43	63,839.98
11-5-3-AT	START_it_up	ONFI	ONF International (subsidiary of Office National des Forêts)	FR71	14,207.43	10,797.64
8-5-1-AT	ViSiBLE	RAEE	Rhônalpénergie-Environnement	FR71	79,651.11	60,534.84
13-5-1-IT	WIKIAlps	IRSTEA	Institut national de Recherche en Sciences et Technologies pour l'Environnement et l'Agriculture	FR71	58,518.02	44,473.58
15-2-3-IT	ALP FFIRS	CEREN	ENTENTE POUR LA FORET MEDITERRANNEENNE / CEREN (Centre d'Essais et de Recherche de l'Entente)	FR82	314,812.80	239,257.38
16-2-2-IT	AlpCheck 2	CETE Med	Centre d'Etudes Techniques de l'Equipement, CETE Mediterranée Departement Conception Exploitation Durable des Infrastructures	FR82	249,268.49	189,444.02
6-4-2-DE	AlpInfoNet	RPACA	Région Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	FR82	200,134.84	152,102.43
8-3-1-IT	ALPLASTICS	CARMA	CARMA	FR82	113,414.88	86,195.30
17-3-1-IT	Alps 4 EU	CCI - NCA	Chambre du Commerce et d'Industrie Nice Cote d'Azur	FR82	193,766.23	147,262.34
6-1-1-I	CAPACities	CAUE84	Conseils d'Architecture, d'Urbanism e de Environnement de (CAUE) de Vaucluse	FR82	239,775.18	182,228.58
15-3-1-IT	CCAlps	CCI de Lyon	CCI de Lyon - Direction des Stratégies Territoriales et de l'Aménagement du Territoire,	FR82	317,461.30	241,270.57
15-3-1-IT	CCAlps	CCI NCA	Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie Nice Cote d'Azur	FR82	310,780.03	236,192.60
15-4-1-IT	FIDIAS	CCIMP	Chambre de Commerce e d'Industrie Marseille Provence	FR82	202,378.56	153,807.70
5-2-3-IT	SHARE	GERES	GERES, Groupe Energies Renouvelables, Environnement et Solidarités	FR82	280,743.68	213,365.16
7-2-3-FR	SILMAS	REGION PACA	Conseil régional Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	FR82	157,510.10	119,707.66
2-1-3-D	AdaptAlp	CEM	CEMAGREF, HHLY	FROTHER	120,411.76	91,512.92
6-4-2-DE	AlpInfoNet	MEDDE	Ministère de l'Écologie, du Développement Durable, et de l'Energie	FROTHER	229,198.31	174,190.51

Beneficiaries of the Alpine Space Programme

European Territorial Cooperation 2007-2013

Reference Number	Acronym	Partner Acronym	Partner Institution	Partner Region	Reported Eligible Expenses	Paid ERDF
2-1-3-D	AdaptAlp	ARPA	ARPA Piemonte - Agenzia Regionale per la Protezione dell'Ambiente, Dipartimento Tematico "Geologia e Dissesto"	ITC1	186,194.57	141,507.86
15-2-3-IT	ALP FFIRS	ArpaPie	Agenzia Regionale per la Protezione Ambientale del Piemonte - Dipartimento Sistemi Previsionali	ITC1	441,099.80	335,235.82
15-2-3-IT	ALP FFIRS	RegPiem	Regione Piemonte - Direzione Opere pubbliche , Difesa del suolo, Economia montana e Foreste - Settore Politiche Forestali	ITC1	231,107.31	175,641.32
13-4-1-DE	AlpBC	PIE	Regione Piemonte - Direzione Ambiente, Governo e Tutela del Territorio	ITC1	163,656.74	124,379.11
4-5-1-IT	AlpClusters2020	PROPLAST	CONSORZIO PER LA PROMOZIONE DELLA CULTURA PLASTICA	ITC1	79,188.56	60,183.29
4-5-1-IT	AlpClusters2020	RP	Regione Piemonte Direzione Competitività del Sistema Regionale	ITC1	65,132.83	49,500.94
6-4-2-DE	AlpInfoNet	POLITO	Politecnico e Università di Torino - Dipartimento Interateneo di Scienze, Progetto e Politiche del Territorio	ITC1	143,153.00	108,796.06
6-4-2-DE	AlpInfoNet	REGPIE	Regione Piemonte - Assessorato TRASPORTI Direzione Trasporti e Logistica. Settore Pianificazione, Programmazione e Infomobilità.	ITC1	118,131.58	89,780.00
8-3-1-IT	ALPLASTICS	PROPLAST	CONSORZIO PER LA PROMOZIONE DELLA CULTURA PLASTICA	ITC1	191,660.26	145,661.56
8-3-1-IT	ALPLASTICS	REGIONE PIEMONTE	Regione Piemonte	ITC1	81,870.65	62,221.68
17-3-1-IT	Alps 4 EU	RP	Regione Piemonte Direzione Attività Produttive	ITC1	210,486.38	159,969.35
17-3-1-IT	Alps 4 EU	UCP	Unioncamere Piemonte	ITC1	152,628.80	115,997.89
20-1-1-F	ALPS Bio Cluster	BIPCA	BioIndustryPark Silvano Fumero S.p.a	ITC1	200,443.80	152,337.27
5-1-3-F	Alp-Water-Scarce	ProvAles	Provincia di Alessandria	ITC1	135,996.65	103,357.44
5-1-3-F	Alp-Water-Scarce	UNCEM	Uncem Delegazione Piemontese	ITC1	192,201.06	146,072.79
9-3-3-AT	C3-Alps	ARPA Piemonte	Agenzia Regionale per la Protezione Ambientale del Piemonte - Dipartimento Sistemi Previsionali	ITC1	173,000.00	131,479.98
11-4-1-AT	CABEE	ALESS	Provincia di Alessandria, Direzione Ediliza E Trasporti	ITC1	213,468.83	162,235.69
11-4-1-AT	CABEE	RPIEM	REGIONE PIEMONTE - Direzione Coesione Sociale	ITC1	242,852.51	184,567.09
6-1-1-I	CAPACities	LAMORO	Langhe Monferrato Roero soc.cons. a.r.l	ITC1	230,081.45	174,861.89

Beneficiaries of the Alpine Space Programme

European Territorial Cooperation 2007-2013

Reference Number	Acronym	Partner Acronym	Partner Institution	Partner Region	Reported Eligible Expenses	Paid ERDF
6-1-1-I	CAPACities	RP	Regione Piemonte Direzione Programmazione Strategica, Politiche Territoriali, Edilizia Settore Pianificazione Territoriale Regionale	ITC1	298,795.58	227,084.63
15-3-1-IT	CCAlps	FCRT	Fondazione CRT	ITC1	112,780.97	85,713.53
15-3-1-IT	CCAlps	Reg Piem	Regione Piemonte	ITC1	185,377.14	140,886.26
8-1-1-I	ClimAlpTour	UNCEM	Unione Nazionale Comuni Comunità Enti Montani Piemonte	ITC1	193,382.90	146,970.99
9-1-3-A	CLISP	Alessandria	Provincia di Alessandria	ITC1	98,996.37	75,237.23
10-1-2-D	CO2-NeuTrAlp	TORINO	Comune di Torino - Settore Sostenibilità Ambientale, Settore Relazioni Internazionali; GTT - Gruppo Torinese Trasporti S.p.A.	ITC1	220,078.34	167,258.84
12-2-1-CH	COMUNIS	LaMoRo	Società Consortile Langhe Monferrato Roero - settore progetti europei	ITC1	240,693.84	182,927.29
6-2-1-DE	DEMOCHANGE	UNCEM	UNCEM – Delegazione Piemontese	ITC1	257,358.00	195,592.05
13-1-3-A	ECONNECT	PNAM	Parco Naturale Alpi Marittime	ITC1	208,044.57	158,113.86
11-2-1-AT	ENERBUILD	Alessandria	Provincia di Alessandria	ITC1	151,083.98	114,823.82
11-2-1-AT	ENERBUILD	Piemonte	Regione Piemonte - Direzione Programmazione strategica, Politiche territoriali ed Edilizia	ITC1	230,836.78	175,435.94
17-2-2-CH	iMONiTRAF!	ARPA Piemonte	Agenzia Regionale per la Protezione Ambientale del Piemonte - Area delle attività regionali per l'indirizzo e il coordinamento in materia di previsione e monitoraggio ambientale	ITC1	97,264.63	73,921.11
7-3-2-AT	MORECO	UNCEM	Unione Nazionale Comuni Comunità Enti Montani Uncem Delegazione Piemontese	ITC1	220,217.70	167,365.43
2-3-2-FR	NEWFOR	UNITO	Dipatimento di Scienze Agrarie, Forestali e Alimentari (DISAFA) - Università degli Studi di Torino	ITC1	199,000.00	151,239.97
5-3-1-D	OPEN-ALPS	CSP	CSP - Innovazione nelle ICT SCARL	ITC1	201,507.98	153,145.44
5-3-1-D	OPEN-ALPS	DIGEP	Politecnico di Torino, DIGEP Dipartimento di Ingegneria Gestionale e della Produzione	ITC1	179,711.96	136,581.07
2-2-2-AT	PARAmount	ARPAP	ARPA Piemonte	ITC1	109,970.81	83,577.80
18-1-3-I	PermaNET	ARPA Piemonte	ARPA Piemonte - Agenzia Regionale per la Protezione Ambientale Centro regionale per le ricerche territoriali e geologiche	ITC1	453,778.84	344,871.66
7-5-2-IT	PLAT.F.O.R.M.	TORINO METROPOLI	Città Metropolitana di Torino	ITC1	48,561.91	36,907.04
7-5-2-IT	PLAT.F.O.R.M.	Transpadana	Comitato Promotore Transpadana	ITC1	159,887.91	121,514.81

Beneficiaries of the Alpine Space Programme

European Territorial Cooperation 2007-2013

Reference Number	Acronym	Partner Acronym	Partner Institution	Partner Region	Reported Eligible Expenses	Paid ERDF
13-3-2-IT	POLY5	TORINO METROPOLI	Città Metropolitana di Torino	ITC1	477,239.15	362,701.53
13-3-2-IT	POLY5	TRANSPADANA	Comitato Promotore "Transpadana"	ITC1	76,763.19	58,340.00
8-4-2-IT	PUMAS	Torino	Città di Torino - Servizio Relazioni Internazionali / Servizio Mobilità	ITC1	277,624.75	210,994.55
2-4-1-IT	RURBANCE	PIE	Regione Piemonte Direzione Ambiente, Governo e Tutela del Territorio Settore Pianificazione Territoriale e Paesaggistica	ITC1	245,887.99	186,874.86
4-4-3-IT	SEAP_Alps	PROVVC	Provincia di Vercelli - settore pianificazione territoriale	ITC1	100,387.80	76,294.56
4-4-3-IT	SEAP_Alps	TO-METRO	Città Metropolitana di Torino - Servizio Qualità dell'Aria e Risorse Energetiche	ITC1	243,126.72	184,776.05
1-4-3-AT	SedAlp	Regione Piemonte	Regione Piemonte - Direzione Opere pubbliche, difesa del suolo, economia montana e foreste - Settore Pianificazione difesa del suolo-dighe	ITC1	262,635.38	199,602.88
5-2-3-IT	SHARE	REGIONE PIEMONTE	Regione Piemonte, DB10 Ambiente	ITC1	226,450.20	172,102.13
7-2-3-FR	SILMAS	DTL	Distretto Turistico dei Laghi	ITC1	151,789.06	115,359.66
7-2-3-FR	SILMAS	PIEM-ARPA	ARPA Piemonte - Agenzia Regionale per la Protezione Ambientale	ITC1	248,814.96	189,099.33
11-3-2-IT	TranSAFE-Alp	ProvTo	Provincia di Torino	ITC1	149,945.44	113,958.53
11-3-2-IT	TranSAFE-Alp	SITAF	Società Italiana Traforo Autostradale del Frejus – Direzione Generale – Ufficio Sviluppi Innovativi	ITC1	182,314.49	138,558.99
8-5-1-AT	ViSiBLE	RPIEM	REGIONE PIEMONTE - Direzione Programmazione Strategica, Politiche Territoriali ed Edilizia. Settore Programmazione e Attuazione Interventi di Edilizia Sociale	ITC1	102,273.57	77,727.90
2-1-3-D	AdaptAlp	RAVA	Regione Autonoma Valle d'Aosta - Assessorato Territorio, Ambiente e Opere pubbliche - Dipartimento Territorio, Ambiente e Risorse idriche - Direzione Ambiente	ITC2	93,000.00	70,679.99
15-2-3-IT	ALP FFIRS	RAVA_CF	Centro Funzionale regionale - Dipartimento difesa del suolo e risorse idriche - Regione Autonoma Valle d'Aosta	ITC2	38,878.25	29,547.46
13-4-1-DE	AlpBC	COA	Finaosta S.p.A. - Finanziaria Regionale della Valle d'Aosta – Direzione Studi e Assistenza alle Imprese – Servizio COA energia – Ufficio Rendimento Energetico Edilizia	ITC2	183,186.08	139,221.32
16-2-2-IT	AlpCheck 2	RAVA	Regione Autonoma Valle d'Aosta - Presidenza della regione	ITC2	82,848.41	62,964.78
4-1-1-D	AlpEnergy	AOSTA	Regione Autonoma Valle d'Aosta / Région Autonome Vallée d'Aoste Assessorato Attività Produttive	ITC2	327,910.50	249,211.29

Beneficiaries of the Alpine Space Programme

European Territorial Cooperation 2007-2013

Reference Number	Acronym	Partner Acronym	Partner Institution	Partner Region	Reported Eligible Expenses	Paid ERDF
18-2-1-DE	AlpHouse	VDA	Regione Autonoma Valle d'Aosta, Assessorato Attività Produttive,	ITC2	204,080.76	155,101.37
21-4-2-DE	AlpStore	AOSTA	Regione Autonoma Valle d'Aosta - Assessorato Attività Produttive, Energia e Politiche del Lavoro / Risparmio energetico e sviluppo fonti rinnovabili	ITC2	304,067.24	231,091.08
6-1-1-I	CAPACities	RAVDA	Regione Autonoma Valle d'Aosta Dipartimento Territorio e Ambiente	ITC2	339,980.81	258,385.41
8-1-1-I	ClimAlpTour	RAVA Env	Regione Autonoma Valle d'Aosta, Assessorato Territorio e Ambiente, Direzione Ambiente	ITC2	97,500.00	74,099.99
8-1-1-I	ClimAlpTour	RAVA Tour	Regione Autonoma valle d'Aosta, Dipartimento Trasporti	ITC2	110,000.00	83,600.00
6-2-1-DE	DEMOCHANGE	RAVAOES	Regione Autonoma Valle d'Aosta, Osservatorio economico e sociale	ITC2	264,698.39	201,170.76
13-1-3-A	ECONNECT	VDAOSTA	Regione Autonoma Valle d'Aosta - Assessorato agricoltura e risorse naturali - Dipartimento risorse naturali - Servizio aree protette	ITC2	120,238.20	91,380.54
17-2-2-CH	iMONiTRAF!	ARPA Valle d'Aosta	Agenzia Regionale per la Protezione dell'Ambiente della Valle d'Aosta - Sezione ARIA e Rumore Ambientale	ITC2	216,055.45	164,202.14
17-2-2-CH	iMONiTRAF!	RAVA	Regione Autonoma Valle d'Aosta - Assessorato Territorio e Ambiente - Direzione Ambiente	ITC2	55,670.62	42,309.65
9-2-3-DE	MANFRED	RAVA	Regione Autonoma Valle d'Aosta - Direzione foreste e infrastrutture	ITC2	147,874.25	112,384.42
18-1-3-I	PermaNET	RAVA	Regione Autonoma Valle d'Aosta, Assessorato Territorio e Ambiente, Dipartimento Territorio e Ambiente, Direzione Ambiente	ITC2	289,350.00	219,905.99
5-2-3-IT	SHARE	ARPA Valle d'Aosta	Agenzia Regionale per la Protezione dell'Ambiente della Valle d'Aosta	ITC2	400,261.06	304,198.37
11-5-3-AT	START_it_up	UNV Aosta	Regione Autonoma Valle d'Aosta: Assessorato Opere Pubbliche, Difesa del Suolo ed Edilizia Residenziale Pubblica	ITC2	35,538.20	27,009.03
11-3-2-IT	TranSAFE-Alp	VDA	REGIONA AUTONOMA VALLE D'AOSTA – Dipartimento difesa del suolo e risorse idriche	ITC2	69,267.00	52,642.91
13-5-1-IT	WIKIAlps	FondMS	Fondazione Montagna sicura - Montagne sûre	ITC2	74,940.00	56,953.98
1-1-2-CH	ACCESS	GAL	Agenzia di Sviluppo Gal Genovese	ITC3	301,725.97	229,311.72
5-1-3-F	Alp-Water-Scarce	GAL	Agenzia di Sviluppo Gal Genovese	ITC3	190,198.66	144,550.96
10-1-2-D	CO2-NeuTrAlp	PN5T	Parco Nazionale Cinque Terre	ITC3	173,246.61	131,666.53
1-1-2-CH	ACCESS	RLO	Regione Lombardia, D.G. Industria, Artigianato, Edilizia e Cooperazione	ITC4	485,570.15	369,033.29
9-5-3-IT	AIM	RSE	Ricerca sul Sistema Energetico – RSE S.p.A.	ITC4	184,932.19	140,485.18
4-2-2-IT	ALIAS	RL	Regione Lombardia - Direzione Generale Sanità	ITC4	626,857.88	476,411.97

Beneficiaries of the Alpine Space Programme

European Territorial Cooperation 2007-2013

Reference Number	Acronym	Partner Acronym	Partner Institution	Partner Region	Reported Eligible Expenses	Paid ERDF
15-2-3-IT	ALP FFIRS	ERSAF	Ente Regionale per i Servizi all'Agricoltura e alle Foreste - ERSAF Lombardia - Dipartimento dei Servizi al Territorio Rurale e alle Foreste	ITC4	349,425.96	265,563.69
13-4-1-DE	AlpBC	ERS	Ente Regionale per I Servizi all'Agricoltura e alle Foreste, U.O. Programmazione e servizi	ITC4	193,965.16	147,413.51
16-2-2-IT	AlpCheck 2	ERSAF	Ente Regionale per i Servizi all'Agricoltura e alle Foreste	ITC4	220,390.91	167,497.07
4-1-1-D	AlpEnergy	FPM	Fondazione Politecnico di Milano	ITC4	324,867.63	246,898.76
4-1-1-D	AlpEnergy	PMAN	Provincia di Mantova	ITC4	367,600.65	279,376.00
17-5-1-DE	AlpEnMAT	ALOT	ALOT scarl società in liquidazione - Agenzia della Lombardia Orientale per i Trasporti e la Logistica	ITC4	90,032.69	68,424.83
17-5-1-DE	AlpEnMAT	UC	Urbano Creativo	ITC4	97,321.53	73,964.35
18-2-1-DE	AlpHouse	IRE	ERSAF - Ente Regionale per i Servizi all'Agricoltura e alle Foreste	ITC4	199,837.31	151,876.33
17-3-1-IT	Alps 4 EU	FL	Finlombarda S.p.A	ITC4	168,511.95	128,069.06
20-1-1-F	ALPS Bio Cluster	CCIAA MI	CAMERA DI COMMERCIO INDUSTRIA ARTIGIANATO AGRICOLTURA di Milano/INNOV-Hub Azienda Speciale per l'Innovazione	ITC4	192,769.35	146,504.69
10-3-3-SI	ALPSTAR	FLA	Fondazione Lombardia per l'Ambiente	ITC4	204,560.00	155,464.96
21-4-2-DE	AlpStore	AGIRE	AGIRE - AGENZIA PER LA GESTIONE INTELLIGENTE DELLE RISORSE ENERGETICHE	ITC4	127,500.16	96,900.10
21-4-2-DE	AlpStore	ALOT	ALOT S.c.a.r.l. società in liquidazione	ITC4	289,265.29	219,841.59
21-4-2-DE	AlpStore	EU-IMP	Euroimpresa Legnano s.c.r.l.	ITC4	345,279.54	262,412.41
6-1-1-I	CAPACities	RL	Regione Lombardia Direzione Generale Sistemi Verdi e Paesaggio	ITC4	476,439.21	362,093.79
15-3-1-IT	CCAlps	Regione Lombardia	Regione Lombardia - Direzione Generale Cultura	ITC4	757,344.11	575,581.51
8-1-1-I	ClimAlpTour	IREALP	ERSAF - Ente Regionale per i Servizi all'Agricoltura e alle Foreste	ITC4	126,866.85	96,418.80
10-1-2-D	CO2-NeuTrAlp	BRESCIA	Provincia di Brescia, Assessorato Trasporti	ITC4	434,187.58	329,982.15
10-1-2-D	CO2-NeuTrAlp	UBCERTET	Università Bocconi, CERTeT - Centro di Economia Regionale, dei Trasporti e del Turismo	ITC4	227,660.38	173,021.09
13-1-3-A	ECONNECT	WWF	WWF Italia	ITC4	301,482.74	229,126.87
15-4-1-IT	FIDIAS	Finlombarda	Finlombarda S.p.A.	ITC4	297,989.40	226,471.91

Beneficiaries of the Alpine Space Programme

European Territorial Cooperation 2007-2013

Reference Number	Acronym	Partner Acronym	Partner Institution	Partner Region	Reported Eligible Expenses	Paid ERDF
10-4-3-DE	GeoMol	RLB	Regione Lombardia Direzione Generale Territorio e Urbanistica	ITC4	236,672.51	179,871.10
17-1-1-F	INNOCITÉ	RL	Regione Lombardia - Direzione Generale Commercio Turismo e Servizi	ITC4	242,011.70	183,928.87
9-2-3-DE	MANFRED	ERSAF	ERSAF Regione Lombardia Dipartimento dei Servizi al territorio Rurale alle Foreste - Struttura Promozione e valorizzazione delle Foreste di Lombardia	ITC4	149,971.50	113,978.31
9-2-3-DE	MANFRED	MATTM	Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare - Dipartimento Ricerca Ambientale e Sviluppo	ITC4	162,689.31	123,643.87
9-2-3-DE	MANFRED	UNICATT	Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Dip. Matematica e Fisica	ITC4	444,004.05	337,443.05
7-3-2-AT	MORECO	PMAN	Provincia di Mantova Settore pianificazione territoriale, programmazione e assetto del territorio	ITC4	219,922.49	167,141.07
12-4-1-IT	NATHCARE	RL	Regione Lombardia - Direzione Generale Salute	ITC4	578,058.75	439,324.61
2-3-2-FR	NEWFOR	ERSAF	Ente Regionale per i Servizi all'Agricoltura e alle Foreste - ERSAF Lombardia	ITC4	83,989.99	63,832.37
5-3-1-D	OPEN-ALPS	FLA	Fondazione Lombardia per l'Ambiente	ITC4	200,228.35	152,173.52
2-4-1-IT	RURBANCE	LOM	Regione Lombardia, Direzione Generale Ambiente Energia e Sviluppo Sostenibile	ITC4	432,015.13	328,331.48
5-2-3-IT	SHARE	RSE S.p.A.	Ricerca sul Sistema Energetico – RSE S.p.A.	ITC4	283,165.29	215,205.60
7-2-3-FR	SILMAS	ERSAF	ERSAF - Ente Regionale per i Servizi all'Agricoltura e alle Foreste	ITC4	180,990.05	137,552.42
7-2-3-FR	SILMAS	RL	Regione Lombardia - DG Ambiente, Energia e Reti	ITC4	153,242.55	116,464.31
10-5-2-IT	SPHERA	RL	Regione Lombardia - Direzione Generale Salute	ITC4	139,293.91	105,863.37
10-2-2-DE	TRANSITECTS	ALOT	A.L.O.T. s.c.a r.l. - Agenzia della Lombardia Orientale per i Trasporti e la Logistica	ITC4	329,838.13	250,676.96
10-2-2-DE	TRANSITECTS	RL	Regione Lombardia, Direzione Generale Commercio, Turismo e Servizi	ITC4	125,390.70	95,296.91
2-1-3-D	AdaptAlp	EURAC	Accademia Europea di Bolzano	ITD1	172,465.83	131,074.01
2-1-3-D	AdaptAlp	WBV	Autonome Provinz Bozen - Südtirol, Abteilung Wasserschutzbauten Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano, Ripartizione Opere idrauliche	ITD1	103,294.05	78,503.46
13-4-1-DE	AlpBC	TIS	Tis Techno Innovation South Tyrol S.c P.A.	ITD1	234,793.08	178,442.72
6-4-2-DE	AlpInfoNet	EURAC	Accademia Europea Bolzano	ITD1	280,126.74	212,895.41
10-3-3-SI	ALPSTAR	EURAC	Accademia Europea Bolzano	ITD1	221,782.81	168,554.89
9-3-3-AT	C3-Alps	EURAC	Accademia Europea Bolzano	ITD1	247,714.16	188,262.69

Beneficiaries of the Alpine Space Programme

European Territorial Cooperation 2007-2013

Reference Number	Acronym	Partner Acronym	Partner Institution	Partner Region	Reported Eligible Expenses	Paid ERDF
11-4-1-AT	CABEE	EURAC	Accademia Europea Bolzano	ITD1	289,607.89	220,101.15
8-1-1-I	ClimAlpTour	EURAC	EURAC Accademia Europea di Bolzano	ITD1	293,515.01	223,071.40
9-1-3-A	CLISP	EURAC	Accademia Europea di Bolzano	ITD1	370,880.80	281,869.39
12-2-1-CH	COMUNIS	EURAC	Europäische Akademie Bozen, Institut für Regionalentwicklung und Standortmanagement	ITD1	294,718.01	223,985.65
6-2-1-DE	DEMOCHANGE	FUB	Libera Università di Bolzano – Facoltà di Economia Freie Universität Bozen – Fakultät für Wirtschaftswissenschaften	ITD1	407,483.42	309,687.36
13-1-3-A	ECONNECT	EURAC	Accademia Europea di Bolzano - Europäische Akademie Bozen	ITD1	388,130.20	293,271.40
11-2-1-AT	ENERBUILD	EURAC	Accademia Europea Bolzano	ITD1	190,920.69	145,099.25
11-2-1-AT	ENERBUILD	TIS-Bolzano	TIS Techno Innovation South Tyrol, Cluster Construction & facility management	ITD1	215,522.55	163,796.99
12-5-3-FR	GreenAlps	EURAC	Accademia Europea Bolzano	ITD1	129,342.90	98,300.33
17-2-2-CH	iMONiTRAF!	EURAC	Accademia Europea di Bolzano - Istituto per lo Sviluppo Regionale ed il Management del Territorio	ITD1	201,200.61	152,912.43
17-2-2-CH	iMONiTRAF!	Provinz Bozen	Ressort für Raumordnung, Umwelt und Energie der Autonomen Provinz Bozen Südtirol Abteilung Raumordnung	ITD1	15,813.30	12,018.10
2-2-2-AT	PARAmount	BOLZANO	Autonome Provinz Bozen-Südtirol / Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano-Alto Adige; Geologischer Dienst	ITD1	418,924.35	318,382.48
18-1-3-I	PermaNET	GeoLAB	Autonome Provinz Bozen - Südtirol, Amt für Geologie und Baustoffprüfung / Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano, Ufficio Geologia e Prove Materiali	ITD1	661,349.55	502,625.36
22-4-3-AT	recharge.green	EURAC	Accademia Europea Bolzano	ITD1	480,614.29	365,266.85
1-4-3-AT	SedAlp	Province of Bolzano	Autonome Provinz Bozen – Abteilung 30 Wasserschutzbauten	ITD1	173,592.60	131,930.37
11-5-3-AT	START_it_up	WBV	Autonome Provinz Bozen - Südtirol, Abteilung Wasserschutzbauten Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano, Ripartizione Opere idrauliche	ITD1	43,785.53	33,276.99
10-2-2-DE	TRANSITECTS	EURAC-research	Accademia Europea di Bolzano - Istituto per lo Sviluppo Regionale ed il Management del Territorio	ITD1	180,586.91	137,246.02
8-5-1-AT	ViSiBLE	EURAC	Accademia Europea Bolzano	ITD1	89,884.06	68,311.87
13-5-1-IT	WIKIAlps	EURAC	Accademia Europea Bolzano	ITD1	154,358.08	117,311.64
5-1-3-F	Alp-Water-Scarce	ProvTn	Provincia Autonoma di Trento - Dipartimento Urbanistica e Ambiente	ITD2	233,887.82	177,754.73

Beneficiaries of the Alpine Space Programme

European Territorial Cooperation 2007-2013

Reference Number	Acronym	Partner Acronym	Partner Institution	Partner Region	Reported Eligible Expenses	Paid ERDF
11-2-1-AT	ENERBUILD	Trento	Provincia Autonoma di Trento. Dipartimento per la pianificazione energetica e incentivi	ITD2	132,288.21	100,539.03
12-4-1-IT	NATHCARE	PAT	Provincia Autonoma di Trento, Assessorato alla Salute e solidarietà sociale	ITD2	193,254.06	146,873.05
2-3-2-FR	NEWFOR	PAT-SFF	Provincia Autonoma di Trento - Servizio Foreste e Fauna	ITD2	172,000.00	130,719.98
2-2-2-AT	PARAmount	TRENTO	Provincia Autonoma di Trento Dipartimento Protezione Civile	ITD2	138,496.60	105,257.41
18-1-3-I	PermaNET	GST-PAT	Provincia Autonoma di Trento, Protezione Civile e Tutela del Territorio, Servizio Geologico	ITD2	192,503.78	146,302.87
7-2-3-FR	SILMAS	APPA	Agenzia Provinciale per la Protezione dell'Ambiente di Trento	ITD2	137,300.72	104,348.53
10-5-2-IT	SPHERA	FBK	Fondazione Bruno Kessler	ITD2	97,465.56	72,200.00
11-3-2-IT	TranSAFE-Alp	FBK	Fondazione Bruno Kessler	ITD2	281,089.12	213,627.72
15-2-3-IT	ALP FFIRS	RegVen	Regione del Veneto - Unità di progetto Protezione Civile	ITD3	223,752.73	170,052.05
13-4-1-DE	AlpBC	VEN	Regione del Veneto - Sezione Urbanistica	ITD3	162,559.06	123,544.86
16-2-2-IT	AlpCheck 2	VENETO	Regione del Veneto - Giunta Regionale	ITD3	688,053.02	522,920.27
16-2-2-IT	AlpCheck 2	VPA	Autorità Portuale di Venezia	ITD3	208,789.74	158,680.17
4-5-1-IT	AlpClusters2020	VI	Veneto Innovazione S.p.A Dipartimento Politiche Europee	ITD3	110,587.76	84,046.69
4-1-1-D	AlpEnergy	BIM	Consorzio BIM Piave Belluno	ITD3	277,841.63	211,159.20
18-2-1-DE	AlpHouse	VEN	Regione Veneto - Direzione Urbanistica e Paesaggio	ITD3	201,909.45	153,451.15
17-3-1-IT	Alps 4 EU	VI	Veneto Innovazione S.p.A	ITD3	176,757.32	134,335.37
10-3-3-SI	ALPSTAR	VENETO	Regione del Veneto – Sezione Industria e Artigianato	ITD3	200,371.79	152,282.55
5-1-3-F	Alp-Water-Scarce	ARPAV - DST	Agenzia Regionale per la Prevenzione e Protezione dell'Ambiente del Veneto – Dipartimento Regionale per la Sicurezza del Territorio	ITD3	199,820.18	151,863.33
9-3-3-AT	C3-Alps	RV	Regione del Veneto - Sezione Parchi Biodiversità Programmazione Silvopastorale e Tutela die Consumatori	ITD3	286,448.10	217,700.54
11-4-1-AT	CABEE	REGVE	Regione Veneto - Sezione Urbanistica	ITD3	82,112.15	62,404.55
8-1-1-I	ClimAlpTour	RV	Regione Veneto Unita' di progetto Foreste e Parchi	ITD3	247,056.03	187,761.57
10-1-2-D	CO2-NeuTrAlp	BELLUNO	Provincia di Belluno, Settore Tecnico – Servizio Mobilità e Trasporti	ITD3	230,023.16	174,816.64
10-1-2-D	CO2-NeuTrAlp	DBUS	Dolomiti Bus Spa	ITD3	175,606.72	133,460.61

Beneficiaries of the Alpine Space Programme

European Territorial Cooperation 2007-2013

Reference Number	Acronym	Partner Acronym	Partner Institution	Partner Region	Reported Eligible Expenses	Paid ERDF
10-1-2-D	CO2-NeuTrAlp	PADOVA	Comune di Padova, Ufficio Mobilità Ciclabile	ITD3	202,952.64	154,243.77
15-4-1-IT	FIDIAS	CCIAA DL	Camera di Commercio, Industria, Artigianato e Agricoltura di Venezia Rovigo Delta - Lagunare	ITD3	374,256.61	284,435.00
15-4-1-IT	FIDIAS	Veneto Region	Regione del Veneto - Sezione Ricerca e Innovazione	ITD3	180,942.48	137,516.28
7-3-2-AT	MORECO	PBEL	Provincia di Belluno Settore Patrimonio	ITD3	186,605.83	141,820.41
2-3-2-FR	NEWFOR	TESAF	Dipartimento Territorio e Sistemi Agro-Forestali (TeSAF) - Università degli Studi di Padova	ITD3	211,895.08	156,662.67
5-3-1-D	OPEN-ALPS	VERINN	VERONA INNOVAZIONE, Azienda Speciale della Camera di Commercio di Verona	ITD3	334,782.94	254,435.02
2-2-2-AT	PARAmount	ARPAV	ARPA Veneto - Agenzia Regionale per la Prevenzione e protezione dell' Ambiente del Veneto	ITD3	117,707.58	89,457.76
2-2-2-AT	PARAmount	TESAF	Dipartimento Territorio e Sistemo Agro-Forestali, Università di Padova	ITD3	241,301.15	182,659.38
18-1-3-I	PermaNET	GeoVE	Regione del Veneto, Direzione Geologia e Georisorse, Servizio Geologico	ITD3	246,598.80	187,414.94
7-5-2-IT	PLAT.F.O.R.M.	RV	Regione del Veneto, Sezione Logistica	ITD3	101,425.86	77,083.64
13-3-2-IT	POLY5	RV	Regione del Veneto, Sezione Logistica	ITD3	269,151.92	204,554.62
8-4-2-IT	PUMAS	Venice	Comune di Venezia - Direzione sviluppo economico e partecipate Settore sviluppo economico, Politiche Comunitarie e Piano Strategico	ITD3	748,346.55	568,743.37
22-4-3-AT	recharge.green	RV	Regione Veneto, Sezione Economia e Sviluppo Montano	ITD3	116,859.35	88,813.09
2-4-1-IT	RURBANCE	VEN	Regione Veneto - Sezione Urbanistica	ITD3	143,162.45	108,803.44
4-4-3-IT	SEAP_Alps	PROVVE	Provincia di Venezia - Servizio Ambiente	ITD3	131,093.78	99,630.94
1-4-3-AT	SedAlp	ARPAV	ARPAV - Agenzia Regionale per la Prevenzione e Protezione 'Ambientale del Veneto - Dipartimento Regionale per la Sicurezza del Territorio	ITD3	115,373.08	87,683.54
1-4-3-AT	SedAlp	CNR	Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche - Istituto di Ricerca per la Protezione Idrogeologica	ITD3	180,910.53	137,491.99
1-4-3-AT	SedAlp	UNIPD	Università di Padova-Dipartimento Territorio e Sistemi Agroforestal	ITD3	197,208.48	149,878.42
5-2-3-IT	SHARE	ARPA Veneto	Agenzia Regionale per la Prevenzione e Protezione 'Ambientale del Veneto - Dipartimento Regionale per la Sicurezza del Territorio	ITD3	222,396.29	169,021.17
16-5-2-DE	SusFreight	UCV	Unioncamere del Veneto	ITD3	76,644.71	58,249.97

Beneficiaries of the Alpine Space Programme

European Territorial Cooperation 2007-2013

Reference Number	Acronym	Partner Acronym	Partner Institution	Partner Region	Reported Eligible Expenses	Paid ERDF
16-5-2-DE	SusFreight	VIU	Venice International University	ITD3	40,999.70	31,159.76
11-3-2-IT	TranSAFE-Alp	PROV BL	Provincia di Belluno	ITD3	36,150.72	27,474.53
11-3-2-IT	TranSAFE-Alp	Veneto Region	Regione del Veneto - Segreteria per le Infrastrutture - Unità di Progetto Logistica	ITD3	362,921.31	275,819.54
10-2-2-DE	TRANSITECTS	RV	Regione Veneto	ITD3	228,083.38	173,343.34
10-2-2-DE	TRANSITECTS	UCV	Unioncamere del Veneto - Eurosportello Veneto	ITD3	81,793.96	62,163.39
4-2-2-IT	ALIAS	FVG	Regione Autonoma Friuli Venezia Giulia -Direzione Centrale Salute, Integrazione Socio-Sanitaria e Politiche Sociali	ITD4	349,984.46	265,988.17
15-2-3-IT	ALP FFIRS	RAFVG	Regione autonoma Friuli Venezia Giulia - Protezione civile della Regione	ITD4	164,399.99	124,943.98
6-4-2-DE	AlpInfoNet	MoG	Comune di Gorizia	ITD4	86,262.91	65,559.16
12-5-3-FR	GreenAlps	PNPG	Ente parco naturale delle Prealpi Giulie	ITD4	22,000.00	16,719.98
17-2-2-CH	iMONiTRAF!	ARPA FVG	ARPA Friuli Venezia Giulia	ITD4	229,919.46	174,738.77
12-4-1-IT	NATHCARE	INSIEL	INSIEL s.p.a - R&S progetti Europei	ITD4	470,004.19	357,203.16
13-3-2-IT	POLY5	DICA	Università di Udine, Dipartimento di ingegneria civile e architettura	ITD4	140,941.95	107,115.30
13-3-2-IT	POLY5	PROVINCIA GORIZIA	Provincia di Gorizia	ITD4	178,113.78	135,366.02
10-2-2-DE	TRANSITECTS	FVG	Regione Autonoma Friuli Venezia Giulia - Direzione centrale infrastrutture, mobilità, pianificazione territoriale e lavori pubblici	ITD4	123,143.06	93,588.70
2-1-3-D	AdaptAlp	MATTM	Ministero dell´ Ambiente e delle Tutela del Territorio e del Mare: Department Direzione Ricerca Ambientale e Sviluppo	ITOTHER	149,818.37	113,861.96
16-2-2-IT	AlpCheck 2	MATTM	Ministero dell´Ambiente, della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare	ITOTHER	183,155.21	139,197.95
9-3-3-AT	C3-Alps	CMCC	Centro Euro-Mediterraneo per i Cambiamenti Climatici, Climate Impacts and Policies Division	ITOTHER	170,862.19	129,855.25
8-1-1-I	ClimAlpTour	MATTM	Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare	ITOTHER	136,936.67	104,071.86
8-1-1-I	ClimAlpTour	WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature	ITOTHER	155,517.09	118,192.98
9-1-3-A	CLISP	MATT	Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare	ITOTHER	7,317.33	5,561.17

Beneficiaries of the Alpine Space Programme

European Territorial Cooperation 2007-2013

Reference Number	Acronym	Partner Acronym	Partner Institution	Partner Region	Reported Eligible Expenses	Paid ERDF
12-2-1-CH	COMUNIS	MATTM	Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare	ITOTHER	64,964.00	49,372.04
13-1-3-A	ECONNECT	MATTM	Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare	ITOTHER	76,195.17	57,907.76
10-4-3-DE	GeoMol	ISPRA	Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale – Servizio Geologico d'Italia/Dipartimento Difesa del Suolo	ITOTHER	207,038.41	157,349.18
10-4-3-DE	GeoMol	RER-SGSS	Regione Emilia-Romagna Servizio Geologico, Sismico e dei Suoli	ITOTHER	126,967.68	96,495.42
11-3-2-IT	TranSAFE-Alp	AISCAT	AISCAT Servizi srl	ITOTHER	272,642.04	207,207.93
10-2-2-DE	TRANSITECTS	MATTM	Ministero dell´Ambiente, della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare	ITOTHER	149,475.05	113,601.03
2-1-3-D	AdaptAlp	GeoZS	Geološki Zavod Slovenije	SI00	247,036.41	187,747.65
9-5-3-IT	AIM	IzVRS	Inštitut za vode Republike Slovenije	SI00	102,120.10	77,611.26
4-2-2-IT	ALIAS	BGK	Bolnišnica Golnik - Klinični oddelek za pljučne bolezni in alergijo Golnik	SI00	142,585.48	108,364.95
4-2-2-IT	ALIAS	SBI	Splosna Bolnišnica Izola	SI00	103,600.21	78,736.14
15-2-3-IT	ALP FFIRS	BSC Kranj	BSC, Poslovno podporni center d.o.o. Kranj	SI00	3,992.28	3,034.13
15-2-3-IT	ALP FFIRS	SFI	Gozdarski inštitut Slovenije	SI00	260,051.75	197,639.32
13-4-1-DE	AlpBC	SDC	Posoški razvojni center	SI00	154,257.24	117,235.49
16-2-2-IT	AlpCheck 2	MSLO	Republika Slovenija, Ministrstvo za promet, Direkcija Republike Slovenije za ceste	SI00	200,000.00	151,999.99
4-1-1-D	AlpEnergy	ELGO	Elektro Gorenjska, podjetje za distribucijo električne energije, d. d.	SI00	11,952.10	9,083.46
4-1-1-D	AlpEnergy	RDA-BSC	Regionalna razvojna agencija Gorenjske d.o.o.	SI00	201,524.82	153,158.24
17-5-1-DE	AlpEnMAT	BSC	Regionalna razvojna agencija Gorenjske	SI00	31,274.94	23,768.95
6-4-2-DE	AlpInfoNet	RRA-SP	RRA SEVERNE PRIMORSKE d.o.o. Nova Gorica	SI00	138,630.37	105,358.79
17-3-1-IT	Alps 4 EU	IJS	Institut "Jožef Stefan"; CTT-Center za prenos tehnologij in inovacij	SI00	79,121.83	60,132.59
17-3-1-IT	Alps 4 EU	PRC	Pososki razvojni center	SI00	49,339.09	37,497.70
10-3-3-SI	ALPSTAR	MOP	Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor	SI00	251,176.38	190,894.04
10-3-3-SI	ALPSTAR	PRC	Posoški razvojni center	SI00	133,043.32	101,112.89

Beneficiaries of the Alpine Space Programme

European Territorial Cooperation 2007-2013

Reference Number	Acronym	Partner Acronym	Partner Institution	Partner Region	Reported Eligible Expenses	Paid ERDF
21-4-2-DE	AlpStore	RDA	Regionalna razvojna agencija Gorenjske	SI00	176,475.10	134,121.07
21-4-2-DE	AlpStore	UL	Univerza v Ljubljani, Fakulteta za elektrotehniko	SI00	90,062.08	68,447.17
5-1-3-F	Alp-Water-Scarce	GeoZs	Geološki Zavod Slovenije	SI00	193,473.04	147,039.33
5-1-3-F	Alp-Water-Scarce	NIB	Nacionalni Inštitut za Biologijo; Oddelek za raziskovanje sladkovodnih in kopenskih ekosistemov	SI00	240,000.00	182,399.99
5-1-3-F	Alp-Water-Scarce	Zavod MB	Kmetijsko gozdarska zbornica Slovenije Kmetijsko gozdarski zavod Maribor	SI00	214,999.46	163,399.57
9-3-3-AT	C3-Alps	UIRS	Urbanistični inštitut Republike Slovenije	SI00	200,395.27	152,300.16
11-4-1-AT	CABEE	GI-ZRMK	Gradbeni inštitut ZRMK, d.o.o.	SI00	99,951.32	75,962.60
11-4-1-AT	CABEE	PRC	Posoški razvojni center	SI00	102,560.22	77,945.60
6-1-1-I	CAPACities	AMGI	Znanstvenoraziskovalni center Slovenske akademije znanosti in umetnosti, Geografski inštitut Antona Melika	SI00	347,959.77	264,449.41
6-1-1-I	CAPACities	NTA	Nacionalno turistično združenje	SI00	176,925.54	134,462.98
15-3-1-IT	CCAlps	RDA LUR	Regionalna razvojna agencija Ljubljanske urbane regije	SI00	200,338.77	152,257.45
8-1-1-I	ClimAlpTour	AMGI	Znanstvenoraziskovalni center Slovenske akademije znanosti in umetnosti, Geografski inštitut Antona Melika	SI00	247,545.34	188,134.45
9-1-3-A	CLISP	UIRS	Urbanistični inštitut Republike Slovenije	SI00	192,702.48	146,453.88
10-1-2-D	CO2-NeuTrAlp	RCL	Center za razvoj Litija, d.o.o.	SI00	223,300.25	169,707.69
10-1-2-D	CO2-NeuTrAlp	UMFG	Univerza v Mariboru, Fakulteta za Gradbeništvo	SI00	231,947.31	173,517.96
12-2-1-CH	COMUNIS	BSC Kranj	BSC, Poslovno podporni center d.o.o., Kranj	SI00	212,271.42	161,326.26
6-2-1-DE	DEMOCHANGE	RAGOR	Razvojna agencija Zgornje Gorenjske	SI00	93,013.60	70,690.31
6-2-1-DE	DEMOCHANGE	UPIRS	Urbanistični inštitut Republike Slovenije	SI00	253,718.56	192,826.08
11-2-1-AT	ENERBUILD	PRC-Slovenia	Posoški razvojni center	SI00	183,305.19	139,311.93
15-4-1-IT	FIDIAS	JSI	Institut “Jožef Stefan”	SI00	163,170.50	124,009.57
10-4-3-DE	GeoMol	GeoZS	Geološki Zavod Slovenije	SI00	36,118.32	27,449.91
12-5-3-FR	GreenAlps	LTOB	Turizem Bohinj, zavod za pospeševanje turizma	SI00	16,202.59	12,313.96

Beneficiaries of the Alpine Space Programme

European Territorial Cooperation 2007-2013

Reference Number	Acronym	Partner Acronym	Partner Institution	Partner Region	Reported Eligible Expenses	Paid ERDF
17-1-1-F	INNOCITÉ	RRC Koper	Regionalni razvojni center Koper (Regionalna razvojni agencija Južna Primorska)	SI00	135,368.70	102,880.18
9-2-3-DE	MANFRED	SFI	Gozdarski Institut Slovenije	SI00	93,934.91	71,390.51
9-2-3-DE	MANFRED	SFS	Zavod za gozdove Slovenije	SI00	89,939.55	68,354.03
7-3-2-AT	MORECO	UIRS	UIRS - URBANISTIČNI INŠTITUT REPUBLIKE SLOVENIJE	SI00	203,342.01	154,539.91
12-4-1-IT	NATHCARE	BGK	Bolnišnica Golnik - Klinični oddelek za pljučne bolezni in alergijo Golnik	SI00	0.00	0.00
2-3-2-FR	NEWFOR	SFI	Gozdarski Institut Slovenije	SI00	117,694.77	89,448.01
2-3-2-FR	NEWFOR	SFS	Zavod za gozdove Slovenije	SI00	79,151.20	60,154.89
5-3-1-D	OPEN-ALPS	MRA	Mariborska razvojna agencija, Oddelek za mednarodno sodelovanje	SI00	240,030.29	182,423.01
2-2-2-AT	PARAmount	PUH	Podjetje za urejanje hudournikov d.d.	SI00	79,902.00	60,725.15
2-2-2-AT	PARAmount	UL	Univerza v Ljubljani	SI00	171,085.11	121,712.65
13-3-2-IT	POLY5	Občina Šemp-Vrt	Občina Šempeter - Vrtojba	SI00	82,255.04	62,513.62
13-3-2-IT	POLY5	RDA LUR	Regionalna razvojna agencija Ljubljanske urbane regije, Služba za regionalni razvoj	SI00	154,231.23	117,215.37
8-4-2-IT	PUMAS	Nova Gorica	Mestna občina Nova Gorica	SI00	67,815.69	50,861.63
8-4-2-IT	PUMAS	UIRS	Urbanistični inštitut Republike Slovenije	SI00	129,672.37	97,253.99
22-4-3-AT	recharge.green	AIS	Kmetijski inštitut Slovenije	SI00	121,322.44	92,204.64
22-4-3-AT	recharge.green	SFS	Zavod za gozdove Slovenije	SI00	136,872.34	104,022.21
22-4-3-AT	recharge.green	TNP	Triglavski Narodni Park	SI00	165,099.51	125,475.61
22-4-3-AT	recharge.green	UL	Univerza v Ljubljani	SI00	93,757.02	71,255.32
2-4-1-IT	RURBANCE	RDA LUR	Regionalna razvojna agencija Ljubljanske urbane regije	SI00	129,703.36	98,574.53
2-4-1-IT	RURBANCE	ZRC-SAZU	Znanstvenoraziskovalni center Slovenske akademije znanosti in umetnosti, Geografski inštitut Antona Melika	SI00	214,976.61	163,382.22
4-4-3-IT	SEAP_Alps	BSC	BSC, Poslovno podporni center, d.o.o., Kranj	SI00	155,349.97	118,065.30
4-4-3-IT	SEAP_Alps	RASi	Razvojna agencija Sinergija	SI00	153,579.26	116,719.42
1-4-3-AT	SedAlp	IzVRS	Inštituit za vode Republike Slovenije	SI00	148,271.53	112,686.35

Beneficiaries of the Alpine Space Programme

European Territorial Cooperation 2007-2013

Reference Number	Acronym	Partner Acronym	Partner Institution	Partner Region	Reported Eligible Expenses	Paid ERDF
1-4-3-AT	SedAlp	UL FGG	Univerza v Ljubljani, Fakulteta za gradbeništvo in geodezijo	SI00	203,719.01	154,826.44
5-2-3-IT	SHARE	E-ZAVOD	E-zavod	SI00	175,825.62	133,627.45
5-2-3-IT	SHARE	UL	Univerza v Ljubljani	SI00	158,300.00	120,307.99
7-2-3-FR	SILMAS	NIB	Nacionalni Institut za Biologijo - Oddelek za raziskovanje sladkovodnih in kopenskih ekosistemov	SI00	249,391.81	189,537.77
7-2-3-FR	SILMAS	UNGS	Univerza v Novi Gorici, Fakulteta za znanosti o okolju	SI00	30,000.00	22,799.99
10-5-2-IT	SPHERA	UIRS	Urbanistični inštitut Republike Slovenije	SI00	92,631.49	70,399.93
11-5-3-AT	START_it_up	GeoZS	Geološki Zavod Slovenije	SI00	75,074.71	57,056.77
16-5-2-DE	SusFreight	MI	Ministrstvo za infrastrukturo, Republika Slovenija	SI00	18,344.34	13,941.69
11-3-2-IT	TranSAFE-Alp	PIL	PROMETNI INSTITUT LJUBLJANA d.o.o.	SI00	130,008.32	98,806.31
10-2-2-DE	TRANSITECTS	MISP	Ministrstvo za infrastrukturo in prostor	SI00	78,606.20	59,740.70
13-5-1-IT	WIKIAlps	ZRC SAZU	Znanstvenoraziskovalni center Slovenske akademije znanosti in umetnosti, Geografski inštitut Antona Melika	SI00	68,661.01	52,181.87

The list of beneficiaries does not include beneficiaries from Non-EU-Member States (Switzerland and Liechtenstein). Their total costs reported amount to 5.462.981,52 EUR.

ANNEX 4 – EXPLANATION ON ACHIEVEMENT OF INDICATORS

This annex provides an overview and explanation of the indicators diverting significantly, i.e. by more than 25%, from the set targets. Both under- and overachievements in the three thematic priorities are presented.

Output indicators – Number of projects

Priority 1: Number of projects referring to objective 3 (Strengthening the role of urban areas as engines for sustainable development) has not been achieved. This aspect was actually quite well tackled by some projects with a main focus on objective 4 (strengthening of rural–urban relations and the development of peripheral areas), but which also worked on the specific contribution and potential of urban areas for sustainable development. These projects were approved by the programme in its fourth call for project proposals, as a result of the focus of the terms of reference on objectives 3 and 4. The programme will further mobilise such type of projects and the relevant beneficiaries, in the period 2014-2020.

Priority 2: No significant deviation.

Priority 3: The targets of objectives 1 (Enhancing cooperation in environmental protection issues), objective 4 (Coping with the effects of climate change) and objective 5 (Forecasting, predicting, mitigating and managing the impacts of natural and technological hazards) were not reached. Despite the values of target objectives of projects, it must be underlined that especially the cross cutting issue of the effect of climate change was intensively tackled by Alpine Space projects. Indeed, about 10 projects mainly from call 1 and 2 bundled forces, coordinated their actions and created synergy in a so called ”thematic cluster on climate change”. The programme offered financial support to this coordination. A result of this coordination was a “capitalisation project on climate change”. Further measures to tackle climate change effects were supported by the programme, such as the workshop “coping with climate change” organised 2010 (see 5.3.3). Objective 5 was also tackled by these measures, mainly in the context of climate change. The lower target values can partly also be explained with the fact that the number of projects approved in priority 3 was lower than planned. Single projects received a higher budget which resulted in a stronger thematic concentration than originally estimated.

Output indicators – Project partnerships

Priority 1: No significant deviation.

Priority 2: The number of transport providers involved in projects was not as high as foreseen. This can be mainly explained by the nature of the approved projects, which were rather targeted at the policy level. A second reason could be that many transports providers are private institutions, for which

the participation in projects might have been difficult and not attractive due to the public cost principle pursued by the programme. However, this low number can partly be compensated if we consider the observers involved in project activities, which are no direct beneficiaries, but authorities particularly interested and involved in project activities. In addition, the high performance of projects with regard to the indicator 'Number of transport authorities / mobility operators (not project partners) involved in activities resulting from the project' must be highlighted. A very strong indirect involvement of those actors as an important target group can thus be noted.

Priority 3: The involvement of NGOs as partners was lower than expected. One reason for that is that NGOs are mostly small and financially fragile institutions that have difficulties to cope with the co-financing and pre-financing of activities. The value can also partly be explained with the fact that the number of projects approved in priority 3 was lower than planned. However, this low number can be compensated if we consider the observers involved in project activities, which are no direct beneficiaries, but actors particularly interested and involved in project activities. In addition the high performance of projects with regard to the indicator 'Number of environmental authorities and NGOs (not project partners) involved in activities resulting from the project' must be highlighted. A very strong indirect involvement of NGOs as an important target group can thus be noted.

Output indicators – Project activities

All targets related to project activities were topped by far. Reasons for this positive deviation are the conservative planning at programme level and differences in the definition of the term "actions" by the programme and the projects. Projects reported at the level of individual activities instead of at the level of the respective actions defined in their work plan, thus resulting in much higher values. The programme reacted by integrating the project target values set in the AFs into the monitoring of projects` progress. From 2013 the project target values were also included in the AIRs. Although most of them have also been exceeded, they provide a much more realistic overview of the projects` achievements.

Result indicators

Priority 1: The target set for the number of transnational clusters set up or strengthened was exceeded by far, due to the conservative planning at programme level. In contrast, the target for projects unlocking private investments was not achieved.

Priority 2: The target set for the networking of mobility actors and stakeholders on formal basis beyond the project duration was significantly overachieved, due to the conservative planning at programme level. In contrast, the target for projects unlocking private investments was not achieved.

Priority 3: The target set for the number of environmental authorities and NGOs (not being project partners) involved in activities resulting from the project was topped by far, due to the conservative

planning at programme level. While the target for unlocking private investments was overachieved, the target for public investments was not met.

The main reason for the underachievement as regards the unlocking of investments must be seen in the financial crisis that started in 2008 and could not be foreseen at the time of setting up the indicators for the 2007-2013 programme. Both the public and the private sector were notably affected by tightened budgets, which had negative effects on the release of additional funds other than the project co-financing. Facing these new framework conditions, the programme had to accept that most of the investment-related indicators could not be achieved. In addition, the public cost principle made it hard for private actors to participate in the programme. It was therefore much appreciated that despite the mentioned challenges the projects in priority 3 even managed to overachieve the targets for unlocking private investments.