Dear Readers,

The Interreg III B Alpine Space Programme has now almost reached its summit as most of the funds are already committed to 58 approved projects.

The projects’ main focus for the remaining time is their promising implementation and the achievement of their goals. A long journey where manifold cooperations were set up, where project partners worked together to find solutions for common problems, will soon reach its destination point.

We are proud to introduce you to all the projects we have accompanied and supported during the past years and to bring them closer to you. This is the aim of the present brochure, which is the testimony of common efforts and achievements and which shows a diversified and wide panorama of the projects approved under this programme.

We warmly invite you to take a walk in our mountain range of projects and to discover more about the telling results the cooperating partnerships have produced so far. We wish you a pleasant journey on the trails of Alpine cooperations and hope that they will inspire you for further excursion ideas for the Alpine Space Programme 2007 - 2013.

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Joint Technical Secretariat (JTS)
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Acronyms

Contact
The Alpine Space

The Heart of the European Union
The Alpine Space area represents one of the most manifold regions in the heart of the European Community. In fact, this area is a major contact zone, where different European cultures and languages (German, Latin and Slavic) meet. This diversity is also visible in respect with political and socio-economical aspects, as considerable social and economic disparities, often within small distances, are evident.

The Alpine Space represents also an important transnational European cooperation area. Its cooperation characteristic has integrated the Alpine tradition for over several decades. It extends from political and administrational cooperations on national or regional level, to cooperations on smaller scale between local authorities and private institutions, some of them developing within the frame of European Community Initiatives and programmes (like INTERREG).

The Programme

Striving for Territorial Development
Interreg III is a Community Initiative developed for stimulating inter-regional cooperation within the European Union. This third generation of the INTERREG initiative - running from 2000 to 2006 - is aimed at strengthening economic and social cohesion throughout the European Union by fostering the balanced development of the continent through cross-border, transnational and interregional cooperation.

The Alpine Space Programme belongs to the B strand (out of the three: A, B, C) of this Community Initiative. The cornerstone of the programme is transnationality, the main objective to contribute to a more cohesive, balanced and sustainable territorial development of the area by improving transeuropean cooperation.

The area
The Alpine Space Programme cooperation zone comprises the mountainous area in the geographical sense (the entire Western, Eastern, Northern and Southern Alps) as well as the surrounding foothills and lowlands, a small part of the Mediterranean coastal area including the Adriatic, parts of the great river valleys of Danube, Po, Adige, Rhône and Rhine, but also the surrounding “peri-alpine belt”, containing some of the most attractive European metropolitan areas.
On the basis of the NUTS II classification, the following Partner States and regions of the Alpine Space are taking part in the programme.

**The Programme’s Partners**

France
- Rhône-Alpes
- Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur
- Franche-Comté
- Alsace

Germany
- Districts of Upper Bavaria and Swabia (in Bavaria)
- Tübingen and Freiburg (in Baden-Württemberg)
- Saarland
- Hessen
- Rheinland-Pfalz
- Nordrhein-Westfalen
- Bayern
- Schwaben
- Oberbayern
- Oberösterreich

Italy
- Lombardia
- Friuli Venezia Giulia
- Veneto
- Trentino-Alto Adige
- Valle d’Aosta
- Piemonte
- Liguria

Slovenia
- Whole country

Switzerland
- Whole country

Austria
- Whole country

Liechtenstein
- Whole country
Main aims ...

... of the Alpine Space Programme

The objective of the programme, fostering sustainable territorial development, is composed of four equally important aims:

- To establish the Alpine Space as a powerful area in the European network of development areas: this requires a common understanding of the role of the Alpine Space in terms of sustainable spatial development and its active promotion by carrying out various activities and measures.
- To initialise and support sustainable development initiatives within the Alpine Space under consideration of the relationship between the Alpine core region and the fringes of the Alps. This would cover transnational activities in various sectors from Community to municipal level by focusing on the most important issues of the Alpine development.
- To find efficient solutions in the domains of accessibility and transport by promoting sustainable modes of transport and communication.
- To safeguard the diversity of the natural and cultural heritage and to protect the population and infrastructure from natural hazards by the development of common tools, exchange of methods and information.

Projects following these aims have to develop their activities according to one of the three priorities of the Alpine Space Programme:

Priority 1 | Spatial planning and competitiveness
Priority 2 | Promotion of sustainable transport systems
Priority 3 | Support of the management of natural and cultural heritage and the prevention of natural disasters

These priorities structure the mainstream of transnational actions and are again subdivided into measures that already imply concrete methodologies.
Organisation

Programme management bodies

The Alpine Space Programme is administrated by several management bodies:

The **Monitoring Committee (MC)** supervises and adjusts the programme. It examines the results of the implementation and the achievements set out by the programme measures.

The **Steering Committee (SC)** is in charge of the joint selection of projects for funding, applying the criteria for project selection, and coordinates the project implementation monitoring. It also approves calls for proposals.

The **Managing Authority (MA)** is responsible for the efficiency and correctness of programme management and implementation ensuring the correctness of projects funded by the programme. It has also the task of signing the ERDF subsidy contracts with the final beneficiaries (Lead Partners).

The **Paying Authority (PA)** is responsible for the overall ERDF payment procedure.

The **Joint Technical Secretariat (JTS)** provides information on the programme and its implementation; it supports transnational project development, manages the project application process, evaluates projects in their selection phase and monitors the projects progress. It also deals with information and publicity on the programme and on the project level. JTS assists the Managing Authority (MA) as well as the Steering Committee (SC) and the Monitoring Committee (MC) in the implementation of their tasks.

The **National Contact Points (NCP)** assist the National Committees, the project applicants as well as the implementation process of all projects which have been approved and financed. They complement the Joint Technical Secretariat in providing assistance to potential project partners. NCPs also have the task of assisting the JTS in the evaluation process and contributing with information and publicity activities at national level.

Funding

**European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)**

The INTERREG Initiative is financed under the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF). Under this Fund, the Alpine Space Programme is funding forward-looking cooperation projects, with an aim to maintain and improve the attractiveness of the Alpine Space area, as scenery for a striking and powerful space for living and economy, by addressing the three main priorities mentioned previously. The Programme foresees that the ERDF co-financing rate must not exceed 50% of the total eligible project costs (75% for Slovenia). Besides the Community funds, national financing resources have to be provided which may include state, regional, local or private funds. Non-Member States cover their project costs with national funds, since they are not entitled to receive Community assistance. The total budget at disposal of the Programme for the 2000-2006 period is 118 Million €.
Spatial planning and competitiveness

This priority aims to promote the Alpine Space as a competitive and attractive living and economic area in the framework of polycentric spatial development of the European Union.

Measure 1.1
Mutual knowledge and common perspective
This measure promotes contacts and networks among the territories of the Alpine Space in order to produce common visions and to address specific development topics within the context of the European social and economic integration.

The general objectives of this measure are the following:
- To develop a common understanding of spatial development strategies in an enlarged Europe covering the entire Alpine Space as a connected spatial unit according to the aims of a European Spatial Development Programme.
- To ensure the connection of the Alpine Space and its metropolitan areas as a central node in the system from the south-west to the east as well as from the Mediterranean to the Baltic and Scandinavian regions.
- To develop networks and exchange of best practice between different Alpine actors.
- To strengthen the internal cohesion and identity of the population within the Alpine Space.
- To reinforce the transnational cooperation between all countries of the Alpine Space and to promote Alpine networks covering the entire territory.
- To improve knowledge, to promote widespread information and to develop and use common indicators and comparative analyses of spatial phenomena.

Measure 1.2
Competitiveness and sustainable development
This measure is focused on strengthening the competitiveness of the Alpine Space, by supporting the development of common approaches in different economic sectors, and promoting the development of the different territories of the Alpine Space according to their specificity.

The general objectives of this measure are the following:
- To preserve and strengthen the functionality and attractiveness of the rural areas even if they are of strong peripheral and/or mountainous location.
- To stop intra- and interregional migration to urban agglomerations and depopulation of rural areas as well as the trend of urbanisation.
- To promote implementation of Agenda 21 at the local and regional level and to promote cooperation between cities and other local authorities in the field of sustainable urban and spatial policies.
- To achieve an intensive cooperation in the fields of research and development, innovation and technology transfer between cities and their rural neighbourhood as well as between SMEs and innovation centres.
- To reinforce the role of the Alpine Space as a hinge between different cultural traditions and economy.
- To speed up the reorganisation and to strengthen the competitiveness of the tourism sector, especially in the mountain areas by implementing sustainable tourism development strategies.

25 projects are financed under this priority for a total amount of 47.1 million euros (approx.) from which 21.3 million (approx.) are covered by ERDF (European Regional Development Fund).
1.1 | AlpCity

Local endogenous development and urban regeneration of small Alpine towns

AlpCity: From endogenous development of small alpine towns to effective sharing of Best Practices.

Aim

Many small Alpine and mountain towns and villages have undergone processes of socio-economic decline, have inadequate public and private services, quality of life and built environment, a mainly aged population with limited access to culture and decision-making. All this impinges the creation of a polycentric urban system and a sustainable urban-rural relationship in fragile natural environments in the Alps. AlpCity aims at promoting cultural and political change through a wide transnational partnership and activities like networking and exchanges to develop common knowledge and strategies; collecting, disseminating and transferring best practices; supporting research and innovation through selected project-cases; envisaging policy guidelines to design future scenarios.

Activities

The success of the project is guaranteed by the effective cooperation among regional and local authorities, local communities, excellent academic and research institutions together with skilled consultants and the experts of the AlpCity Scientific Steering Committee.

AlpCity raises awareness about the revitalisation of small towns in the Alpine Space area by sharing and improving a common knowledge and understanding on the key project issues.

AlpCity promotes and supports local innovative actions and approaches by developing 20 case-studies implemented at a local level on the following four topic areas: economic development, services and quality of life, urban environment and cooperation among towns.

AlpCity endorses search, collection and exchange of good and best practices on the project working issues; the outlining of lessons learned represents the basis for the formulation of recommendations and policies guidance.

Outcomes and results

As concrete results AlpCity can enumerate the creation of a Best Practices database, 20 model cases from the project-studies, the development of common strategies and practice and policy guidance, a web site containing project documents and material apart from useful links to related issues and sites.

AlpCity structured exchanges of information and monitoring among partners as far as their respective territories are concerned, with the help of the Scientific Steering Committee. The observation activity has already started and highlighted the variety of local situations and the impact of external variables (national/regional political and economic policies, administrative approaches) that will have to be further investigated. The Scientific Steering Committee collects the existing research and indicators within the project framework, which are useful to prepare reports and publications, research reviews, the web site, exhibitions, press conferences and local communication events.

Another aim of the project is encouraging regions to create technical assistance systems to support Alpine authorities in designing and carrying out projects of local development and regeneration.

AlpCity has decided to launch a REGIONAL URBAN OBSERVATORY (AlpCityRUO) in order to monitor progress in the realisation of the Common Strategy, evaluate local urban conditions and current trends, and promote the spread and transfer of Best Practices in order to successfully implement the Common Strategy.
**Aim**

The Alpine lakes have cultural significance and are highly attractive on both emotive and economic levels. Because of this, they concentrate important human settlements and various activities which put considerable detrimental pressure on lakes and lakesides.

The resulting challenge is large-scale: how can the development of the lake areas be reconciled with maintaining their ecological and hydrological assets in the long-term? The problems experienced in managing these lake areas, by the regional and local authorities, seem quite similar, but the difficulties and the solutions found in response by each authority are relatively unknown to the others, to the concerned populations and to the associated lake areas managers, due to weak cooperation.

This project aims at stimulating exchange between the various relevant communities by networking them in order to help them pool their assets and strengths in synergies with a view to sustainable development.

**Activities**

The main challenge of this INTERREG project consists in creating a durable network of Alpine lakes managers.

The project Alplakes offers a multisectoral approach on Alpine lakes and lakesides: environmental, ecotourism, conflicts management involving different kinds of lake managers, as scientists, local actors and professionals. The network develops many activities aiming to valorise natural and cultural heritage, and to increase public and local actors (included political actors) awareness. The main objective is to involve the most various actors and to give them working habits; practices of work with exchange of data, exchange of experiences, exchange of know-how, exchange of knowledge, realisation of events like meetings, colloquiums, conferences… This is the guarantee to perpetuate the network.

**Outcomes and results**

The concrete foreseen results are the following:

- Shared and coordinated observations of the lakes and lakeside: identification of common indicators that will be observed by experts and will be appraised by the public, creation of a data base and of a common technical notebook;
- Appraisal of lakeside heritage and ecotourism promotion: identification of “good ecotourism practices”, creation of a common transnational quality charter for ecotourism, creation of a label and/or promotion of existing labels with eco-products and eco-activities;
- Mobilisation of professionals and local operators with regards to sustainable development issues: creation of notebooks and exemplary practice charters concerning 3 study travels, elaboration of guides for “Environmental education”, “Navigation” and “Lake public access”;
- Further information and publicity activities will be conducted, as the creation of a visual identity (a logo), an “Alpine lakes” website with expert access and public access and the organisation of two biannual conferences.
1.1 DIAMONT

Data Infrastructure for the Alps: Mountain Orientated Network Technology

DIAMONT identifies indicators and tools describing regional Alpine development and customises these to stakeholders' needs.

Aim

The Alps are considered as one of the most sensitive regions in Europe. Thus, the Contracting Parties of the Alpine Convention aim at ensuring sustainable development of the Alpine Space. They seek to create an Alpine wide information system (SOIA) applicable to monitor the sustainability of the ongoing development processes. DIAMONT is designed to give a vital impulse to SOIA. The network will advise the Permanent Secretary of the Alpine Convention on the selection of adequate indicators, relevant data (which is available on community level) and tools describing and steering the development of Alpine regions. In doing so DIAMONT will take into account the rating of experts as well as the expectations and experiences of regional stakeholders. The intensive cooperation and dialogue between experts and local stakeholders of selected test regions is expected to result in a better understanding of the relevant driving forces for regional development.

Activities

DIAMONT aims at identifying appropriate indicators, data and tools for monitoring and steering sustainable regional development in the Alpine Space. To ensure focusing on the most important present and for the future expected issues of Alpine development, DIAMONT asks about 60 pan-Alpine experts to express their opinion on existing challenges, problems or chances. Based on the results of this survey a specific trend related to regional development questions is chosen and studied in detail. Indicators representing the related driving forces and data available Alpine wide on community level are determined and harmonised with data provided from SOIA. Multivariate analyses help to identify clusters of similar development regions. For those regions, tools are determined to stimulate and steer regional development. Finally, the identified tools and indicators are tested in five test regions (Italy, Slovenia, Germany, Austria and France) and discussed with local stakeholders to ensure their practical use. To guarantee maximum usability of all results for the Alpine Convention there is a permanent contact and exchange with the Permanent AC Secretary and the national SOIA contact persons. A balanced mix of experienced public authorities, Alpine organisations and scientific institutes accompany DIAMONT as members of an advisory board.

Outcomes and results

An initial study reveals answers to the question how cultural differences in the Alpine regions (like norms, administration, value systems, etc.) influence regional policy and development. In addition, a Delphi study among experts and stakeholders serve to formulate key questions concerning common visions for the whole Alpine Space. A set of indicators is determined to monitor the most relevant drivers of regional development and the availability, applicability and validity of Alpine-wide data is tested. The Alps are clustered in similar development regions and tools are provided to steer sustainable development in those regions. Two stakeholder workshops take place in each of the five test regions to confront theory and practice, discuss and adapt the indicators and tools. This information is made available for the Alpine Convention to support and advise the development of an Alpine-wide System for the Observation of and Information on the Alps (SOIA).
E-Motion | 1.1

E-learning for population mobility

E-learning training modules for a better population mobility.

Aim
E-MOTION counts on distance learning and Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) as a vector for regional development within the Alpine Space through:

- The pooling together of knowledge and know-how with the common creation of multilingual training contents in order to facilitate intellectual and professional mobility in Europe and with the implementation of European multilingual knowledge banks. This ensures equal access to training in medium sized towns or rural communities.
- The creation of educational methods integrating the issue of ICT
- The mutualisation of distance training platforms in order to make economies of scale and to industrialise the process
- The production of standardised training units for reuse on an European and international basis

Activities
The E-MOTION project aims were distributed among 4 activities:

- A “Content” phase which includes the creation and adaptation of common and multilingual pilot contents. This aims at answering the often-formulated criticisms that «E-learning suffers from the poverty of its contents», and at generating content by multicultural teams, motivated and aware of the benefits that common use, interdisciplinarity and ICT brings to their teaching.
- A “Technical platform” phase based on existing research and development results, resulting from national programmes of digital campuses. The E-Learning platforms and the nomad offices are set up in physical places selected within the Alpine Space.
- A “Usage and sharing” phase to increase access opportunities to training. The E-MOTION project aims at deploying access- es on different sites, in order to generate de-localised training spaces (DTS). Multilingual training courses will be organised for tutors, DTS presenters and content producers.
- A “Methodology, assessment and certification” phase aiming at better piloting, assessing and disseminating online.

Outcomes and results
The E-Motion Consortium achieved the following activities and outcomes:

Information and Publicity:

- Project website - available in French and in English at www.emotion-project.net
- Portal website on European Social Law at www.social-law.net
- Organisation of information seminars: press conference, final conference (6-7 December 2005 in Strasbourg at the Region Alsace HQ)
- Representation of the project at relevant conferences on a transnational and country basis, e.g.: Leamtac February 2005, Educa Berlin

Methods, evaluation, capitalisation and content elaboration:

- Analysis and exploitation of existing projects, e.g. Qual E-learning-survey on best practices
- B2I through distance learning: number of candidates to certification B2I (454 trained persons). The Certification B2I (Brevet Internet e Informatique) is a certificate validating a training session on computing basic principles and on the ability to navigate on the internet.

Training modules were produced by the different Project Partners, in accordance with the ECTS specifications:

- Social Law & Business Law modules (Introduction to European social law, Social responsibilities of businesses, European Confederation of Unions, Social dialogue and Money laundering: Financial markets, security)
- Industrial Heritage: 8 modules & Master of I.H. on line
- Marchés publics: (University of Fribourg)
- Libertés publiques: (URS and University of Fribourg, Revue)
- Environnement Numérique de Travail: (ADEC)

Conception of technical platforms:

- Two Platforms were chosen for the hosting of all the training modules produced by the E-Motion Consortium: (Acolad & Moodle)
- Complementary developments to adapt the platform Acolad were set up to the contents: Acolad Schio, Acolad GIP, Acolad new version
1.1 GenderAlp!

GenderAlp! Spatial Development for Women and Men

GenderAlp! aims at improving processes and decisions in administrations enhancing the implementation of gender mainstreaming.

Aim

The first idea for realising a project for a better implementation of gender mainstreaming in administrations rose in summer 2002 when the Office for Women’s Affairs and Gender Equality and the Department for Spatial Planning – both in Land Salzburg – started discussing gender aspects in spatial planning and regional development. In May 2004, the first partner meeting took place in Salzburg. The partners agreed upon the project organisation, responsibilities, tasks and roles within the team and on the management and the budgets. GenderAlp! aims at improving the quality of processes and decisions in administrations through the implementation of gender mainstreaming – focussing on gender planning and gender budgeting.

Activities

GenderAlp! implements a series of strategies in order to secure the success of the work developed:

- Regional projects: All partners implement regional projects according to the regional framework and needs.
- Network/synergies: Results and experiences/best practice of regional projects can be transferred to other partners.
- Public relations: Raising awareness and spreading results and methods through public relations work (webpage, newsletter, conferences, publications). Relevant stakeholders like politicians, decision makers in the administration, regional managers, local mayors etc. are actively involved.
- Training, Toolbox: the GenderAlp! toolbox, contains practical instruments and know-how for all decision makers being involved in the process of regional development. Training modules for politicians and decision-makers on gender mainstreaming, gender planning and gender budgeting.

Outcomes and results

During the first half year 2006 lots of regional projects will be finished.

- Land Salzburg: Revision of the programme “Settlement development and industrial development in the Salzburg central region”, final report and final results available
- Land Salzburg: Gender-sensitive public subsidies, final report and final results (indicators, instruments) available
- Land Oberösterreich: Gender budgeting analysis of regional budget on health, sports and education. Final report expected by June 06
- Land Oberösterreich: First workshops on gender mainstreaming in regional development
- BOKU Wien: Project on gender-sensitive local planning in Lengau (Upper Austria) finished
- GM trainings in Freiburg, Genua, Langhe Monferrato Roero-Piemont

Foreseen results are the gender-sensitive implementation of a city light-railway extension in Freiburg im Breisgau, the gender-sensitive analysis on public subsidies in Oberösterreich, the gender-sensitive revision of a business park and an industrial zone in Niederösterreich, the gender-budgeting analysis in the fields of tourism, labour market measures and start-up in Munich. The project partner Provincia di Genova will draft a manual on gender budgeting/methods, while Langhe Monferrato Roero-Piemont is going to implement a gender budgeting analysis on the local level (Cuneo). Région Rhône-Alpes is preparing a guideline for gender mainstreaming trainings (focus gender planning and gender budgeting) for politicians and administrations on local, regional and national level. UPIRS (Slovenia) is preparing a web-based experts’ tool for gender mainstreaming in spatial planning. Eventually, GenderAlp! Toolbox will be implemented, containing experts’ know-how and practical tools extracted from expertises – like guidelines, check-lists, hand-books, questionnaires, etc. on how to implement gender mainstreaming in the field.
KnowForAlp | 1.1

Knowledge Network Forestry in the Alpine Space

Development of innovative measures and instruments for a transnational knowledge transfer in forestry.

Aim

The exchange of knowledge & know-how between research, practice and administration, produces synergies concerning the coverage of transnational challenges and problems (e.g. the accomplishment of natural hazards, initiatives in environmental / natural protection, marketing of goods and services in forestry, climate change) and improves the skills and competence of decision makers in forestry. In the long run, a strengthening of the autonomy and problem-solving capacities of decision makers in the field of forest ecosystem management will be achieved; and the operating efficiency of forest enterprises and the forest sector will be positively affected.

Activities

A detailed inventory & analysis of the hitherto existing knowledge transfer and the determination of the actual user demands is currently being drafted. This will allow the development of a joint internet-based communication platform which is used for an allocation and provision of existing practical knowledge and know-how as well as a common basis for exchange and cooperation among experts from practice and theory. Furthermore the project will implement pilot measures and services, which will be jointly developed by practitioners and researchers from all Alpine countries (workshops, training, conferences, exchange programs etc.).

Outcomes and results

The foreseen outcomes are a collection of “best practices in knowledge transfer” in Alpine Space (“guide book”), a transnational survey on user demands in knowledge transfers (subjects and forms), a transnational multi-lingual communication platform and a multitude of information and training services for experts (private forest owners, forest practitioners, scientists and/or members of forest owning communities or state forest services).
1.1 | LexALP

Legal Language Harmonisation System for Environment and Spatial Planning within the Multilingual Alps

Harmonising terminology in the four main languages of the Alpine countries to foster supranational communication.

Aim

The rich scenario of languages and legal systems hosted by the Alpine arc calls for accurate terminology description and harmonisation to support communication and collaboration at supranational level: only in this way it will be possible to support the conception and implementation of common visions for a balanced spatial, economic and cultural development within the frame of the Alpine Convention. Each legal language being deeply rooted in the specific national legal culture, supranational collaboration necessarily implies comparative legal and linguistic work. Existing paper or online dictionaries do not address exhaustively areas such as spatial planning and sustainable development, nor offer quadrilingual, harmonised legal terminologies. LexALP aims at bridging this gap by creating an online legal terminology Information System offering harmonised terminologies in French, German, Italian and Slovene as well as a range of supplementary language tools to support Alpine institutions, public administrations and private enterprises operating at supranational level in achieving a clearer and more efficient communication.

Activities

In order to achieve its goal, the LexALP project created an interdisciplinary team of terminologists, legal experts and computational linguists with strong competences in the different languages and legal systems involved. The constant support of computational linguists guarantees immediate accessibility of the data and tools developed through a dedicated online platform consisting of terminology database, multilingual corpus of legal documents and tools for term extraction. All results will thus be freely available to the public.

The terminology harmonised by language and legal experts will be validated by a group of experts representing all major stakeholders, thus ensuring maximum adherence to real needs and widespread acceptance of results.

A cycle of training sessions will furthermore help raising awareness among all stakeholders on the problems of inconsistent terminology use at supranational level and introduce them to the functionalities offered by the LexALP Information System. Results and know-how acquired thanks to project activities will be presented in a final international conference planned at the end of 2007 and made available in a handbook about computational terminology in the legal field. The solutions envisaged by LexALP will be widely disseminated, transferable to other regions and could be adapted to other (also minority) languages.

Outcomes and results

The LexALP Information System offering multilingual legal terminology and a wide corpus with all relevant legal documents of the Alpine countries will remain available online also after the project’s end. The tools and data offered by the System shall contribute to create a more consistent and clear communication at supranational level, especially among the member states of the Alpine Convention. The training courses organised, the final conference and the handbook will ensure widespread dissemination of results among the entire Alpine arc.

These activities will sensitize leading translators, interpreters, legal and technical drafters, public officials and all persons involved in international communication to a more consistent and clear terminology use when dealing with cross-cultural and cross-border matters.
Aim
Sustainable development can not be reached without taking all three mutually interactive dimensions (economy, ecology, social dimension) into account. However, currently no coherent data set for all Alpine regions for such a monitoring of sustainability is available. Therefore the main aim of the project was to elaborate a database with appropriate indicators, comparative data for every region and appropriate methods of aggregation and integration for monitoring sustainable development of the regions of the Alpine Space. With the establishment of such a monitoring system and the communication to the public, people and stakeholders should be better sensitised to the problems of sustainable development and the interrelations between the economic, ecologic and social developments in their territory. Based on these data, a report on the Alpine sustainability situation was elaborated and political recommendations for actions should possibly be derived on the basis of the project results.

Activities
In general, a common evaluation of the sustainable development in different regions is very difficult because of varying opinions on the definition of sustainable development and on how to quantify the three dimensions. Each Region usually collects its own set of data, outside the context of sustainability and often following different standards and methods. To come to one joint “Alpine Sustainability Indicator Set”, appropriateness and availability of data from all Alpine regions had to be explored, joint standards to be agreed upon and coherent methods to aggregate existing data had to be elaborated. Finally a joint methodology how to assess the state of sustainability by means of these data had to be agreed upon. All the methodology had finally to undergo a “cross check” as a report on the current state of sustainability in the Alpine regions was produced, relying on the project data and comparing the state of sustainability in the Alpine regions by a benchmarking methodology.

Outcomes and results
A quite broad data base for the monitoring of sustainable development was finally elaborated from which several statements on sustainable development of the Alpine regions can be given. Especially in the economic field data quality is quite high, which is no surprise due to the already highly harmonised standards and methods on indicators in this field. Within the field of social indicators, the database should be further developed. Especially for the so-called “soft facts” (as social capital, etc.) a common understanding is missing and the collection of data should be enhanced.

As to the ecological dimension a fundamentally innovative approach was chosen. The focus was put on pressures on the environment through societal activities in order to make the link between environment and society more visible. Together with existing data on the state of the environment a comprehensive picture can be derived in the future.

With the help of the established database first statements on sustainable development of the regions of the Alpine Space can be derived. One further necessary step is to analyse the outcomes achieved so far more in detail e.g. through the clustering of similar regions and illumination of the explicit background of the different regions.

The report has been taken up by the regional administrations that were partners within the project and its conclusions can serve as inputs for the future elaboration of regional development strategies. Moreover the data base created new knowledge about the Alpine Space in the important field of sustainability and can serve as an excellent source e.g. for the elaboration of the future EU-Territorial Cooperation Programme “Alpine Space”.

Monitoring the Alpine Regions’ Sustainability
Monitoring sustainable development of the Alpine Space and its regions with appropriate indicators and comparative data.

Lead partner
BAK Basel Economics
ERDF Lead partner: Bundeskanzleramt

Other partners
Land Burgenland
Land Kärnten
Land Salzburg
Land Tirol
Land Vorarlberg
Bayer. Landesamt UFV
Région Alsace
Region Veneto
ARPA Bolzano
Oberösterreich
Oberösterreich.
ÖL Steiermark
Provincia A. di Trento
Regione Liguria
Regione Piemonte
Stadt Wien
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Project website

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Duration
05.2003 – 06.2005

Total budget in EUR
1.347.300

ERDF in EUR
308.374
1.1 Media.Alp

Setting-up an integrated communication platform for achieving a cultural community in the Alpine Space

The Alps and its culture in Europe: Mass Media, IT tools for Alpine Space Area development.

Aim

“Exploiting the cultural sector as a factor of economic development of the Alpine Space territories”. This is the main objective of Media Alp: gathering information and promoting the Alps’ cultural heritage in order to contribute to the development and the economic growth of the area that shows a peculiar complexity under the economic and the development profile.

By means of a research carried out across the regions involved in the project, some weaknesses have been identified in the cultural field and the economic potential directly linked to this sector that seem to slow down the growth and the consolidation of a recognisable cultural identity. Culture has its own way of expression, but there is a lack of opportunities to spread it outside the local territory that is traditionally closed and has little experience in exchanges with other areas and contexts.

The main goal of Media Alp is to build a network of relations that shall enable the definition and the consolidation of the cultural offer’s strength and visibility.

Activities

To a general qualitative and quantitative increase of the information available for the different users identified, Media Alp also adds the possibility to outline the information on the basis of specific needs of different subjects participating in the network. For this purpose, Media Alp offers to all users and partners the opportunity to access information services on the cultural sector expressly outlined according to territorial typologies, to local features and to most significant thematic areas. These services are available through different access and use tools. Furthermore, the information, selected according to different profiles, will be available through various channels (e-mail, sms, mms) and under subscription.

Through the Media Alp’s platform, users will be able to access a wide range of information about the following themes:

- Theatre and Dance
- Music
- Arts, Cinema and Photography
- Cultural Heritage and Architecture

The contents of these four areas have been divided in 49 specific sub-areas, as detailed as possible and accessible by category, by geographic criteria and by language (Italian, French, German and English) through search engines.

Outcomes and results

The interlocutors of the Media Alp project are public entities, public and private cultural operators, events’ organizers, the media (television, radio and the written press, both at national and local level), tourism operators, training institutions and private users. The added value of participating in the Media Alp project is evident for each of these users: a generally improved knowledge of the territory and its interlocutors, the possibility to cooperate, to qualify and diffuse its own cultural and tourist offer across a larger area, thus increasing opportunities for economic development of the region.

At the heart of the Medial.Alp System there are two elements: the multimedia platform, accessible through the web portal www.media-alp.org and the Media Agency, a journalistic services agency that can also provide on demand services for promotion and training. Information and specific contents are adapted to every user’s profile in the selection process and in the distribution of contents. The media, cultural operators, tourism operators, public bodies and training institutions will find answers to their needs in terms of project making facilities, cooperation, visibility, filing of documents, publication of contents and share of information in view of upgrading their offer and make it more consistent with the market’s and users’ needs.
Technique of Urban Soil Evaluation in City Regions - Implementation in Planning Procedures

TUSEC-IP develops tools and strategies to implement soil protection issues in urban planning procedures.

Aim

Urban areas in the Alps and in its foothills are among the fastest growing regions in Europe. Though utilisable space is very limited by natural conditions, consumption of land and soil is still increasing. Soil and its natural functions play an important part in the ecosystem and have to be considered in planning procedures to ensure a balanced and sustainable development in these sensitive regions. TUSEC-IP will develop a technique for soil evaluation which can be applied in planning procedures by municipalities throughout the Alpine Space and provide strategies on how to implement the results in daily planning practice.

Outcomes and results

- A compilation of the legal principles in the participating countries on European, national, regional and local level
- A list of requirements for the soil evaluation technique set up by potential users from 200 municipalities from five countries, also including an outline of general planning conditions in the participating countries, available data sources, and the level of basic knowledge about soils in local administrations
- A data tool to assess the suitability of available data sources for the evaluation procedure
- "Area descriptions" for the standardised collection of available information on actual planning cases
- A two-level evaluation technique, including a planners’ guide, a scientific manual and the web-based system "ILSE" (Information on Land and Soil Evaluation) for enabling municipal planners to evaluate soil functions and to consider the evaluation results in planning procedures
- Reports on tests of the evaluation technique in 16 pilot projects on different levels of planning in all participating countries
- Publication of results, up-to-date information on the project’s progress and general information on soil issues in various scientific papers and a regular newsletter in "local land & soil news", the bulletin of the European Land and Soil Alliance, in flyers and brochures and on the internet platform www.tusec-ip.org

Future effects:

- Transnational exchange of experience and knowledge on soil and planning related issues
- Contribution to a reduction of soil and land consumption, surface sealing and soil pollution
- Support of a balanced and sustainable development of Alpine city regions

Activities

- Compilation of legal and technical standards, administrative competences and planning procedures concerning soils on European, national, regional and municipal level
- Survey of user-requirements for an efficient soil evaluation technique
- Development of a technique to evaluate soils in urban regions with respect to their various ecological functions on different levels of spatial planning (e.g. regional planning, urban land use planning, environmental impact assessment) and implementation as an internet-based system for semi-automated evaluation
- Test of the evaluation technique in different case studies and pilot projects considering regional aspects
- Development and test of strategies for the implementation into daily practice
- Extensive accompanying public relations work and dissemination of information about contents, courses and issues of the project and its results including strategies for raising public awareness for soil issues

Durability

07.2003 – 06.2006

Total budget in EUR 1.998.882
ERDF in EUR 868.360

Lead partner
Stadt München

Other partners
Provincia A. di Bolzano
Umweltbundesamt
Univ. Innsbruck
Stadt Linz
Stadt Reutlingen
Univ. Hohenheim
Univ. di Torino
Mestna občina Maribor
Stadt Zurich

Project website
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1.1 | VIADVENTURE

Via Alpina Development Venture

Develop high-quality natural and cultural tourism together with local stakeholders as well as education offers based on the Via Alpina network of hiking trails.

Aim

VIADVENTURE is based on the results of the VIA ALPINA project, developed within the Alpine Space Programme from 2001 to 2004. This project has established the Via Alpina "product", a network of hiking trails throughout the Alps. The aim of the new project is to put Via Alpina into use in order to obtain concrete benefits in the Alpine regions. Due to the exceptional dimension of Via Alpina, a significant territorial animation initiative is necessary in order to involve public and private stakeholders in the development of the communication and marketing and especially of special offers based on the local services.

Activities

Starting from an international Quality Guide developed during the first project (Via Alpina) and on the first experiences gained, the project participants are supporting local providers of accommodation, catering, guided tours and other services to improve the quality of their offers, in collaboration with existing labelling systems. Together with professional agencies, they are designing specific packages for the marketing and distribution of these services. Communication mainly focuses on the information of the potential local partners on one side (via newsletters and networking activities), and the provision of exhaustive material for professional institutions providing multiplier effects such as the press and media and the local, regional and national tourism promotion organisations on the other side. This synergic approach will allow the complete integration of the Via Alpina product in Alpine tourism, as a platform for the sale of local, strongly diversified but always high quality and sustainable tourist offers.

Outcomes and results

Firstly, the development of an international marketing and communication strategy for the Via Alpina product, the consolidation of partnerships with public and private tourism actors, the development of the project website, institutional newsletter and further tools as recommended by the strategy, operation of an information centre on the Italian area, relations with the press and the media, development of strategies and products to use Via Alpina as an environmental education tool, with special focus on young people. Secondly, the dissemination, the adaptation and the implementation of the Via Alpina Quality Guide relative to tourism offer, development of pilot packages (guided tours, bundled reservation of services etc.) along suitable segments of Via Alpina, in collaboration with tour operators and securing local harvest of most of the profits, promotion of the sale of these packages.

Finally, the development of an international evaluation methodology to assess the direct and indirect impact of Via Alpina on the quality of tourist offer, the local and regional economy, the international collaboration practices and the awareness of the Alpine heritage and its challenges, test of the method on representative pilot territories.
Alpine network for sheep and goat promotion for a sustainable territory development

The project aims to promote and improve the sheep and goat sector and to create a permanent network among breeders, governmental and research institutions in the Alpine space.

Aim
Sheep and goat breeding and related activities fell into decline in the Alpine area over the last 50 years for more attractive and effective agricultural production systems. Alpine shepherd’s Associations, regional administrators and research institutions, after numerous meetings, developed the project idea of Alpinet Gheep. The project involves 16 partners under the coordination of the Provincia Autonoma di Trento. The aim of the project is the organisation of common, transnational and coordinated activities of research and development for the promotion and the preservation of the sheep and goat sector. Further aims are the social involvement of this activity field and its participation in the sustainable spatial development of the Alpine area, the introduction of technological innovation and the rebirth of traditional product processing. The final objective is the creation of a permanent network among breeders, governmental and research institutions in the Alpine area to allow the further growth of the sheep and goat sector. The expected long-term impact of the project are: the improvement of the social-economic conditions of the Alpine pastoral systems, an increase of competitiveness of the Alpine sheep and goat products, the maintenance of cultural landscape and environment, the preservation of cultural heritage and natural resources.

Activities
The project aims to develop integrated transnational strategies and instruments for the promotion of the sector through the following main activities: data collection on spreading and asset of Alpine breeding activities; characterisation of traditional products; inventory and evaluation of areas suitable for grazing; evaluation of genetic heritage and distance among breeds and implementation of a trans-national breeds monitoring system; evaluation of the economic and ecological impact of grazing; editing best practices manuals and guidelines for the definition of Alpine pastoral farming system, enhancing environment and social impact of grazing, promotion of the traditional sheep and goat products; training activities for e-commerce implementation and tourism and handicrafts integration; promotion of sheep and goat local products, organisation of the participation of breeders to international exhibitions and meetings with local authorities; constitution of an Alpine Federation among sheep and goat breeders associations.

Outcomes and results
- Gathering data on sheep and goat Alpine breeding
- Implementation of a transnational monitoring system of the sheep/goat farming
- Inventory of pasture areas and best management practices definition
- Editing 3 manuals on best practices related to wool, traditional products, grazing
- Improvement of marketing performances through e-commerce and the characterisation of local products as milk, meat and wool
- Breeders social inclusion and their involvement in tourism and handicraft activities
- Promotion of an sheep/goat farmers federation in the Alpine areas for the implementation of transnational strategies connected with the sheep/goat farming for the social and economic development in the Alps
- Participation in international exhibitions and conferences
- Enhancing the collaboration between farmers associations, research institutes and governmental institutions
- Promotion of interactions with tourism, handicrafts and territorial policies
- Setting up of a web site dedicated to the project and for the activity of the foreseen Alpine federation of sheep and goat breeders...
1.2 Alpinetwork

Alpinetwork

Alpinetwork is a project to enhance the conditions for creating and obtaining jobs, especially in the peripheral regions of the Alpine Space, through the possibilities of ICT.

Aim

Alpine regions share common characteristics such as topography, economies primarily developed in the valleys with industry located in centres and dependency on agriculture, crafts and tourism. This situation leads to problems such as poor public transportation, isolation, lack of innovation and few qualified posts. The project’s goal is the study, analysis and dissemination of proven development strategies, the identification of problems and their transformation into concrete advantages for Alpine regions.

Activities

The project’s success is guaranteed through pilot-actions and a very strong collaboration with the involved SME’s and institutions in the different regions.

- Realisation of a micro- and a macro analysis in every region
- Development of best practice projects together with SMEs to enforce e-work
- Development of a Communication platform
- Development and realisation of a common training programme, called “Local Innovator”
- Creation and realisation of a pilot Telecenter in Valsugana

Outcomes and results

- Various activities in every region to train SMEs and institutions: trainings, coaching and pilot projects
- Setup and implementation of the communication platform and the file-based system
- Micro analysis and macro analysis were completed.
- Training programme for local innovators: with 600 hours theoretical and 300 hours practical training; 29 participants
- The Telecenter Valsugana has been running since September 2005.
- Implementation of regional task forces and networks in every region, but also transnationally to guarantee the sustainability of the project after the project-end.
**Aim**

Although public procurement accounts for more than 16% of the European Union’s GDP, cross-border contracts are still rare. This is particularly obvious when comparing the tenders below EU thresholds. However, these low value contracts are often precisely the tenders that are of interest to SMEs, which usually have neither the human nor the technical resources to adapt their strategy to comply with the legislation of every country.

The objective of the ALPPS project was therefore to implement solutions to improve SME’s access to public contracts within the Alpine Space.

**Outcomes and results**

In total, almost 12,000 tenders were sent to 90 participating pilot companies during a yearlong pilot phase. Within the framework of the ALPPS project, some pilot companies seized the opportunity to submit bids beyond their national borders, and four of them were even awarded public contracts, contributing to the success of the project. An important facet of the project also consisted in promoting partnerships through various approaches: personal contacts, meetings and specific software tools. The seminars and workshops organised by the partners were successful: more than 1600 participants attended these seminars, and appreciated the quality of presentations. A practical guide, covering general issues related to public procurement in Europe and in the Alpine regions, can now be downloaded from www.alpps-online.com. The helpdesk activities mainly focused on national/regional legislation and administrative or technical barriers. A SWOT analysis on the project’s results and on the main difficulties encountered by SMEs when tendering abroad has been issued at the end of the project.

The Alpps partners will continue updating the electronic guide on public procurement. Indeed, the new 2004 EU public procurement directives have made it necessary to update the information. The partners will also serve as helpdesks and answer to the questions companies are faced with when bidding in another Alpine country. They will also facilitate partnerships between alpine companies and thus facilitate SMEs competitiveness in Europe.
1.2 ALPSHEALTHCOMP

Strengthening the Competitiveness of the Alps as a Sustainable Health and Wellness Competence Destination

**Aim**

Alphealthcomp aims to establish a sustainable and high quality health tourism in the Alps, as an alternative to so called “hard” forms of tourism like e.g. skiing. By the creation of a system of participation and evolution, in a growing market of health and wellness, the long term competitiveness of Alpine tourist destinations shall be assured. This should be realised e.g. by promoting and supporting the creation of natural Alpine drugs to secure an extra income for the local population, and the conservation and revitalisation of Alpine specific tradition, as well as knowledge concerning Alpine remedies. Furthermore the development of innovative and high quality Alpine health and wellness products and services are foreseen.

**Activities**

The planning and implementation of the project has been set on basis of a 3-years-timetable, which will be realised through the following focal practical and research work:

- Research of medical effectiveness of Alpine-specific products and services, and development of innovative Alpine-specific products and services
- Quality management of Alpine health and wellness offers
- Initiatives in the fields of transnational education and advanced training
- Market research on customer expectations, wishes, potentials and factors of success of Alpine health and wellness destinations
- Continuous media work and public relations to promote the Alpine Space as a high quality health and wellness destination
- Development of new, innovative Alpine-specific medical products and services that have demonstrable constitutional effects concerning the transnational network activity, different approaches (vertical as well as horizontal) are intended:
  - Inter-sector and inter-regional network activities between the tourist service-providers, agriculture, handicraft enterprise, NGOs, public authorities, private medical care, etc.
  - Network building on a transnational level in-between single sectors by information exchange; know-how transfer for the upgrading of Alpine specific and constitutional services and products
  - Transnational and inter-sector cross-linking for job creation in the fields of a growing health and wellness market

The activities are supported by continuous monitoring to optimise the proceedings in the individual work packages. Therefore national market peculiarities, trends and future developments will be investigated to identify factors of success and to guarantee the long-term prosperity of the project results.

**Outcomes and results**

- Establishment of a sustainable and high quality health tourism as an alternative to so called “hard” forms of tourism like e.g. skiing
- Covering of a long term competitiveness of Alpine tourist destination by the creation of a system of participation and evolution in a growing market of health and wellness
- Promoting and supporting the creation of natural, Alpine drugs to secure an extra income for the local population
- Conservation and revitalisation of Alpine specific tradition as well as knowledge concerning Alpine remedies
- Development of innovative and high quality Alpine health and wellness products and services
- Creation of additional fields of action in the service sector especially to support the youngsters and the elderly
- Specification, adaptation and optimisation of the health and wellness relevant education specifications
- Creation of an information pool with scientific proven data concerning health and wellness applications and education
- Development of a transnational job exchange for the health and wellness sector
**Aim**

The Alps are a very sensitive area in terms of environment, especially because of the geographical and demographic configuration. On the other hand, stimulating economic growth via SMEs, which are the first purveyor of employment, is a key issue for the competitiveness of the Alps. For both of the above reasons, Eco-industry SMEs need to be supported by institutions, such as reflected in the ASPECT partnership, to foster their activities, find new partners (research, business, etc.), and increase their visibility.

The aim of the project is to develop common strategies, to facilitate networking and to assist clusters and SMEs in their pursuit of development while improving the impact on the environment of economic (i.e. industrial) and domestic activities.

**Activities**

ASPECT will focus on assessing the eco-industry in the Alpine territory (definitions, strategic analysis, indicators, market potential,…) and proceed to implement a support programme (assistance to innovation, business development, cluster initiatives & meta-clusters, etc.).

The main activities to be carried out are the following

1. Territorial watchkeeping to:
   - Identify comparative advantages of the area and core Alpine economies
   - Work on a common definition of “eco-industry”
   - Benchmark and find key indicators in order to set up a classification grid
   - Conduct an evaluation on the local level and identify key core groups
   - Select companies with a regional (Alpine Space) action potential, or with innovation potential, or with potential to integrate a specific cluster
   - Targeted companies for support

2. Construction of a global support plan to:
   - Create a virtual community in order to increase technological, R&D and business partnerships
   - Initiate trans-national R&D projects
   - Integrate key businesses in a “meta-cluster”
   - Promote the competencies and communicate on tangible results

**Outcomes and results**

The short term outputs will be:

- A report covering the strategic analysis of the Eco-industry activity and its potential in the Alpine Space, including definitions, mapping and assessment of opportunities
- Multicriteria electronic list of SMEs working in Eco-industry in the Alpine Space displayed on the ASPECT website
- Participation of 300 SMEs in workshops relating to innovation, R&D and business opportunities
- Participation of ASPECT partners and SMEs in trade exhibitions promoting Alpine Space know-how

The project should generate the following results:

- A strategic analysis of eco-industry in the Alpine Space, including SWOT matrix, key indicators and a feasibility assessment of cooperations
- Actual implementation of innovation projects, business development meetings, benchmarking visits and networking between SMEs and Clusters
- Increased transnational communication between support organisations and between SMEs on specific topics such as R&D, public policy and procurement, supply-chain, market opportunities, human resources, training, etc.
1.2 | CARA

Central Alpine Research Audits

The CARA project aims to support SME’s to access professional consultancy for research and innovation-transfer projects between Alpine SMEs on a transnational level and to encourage participation in EU research and innovation projects.

Aim
The structure of the Alpine economy is largely dominated by SMEs and national and international surveys indicate that it is mainly these SMEs that are creating employment. SMEs do not generally have the research departments or expertise to be able to prepare and implement mid- to long-term research projects and the search for commercial and research partners for innovation-transfer projects is neglected in a fiercely competitive cost conscious market where SMEs are often not able to exploit their innovation potential.

Activities
By establishing multi-national and cross-sectoral research and technology networks such as between clusters and institutions within the Alpine region the project’s emphasis is placed upon strong networking and cooperation of projects partners. The CARA project aims to implement benchmarking research audits to identify areas of strategic need for research development funding and support as well as innovation-transfer opportunities for cooperation in the Alpine region. In terms of sectors, the project is non-discriminatory between industrial sectors or between institutions participating in the audit procedure and all countries involved in the audit procedure are interacting to enhance direct access to appropriate partners. Regional networking and integration were pursued to foster sectoral integration through the participation within European research projects. As a supplement activity of the research audits follow-up actions are carried out to ensure quality control and assessment of actions undertaken as a consequence of the audit.

Outcomes and results
CARA promotes sustainable industrial and R&D development as an important factor of economic competitiveness and promotes clean production strategies and contributes to sustainable regional planning. The project focuses on the creation of a transnational network of SME-consultants and SMEs to promote transnational cooperations in research, development and innovation-transfer. Research audits are carried out as a means of support to companies and institutions to identify financial and funding opportunities that will foster innovation activities and provide vital additional financial resources. Active participation in innovation actions and cooperations within the project’s network are enforced within companies and institutions in the Alpine region. These project’s activities will foster the R&D and innovation capabilities and will increase commercial competitiveness and cross-border commercial cooperation beyond the life cycle of the project. The results of the project will include the strengthening of the economic competitiveness of the Alpine region, as well as the promotion of the Alpine region as an economically attractive region. As a result the CARA project spans a whole range of commercial development and research issues and the proposed actions will help to reduce the disparities between the levels of development of the Alpine regions.
NENA | 1.2

Network Enterprise Alps

Enhancing sustainable development, competitiveness and innovation through SME and cluster cooperation.

Aim

The NENA project intends to establish an Alpine-wide network of and for SMEs which are committed to a sustainable development. In a tougher worldwide market NENA will help enterprises and clusters of Alpine core economic sectors to be more competitive especially by making use of the innovation potentials. More networking, a better market orientation, good strategies and the mobilisation of cooperation synergies within and between the different economic sectors are the main objects NENA wants to reach. On a long term, jobs will be saved and created in the participating SMEs. All three aspects of sustainable development – economic, social and ecological – will be enhanced. The exchange of know-how, the initiation of cooperations, the offer of training, the tearing down of language barriers as well as image enhancing measures for SMEs are the tasks of the future network. By involving partners from urban and rural areas, NENA will help to attenuate the increasing polarisation.

Activities

NENA focuses on the following Alpine core economies:

- The meta-cluster „Renewable Resources“ with the clusters:
  - Value added chain of wood
  - Energy from renewable resources
  - Saving energy – Passive house
- Crossing Functions “Innovation and Technology” with:
  - Innovation management
  - Education and training
  - Process optimisation and certification
  - Interface management

The activities are concentrated on the creation of best practice examples. In a first workshop the partners developed a common understanding of the project goals and started preparing common transnational activities. An analysis of potentials, synergies and feasibility of cooperations between Alpine clusters and enterprises, focusing on the selected core fields, will provide a theoretical background. In all partner regions pilot projects will be carried out involving additional co-partners in some of the regions. In most pilot projects there will be a cooperation with partners from the other regions. The experiences gained in the regional projects will be exchanged at transnational level. In parallel to the pilot actions, the NENA team will start building up an Alpine wide enterprise network and to prepare marketing activities. Professional PR work in French, German, Italian and Slovenian will make all NENA activities known to stakeholders.

Outcomes and results

Thanks to the ‘Network Enterprise Alps’ involved enterprises and clusters have an intensive exchange of knowledge and experience, new cooperations and business relations are created and the access to new regions and markets is possible. Selected Alpine core economies are strengthened by mobilising existing synergies and innovation potentials. Pilot projects will be developed and implemented on regional level, most of which will be complementary or similar to each other. Pilot project examples: establishment of an “Innovation Assistant”, innovation contest “Timber Construction”, Native resources certificate, Raising energy efficiency in the building sector. On an Alpine wide level a core group of SMEs from urban and rural regions will have founded a network. They have agreed on common goals and network activities. International and national network structures will have been established and will assure the permanence and the further enlargement of the network. Network services and activities such as newsletters, workshops and education measures have been carried out and are scheduled for the future.
1.2 NEPROVALTER

Network of the local agricultural production for the valorisation and the knowledge of the Alpine area

The project aims at defining a development model for Agriculture in Alpine areas through the promotion of organic productions, local products and didactic and social activities.

Aim

Valorisation of the Alpine agriculture through a sustainable development model based on local endogenous resources and peculiarities. Creation of a network of local operators to foster knowledge and experience exchange, to strengthen relationships in the Alpine area and achieve positive effects at regional level. Increase farm incomes so as to assure the preservation of a viable rural population, and thus guarantee both safeguard and fruition of the environment. Promotion of the local agricultural traditions, preservation of environment, culture and heritage of the Alpine space. Creation of new job opportunities in agriculture and related activities. Common experiences supporting new guidelines to be proposed to policymakers dealing with mountain area development.

Activities

Establishment of thematic working groups involving territorial institutions, technicians and stakeholders, dissemination activities and data collection on the local agricultural activities. Singling-out and monitoring of project pilot areas. Realisation of specific surveys and investigations (in pilot and surrounding areas) focused on the different stages of the productive processing-chain, like farming, processing facilities, distribution and commercialising structures, final users and consumers. Organisation of workshops involving technicians from the different project partner regions in order to plan the activities on the basis of data and information gathered. Identify strong and weak points of each processing-chain phase and definition of the operational strategies to be adopted. Dissemination of studies results through meetings and conferences. Participation to fairs and exhibitions for project promotion purposes. Realisation and dissemination of divulgation and didactic material. Realisation of a project website.

Outcomes and results

Creation of a network including technicians involved in the project as well as technicians working at local level. This enables comparisons within regions and among regions, arising needs, demands and purposes according to an integrated territorial approach. Integrated data collection could be used for further specific project ideas to be carried out in the future and focusing on different involved sectors. Achievements of the targets and objectives through the optimisation of the processing-chain phases, the importance and role of the agriculture in the mountains, integration of its internal components as well as of further external aspects, within a sustainable framework.

Setting-up of economic models for integrating tourism, agriculture and land use and management, based on the Alpine area promotion, the diffusion of the knowledge of local products and the valorisation of the processing-chain of the mountain products. All these latter activities are aimed to stimulate consumers’ interest towards Alpine rural area and its land use. Valorisation of the cultural heritage of the Alpine area through productive paths that could be also shown economically sustainable.

Creation of a network between didactic farms addressed to schools to promote rural culture and awareness of its importance for young generations. Evaluation of the potential establishment of a network involving social farms addressed to disadvantaged people that could benefit of the close contact with nature and environment in the given context.
Public services in Mountain Regions – new needs and innovative strategies

The project is developing sustainable strategies and innovative solutions for improving the provision of mountain regions with public services.

**Aim**

In today's mobile society and economy, the provision with public services (more precisely: with services of public interest) is a locational key factor. Topographical features and frequently low population density mean that the public services in Alpine regions generally cover only a part of their costs. Market liberalisation and other factors threaten to reduce the availability and the quality of some services. New supply strategies are required to improve the quality of public services while reducing costs. The ambition is to grade up mountain regions both as economic place and as place of residence.

**Activities**

The project has both an analytical/scientific and a strategic/political dimension. The analysis aims at gathering existing knowledge from the various regions involved, combining it in a methodical way and expanding it in specific areas. The strategic dimension is concerned with the formulation of implementation-ready concepts and pilot projects to improve provision of public services in sparsely populated areas.

Consequently, the main activities of PUSEMOR are:

- Regional studies (analysing the current standard of public services and its development during the last years, analysing the key factors of economic, political/institutional and technological framework conditions)
- Transnational comparison of the results of regional studies and common inventory of best practices
- Gathering of best practices to improve the provision of public services
- Development of innovative and effective new strategies and pilot projects
- Elaborating of recommendations for several stakeholders (public authorities/policy makers, regional and local NGOs, providers of public services, consultants in regional development etc.)
- Permanent publicity activities about project’s findings and results

**Outcomes and results**

- January 2006: regional reports about the actual situation of public services in the participating regions and its development over the last years (esp. in the fields transports, health care / care for elderly, education / care for children, daily needs, telecommunications)
- March 2006 (and continuously updated): description of exemplary new strategies in the involved regions (inventory of “best practices”)
- July 2006: joint interim report with the findings of an appropriate transversal comparison between the participating regions/countries
- 2006 / 2007: preparation and promotion of about 25 implementation-ready pilot projects in the regions
- 2007: recommendations/guidance for innovative strategies to improve provision of public services in sparsely populated areas (for public authorities as well as for regional development agencies and for private stakeholders)
- Summer 2005 (and continuously updated): website www.pusemor.net
- January 2006 and later: several transnational and regional national newsletters
- 2007 and later: new transnational network between Alpine areas concerning the issue of public services

**Lead partner**

Bundesamt für Raumentwicklung ARE

**ERDF Lead partner**

Regione Lombardia

**Other partners**

GAL App. Genovese
Land Kärnten
Land Tirol
Région Franche-Comté
Reg. Verband S-Oberrhein
PPC d.o.o.
Ass. Dév. District d’Aigle
Bergregion OS – SA
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**Project website**

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01.2005 – 07.2007

**Total budget in EUR**

2.700.000

**ERDF in EUR**

1.200.000
1.2 | QUALIMA

Quality of life improvement by supporting public and private services in the rural areas of the Alps

The goal of the project is to contrast the process of marginalisation and depopulation of the rural areas of the Alps, so it wants to face this situation defining an innovative approach of goods and services supply and management.

Aim

The rural areas of the Alps present some mutual problem to be quickly faced. These areas suffer a huge loss of competitiveness due to demographic and economic phenomena that endangers the anthropomorphisation and the quality level of life in the rural mountain zones. The green book on commerce (1996, CE) stated that the local commerce constitutes an efficient system in order to reduce the risk of marginalisation of rural populations. In these areas public, sanitary and health-care services, commercial activities are progressively disappearing. These services generally represent the last garrison to maintain an acceptable quality of life’s level and, by means of this, the conservation of the territory.

Activities

The project proposes to carry out co-ordinated area systems which strengthen the existing structural and infra-structural networks matching them with human resources and territorial potentialities. This goal will be realised by the creation of multifunctional sites or movable services managed with innovative modalities and supported by ICT applications such as e-commerce, e-government, and including dedicated delivering modalities. The main activities to implement are: Context analysis which will lead to a deeper understanding of the situation; Spreading of project contents and involvement of the population and economic operators; Creation of innovative intervention models to revitalize the territory, by means of multifunctional centres; definition of consequent training courses for polyfunctional centres managers; Covenants/agreements with different public and private services/goods and possible logistic support suppliers; creation of a dedicated network; infrastructural fitting of existing premises; multifunctional centres starting up; checking and spreading of the results.

Outcomes and results

During the project’s implementation, several pilot projects have been carried out:

- In Pongau / Austria a shopping bonus programme has been developed for binding the customer to the region. Per purchase bonus points are granted, which can be used as an ‘alternative currency’.
- In Veneto Region, in the mountain area of the Belluno and Verona province 5 polyfunctional shops providing new goods and services, public and private, and ICT equipment have been established.
- The Morbegno district followed a similar concept by activating commercial trades of different intents (small foodstuffs shops, hotel and/or restaurant or pub) for local resident and tourists.
- In Liguria efforts were given to improve the standard of services for the concerned rural people and to increase the income and the economic activities in the marginal areas of the province of Genoa. Different activities like the use of ITC in “Alta Val Trebbia”, or the support of direct commercial relation between the producer and the consumer of the agricultural products in “Valli Aveto- Graveglia- Sturla” have been carried out.
- In Friuli Venezia Giulia a common software platform to create a “virtual local market” was set up in the framework of the “e-services and e-commerce” pilot project to support small shops located in the mountain areas. The second pilot project “Healthcare and Social Home Services” started an experimentation in the field of phone-monitoring and assistance system.
- In Piemonte several activities have been accomplished with the aim to improve services for home delivery of consumer goods and the supply with health care services.
- The Swiss partners generated a pilot project focusing on the opportunities of e-Government for 6 local administrations in the Annivers Valley.
RegioMarket | 1.2

Optimising Regional Marketing and networking for development of a corporate marketing and branding strategy for the entire Alpine Space

Promotion of top-quality regional products and services resulting in an increased attractiveness and competitiveness of Alpine Space regions.

Aim

The project RegioMarket aims to develop and implement a corporate sustainable branding and marketing strategy for the Alpine Space focused on three core economic sectors: agricultural food products, services (tourism and gastronomy) and renewable energy. The strategy will contribute to the promotion of top-quality products and services inside and outside the Alpine Space and to the establishment of a unique selling proposition which will increase the competitiveness and promotion of SMEs and new business investments within the Alpine Space. Environmental protection and sustainable management of the Alpine Space are an essential part of the strategy. New networks and a permanent knowledge management system will be implemented to support the possibility of exchanging knowledge. RegioMarket will provide a clear guidance to public authorities, policy makers and other economists working in marketing and branding.

Outcomes and results

- Sustainable and flexible marketing and branding strategy with corporate quality standards and control systems for agricultural food products, services and renewable energies for the entire Alpine Space
- Best-practice guideline for a corporate branding and marketing strategy for the Alpine Space as guideline for regional stakeholders and policy makers
- Developed and implemented quality standards and control systems and established regional brands for special products and services in pilot areas
- Improved marketing and promotion of regional products and services
- Efficient networks and a sustainable knowledge management system concerning marketing and branding
- Organisation of a transnational symposium for detailed information and publication of the project results
- Increased added value within the Alpine Space
- Increased attractiveness and competitiveness of the Alpine Space
- Conservation of typical landscapes of Alpine Space

Activities

First of all a SWOT analysis will be implemented in order to analyse the marketing activities and the existing brands and quality systems of all involved regions. Based on a comparison of existing regional brands in the Alpine Space a set of best-practice-approaches will be designed. Legal, customers’ and market requirements on regional products and services will be elaborated for the entire Alpine Space. Furthermore a quality system will be developed for agricultural food products, services and renewable energy. Existing quality and control systems will be considered and implemented in one corporate system in order to maximize the effectiveness of the project. Each partner is responsible for the knowledge transfer into his own region, e.g. by organising workshops and trainings. Quality standards and control systems will be implemented and established in pilot areas in cooperation with main regional actors. By implementing new networking methods and networks and by establishing a permanent knowledge management system the knowledge transfer and information of all relevant actors and decision-makers within the Alpine Space about the project results will be guaranteed. Finally the project will be evaluated in order to improve detected weaknesses and to create a long-term positive impact.

Outcomes and results

- Sustainable and flexible marketing and branding strategy with corporate quality standards and control systems for agricultural food products, services and renewable energies for the entire Alpine Space
- Best-practice guideline for a corporate branding and marketing strategy for the Alpine Space as guideline for regional stakeholders and policy makers
- Developed and implemented quality standards and control systems and established regional brands for special products and services in pilot areas
- Improved marketing and promotion of regional products and services
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Photo: LUBW - Landesanstalt für Umwelt, Messungen und Naturschutz Baden-Württemberg.
1.2 SENTEDALPS

Sports Events Network for Tourism and Economic Development in the Alpine Space

Transfer of knowledge in the field of sports events organisation in the Alpine Space.

**Aim**

The project aimed at fostering the transfer of knowledge in the field of sport events organisation and management within the Alpine Space, through the setting up of an ad hoc network. The main objective of this network was to promote economic development and tourism policies grounded in the philosophy of sustainable development. Large scale sport events have become a means to foster tourism as well as a promotion tool for the renown of a region. The Alpine Space has hosted several large scale sport events such as the Olympic Winter Games in Albertville, Innsbruck and Torino. What have we learnt from these experiences and how can we advise future organising committees to create sports events promoting sustainable development and tourism growth?

**Activities**

The knowledge transfer network consisted of the interregional network combining the know-how of the various project partners. This central forum and observatory disseminated the project results to non-partner entities. General meetings of all partners were organised every six months, often coupled with a transnational public conference. All documents produced by the network are still available on the project website: www.sentedalps.org.

The network investigations were divided into three phases: The Candidature Phase focused on all the bidding and candidacy processes. The Organisation Phase dealt with all the aspects linked to the planning and preparation of an event and its impact on sustainable development. The Operational Phase was focused on human resources management in sport events, in particular their volunteers, and the impact it can have on the regional and transnational human development of the Alpine Space.

**Outcomes and results**

The Sentedalps project has led to a series of deliverables and results:

- A Candidature Guide for sports events in the Alpine Space, taking into account the best practices in this field. This guide focus on two aspects i.e. why should a region/city bid for an event? What are the basic elements to take into account for a successful candidacy from the organisers’ as well from the region’s points of view?
- An Organization Guide for sports events in the Alpine Space, based on the best cases so far. The guide focuses on the specificity of the Alpine Space in order to ensure successful and sustainable sports events.
- A Guide for managing and training the volunteers of sports events in the Alpine Space, which presents the best tools to develop specific human capital in the field of sports events management, in particular volunteers who are the cornerstone and the “face” of all events.

Through these three guides and the several transnational conferences designed for the main actors in the field of sports events management (public authorities, organizing committees, sports federations), the Sentedalps project has lead to better managed sport events in the Alpine Space, as well as an improved efficiency of the public, private and non profit sectors in this area. The outputs and main recommendations demonstrated the ever-growing importance of sustainable development in spatial and regional development. The results provided can be considered as a basis towards a more intelligent and coordinated vision of sports events organisation in the Alpine Space.
Aim
The main aim of the project was to promote in a joint way the areas crossed by the ancient roman way Via Claudia Augusta-VCA (Germany, Austria, Italy) in order to bypass the localism of the territory. Since the project’s target group had been mainly tourists, the joint promotion intended to present the VCA more attractively not only within the three countries crossed by it, but also abroad.

The project result was the realisation of a niche tourist product through a quality integrated approach, resuming many aspects into two dimensions: on the one hand culture and archaeology and on the other hand tourism and economic activities. Thanks to the identification of the model for a future development of the European Economic Interest Group (EEIG) and the good relationship among the actors that could be future members of the EEIG, the Partners set the basis for a future continuity of the project aims and its activities.

Outcomes and results
The transnational cooperation among the project partners allowed the setup of the basis for a future transnational association for the management of the VCA brand and also for other cultural and economic initiatives. For this reason the partnership actively worked on the creation of a draft statute for a EEIG that will carry on the project aims and activities.

The transnational aspect of the project and the numerous transnational meetings and events contributed to the creation of a network among the project partners but also among other actors involved.

During the project implementation, the project partners tried to disseminate awareness about the VCA topics that will contribute to arouse continuous interest on the promotion of the VCA even after the project closure.

Activities
The main project strategy was the realisation of numerous and capillary activities corresponding to the local actors' needs and belonging to two main strands: the educational-scientific branch and the infrastructural activities sphere.

Many educational actions were realised, such as six musical seminars, five archaeological seminars, and two archaeological school camps. Within the infrastructural activities thematic boards, evoking Roman times, were positioned along the VCA cycling path. The VCA map was made up, thanks to the collection of data from each partner, four thematic guides with useful and interesting indications for the entire territory, the book about the typical wine&food products along the VCA and other communication and promotional tools were realised.

The direct and indirect involvement of the local actors guaranteed the success of the above-mentioned actions.
1.2 | WOMEN-ALPnet

A Network of Local Institutions and Resource Centres for Women: Promoting Women’s Participation in the Alpine Space Sustainable Development

Offering women technical assistance and quality support to provide them with equal access to local and regional resources.

Aim

The project intended to counter the lower employment rate and occupational difficulties of women living in rural perialpine and disadvantaged Alpine areas through the development of common approaches and quality services to be used to promote women’s skills and potentials as to foster their participation in the different economic sectors. It also aimed at developing a stable transnational cooperation network among Women Resource Centres.

The final goal was to provide women with technical assistance and quality support in order to guarantee an equal access to local and regional resources through the promotion of cooperation among public and private local development actors.

Activities

- Regional Operational Study “Women in the Alpine Space. A Regional Comparative Report”
- Developing a service network among “Women Resource Centres”
- Territorial Pilot Actions:
  - France “Edelweiss – Local economic development women experimentation on specific International Space”
  - Austria “Train the Trainer: Development of a training module devoted to local operators (advisors, counselors)”
  - Italy/Lecco “Development of a Network to Promote Employment and female Entrepreneurship”
  - Italy/Trento “A model of “virtual resource centre” to promote the participation of women in local development”
- Gender Mainstreaming actions and tools to implement at horizontal and vertical level

Dissemination activities - namely, the implementation of the project website www.womenalpnet.org, the publication of an initial leaflet and of a final booklet in five languages, and press releases relative to project initiatives – played a crucial and transversal role throughout the project at a transnational and a local level.

Outcomes and results

- Operational Study “Women in the Alpine Space. A Regional Comparative Report”, providing a detailed picture of the complexity of the Alpine context and its resources and proving a precious operational tool for offering indications for innovative actions to be undertaken by public and private actors
- Developing a service network among the Alpine Space Women Resource Centres (WRCs): the transnational network, which was strengthened thanks to transnational seminars and visits, helped the partners to investigate solutions, tools and practices to adopt in different Alpine area contexts and set the basis for the formalising and sustainability of the project network
- Territorial Pilot Actions: Local initiatives aiming at fostering women’s participation in local sustainable development (i.e. permanent welcoming and guidance services for women wishing to start a business activity or looking for a job - France; training of counselors and project managers and setting up of a regional network of women working in the field of female issues - Austria; development of the Women Resource Centre of the Monastery of S. Maria del Lavello and promotion of female entrepreneurship in the tourist field Province of Lecco/Italy; development of the equal opportunities virtual resource centre - Province of Trento/Italy) and identification of their transferability aspects
- Gender Mainstreaming: issuing of “Gender Mainstreaming. Transferability tools and success indicators” featuring a good practice catalogue; issuing of “Services and Resources to promote Women’s Employment – needs and expectations of Women in the Territory” and “Vita quotidiana e aspettative delle donne dell’arco alpino: le donne della Vallemaggia si raccontano”
Transport

This priority aims to foster the development of sustainable transport systems with particular consideration of efficiency, intermodality and better accessibility.

Measure 2.1
Perspectives and analyses
This measure promotes the development of common perspectives and analysis in order to raise common issues and to propose common solutions for transport problems. The measure intends to support the different actors of mobility by drawing their attention on long-range issues concerning sustainable transport. Traffic evolution, environmental and spatial concerns, technical regulations or improved connections are some of the issues that can be addressed through this measure.

The general objectives of this measure are the following:
- To develop strategies and instruments for sustainable transport systems taking into account the Alpine Convention and to establish an action plan for implementation under special consideration of Alpine transport and environmental problems (freight transport, tourism and leisure traffic, land use and infrastructure, urban sprawl, pollution and noise).
- To increase the knowledge about the possibilities of the acceptance for and the use of modern information technology for all social, labour and cultural groups of the Alpine Space.
- To improve the accessibility of public services and institutions to modern information technology.

Measure 2.2
Improvement of existing and promotion of future transport systems by large scale and small scale intelligent solutions such as intermodality
This measure promotes the development of intelligent solutions to upgrade existing transport systems or to develop future ones. The scope of measures embraces all the aspects of mobility on different scales and fields of action. Passenger or good transport, infrastructure or mobility management, local or European concerns can thus be considered. Sustainability as well as positive spatial and environmental impacts are prerequisites of actions. In this concern, special emphasis is given to innovative on-site-solutions for intermodality and environmentally sound transport modes in order to achieve a better integration of the various transport systems.

The general objectives of this measure are the following:
- To improve functionality and intermodality of existing transport systems as well as infrastructure and services of environmentally friendly transport modes, in particular of rail.
- To preserve the existing public transport systems and to improve their interconnectivity, also concerning systems within the metropolitan areas and those of the rural territory.
- To improve the accessibility of public services and institutions to modern information technology.

9 projects are financed under this priority for a total amount of 25,1 million euros (approx.) from which 12,2 million (approx.) are covered by ERDF (European Regional Development Fund).
2.1 Alpine Awareness

Transalpine Awareness raising for sustainable mobility

How to mobilise the population towards soft travel in the Alps.

Aim

Transport, particularly motorised traffic, has a substantial impact on environment (air quality, noise, water etc.) and health in the Alpine Region. Awareness of the causes and effects of these impacts is often low in both the local population and visitors of the Alpine Region, thus leading to unsustainable mobility patterns. The project aims at contributing to sustainable development by reducing traffic-related emissions, thus implementing the strategies of EU and national policies, by having for each target-group a specific approach:

- Young people
- Employees and operators in transport and tourism
- General population, via PR and marketing campaigns and products

Activities

Awareness-raising measures will be designed depending on user groups. Concerning young people, activities will focus on data collection on best practices, design of pedagogic tools (video games, cd-rom, internet site, publicity spot) and teaching material, organisation of events accompanying the promotion of sustainable mobility in the regions (test day, festivals with regional open-air-cinema, best practice-competition...), safety and ecology training (cultivate the fun of using public transportation) as well as observation of the mobility patterns of wildlife animals and their sustainable mobility principles (seminars, guided tours and visits).

Concerning the target group of tourism and transport employees, actions consist of collection and analysis of existing projects, organisation and preparation of trainings and seminars, realisation of a guide for transport and tourism operators and publication of articles in thematic magazines.

Further activities will sensitis the general public: marketing actions, media and publicity campaigns, web-site and electronic mail box, production of newsletters and house organs.

Outcomes and results

Partners have particularly engaged themselves in raising the awareness on soft mobility in young people to affect the “mobility of the future”: informative encounters were held involving students to become actors in marketing campaigns. Teaching instruments were developed after statistical analysis were carried out to study what soft mobility means to them. Transnational youth meetings were organised to reflect the issue of sustainable mobility. Young people are involved in a pilot project to train Mobility Assistants, to watch over a disciplined use of public transport, in introducing additional modules in the driver’s licence training dealing with soft mobility and in projects concerning transport safety. Campaigns are getting realised to promote profitable tariffs for young people using public transport.

Training initiatives for employees of transport and tourism were developed allowing to inform to move by sustainable transport means. Communication techniques are used and newly developed: information platforms, workshops, conferences and exhibitions. A survey is being carried on to fit the tourist demand and supply and deviate it towards sustainable mobility. A Master class on cycle planning was offered to train public administrations. An integrated web platform informing about reaching destinations through soft mobility is being developed.

Further examples for communication campaigns to reach the general public are a book on spatial mobility, travel plans and the official internet site.
ALPNAP | 2.1

Monitoring and Minimisation of Traffic-Induced Noise and Air Pollution Along Major Alpine Transport Routes

ALPNAP provides new methods and knowledge to monitor and assess air pollution and noise along transit routes.

**Aim**

Emissions of air pollutants and noise from road and rail traffic cause serious ecological pressure, impairment of life quality, nuisances and contribute to health problems. The sensitivity of the Alpine Space is often addressed, but arguments and decisions still lack solid scientific background and a systematic Alpine-wide cooperation of experts is missing. Increasing traffic volume, new infrastructure, administrative measures or modal shift will change the emissions.

Reliable environmental impact assessments suffer from the fact that standard prediction tools have very limited applicability in valleys. Innovative methods in selected areas, to quantify the sensitivity of mountain regions to emissions in the valleys and to demonstrate how traffic regulations can be designed to meet standards as a function of real emissions and weather will be applied. The project also aims at a durable Alpine-wide network of experts and authorities, and an increased awareness of the interaction between nature and human activities in the Alps.

**Activities**

The main activity of the project consists of a coordinated and integrated application of up-to-date science-based methods and tools to determine the emissions of air pollutants and noise, to collect measurements of the atmospheric state, concentration and noise level, to simulate the meteorological situation, the transport, dispersion and transformation of air pollutants as well as the propagation of sound, and to assess the impact on quality of life and health to local population. As an innovation it will be possible to treat the interaction of topography, meteorology, emission (both air and noise), transmission and impact in a consistent way, which allows a cumulative estimation of the adverse effects. This ensures a comparable assessment of the consequences of traffic modifications with respect to both air pollution and noise.

Meteorological and air pollution aspects will be tackled on different scales, ranging from local to Alpine-wide. Noise aspects will be treated across the full valley and in sensitive spots.

The success of ALPNAP will be guaranteed by an intense cooperation between the project partners and a close link to the Alpine Space project MONITRAF (p. 42), in which transport and environmental authorities are joined.

**Outcomes and results**

The project will result in a comprehensive report for the use in decision-making authorities and consulting agencies. It will comprise:

- A description of available modelling tools (atmosphere - air pollution - noise), how they can be applied to Alpine valleys, their accuracy and their limitations
- An assessment of the suitability of various indicators with regard to its impact
- An assessment of errors and possible systematic deviations that might be encountered by using standard methods in Alpine valleys
- Examples of large-scale (whole cross-Alpine traverses: Brenner and Frejus) and small-scale (inner valley locations) simulated concentration fields of relevant air pollutants (e.g. NOx, ozone, particles) as a function of emission scenarios (traffic flow, traffic composition), time of the day and meteorological situations

The project also intends to produce a brochure for the broader public that will illustrate the basic relationship between nature and human activities in the Alps and show the potential of the current scientific methods.
2.1 MONITRAF

Monitoring of Road traffic related effects in the Alpine Space and common measures

Strengthen cooperation between regions mostly affected by transalpine traffic to improve quality of life.

Aim

The Alps, being a very sensitive area, suffer more and more from the negative impacts of road traffic. In the last two decades the alpine freight transport almost doubled and while the road traffic constantly increases, the railways are loosing shares.

MONITRAF addresses the environmental impacts of traffic as well as the effects on regional economy, tourism and public health. The main objective of the MONITRAF is to increase quality of life along the main Alpine transit axes Brenner, Gotthard, Mont-Blanc and Fréjus. The project intends to strengthen the interregional exchange and to elaborate common measures to contribute to a sustainable development in the Alpine Space. The measures will be worked out on the administrative level in cooperation with the regional authorities. A scope of the project is that measures on one traffic route should not lead to a stronger impact on any other route.

Activities

The project MONITRAF consists of six different modules, which are arranged successively and managed by different project partners. Project coordination, public relations and publicity activities will accompany the whole project.

The project starts with the work package (WP) “Fundamentals” which analyses the impact of transalpine traffic in all fields of sustainable development in the Alps. This WP is the basis for the upcoming working steps where the past and the current state as well as similarities and varieties of each region will be analysed. In the next step, a selection, harmonisation and a scientific definition of adequate set of indicators will be elaborated. Concurrently actual and past values for each indicator will be collected. In addition to an appropriate graphical and textual representation, trend analyses and prospects will be worked out. In parallel a user-friendly software will be created. This database shall support the development of measures and the decision making process. Finally common measures and recommendations for all regions will be defined.

Outcomes and results

• Overview of current best practice measures in the participating regions
• Development and implementation of new common measures to improve the quality of life and reduce the negative impacts of road traffic in the Alpine Space
• Development of a set of harmonised indicators in order to measure the impacts of road traffic
• Establishment of a network between the partner regions
• Consistent appearance of the relevant actors to extend the influence capability on the national and European level
• Increased public awareness through public relation and publicity activities
2.2 | AlpCheck

Alpine Mobility Check
Managing Traffic Monitoring Data within the Alpine Space.

Aim
Many studies have been carried out to underline problems related with traffic flows in the delicate environment of the Alps, but each of them encountered strong difficulties to find reliable data and data shared by the different interested regions.

The availability of trustful traffic data represents the main starting point for each study in the Alpine Space and consequently for the definition of interventions for mitigating the impact in a sustainable way. At present traffic data are collected by different road operators in the Alpine Space. The project AlpCheck intends to build an informative system able to collect, organise and make these data homogeneous. The project aims to realise a flexible system, able to use as many already implemented technologies as possible and thereby to eliminate the problem of data duplication. Furthermore, the project intends to facilitate handling and extracting traffic-related data starting from the data already systematically collected but not yet shared or analysed on an Alpine wide scale.

Activities
The project AlpCheck will develop pilot actions in order to apply the informative system to the largest number of innovative technologies for the vehicle monitoring (weight-in-motion linked with GPS systems, real-time transfer data, GPS linked with portals, etc.). Once the complete overview of existing data and relations is reached, it will be possible to optimise trips, to reduce the number of heavy vehicles on the roads and to study a global system for the trips re-allocation.

Attention will also be put on the environmental aspects. The informative system will be tested also for the application of environmental themes by the realisation of the specific emission model that will use the information deriving from the informative system created by the project.

Outcomes and results
The main outcome of AlpCheck is to create an open information system ready to interchange (using specific software for conversion) data from different devices for monitoring and counting of road traffic within the Alpine Space. The system will integrate different technologies and methods to gain high value information to govern both traffic and pollution emissions in Alpine Regions. All the types of road traffic will be considered (long distance, local, commuting, tourist and goods). Besides the information system it is worth to mention some other outcomes:

- 6 pilot projects for testing new technologies;
- representation of traffic trends in the pilot project areas;
- comparative analysis between local monitoring of pollutant emissions and results of environmental simulations;
- realisation of an interactive website;
- conferences, publications and disseminations of results.
AlpenCorS | 2.2

Alpen Corridor South

AlpenCorS developed a “bottom up” approach for interpreting the meaning and the usefulness of Corridor V.

Aim

AlpenCorS aimed at studying the central part of the pan-European corridor V, which stretches from the Iberian Peninsula to Ukraine, running south of the Alps and north of the most northern Mediterranean ports until the heart of the Danube area.

One characterising feature of AlpenCorS was that it gathered all the regions with the highest GDP per head along the course of Corridor V, working as a bridge between developed and developing regions, both west and east of the Alps.

Activities

To reach a satisfactory level of knowledge and problem construction, AlpenCorS carried out a detailed analysis through the fields of:
- Economy
- Transport
- Technology
- Intermodality and logistic
- Territory

Corridor V and above all its central part within the Alpine area, is made up of a set of infrastructures that contribute to its current functioning.

The project

- described the current operating level of the Corridor, highlighting its strengths and weaknesses;
- highlighted all the strengthening measures of the Corridor currently provided by countries and regions taking part in the project;
- suggested further actions that will be considered necessary to fully develop a transnational pan-European corridor policy.

Outcomes and results

From a practical point of view, the concrete results achieved were:
- A document of corridor policy guidelines including:
  - An ITS – ICT plan for the corridor
  - A list of best practises for planners, decision-makers and infrastructure managers
  - A guide for lorry drivers and tourists
  - A web page open to future updates
- The description of the duties of a Corridor Secretariat

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Lead partner
Regione del Veneto

Other partners
Land Niederösterreich
Regione Piemonte
Provincia A. di Trento
Univ. di Torino
Univ. di Venezia
ENTPE
CRF
CSST
GEOVILLE GmbH
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INTI
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Duration
Total budget in EUR
3.135.000
ERDF in EUR
1.532.500
2.2 | AlpFRail

Alpine Freight Railway

Shifting of alpine crossing freight transport from road to rail by innovative concepts.

**Aim**
The transalpine traffic accessibility is essential for Europe. Catastrophes in the Alpine tunnels and traffic contrasts demonstrate the European dimension of this problem. The rise of road traffic within the Alpine region causes an escalation of CO2 emissions, noise pollution and use of road infrastructure which is not designed for the actual traffic volume. The “Alpine” policy of traffic has abandoned the scope of single nationalities and reached European dimensions. It is important therefore, besides present national furtherance instruments for combined traffic, to observe also new rudiments for traffic displacement. New focus for the solution is “thinking in network and systems, not in axes”.

**Outcomes and results**

**Using existing capacities: Example Tauern Rail**
The economic areas Bavaria and Salzburg have a good connection to the Mediterranean ports over this route. The trains in this project were technically optimised by the specialists of the LKZ, 9 free tracks were found and this proved that there are very large optimising potentials in the rail traffic. All things considered, an immediate displacement of additional 5,000 trucks per month is possible on this route. The 2 products “Adriazug” and “TrailerTrain” have been created by the partners of “AlpFRail”.

**Pilot relations between the economic areas Augsburg/ Ulm/Stuttgart and Lombardia/ Veneto**
Actually there are no direct connections of the combined rail traffic between these huge trade regions; Studies about the installation of pilot relations in the framework of AlpFRail have shown that between the existing terminals Augsburg, Ulm and Stuttgart as well as Brescia, Mantova and Rivalta Scrivia nearby Genova, direct trains for the sea traffic to Asia can be operated commercially. They will be implemented in the second phase of AlpFRail.

**Overcoming of the regional orientated spatial planning**
In the project AlpFRail regional concepts will be integrated in supra-regional overall concepts. Therefore all regional political decision makers have to gather at one table. The common inventory of all regional plans and the identification and the elimination of overlaps are important. Later on these supra-regional harmonised concepts have to be communicated to the international partners.

In the Project AlpFRail conferences and workshops about this subject already took place. For example a freight train from Nürnberg to Mantova is planned, which will then connect two domestic ports.

**Activities**
**AlpFRail - the method applied**
In order to enable smooth rail freight traffic in all directions, the old scheme of North-South axes and East-West- routes has to be abandoned.

A look on the map clarifies: The infrastructure already exists in networks, but the traffic is organised only in single axes. Therefore a rethinking by politicians and railway companies is necessary. Not only the national borders in the head of the people have to be abandoned – all involved persons of the project have to consider the Alpine countries as a common European space, which can be made accessible only with the aid of a network.

At first, all existing freight flows are being analysed. On this basis the traffic flows will be optimised and integrated in a network.

In order to provide the customers with all available offers within the rail network a prototype of a standard information and quality management system is under development.
Alps Mobility II – Alpine Pearls

A network of Alpine holiday resorts with environmentally sound mobility.

**Aim**

The sensitive Alpine region, its inhabitants and visitors suffer from the environment and health impacts of transport. Activities for an improvement of the situation are urgently required. Partners from Germany, France, Italy, Austria and Switzerland therefore have joined forces to develop the transalpine project „Alps Mobility II – Alpine Pearls”. Working transnationally with a trans-sector approach, all partners elaborated innovative environmentally benign solutions for soft mobility, car-free tourism and sustainable regional development.

**Activities**

Since the beginning of the project, the following activities have been carried out:

- An implementation study, fixing the details for its transalpine implementation
- A criteria catalogue fixing the standards for Alpine Pearls in terms of mobility, transport, tourism, environment
- Planning and founding of the transnational association „Alpine Pearls”
- Planning of a sustainable travel chain to the Alps and between the partner regions (the “string of pearls”)
- Development and improvement of mobility services and infrastructural conditions for the environmentally sound travel chain between the resorts (“Pearls”) and their surrounding regions, (e.g. bicycle routes, charter-train and -bus offers)
- Improvement of regional mobility services (e.g. innovative public transport services, promotion of non-motorised transport, use of new technologies etc.) and infrastructural conditions (e.g. traffic-calming measures, improvement of non-motorised transport)
- Development and implementation of a common PR and marketing concept for the tourism product: infrastructure

**Outcomes and results**

A holiday trip to an “Alpine Pearl” is based on the principle of guaranteed mobility for guests, who stay at an exceptionally beautiful resort – a genuine “pearl” – in the Alps and can rely on convenient arrangements for getting there and back home as well as on good local and excursion transport. The transport provided is supposed to meet every possible requirement, from being convenient, through being absolutely reliable, amusing, enjoyable, innovative and comfortable, to being – naturally – environmentally friendly! Instead of having to make sacrifices, vacationers should be able to enjoy the added value.

After a long preparation and coordination phase, in January 2006 the Association „Alpine Pearls” with 17 members (Pearls) from all involved partner countries was founded. Until the end of 2006, all founding members will fulfill the requested criteria. In the current final phase of the project, the project partners are setting concrete implementation activities (infrastructural measures, in the Alpine Pearls). Furthermore, the Pearls are preparing special „soft mobility offers” (tourism packages) and are still working on the improvement of public transport connections between them.

After the end of the Interreg project, the Alpine Pearls cooperation will continue. The Alpine Pearls will carry out joint marketing activities and work on the further improvement of their product. New members are welcome at any time.
2.2 | MOBILALP

Alpine Mobility Management

Develop innovative sustainable mobility offers and services for transport users at local and regional level.

**Aim**
The present mobility offer in the Alps lacks coherence and is not enough targeted to the specific needs of its users and to the spaces where it is operating. This mobility offer relies all too often on individual motorised transport and is liable to generate social and spatial inequalities. Facing similar issues throughout the Alpine Space, the project partners are willing to develop a more sustainable and coherent mobility through adapted common answers. The objective of the project is therefore to increase the use of clean, soft and collective transports through improved information and services to transport users as well as innovative transport offers and improved access to collective mobility. The project contributes to better spatial organisation in the Alpine Space and preserves the environment. It contributes to increasing the attractiveness of the Alpine Space for its inhabitants as well as for tourists.

**Activities**
The project defines and sets information and services for transport users, notably through mobility centres. The aim is to value transport offers and to make them more attractive to users by centralising and spreading information widely, using a wide range of mobility resources, proposing attractive and convenient offers. The main activity is to set, extend and network the mobility centres allowing multimodal information (schedule, frequencies, duration, and modes), reservation or purchase of transport tickets. Many activities were carried out. Among them the implementation of a Network of mobility management centres in Pongau, installation of an information system for the disabled on Aosta public buses, and so on. Moreover, the project intends to support intelligent and innovative transport offers in a transnational perspective. The objective is to define intelligent, innovative, multimodal, economically and environmentally sound offers to spread sustainable mobility. It consists in developing new transport systems, valuing and completing existing ones, as well as optimising their use.

**Outcomes and results**
Mobialp aims at producing information tools and services for transport users and innovative offers in the field of sustainable mobility. Giving an operational content to the notion of sustainable mobility, the project is most relevant in the fields of environment and planning. It promotes and enacts the following issues: clean technologies, limitation strategies of motorised mobility, public transport and soft mobility (cycling, walking…). Some results will be formalised in a Charter on Sustainable Alpine Mobility in order to be valued at Alpine and European levels. The charter will draw relevant knowledge out of the actions, sum it up, value it. It will underline good practises and transnational added value.
Aim
The Alpine Space faces increased pollution and worsening quality of public spaces mainly caused by car-transport. Consequently, people’s “mental maps” are formed by car traffic and destinations accessible by car. The growing importance of cars in daily life leads to a lack of physical activity and thus to a higher risk of mortality.

In this context, ViaNova aims at improving public spaces objectively and subjectively for walking and biking and at influencing users’ motivation for more physical mobility. ViaNova will link the promising areas of health and transport and initiate cooperations on transnational level as well as between private and public bodies, leading to new planning and implementation instruments.

Activities
Demonstrations are implemented on 3 levels.

Level 1 aims at improving objective possibilities for more physical activity in public space such as policies fostering sustainable development (e.g. PM10 emission reduction), improved infrastructure for walking, cycling and public transport as well as better solutions for intermodality between sustainable transport modes.

Level 2 tackles people’s perception of public space and mobility choices by using marketing and branding schemes for advertising sustainable transport. The demonstration projects intend to:
- shorten perceived waiting times;
- decrease distances by busying people’s minds;
- encourage the use of bicycle and walking networks by an appealing corporate design.

Level 3 is designed to motivate new target groups for sustainable transport and to support those already using it. Fun action programmes like “bike to work”, ideas increasing the independent mobility of senior citizens and recipes for more physical activity in daily life are a few examples of the demonstrations included here.

Outcomes and results
ViaNova is running for one year now. Since, it has produced results at all three levels. The first objective measure has been the installation of a rental system for bicycles, bicycle-trailers and buggies at two different locations. The change of perception has already been challenged in several demonstrations such as a programme fostering the independent mobility of pupils, projects supporting daily commuting with sustainable transport in money, time and health issues and a resolution on a strategy for more physical activity by the Slovenian Parliament. Potential and existing users have been addressed via bicycle measures like cycling safety courses for children, parents and senior citizens, via bicycle exchange markets, via days of physical activity and healthy nutrition in Ljubljana and via a competition called “cycling for your health”. In addition, information events for senior citizens, pupils, families and commuters were organised.

The coming two years will include activities like the implementation of walking miles in Weiz (a new approach for shortening pedestrians’ perception of the time/length of the way), the setup of a mobility information centre at the railway station in Thun, the introduction of a SmartCard for the combined use of public transport and bicycles as well as the realisation of the new municipal competition for the title “bicycle friendliest municipality of Bavaria”. Moreover “bike to work” will be spread in at least three more countries by pilot projects within the context of ViaNova.
Environment and cultural heritage

This priority fosters wise management of nature landscape and cultural heritage, promotion of the environment and prevention of natural disasters.

Measure 3.1

Nature and resources, in particular water

This measure intends to promote conservation and valorisation of natural resources such as soil and water. It aims to foster a balanced conservation and valorisation of natural and environmental assets by achieving the following objectives:

- To reduce emission of pollutants to sensitive ecosystems such as mountain forests and all drinking water resources.
- To avoid uncontrolled exploitation of water resources and to promote its wise management in various fields (energy production, irrigation, drinking water, etc.).

Measure 3.2

Good management and promotion of landscapes and cultural heritage

This measure aims at promoting the good management of natural and cultural landscapes and the cultural heritage through transnational cooperation in conservation and creative further development. In particular in the Alpine Space they form a rich potential for sustainable tourism but also contribute considerably to the local and regional identity.

The general objectives of this measure are the following:

- To improve connectivity, conservation and management of ecosystems and traditionally used cultural landscapes.
- To support landscape conservation and the use of traditional regional products and their manufacturing to stop land abandonment.

Measure 3.3

Cooperation in the field of natural risks

This measure aims to promote transnational cooperation to reach a common and clear understanding of the natural risk phenomena by taking into account land use, vegetation, water regime and climate changes.

The general objectives of this measure are the following:

- To protect and improve the cultural heritage through collection and exchange of information, data and documentation.
- To maintain and develop the regional diversity of cultural assets and to promote an active exchange in the various fields of cultural heritage.
- To maintain and manage typical landscape features referring to both, the natural and cultural heritage e.g. traditional settlements and buildings, historical routes, fortresses, etc. and implementing the European Landscape Convention.

24 projects are financed under this priority for a total amount of 45,4 million euros (approx.) from which 20,3 million (approx.) are covered by ERDF (European Regional Development Fund).
Aim
The large-sized (>100ha) protected areas covering about 23% of the Alps (in perimeter of the Alpine Convention) are the most important tools for nature and biodiversity conservation. The Alpencom partnership is built in the framework of the Alpine Network of Protected Areas (ALPARC) existing since 1995 and working efficiently between the protected areas in the fields of nature and cultural heritage management and in the scope of the Alpine Convention. During the past 10 years, the thematic network between protected area managers has been developed, but it was necessary to widen the means of communication in order to target a larger public. The main objectives of the project are on one hand to build a common identity of the Alpine protected areas, increasing the networking, and on the other hand to develop a common communication on nature conservation in the Alps for the public.

Activities
The partnership works to strengthen the exchange of methods and know-how between protected area managers, in order:
- To develop efficient common strategies
- To promote the creation of thematic and spatial ecological networks as well as the professional training of protected area managers
It also works to develop a common communication policy towards the general public, based on different activities:
- Elaboration of a single communication system for the visitor centres (3D virtual visit of the protected areas)
- Joint tools and strategies for a better information of media and public about nature protection and vulnerability of mountainous ecological systems and the importance of conservation of cultural landscapes with an active socio-economic structure.

The project is acting in the sense of international cooperation – using the existing structure of the Alpine Network of Protected Areas and creating a synergy between all the protected areas’ visitor centres and public information policies by developing new adapted common tools and communication platforms.

The Alpine Network of Protected Areas is a permanent organisation, which will enable the Alpencom project activities to go on after the end of the Interreg project. Alpencom really works as a pilot project offering to the whole Alpine Network new opportunities for the future.

Outcomes and results
The main outcomes are the improvement of networking between protected areas, of general public information about the Alpine Space and of involvement of further protected areas in common activities.
- Especially the following points will be achieved:
  - Better and coordinated management of natural resources and definition of common Alpine management approaches, through common seminars and exchange of experiences
  - Use of common methodologies, databases and indicators for the management of natural resources
  - Creation of a long-term professional training programme on environmental management, Alpine and European environmental conservation issues, and organisation of the first sessions
  - Development of long-lasting common instruments for information and communication including internet-based communication platforms
  - Awareness raising of public, media and decision makers for nature conservation strategies in the Alps, through common communication tools
  - Development of integrated strategies for the protection of the Alpine landscape and sustainable land use in and around protected areas
Aim
The aim is to gather and share knowledge and practices of professionals, local communities, and citizens of nine Alpine Space regions in the promotion of a natural local resource: wood-fuel. Precisely, the project developed actions to:

- Enhance the relation, the communication and the connections between professionals, communities and citizens on the wood energy matter
- Put at disposal the knowledge through an international web-server
- Make this local energy known by the public
- Set up a marketing campaign through the extension of the European wood energy Road in the Alps

It’s a great opportunity to confront experiences and therefore to learn, progress, and contribute to a better physical management of the Alpine Space.

Outcomes and results
Thanks to exchanges between professionals, solutions to technical, economical or jurisdictional problems can easily be proposed. The use of very powerful tools such as Internet enables to capitalise the acquired knowledge and make them available for the larger public: this was never done in this sector!

As a result, the wood energy road has continued its development and extension. The wood energy road is a very performing information, demonstration and marketing tool, which has proved its efficiency in France and Switzerland in the frame of the previous Interreg II Programme. These sites are accessible to the visitors without any guide from the contracting authority, meaning freely, and with all the help at their disposal.

Training groups of local professionals: engineers in offices, technicians of administrations, foresters, heating engineers, sweeps, development animators and advisers were organised. In addition, many interventions took place in High schools (forestry, thermal and territorial engineers and technicians) on the basis of a minimum of 5 interventions per year and per region.

Alpenergywood demonstrates that one can create richness at a regional level thanks to industrial production of forestry fuels operations (combined production of logs, wood chips and pellets).
3.1 Alpine Windharvest

Development of information base regarding potentials and the necessary technical, legal and socio-economic conditions for expanding wind energy in the Alpine Space.

Wind power became a leading renewable energy technology in flat terrain, especially near shore. While the Alpine Space also promises some excellent wind locations, much of the knowledge and experience accumulated about wind power so far cannot simply be transferred to the Alpine setting. The project aims at remedying deficiencies: the lack of experience concerns all levels of governance confronted with problems of sitting, spatial planning, nature protection/environmental impact analyses, road and electric network requirements, appropriate tariff regulation etc. The lack of experience also concerns entrepreneurs, investors and even producers of equipment given the special climatic and geological conditions. This increases economic risks, inhibits site exploration and planning activities even for attractive locations. The small number of existing projects in the Alpine Space impedes standard procedures. The project aimed at overcoming all this problems.

Aim

The main objective of this project is to develop and pull together knowledge and experience essential for developing, regulating and implementing wind power, one of the most promising new sources of renewable energy in the Alps. This involves many scientific disciplines and affects all levels of governance (spatial planning, nature protection, environmental impact analyses, road and grid infrastructure, and appropriate tariff regulation). It also affects entrepreneurs, potential investors, nature protection organisations and local residents.

Activities

The options of wind energy in the Alps are transnational in character. Transnational cooperation between scientists and practitioners should produce synergic effects and cross-fertilisation with regard to problem awareness, data sets, new approaches and solutions for government and private actors. A common approach by states and regions concerned should encourage a harmonised Europe approach and a common interregional strategy to implement wind power in the Alpine Space. The project supports specific site developments by providing additional regional overviews about suitable sites.

Outcomes and results

AlpNaTour deals with the integration of the concerns of tourism and recreation in Natura-2000-management planning, to support sustainability in the Alpine area.

Aim
The Alpine Space is characterised by a high proportion of conservation areas due to the high diversity of species. The Alpine Region is visited by more than 120 million tourists a year, making it one of the most important leisure and recreation areas in Europe. The sensitivity of Alpine habitats and biotopes as well as the susceptibility of many species to disturbances, may lead to potential conflicts between the various land uses, especially between tourism and conservation. The Natura-2000-management plan is the adequate instrument to address these problems in Natura-2000-sites.

Activities
In the first part of the project, current Natura-2000-planning and management processes in all partner countries and France are compared, under consideration of the respective regional frameworks and documents. Best practices are to be identified and presented as leading examples. In the second phase, management plans are implemented in test sites of the partner countries. These plans provide the opportunity to develop and test new participatory methods, especially ones that include tourist entrepreneurs and other tourism stakeholders. The effective and efficient collection of leisure activities in terms of visitor flows and their spatial distribution, by applying techniques of remote sensing and GPS, is a further focus of AlpNaTour. All experiences made during the preparation of the management plan and the various data collection methods provide the foundation of a framework for the management planning.

Outcomes and results
AlpNaTour contributes significantly to sustainable development in the Alpine Region and to a cooperative implementation of the Natura-2000-directives of the European Union. The comparison of guidelines and working tools for the management planning process in several countries is nearly finished. At the moment, the test management plans are elaborated in Natura-2000-sites in Austria, Germany, Italy and Slovenia: species and habitats are mapped and data on visitors of the test sites is surveyed, in order to conduct a risk analysis in the sites. Cooperatively with all relevant players, management measures are to be developed and integrated into the Natura-2000-management plans. As regards the recreational and touristic use, several monitoring and surveying methods are tested in the study sites to evaluate their efficacy and efficiency. Another main focus of the project is dedicated to planning methodology, especially public participation processes. Final results will be guidelines and checklists for the management planning process in Natura-2000-sites influenced by tourism and recreation.

One conference on the subject “Tourism and protected areas” was organised in November 2005 in Vienna and a final AlpNaTour conference will take place in Bolzano in October 2006.
3.1 ALPRESERV

Sustainable Sediment Management of Alpine Reservoirs considering ecological and economical aspects

Sediment management strategies to safeguard storage capacity for flood protection, water conservation or hydro power use.

**Lead partner**
Universität der Bundeswehr München

**Other partners**
Land Steiermark
Provincia A. di Bolzano
St MUGV
TU Graz
ÖVGU
Verbund - AHP AG
CESI Ricerca S.p.A
Provincia di Belluno
Univ. di Trieste
SJE GmbH
Univ. v Ljubljani
EPFL
FMG SA
SFH - Canton du Valais
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**Project website**
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**Duration**
01.2003 – 12.2006

**Total budget in EUR**
3.050.350

**ERDF in EUR**
1.282.675

**Project partner**

### Aim

Management of water as an extremely valuable resource is guaranteed by numerous reservoirs in the Alpine environment. Sediments are transported in rivers originated from natural geomorphologic processes accumulating material in reservoirs. Thus, storage capacity is reduced interfering with the needs of water supply, flood protection and hydro power. However, the lack of sediments in downstream sections heavily affects ecological variety, river bed stability and groundwater. The project aims on a wise management of sediments on basis of experiences gained on national level to establish transnational guidelines taking into account the EU Water Framework Directive and spatial development needs to preserve existing reservoirs and to avoid uncontrolled exploitation by constructing new storage capacity.

### Activities

The loss of reservoir capacity must be faced either by building new ones in the fragile environment of the Alps or by enhancing dams and dikes along rivers and cities occupying valuable land. To maintain storage volume measures to reduce sedimentation should be initiated. If sedimentation has already occurred or may not be prevented methods of excavation must be taken in consideration such as flushing or mechanical removal. These are very expensive tasks and may affect sensitive alpine environment seriously. However, failing to do so, results in the loss of storage capacity and consequently the loss of flood protection abilities, water supply reliability and hydro power generation potential. As flood protection is a major task and of high public interest transnational strategies are needed to implement a sustainable management aiming on a dynamic balance to avoid reservoir sedimentation as well as degradation processes of rivers in the peri-alpine belt to reduce the risk of floods and to avoid severe damages to infrastructure and private property.

### Outcomes and results

In Germany, Austria, Italy and Switzerland intensive work has been performed to prevent or remediate reservoir sedimentation. The different experiences will be coordinated for the Alpine Space resulting in a comprehensive guideline on sedimentation processes for enhanced training of water authorities, local administrations and private businesses. Accompanying information is necessary to make public aware of the necessity of sustainable sediment management as part of flood prevention. Seven typical Alpine reservoirs were selected for pilot projects ranging from a high region facility directly influenced by glacier activity down to peri-alpine belt river reservoirs to cover most sedimentation problems in the Alpine region. The activities are focussed on different strategies to transfer or remove sediments in a larger scale taking into consideration the fragile environment of the Alps. New and innovative approaches (e.g. density currents) will be tested under natural conditions based on slight constructional modifications (e.g. training walls, air bubble sprayers). The measures are accompanied by extended measurements of biotic and non-biotic parameters using experiences from the different nations and affected authorities. Information of sediment removal efforts throughout the Alps especially in Italy will add valuable data. Intensive cross-border knowledge transfer ensures reliable results and comparability of the effectiveness. A data base will be implemented to gather information about reservoirs of different geometry and operational procedures. Based on the strong collaboration within the partner network data collection can be extended to monitoring stations, too. Operational numerical models already in use will provide partners with simulation results of the pilot projects. Monitoring stations enable validation of the effectiveness and sustainability of the measures. Ecological observations (e.g. fish habitats) provide information about environmental impacts.
Aim
The increasing awareness about the intrinsic value of environmental resources in the Alpine area has made public authorities and local communities more demanding on issues like sustainable management of environmental resources, and in particular water. To meet this expectations, various environmental processes have to be taken into account: among them are atmospheric, hydrological and geographical factors affecting the water cycle, which cannot be encompassed within administrative borders, but have to be jointly faced by neighbouring regions and countries.

Such problems are challenging and require joint investments and efforts of regions. FORALPS aims at improving the understanding, monitoring and forecasting of such processes. Further transfer of recent advances to operational public services in the Alpine regions requires additional transnational effort and investments in human and instrumental resources.

Activities
The project will improve and integrate instruments to support the management of environmental resources in Alpine areas, in particular water. This goal will be achieved by adopting innovative techniques for monitoring and reconstructing the time evolution of meteo-hydrological processes. The competence areas of the partners cover uniformly the central-eastern Alps, where the territories of various countries and regions intertwine, thus requiring a transnational and inter-regional approach to issues faced by the project.

Climatic databases of variables relevant for water resources availability will be collected and analysed. Pilot activities at selected target areas will be performed, such as use of microradars and numerical modelling of meteorological and rainfall-runoff processes. The above actions will be preliminary to operational activities.

Evaluation of social and financial impact of improved meteo-hydrological information will stimulate the adoption of best practices of sustainable planning.

Outcomes and results
In FORALPS series of daily precipitation, snow and temperature measurements will be digitalised, integrated with historical metadata, validated and homogenised in order to create a rich and homogeneous climatologic database.

FORALPS will assign the development and test at selected target areas of innovative microradar prototypes for high resolution monitoring of rainfall in narrow valleys.

FORALPS will deal with the quantitative weather forecasting model verification, defining and adopting a common verification scheme, after a recognition of the many already available.

In FORALPS the coupling of meteo- and hydrological models will be performed, calibrated and tested at selected river basins providing a quantitative estimation of the availability of water resources in Alpine water bodies. The impact of hydraulic works on surface runoff and water resource availability will be evaluated on test cases too.

FORALPS will assess the potential economic value of improved weather information with respect to civil protection, water resources management (power generation) and tourism.
Drafting and adopting joint practicable concepts for the preservation, development and networking of selected living spaces of significance to the EU, taking Natura 2000 into special account.

The Project intends to open up new cross-border paths. Over 60 experts from widely varying specialist sectors and countries are working together on the project.

**Aim**
- Explain the partner countries’ existing activities for networking living space, and draft a “cross-frontier networking strategy” on the basis of existing conservation areas and endangered habitats.
- Develop pilot projects focussing on “cross-frontier Alpine running waters” and “protection of cross-frontier bat populations in the Alps” so as to find possibilities for specific networking measures.
- Bring together players dealing with or affected by issues involving the living space network (e.g. authorities, scientific institutions, associations and private individuals) and create new forms of cross-frontier cooperation.
- Communicate the project results to those interested in the Alpine region (e.g. local governments, specialist authorities, scientific institutions, associations) using multi-media (website, print media, seminars).

**Activities**
- “Alpine Bat Protection”
- “Cross-border bat protection in the Alpine Rhine Valley” between Graubünden, St. Gallen, Vorarlberg, Principality of Liechtenstein:
  - Development of a cross-border hunt habitat concept for certain types of bats
  - Coordination of cross-border protection measures between these countries
  - Coordination of the various nature conservation strategies for land use.

- “Alpine Running Waters”
- “Optimisation of water extraction for snowmaking systems in Vorarlberg, Lech”
  - The concept offers several solutions, including extending the duration of the snowmaking period and adding a storage pool in order to collect water during periods of heavy precipitation. The concept has been submitted to the state government and local authorities for discussion and implementation.

- “Pasture concept for the Lech Valley in Tyrol”
- The following were developed in joint discussions with land owners and farmers
- Overall concepts for the investigated areas
- Measures to improve the condition of the living space
  - This will be carried on via the ÖPUL programme (Austrian Programme for the Agricultural Environment).

**Outcomes and results**
- “Lechfloss 2005”
- Several thousand participants, including kindergartens and schools, visited more than 80 nature tours run by nature experts from May to October 2005.
- “Information and visitor control concept for the protection of gravel-nesting bird types in the Lech Valley in Bavaria”
- “International Congress – Alpine Bat Protection”, 28th and 29th April 2005 in Trient
- More than 100 participants from the Alpine countries
- Bat information events on both days for schools and kindergartens.

**Duration**
05.2003 – 12.2005

**Total budget in EUR**
300,000

**ERDF in EUR**
124,500

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**Lead partner**
Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Umwelt, Gesundheit und Verbraucherschutz

**Other partners**
Land Salzburg
Land Tirol
Land Vorarlberg
MLR Baden-Württemberg
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MONARPOP | 3.1

Monitoring in the Alpine region for persistent and other organic pollutants

Detect and reduce the input of hazardous chemicals into the Alps.

Aim
First results revealed that the Alps might be an important sink for harmful, accumulating organic pollutants (POPs like dioxins, DDT etc.) while major emitters are located outside. The international concern on POPs has been recently laid down by international protocols with the aim to reduce the emissions of such compounds (UN-ECE Protocol and UNEP Stockholm Convention on POPs). The accumulation of these compounds in (human) food chains, their toxicity to organisms and their prevailing accumulation in cold regions represent a major danger to the Alpine region which requests 1) information on the POP load in the Alps and 2) common transnational approaches of monitoring and implementation measures. MONARPOP is designed to detect for the first time the load with POPs in the Alps and to carry out steps for awareness raising, information and implementation which will help to protect the Alps from further POP input.

Activities
A network of Alpine forest sites combined with altitude profiles was set up to resolve the regional and altitudinal pattern of the POP load across the Alps. 40 remote alpine sites have been chosen in Austria, Germany, Italy, Slovenia and Switzerland. Six of those are altitude profiles of several subplots to investigate the vertical variation of POP-levels. Three heavily instrumented sites above the timberline offer year-round air and deposition data.

The input of POPs is now examined by measuring their concentration in air (with direction-specific active and with passive sampling devices), in deposition, Spruce needle and soil samples. The present stock of POPs in mountainous woodland ecosystems is estimated from needle, humus and soil concentrations. Chemically, MONARPOP focuses on most members of the so-called “Dirty Dozen” pollutants (e.g. dioxins). Some of the samples are screened for effect parameters. Various publicity measures and implementation steps are planned with the aim to inform the target organisations (local and national authorities, NGOs for environment, industry, agriculture and tourism, relevant UN and EU for POPs, and the public) about the project’s results and about needed measures to improve the situation and to protect the Alpine region.

Outcomes and results
The results of these activities will provide the until-now missing basis for the evaluation of the load of the Alpine region with POPs. In this sense, MONARPOP will provide information on POPs and other organic pollutants with respect to their:

- Long-range transport to remote alpine regions
- Prevalent source directions
- Loads within the alpine range, including regional differences
- Variation with altitude
- Present stocks, bound in forests of the Alpine region
- Possible biological effects of the detected loads

This evaluation is needed for awareness raising and for the development of implementation measures in order to protect the natural heritage of the Alps from the POP threat. A wide dissemination and publication of these results is foreseen to provide information to decision makers and the other target organisations. For instance, the data and results will be used for the implementation of the UNEP POP Convention.
3.2 ALPTER

Terraced landscapes of the Alpine arc

A project to preserve the ‘terraced landscapes’ of the Alps as a way to support mountain peripheral areas.

Aim

The agricultural terracements are a form of soil use found in many different areas of the Alpine region, which have in common similar morphological and cultural characteristics. Ignored by scientific and government institutions for a long time, terracements have been studied only after their abandonment and decay had their first unexpected consequences. The Interreg Project ‘ALPTER’ was born from the request, of both the population and the institutions, to test possibilities of contrasting abandonment of agricultural terraces. It is a problem of great span, having consequences like loss of productive land and increase of geological risk, damage to biodiversity and to the cultural heritage. A distribution problem, which receives the attention of international organisations like UNESCO and FAO.

Activities

Working in areas all over the Alps, from Slovenian Brda to French Alpes Maritimes, the project will collect territorial knowledge, develop innovative technologies and realise pilot actions for productive recovery. The aim is to promote recovery on large scale and encourage the inhabitants to a sustainable management of their territory. With the same aim a network will be built, linking the different subjects interested in this topic, to promote exchange of knowledge and active cooperation.

Step-by-step strategy of the project

- Definition of a standard method for analysis of terracements
- Scientific research and survey on spot in pilot areas
- Study on technologies oriented to terracements
- Production of examples of serious recovery
- Construction of a network of institutions involved in recovery

Outcomes and results

- The ‘Atlas of the terraced landscapes’, a publication to present the problem of terracements through the project researches
- The ‘Handbook for recovery of agricultural terraces’, to offer solutions for stakeholders of the agricultural sector
- Technical plans of recovery, material for work in many areas all over the Alpine region
- 5 pilot actions of recovery that will offer examples of productive re-use of terracements
- ‘Network of the terraced landscapes’, an internet-based net to promote synergies among different target groups interested in this theme
CRAFTS | 3.2

Cooperation among regions of the Alps to forward trans-sector and transnational synergies

Develop synergies between traditional arts & crafts of the Alpine Space and tourism to promote local micro-economy.

Aim

The cultural heritage of the Alpine regions has run the risk of disappearing because of depopulation, radical social modifications and, above all, technological progress: the traditional artisan activities, techniques and specific know-how, that were at the base of mountain economy, have been almost completely abandoned and it is particularly difficult to stimulate a generation-turnover. Handicraft culture and traditional techniques are a unique heritage that must be preserved and turned into an economic opportunity for Alpine territories, through the experimentation and development of synergies with tourism, in order to enhance the territory, maintain the population and improve local services.

Activities

The project’s success has been guaranteed by the strategy and measures implemented during the three-year project activities: 1) elaboration of pilot projects for the enhancement of villages involved through the definition of synergy models between arts & crafts and tourism; 2) re-activation of artisan shops for the production, exhibition and sale of products and manufactures managed by resident artisans and start-up of new businesses; 3) exchanges among “master artisans” of partner countries to develop interaction between different processing techniques; 4) planning, with all partners, of training courses for young people in order to favour generational turnover; 5) organisation of short training courses for tourists - held inside the shops - on the various handicrafts techniques; 6) organisation of thematic exhibitions, fairs and events to promote traditional Alpine arts and crafts; 7) organisation of an International Wood Fair; 8) start-up of exhibition-settings; 9) dissemination of results.

Outcomes and results

The project has elaborated a methodology to define and develop synergies between the Alpine Space traditional arts & crafts and tourism, in order to preserve and enhance handicraft heritage and to guarantee an adequate income to the Alpine populations. The project partners have developed 5 pilot projects: 1) Re-activation of artisans’ shops for the production, exhibition and sale of products managed by resident artisans; 2) Creation of an Hemp Route including the construction of a tilled field and of an eco-museum; 3) Museums of enterprises: a network of business museums for niche artisan activities; 4) International Exhibition on Wood of Grenoble: a European meeting on wood sector; 5) Tourist itinerary that re-discovers the artisan traditions of the area concerned.

In addition, the project partners have realised CRAFTS’ website – www.craftsproject.org – where it is possible to find all relevant and detailed information on the project objectives, methodology, pilot projects, results, partnership, press release, publications and events carried out within the project activities.

At present, the methodology of CRAFTS project proposes and builds the base for the definition of rules and regulations concerning traditional excellence in the arts & crafts. Furthermore, the results of the pilot projects are being used by the administrative bodies of each partner region for the elaboration of strategies of intervention to guarantee sustainable development and, in general, for the formulation of specific bills in support of the socio-economic marginal Alpine areas. Moreover, the project results represent the base of integration plans with other sectors such as agriculture and retail businesses.
Knowledge and Enhancement of Historical Centres and Cultural Landscapes in the Alpine Space

The project is addressed to the historical settlements system of the Alpine area, which constitute a heritage of importance for both, the local cultures and for the European identity.

Aim

Today, living in mountain territories is not easier than in the past and the historical settlement system is the mirror of the adaptation of the local communities, that by choice or necessity have lived in these territories during their lives, always trying to better life quality despite the difficulties offered by these areas.

The Alpine area is worldwide known for its natural characteristics, but less for its cultural heritage, which however deserves the same attention. This is the starting point for the project CulturALP; the aim is to promote the importance and the enhancement of the mountain historical settlements.

Activities

- Realisation of a territorial informative system (GIS)
- System prototype for the Decision Support system (HeriDSS) addressed to the historical Alpine centres
- Definition of common indicators and SWOT analysis for the promotion of integrated policies and enhancement of the Alpine historical settlements
- Working out of integrated operational tools for the intervention of the Alpine historical settlements at the different levels of competence
- Best practices starting up of the pilot areas
- Project web site
- Involvement of local actors and authorities
- Implementations and impacts on pilot territories of the methodologies and studies carry out during the project
- Impacts on methodologies in best practices’ territories

Outcomes and results

The Translational Project Board will continue its activities allowing the promotion of regional and local policies in which the project results are included.

An Observatory on Cultural Heritage Policies will be promoted by Regione Lombardia to improve exchange of data and best practices.

Best practices exchange will continue after the end of the project through the activation of the partnership between local authorities.

23 pilot projects stared up by the whole partnership

A survey made in reference to the existing laws at different administrative and territorial levels regarding protection, enhancement and management of built cultural heritage from a territorial point of view. With the main goals:

- To distinguish the variety and diversity of definitions and approaches of intervention on territory and built environment uses;
- To recognize the framework of governance levels related to protection, enhancement and management of cultural heritage.

Partners have been asked to fill a card for each law or regulation document regarding cultural heritage.

GIS tool: promotion of the application of the operational tools realised during the project, impacting in the real situations and strengthen the collaboration among partners, by involving local authorities and private actors by coordinating these interventions with other Programmes.

Five booklets have been published and distributed (booklet 1: Survey on Alpine heritage; booklet 2: Cultural heritage decision support system; booklet 3: Indicators and SWOT analysis; booklet 4: Operational Tools, booklet 5: Pilot project starting up). In addition, the project issued one multilanguage Glossary.
Aim
Within the Alliance in the Alps community network almost 200 local and regional authorities from all the countries of the Alps are aiming at implementing the principles of sustainable development and of the Alpine Convention on a local level. In spite of these and other efforts, the rural Alpine space is currently subject to negative structural changes with impacts on natural resources and cultural heritage. In order to mobilise local knowledge for the sustainable spatial development of rural Alpine areas, DYNALP implements projects for the four protocols Tourism, Conservation of Nature and the Countryside, Mountain Farming as well as Regional Planning and Sustainable Development of the Alpine Convention.

Activities
1) Development and planning: Model sustainable pilot actions at the local level with individual external coaching. 2) Knowledge transfer: Organisation of thematic clusters (related to the content of the pilot actions) for efficient learning and a profitable mutual exchange of knowledge in several workshops. 3) Exchange of information and communication: Organisation of three transnational seminars for the partner communities and regions plus targeted internal and external communication throughout the project (website, quarterly newsletter). 4) Development and implementation: Exemplary and comparative application of participatory methods to generate local knowledge and continuous education possibilities in learning for sustainability and project management. 5) Evaluation: Final report with evaluation of selected pilot actions (best practice), transnational management and knowledge transfer at the various project levels.

Outcomes and results
About 50 projects in local communities have been carried out. Most of them can be considered as examples of good practice for a sustainable development in rural Alpine regions in the fields of tourism, nature and landscape conservation, mountain farming and regional planning. In each project region the DYNALP activities contributed to find solutions for problems related to negative structural changes with impacts on natural resources and cultural heritage. Some projects were carried out jointly by several communities. This helped to start and enhance the communication and cooperation between neighbouring communities. Project examples: ‘Siegsdorf Stone Age: Tourism in Harmony with Nature and Environment’ (Germany), Sustainable development in action: Rural Tourism Revitalises the Hamlet of Ossona / Gréferic (Switzerland), Securing Mountain Farming through the Development of Sustainable Tourism Offers (Germany). The projects are made available on the DYNALP website.

In four thematic cluster workshops and three international conferences key players from DYNALP and from other interested communities exchanged their knowledge and experiences gained within the projects. Cluster workshop example: Contribution of dry stone walls, hedges and standard tree orcharding to landscape development and nature protection – 54 participants from 4 Alpine countries. The further development of participatory methods and continuous education offerings (learning for sustainability and project management) produced new instruments and knowledge for other peripheral regions in Europe.

The final evaluation will generate important findings for the implementation of transnational knowledge transfer in the EU and for the forward-looking regional development perspective for ‘learning regions’.

New project activities and exchange of experiences in the Alliance in the Alps communities regarding sustainable development on local level in the Alps have started in April 2006 in the framework of a DYNALP2 project. DYNALP2 will last 3 years and is financed by the Swiss MAVA foundation for nature conservation.
### Aim

The sustainable development of natural and cultural landscape diversity is an essential demand of the Alpine Convention. The protected areas of the Alpine Space are the preservation centres for the most precious habitats and an important part of the European NATURA 2000 network. The surveillance tasks for these habitats (e.g. European Habitat Directive) require transnational strategies and applications integrating the different national approaches on the basis of a common landscape dataset. Based on colour infrared aerial images HABITALP contributed to the integrated spatial development in the Alpine Space by developing standardized methods for the census and analysis of landscape diversity.

### Activities

The project group was composed of 11 protected areas which were each contributing to 9 technical work packages. Due to the demanding project structure, special emphasis was put on precise exchange of technical issues. The Alpine Network of Protected Areas as an integrative part of the project community provided intense support.

Technical project activities started with the organisation of image flights in all participating areas. Landscape structure was determined by the interpretation of the digital aerial images. The interpretation was done by a hierarchical habitat classification code which was developed by the project group and comprises the land cover types of all participating areas. Based on the interpretation data, common methods for defining the relationship between HABITALP and NATURA 2000 habitats, the possibilities of their surveillance (long term monitoring) and the diversity of the landscape were developed. All data was compiled in an extendable and web accessible transnational spatial database.

### Outcomes and results

Flight and aerial image specifications have been produced in three languages. Digital aerial images are available for 10 project areas. The multilingual interpretation key as well as the guidelines for its application are available as Alpine reference documents for the image interpretations. Interpretations are in course or have been finished. Simultaneously the determination of NATURA 2000 relationships and landscape diversity is well advanced on methodological level. The transnational spatial database is accessible via internet and continuously complemented with available datasets. Agreements for the rights of data visualisation are set up within the project group. Three project websites have been established. A digital archive of PR products is available for download.

An ambitious objective of HABITALP was to achieve a high degree of standardisation for the produced Alpine landscape datasets. From the very beginning this implied a most thorough collaboration on technical details within the entire project group which built the resource for recruiting a core group for future activities.

The benefit of standardisation is the comparability of the datasets in space and time allowing for comparative studies and common transnational strategies. The standardisation of methods will furthermore enable repeated application for monitoring purposes and transfer to further Alpine areas. The web access to the common Alpine database will encourage the interest of other user communities.
Le vie dei metalli – THE IRON ROUTE

The project aimed at revaluing old mining areas and valorising the resources of their cultural and environmental heritage creating an Alpine Iron route network.

Aim

Le Vie dei Metalli - Iron Route aims at joining different and far off Alpine realities (Southern Austria - Kärnten; Slovenia, Carinthia and Upper Carniola - Bohinj, Regione Lombardia, Regione Friuli Venezia Giulia, Regione Valle D’Aosta) which have a past in common: they have been important centres for mining, iron production, typical industrial region with coal-mining and energetic in the Alpine Space area.

In many cases the breakdown and abandonment of these mining areas cause serious social economic and environmental problems since the majority of these centres were strongly dependent on mining. The common features of these territories are their setting in apparently poor mountain areas which, instead, are rich in potentialities: they all need activities aimed at finding new development opportunities to provide sustainable and integrated development to solve their structural and management problems through the promotion and valorisation of the resources of the cultural and environmental heritage of the mining areas.

Activities

The project will contribute to sustainable spatial development of the Alpine Space promoting and exploiting the cultural and environmental heritage of the mining areas through the development of quality tourism: the creation of common tourist itineraries will increase the number of tourist visits in the involved areas, the reorganisation of existing museums, information centres, tourist centres, and mining sites will contribute to the economical and social welfare on regional scale promoting new business activities at local and transnational level. It will increase awareness and knowledge among the partners building a stable transnational network.

STUDIES AND RESEARCH activities will define the best research methods and ways of implementation aimed at exploiting the local mining resources through the exchange of experiences and good practices among partners and the comparison and check of the researches' results, of the information gathered from field work and archives of the ancient mining and archaeometallurgical evidence and excavations and follow up.

FEASIBILITY PHASE will define effective methods to revalue old mining areas: detection and feasibility analysis of tourist-cultural itineraries connected to the mines; feasibility analysis and business plans for the tourist and cultural management of the mining sites; training packages for increasing the know how of local people and cultural operators of the areas.

NETWORKING activities will set up new networks among institutional authorities, private actors and local bodies.

PILOT ACTIONS will test the solutions/results defined in the feasibility phase for the creation of the Iron Route including the reorganisation of existing museums and local information centres according to common standards and shared strategies among the partners.

Outcomes and results

• Multilingual web portal on the Alpine Iron Routes
• Multilingual tourist/didactic guide on the Iron Route
• Tourist/cultural/didactic itineraries on mining sites
• Renewed mining museums and documentation centres
• 3 International Conferences
• Promotional audio-video materials
• Network of Alpine Iron Routes

Lead partner
Cooperativa Leader Plus delle Valli Seriana e di Scalve s.c.r.l.

Other partners
C M Valle Trompia
Gorenjski Muzej
Marktgemeinde Hüttenberg
Podzemlje pece
Regione A. FVG
Regione A. Valle d’Aosta
Regione Lombardia
Univ. dell’Insubria

Project website
www.ironroute.org

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Duration
01.2005 – 12.2007

Total budget in EUR
1.758.240

ERDF in EUR
945.120
3.2 | Via Alpina

Promoting the natural and cultural heritage of the Alps on a network of hiking trails.

Aim

So far only few initiatives in this field have been implemented with a trans-frontier strategy, and none at the level of the entire Alps. While all Alpine countries have set up a dense network of local, regional, national and even European hiking trails, Via Alpina is the first official route linking the eight Alpine countries.

Five international hiking routes, based exclusively on existing trails, have been identified by the partners on the basis of tourism, environmental and strategic criteria. They aim at the international public and appealing not only to long-distance hikers but also to less-trained tourists.

Activities

This is a first phase, focussing on two fields of activity:

- Promotion: Creation and dissemination of a complete range of promotional tools: way-marking and information panels, website, brochures, festive events, press releases... This is based on an extensive database compiled by all partners and comprising practical information on the trails and services as well as references to the elements of cultural and natural heritage. Most documents have a transnational scope, promoting the entire Alpine space and are published in the four Alpine languages plus English.

- Technical exchange: Through meetings of the International steering committee, a professional newsletter and internet site, exchange of experience took place. Pilot studies were carried out on how to use the trail to stimulate local initiatives and improve quality of the offer and on the potential of information technology for marketing and trail management.

Outcomes and results

Creation of the visual identity of the trail throughout the Alpine countries. The display of the general map of Via Alpina on more than 300 locations strongly contributes to the awareness of the dimension of the Alps and the strengthening of the Alpine identity.

Production and dissemination of a series of common promotion instruments presenting the five Via Alpina itineraries: logo, database (texts, maps and illustrations) also provides a basis for the development of further tools (e.g. a series of guidebooks from private publishers), leaflets and brochures, interactive website, festive events, press work. Regional promotion tools complete those common promotion instruments. Most publications and the database are in five languages.

Best practices gathered in a “quality guide” present recommendations and charters to improve the quality of services to hikers. It provides a basis for further actions in order to increase both the satisfaction of tourists and the economic impact on local communities.

Via Alpina aims at becoming a permanent feature of Alpine tourism and plays a structuring role for the development of hiking tourism. The project focuses on establishing the Via Alpina “product” and exploring further development methods. The analysis of feedback from the public, the results of the studies and pilot projects, and further ideas which have arisen from the networking activities have formed the basis for a second project phase in 2005-2007. The name of this second project is: Via Alpina Development Venture (Viadventure).
**Aim**

The Alemann Walser population is a minority which has settled in the most elevated Alpine areas, surviving under extreme natural conditions by means of avoiding any waste of resources. But traditional practice today means poor competitiveness; it is even judged worthless, no longer used by professionals and not passed on to new generations. With the dying out of the old generation, knowledge and skills will be lost, though their high potential for future sustainability is acknowledged.

Starting from the awareness that a globalised world on the one hand represents a potential threat for minorities and on the other hand eases the access to resources which facilitate the daily life, the project intends to offer to the Walser post-industrialised society the rediscovered and actualised values of its inherent cultural patrimony.

The project bottom-up approach has the objective of strengthening the inner bonds of the Walser society and maintaining and creating a post-industrial Walser identity.

**Activities**

The project focuses on:

- Intensified communication: International Walser web page realisation; Walser identity and a strategy of basics communication definition
- Strengthening of the mutual exchange, internally and with other minorities
- Heritage enhancement: Creation of a data base of historical data (archives) and traditional knowledge and skills (museums, photos, videos)
- Scientific elaboration of documentation based on these data
- Maintaining daily life habits: Studies on Walser language and its preservation; Didactic tools for local dialects
- Landscape presentation: Local pilot actions and projects
  
  Bottom-up process for the definition of a landscape portrait and forecasts for its future development

**Future conference to renew this process at the transnational level in order to develop a spatial planning tool.**

- **Presenting and Enhancing identity**
  
  "Museum of the Future": Various activities as interviews, videos, bottom-up discussions in order to discover and strengthen the inner bonds of Walser society
- **Creation of a competence centre “Walser Institut” in Brig (CH)**
  
  - Involving Youth
  - Enabling an exchange of experience with other minorities

**Outcomes and results**

The main outputs and results are subdivided by the main fields of interest:

**Communication**

- Promotion activities to promote the Walser issues and the project, fitting in the communication concept
- Web site and communication concept

**Heritage**

- Data will be collected and digitalised
- Data will be accessible to interested public

**Daily life**

- 5 pilot activities realised
- Studies and tools for preserving language will be completed

**Landscape**

- 4 “images of space” pilot analysis
- Manual how to model Alpine valleys
- Conference on the future activities

**Identity**

- Competence centre “Walser Institut” in Brig and the competence network will be established
- Modern structure for the IVfW with tools and manuals etc. will be set up
- Check list for the identification of Walser will be prepared
- Investigations in three places will be carried out
- Local films and exhibitions will be prepared
- Youth project will be realised.
3.3 ALPS-GPSQUAKENET

Alpine Integrated GPS Network: Real-Time Monitoring and Master Model for Continental Deformation and Earthquake Hazard

The aim of the ALPS-GPSQUAKENET is to build up a high-performance transnational space geodetic network of Global Positioning System (GPS) receivers in the Alps.

Aim

The use of modern space based techniques gives us new potential to monitor and prevent natural risk, reduce economic losses, and save lives.

The project is developed considering the lack of a transnational and high-performance space geodetic network of Global Positioning System (GPS) receivers in the Alpine Space. The project GPS array, within the millimeter-per-year precision, will represent the first ever installed transnational space geodetic network in the Alps. This will support the use of space based techniques that will provide the experimental basis of our scientific understanding of natural hazards in general and earthquakes in particular.

Activities

The project is successful due to its partnership that is represented by research institutions with powerful internationally recognised education and outreach programs, national and governmental agencies and regional public departments. The project strategy stands in the transnational structure of the partnership comprising both the geoscientists and end-users, providing an excellent means for the cross-training and interaction of regional employees and young scientists. The GPS array will satisfy the performance required by all the GPS applications and allow their implementations. The project covers different facets contributing to the reduction of natural hazards such as: crustal deformation for earthquake potential, meteorology, landslide monitoring, agriculture, navigation, transportation, mapping and surveying.

Outcomes and results

The results reached so far are:

- 75% of the GAIN GPS array is operative
- Project data centre and web site fully working
- Earth model, for the whole Alps, of the first 350 km depth structure
- Model of lithospheric flow and stress pattern
- Earthquake moment tensors inversion for relevant earthquakes in the Alps and surroundings

Foreseen:

- Full GAIN GPS array and processing of the data
- Possibly parts of the EUREF network have to be re-processed to gain first information before the end of the project
- Maps of the strain rate, displacements and distribution of the stress field at depth throughout the study area due to active tectonics and post-glacial rebound
- Visco-elastic + state and rate friction modelling of the stress evolution
- Earthquake hazard calculations for the whole Alps

| Lead partner | Università degli Studi di Trieste |
| Other partners | ARPA Piemonte, ARPA Veneto, BEK-BADW, DGFI-BADW, Provincia A. di Bolzano, Provincia A. di Trento, Univ. Joseph Fourier, Regione Lombardia, Regione Liguria, ARSO, Fond. Montagna Sicura |
| Project website | www.alps-gps.units.it |
| Contact person | Karim Aoudia |
| Tel | +39 040 5582128 |
| Fax | +39 040 5582111 |
| aoudia@dst.units.it |
| Duration | 01.2004 – 12.2006 |
| Total budget in EUR | 2.424.638 |
| ERDF in EUR | 1.210.119 |
Aim
The aim of the project was to create a shared approach on the definition of hydro-geological risk scenarios for Alpine catchments and on alluvial fans through the analysis of: flooding and mass transport phenomena; droughts and aquifer depletion; and landslides, such as rockfalls, soil slips, and debris flows. The project aimed also at providing guidelines addressed to professionals and public administrators to support decision making processes and at contributing to change the local administrations’ attitude towards risk and land management into a more comprehensive process.

Activities
CatchRisk hasn’t been a ready-made, pre-packaged project, but has been built by all the partners together. The project activities allowed a good transnational cooperation, sharing strategies, collecting data methodologies and ideas between the different partners. This was a fundamental element in allowing a consistent knowledge collection about the territory and the provision of common risk indicators of landslides and flooding in terms of evaluation and hazard zoning. All the partners have always firmly believed that the main requirement today is not to create a lot of new methodologies, but to guide local technicians and administrators within the various regions to follow the procedures in evaluating hydro-geological hazard and classifying the risk the most suitable to the Alpine area.

Outcomes and results
The results reached in the project have highlighted the importance for land use and for environmental emergency management; the suggestions collected in the Guidelines Volume will be used by local administrators and by professionals for the analyses of hydro-geological risk in the small Alpine catchment areas, finalised to the evaluation of the risk itself, to the territorial planning and the definition of works of land protection. Various partners will use the results achieved in territorial planning policies, in details: Lead partner Regione Lombardia will provide the audience on its own website with the hydro-geological and morphological data of about 5000 small catchments of its mountainous areas, drawn by the informative system created during the project. These data have to be obligatorily used (on the basis of Regional Law n. 12/05), beginning from January 2006, in the geological studies of the local territorial plans and in land protection work planning. The partner Provincia Autonoma di Trento will use the results in the definition paper for hazard, contained in the Provincial Urban Plan. The Regione Veneto will use the results of the project Catchrisk in the sample areas for updating its Hydro-geological Plan. The partner Graubünden will use the project results to improve its method for transforming landslides hazard maps into hazard zones. For the partner Tirol, technical and professional groups in the administrations are very interested in the pre-warning systems based on territorial modelling as means of protection measure, because these systems are very efficient and much cheaper than technical measurements.
3.3 | ClimChAlp

Climate Change, Impacts and Adaptation Strategies in the Alpine Space

Assessment of climate change in the Alps and its effects on natural hazards, spatial development and economy as well as development of a transnational flexible response network.

**Aim**

The Alps as relatively densely populated mountains with several Metropolitan European Growth Areas (MEGAS) in the surrounding lowlands need a transnational strategy on how to react on all kind of changes caused by climate change. The strategy consists of an evaluation and improved forecasting of climate change in the Alpine Space, improved monitoring systems for natural hazards with comparable results, an analysis of climate change effects for key economic sectors e.g. tourism, a common understanding in the field of spatial planning, development of sustainable spatial development strategies and finally common response strategies against natural hazards. All modules shall be treated in an integrated approach interlinking the work on each part from the start of the project.

**Activities**

As a basis, a synopsis of existing information on historical and recent climate change in the Alps will be generated, climate models evaluated and corresponding natural hazards compiled. International expert conferences will serve as a knowledge platform providing future scenarios and risk potentials. The results will be used as input to the other activities. A comparison, assessment and enhancement of present monitoring techniques for natural hazards will be performed to improve the prevention and management of specific effects of climate change on nature in Alpine regions.

The prediction and assessment of potential impacts of climate change on spatial development and key economic sectors (e.g. tourism, mobility, agriculture, forestry, settlements, industries) will be based on a general assessment of historical impacts as well as on current socio-economic trends. An in-depth analysis of current management tools and practices of the Alpine countries dealing with natural hazards will be carried out in which regional, national and transnational administrative methods for preventing and managing natural hazards will be studied and compared. Well proven methods identified or innovative approaches created will be implemented in risk management and networking strategies for new flexible response systems as instruments of risk prevention against natural hazards.

**Outcomes and results**

From all Work Packages of the project a synthesis report for political decision makers and administration will be derived. The compiled climate change scenarios for the Alpine Space can serve as a contribution to IPCC. A catalogue of natural risks affected by climate change and the forecasts of the future natural risk potential by climate change scenarios will be acquired.

In the field of spatial planning public and key economic sectors, authorities get a solid and reliable basis to assess risk areas as well as re-evaluate the risk potential of already existing or planned settlement and economic areas.

By the development of a flexible response network the public institutions of the Alpine Space which are responsible to warn against natural risks or which have to coordinate the reaction on natural threats get an optimised and transnational working instrument. This improves the prediction quality and saves the needed hours to react in time.
Aim
Natural disasters distinguish the Alpine regions from non-mountainous regions in Europe. The exposure to disasters has thus to be treated in a common approach of as many regions as possible. The management of natural risks in a mountainous environment and the prevention of disasters require a broad and accessible information basis. A high priority in the information needs may be attributed to data about former disasters, which must be available as the baseline for interdisciplinary and interregional research and provides an important decision factor for common actions to prevent disasters and deal with natural risks. But the information needs - defined by the practitioners of spatial planning, risk prevention, civil protection and catastrophe management - are not yet being met in terms of structured data. DIS-ALP helps to harmonise the information basis and make them more easily accessible and integrated in spatial decision-making processes.

Activities
- Analysis and evaluation of existing information sources, including event data and secondary (e.g. zoning maps) data sources and the results of ongoing related projects. On this basis information synergies and deficiencies can be defined and tackled in an inter-disciplinary and inter-regional comparison.
- Evaluation of information produced in DIS-ALP by user-groups, resulting in feedback reports and improvement of documentation process.
- Integration of regional and institution specific information on the web-platform, to improve information access and increase user numbers.
- Organisation of meetings/presentations for experts and decision-makers of related disciplines, in order to spread and discuss project results (multipliers).

Outcomes and results
- Practical guide to the methodology of information collection.
  Results in database for the systematic management of information requirements, allowing purpose oriented (and thus multidisciplinary) usage.
- Development of instruction materials and tutorials and a online-version of instruction materials. Instruction courses will be held as seminar, differentiated by theory and field work courses. Educational materials and the intensive instruction courses will result in a broadening of the expert and information producer level.
- Development of interregional communication networks with common information flow procedure and adaptation to regional and organisational environments, resulting in a comparable but regionalised information flow. Provide direct information transfer to the spatial decision-making processes by defining interfaces and direct use of new information platform. Disaster recording in pilot areas with new tools and in addition from existing (analogue archives) information sources for direct statistical improvement of risk estimation.
- Development of new tools for field documentation and practical tests, integrating GPS.
3.3 | METEORISK

Mitigation of natural risks through improved forecasting of extreme meteorological events

Coordination of weather warnings in the Alps with improved means of data acquisition and cooperation of weather services.

Aim

Extreme meteorological events originate in one part of the Alps and proceed over or along the Alpine crest. The effects of these events are inundations, landslides, avalanches, which do not occur outside of the Alps. Forecasting is limited by the lack of structured communication between the weather services in these areas and the lack of online available data.

Objectives of the project were:
- To create an online network of automatic meteorological stations
- The improved interpretation of different regional models.
- Optimised communication and networking between forecasters
- The improvement of the interaction between the civil protection authorities and the public

Activities

The weather services of the 14 partner regions from the Vienna Woods and the Po Valley to the Zugspitze and the Swiss mountain peaks have brought more than 70 scientists and forecasters together. METEORISK coordinates warnings in high mountain areas and around them. In the case of severe weather telephone conferences and GIS Internet applications are used to publish together the best results of forecasting available throughout Europe. Additionally new automatic weather stations, which include the most advanced X-band radar systems, were built in the areas that had little data coverage beforehand. A couple of hundred automatic weather stations of other providers like avalanche or environment services were integrated into the system. Despite all the digital and logistical complexity behind it, this website stands out for being easy to use, even for beginners and lay users.

Outcomes and results

Within the weather services on all sides of the Alps the improvement of the infrastructure has already led to a sustainable optimisation of the forecast abilities and the transnational communication facilities. The co-ordinated forecasting of meteorological features in regions that cover more than one forecast area with the help of different models has already helped to mitigate the consequences of natural hazards and disasters. The best example were the floods in Switzerland and the western parts of Austria in the summer of 2005, where forecast across the borders of Switzerland and Austria had been coordinated and homogenised.

The number of stations accessible to the METEORISK forecasters has increased to more than 1500 in February 2006. Most of these stations are not owned by the weather services, but part of the network is made available by avalanche services, environmental protection agencies and energy suppliers.

It is planned, that certain parts of the partnership, like telephone conferences under critical meteorological conditions in order to improve the forecast skill through the exchange of experience will continue unchanged after the closure of the project. Infrastructure like databanks and software tools will be used by all partners in the future.

The extension of the applied techniques to other regions will be part of the coherence and integration processes within the weather services. The project EMMA (European Multipurpose Meteorological Awareness) initiated by EUMENET, the association of the European weather services, follows the ideas developed within METEORISK.
Natural Potential of Alpine Regions

Protection against natural hazards for population and infrastructure is to be achieved by sharing information and methods.

Aim
The increasing frequency of natural disasters in Europe is indicative of a need for action in the field of risk management. In the future, integrated strategies will play a central role in the sustainable protection of the Alpine region.

The goal of NAB is to achieve cooperation between the various disciplines and administrative levels in order to develop an innovative land use management regime targeted at sustainable risk mitigation for natural hazards. The project will produce a transnational procedure combining the different sector risk assessment methods. A general area assessment of the effects of site and land use on protection against flooding, erosion and mudslides will serve to develop harmonised handbooks for transnational action.

Activities
• Development of integrated protection strategies for risk mitigation for natural hazards and optimised land use
• Combination of the modules for integrated natural space management and evaluation
• Pooling and further development of sector and national procedures for an integrated procedure for analysis of the natural space for risk mitigation for natural hazards
• Optimisation of standardised and transnationally harmonised assessment procedures for slope and channel processes as well as transport processes in catchments at the regional and local levels and the establishment of relevant scenarios and protective measures. Intensive exchange of experience and information with existing projects (e.g. CatchRisk)
• Wide-area, GIS-based site modelling (development of a forest site map and a working manual for the process-oriented management of protection forests)
• Development of target types for the process-oriented management of protection forests using standardised analysis and planning tools

Outcomes and results
Future outcomes:
Data evaluated on a trans-disciplinary basis and the use of new tools will provide a valuable foundation for the prevention of natural hazards.
• Enhanced trans-disciplinary collaboration for the reduction of natural hazards in the Alpine space
• Optimisation of natural hazard evaluation processes in catchments, derivation of scenarios and protection measures
• Standardised site modelling procedure for protection forests, and development of management plans for Alpine forest protection
• Blue-print for natural space management for enhanced analysis and prevention
• Establishment of a Web-based information system for the authorities involved and a communication strategy for improved hazard awareness

Short-term results:
Manuals for standardised analysis, planning and implementation procedures (potential hazard, site modelling, protection forest analysis, assessment, toolkit, list of target types, management plan);
Theme maps (forest type map, hazard map), working manual for process-oriented forest management, land use management plans for the test areas; international data sets (theme map); Internet-based information system for knowledge transfer.

Long-term impacts:
Cost-effective, sustainable preservation of the living space; contribution to the implementation of the Mountain Forest Protocol of the Alpine Convention; enhanced cooperation and coordination between the various players in natural hazard prevention; provision of basic documentation for spatial planning and protection from natural disasters; intensified cooperation between Alpine countries in the field of natural hazards.
3.3 | River Basin Agenda

River Basin Agenda Alpine Space

River basin management, flood protection and sustainable development of the Alpine river basins.

**Aim**

Increasing pressure to utilise resources and an increasing potential for damage in the river valleys of the Alpine area have occasioned water management authorities, municipal decision makers and scientists from six Alpine countries to jointly consider new strategies for lasting flood protection. The River Basin Agenda is intended to provide impetus and new ideas, and to implement river basin management in accordance with the proposed model in a more intensive and more deliberate manner, in order to solve problems at issue within the area of conflict between flood protection, aquatic ecology and spatial development.

**Activities**

Water management experts have been working on strategic contributions for “river basin management”. Pilot measures have been implemented in 11 “model river basins” as case studies for the development and testing of new methods and strategies in river basin management. These river basins were Drôme (F), Rhône (F, CH), Tiroler Achen (D)/Grossache (A), Saalach (D, A), Mur (A, SI), Raab (A), Upper Eisack and Lower Ahr (I), Artugna (I), Möll (A) and Gurk (A). What they all shared in common were scarce space, manifold and in part contradictory utilisation interests and a high pressure to utilise resources. The model river basins provided valuable experience and new approaches in the search for joint future-oriented strategies at the point of intersection between flood protection and spatial planning. The intermediate development status was discussed at three transnational conferences (“river basin dialogue”). One constant central theme was the availability of spatial resources.

**Outcomes and results**

Building on the three conferences and the sharing of experience by the partners at regular working meetings, the conceptual frameworks, models and detailed studies developed in the individual model river basins were compiled in comprehensive publications. Thereby, the model for a river basin management plan was developed for the Alpine Space as the result of the pilot projects, the sharing of experience and the discussions of the River Basin Agenda. It is intended to be a stimulus and orientation for future region-specific developments in the area of sustainable water management planning in Alpine Space. The publications are addressed both to experts and to interested members of the public and are intended to carry on the transfer of knowledge even beyond the term of the project. Furthermore, a touring exhibition consisting of 15 posters with statements of principle on the issue of river basin management and a presentation of the model river basins and several flyers have been generated and disseminated. Moreover, the results of the River Basin Agenda represent an important contribution for the implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive and on the issue of water in the setting of the Alpine Convention. It can also be expected that river basin management will in future be more closely synchronised with Agenda 21 processes, to which the River Basin Agenda is providing innovative input. The various measures in the model river basins have furthermore improved flood protection and prediction, combined ecologic requirements with economic valorisation of the river basins and contributed to a better awareness of the population for river basin management needs.
Seismic hazard and Alpine valley response analysis

The objective of the project SISMOVALP is to improve seismic hazard management in the Alps and to reduce vulnerability through better information.

Aim

The high and recent development of urban and industrialised areas in Alpine valleys have increased their vulnerability to earthquakes. Reducing vulnerability and improve information about seismic risk in Alpine valleys requires:

- Better information on seismic risk in Alpine valleys
- Comparison of local authorities actions
- Discussions about the use of these new specific Alpine spectra by local authorities and civil engineers
- Common methods to evaluate Alpine vulnerability to earthquakes

Activities

- State of the art of seismic risk in Alpine valleys for identification of “key issues” for seismic risk reduction in selected Alpine valleys and comparison of the different state policies
- New data acquisition and dissemination of common transnational databases
- Identification of potential earthquakes scenarios and generic Alpine valleys shape
- Evaluation of ground motion in alpine valleys
- Going from seismic hazard to seismic risk and public authorities actions: information of decision-makers and civil engineers on the Alpine seismic risk specificity with identification of issues

Outcomes and results

- Better and more homogenous seismic monitoring of Alpine valleys: During the project, seven Alpine valleys have been studied in order to have a better knowledge of seismic response following the characteristic of the valleys
- Transnational databases for seismic hazard evaluation: One CD presenting “Accelerometric Data from Alpine Space” is being finalised
- Network of scientists and experts for seismic risk reduction in Alpine valleys: In progress and has been observed during the “Col des Montets” (F) earthquake. Due to the project SISMOVALP, the French and Swiss partners could react together and very quickly after the 8th of September 2005 earthquake that occur at the France-Switzerland border, between Chamonix and Martigny.
- Information: Presentation of the project at public conferences on seismic hazard in the Alps and at International scientific meetings: ESG (www.esg2006.obs.ujf-grenoble.fr) and 1st ECEES (www.ecees.org)

In October 2006, during the “Foire du Valais” in Martigny, the final meeting of the project SISMOVALP will take place with a special presentation of the results to the decision-makers, politicians and to the public.
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