Work Package 4 Alpine Spatial Development

Action 4.3 Project in-depth analysis

Working paper

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Introduction

This paper serves as a guideline for the selection of projects within WP4 and for their in-depth analysis. In the first part descriptive statistics on the project screening show which keywords, topics and hypotheses are met by which and how many projects.

We have used different approaches to find out which projects would promise the most fruitful results in the in-depth analysis. However there is no single way to do that. Furthermore, we think this project selection is not a main task of the WIKIAlps project – it is sufficient if the procedure of project selection is traceable. In the long run beyond this project, the objective is to insert all projects in the Wiki and a project selection will be not necessary.

The in-depth analysis itself is suggested in two steps and aims to offer a most appropriate methodology for it. The attached Excel-file should be used for the documentation of your in-depth analysis.

Project selection

Some quantitative information (project screening)

First some information about the projects analysed in the project screening:

- Number of projects: 28
- 10 of them suggested by partners for in-depth analysis (marked in red)
- 12 of them not terminated yet (marked in blue), but some have already results
- 1 of the former program period Ínterreg IIIB (DIAMONT)

Table 1: Overview project screening

PP	Projects in which project partners are directly involved	Additional projects
EURAC	• ECONNECT • COMUNIS	• GreenAlps • recharge green
FondMS	• PermaNET	• AlpHouse • CABEE • SHARE
IRSTEA		• Alp-Water- Scarce • ALP FFIRS • MANFRED • MORECO will be finished in 06/2014

PP	Projects in which project partners are directly involved	Additional projects
ZRC SAZU	• CAPACities • RURBANCE	• InnoCité • SPHERA
IGF / ÖAW	• DIAMONT	• Alps Bio Cluster • GeoMol • AIM • START_it_up
SAB	• ACCESS	• DEMOCHANGE • NATHCARE • ALIAS
ifuplan		• SedAlp • NEWFOR • Plat.F.O.R.M • SILMAS

Keyword statistics

Table 2: Most frequent keyword hits (number of entries, sorted by count)

Keyword	Count
territorial development	13
natural resource management	9
governance	8
accessibility	6
biodiversity	6
knowledge transfer	6
risk management / prevention	6
connectivity	5
renewable energies	5
climate change	4
SME support and networks	4
water management	4
demographic change / migration	3
landscape management	3
public services	3
eco-innovation / green learning	2
education / institutionnal learning	2
integrated mobility planning	2
polycentric development	2

Keyword	Count
technology transfer	2
urban-rural partnership	2
commuting / travel	1
cultural landscape	1
ICT	1
integrated tourism	1
interoperability / intermodality	1
natural heritage	1
networks for innovation	1
pollution	1
rural development	1
economic cluster	0
entrepreneur(ship), start-ups	0
environmental policy / legislation	0
logistics / freight transport	0
modal shift	0
passenger transport	0
road and rail	0
transport security	0
urban / peri-urban development	0

Additionally free keywords were added (for MANFRED):
forest ecosystems (1) and land use scenarios (1)

Hypothesis – projects

In Table 3 the projects assigned to the different hypotheses are listed as well as the counts for all projects and those projects suggested for in-depth analysis by the partners are indicated.

Table 3: Hypothesis (Number of entries, sorted by count)

Hypothesis	Count	Count suggested	Projects
2. Sensitive Alpine territory requires appropriate and diversified measures (consensus-oriented multi-stakeholder approach)	14	6	SedAlp, INNOCITÉ, CAPACities, ALP FFIRS, Alp-Water-Scarce, PermaNET, GeoMol, SILMAS, MANFRED, ECONNECT, GreenAlps, recharge green, ACCESS, DEMOCHANGE
1. Coordination of sector policies to prevent exploitation of natural resources and single-sector economies	8	4	SILMAS, DIAMONT, ECONNECT, DEMOCHANGE, GreenAlps, recharge green, ACCESS, Alias,

Hypothesis	Count	Count suggested	Projects
16. Alps are a hotspot for maintaining and restoring ecosystem services	7	2	MANFRED, CABEE, AIM, PermaNET, SHARE, ALP FFIRS, recharge green
4. Rural-urban partnership requires vital networks and processes	6	4	RURBANCE, INNOCITÉ, ALP FFIRS, MORECO, COMUNIS, ACCESS
15. Ageing population requires adaptation and offers opportunities for Alpine areas	4	2	SPHERA, ALIAS, DEMOCHANGE, ACCESS
18. Urban development and increasing land take pose a risk	4	2	MORECO, COMUNIS, START_it_up, DIAMONT
5. Cross-sectoral and integrated approaches are needed to slow down impacts in rural areas	3	2	RURBANCE, MORECO, ACCESS
9. Rural areas need to cooperate and complement each other	2	2	COMUNIS, ACCESS
17. Changes in energy sector require more energy efficiency and causes land use changes	2	2	SHARE, MORECO,
3. Partnerships & trade-offs between inner- and outer-Alpine areas	4	1	PLAT.F.O.R.M., Alps Bio Cluster, Alp-Water-Scarce, DEMOCHANGE
10. Public services are under pressure and cuts will particularly affect small and isolated mountain communities	3	0	SPHERA, ALIAS, CAPACities
11. Competition between global and regional economic cycles	3	0	NEWFOR, Alps Bio Cluster, CAPACities
14. Resource efficient economies become economically competitive and implement sustainable structures	3	0	AlpHouse, CABEE, GeoMol
19. High mobility level punctually triggers economic growth and at the same time aggravates spatial disparities	1	0	PLAT.F.O.R.M.
6. Adopt policies that recognize the multi-functionality of the primary sector	0	0	
7. Economic valorisation of natural resources and ecosystem services initiates new compensations schemes	0	0	
8. Compensation schemes between urban and rural areas	0	0	
12. Changing consumer patterns require adaptation of tourism evolution	0	0	

Hypothesis	Count	Count suggested	Projects
13. Value creation in the primary sector generates payment schemes and opportunities for regional economic development	0	0	

The hypotheses with the highest counts respectively the highest counts suggested are listed in Table 4

Table 4: Three groups with highest counts in total and highest counts suggested in terms of hypotheses

Ranking	Total	Suggested[1]
1	2. Sensitive Alpine territory requires appropriate and diversified measures (consensus-oriented multi-stakeholder approach)	2. Sensitive Alpine territory requires appropriate and diversified measures (consensus-oriented multi-stakeholder approach)
2	1. Coordination of sector policies to prevent exploitation of natural resources and single-sector economies	1. Coordination of sector policies to prevent exploitation of natural resources and single-sector economies
3	16. Alps are a hotspot for maintaining and restoring ecosystem services	16. Alps are a hotspot for maintaining and restoring ecosystem services 15. Ageing population requires adaptation and offers opportunities for Alpine areas 18. Urban development and increasing land take pose a risk 5. Cross-sectoral and integrated approaches are needed to slow down impacts in rural areas 9. Rural areas need to cooperate and complement each other 17. Changes in energy sector require more energy efficiency and causes land use changes

[1] Out of projects suggested for in-depth analysis by the partners in the project screening

Topics – projects

In Table 5 the projects assigned to the different topics are listed and the counts for all projects and those projects suggested for in-depth analysis by the partners are indicated.

Table 5: Topics (Number of entries, sorted by count)

Topic	Count total	Count suggested	Projects
1 Access to information and knowledge	11	3	DIAMONT, ALP FFIRS, MANFRED, ECONNECT, GreenAlps, AlpHouse, CABEE, PermaNET, ACCESS, Alps Bio Cluster, ALIAS
2 Reducing environmental damage	10	4	SedAlp, NEWFOR, ALP FFIRS, Alp-Water-Scarce, MORECO, COMUNIS, ECONNECT, GreenAlps, recharge green, SHARE, START_it_up
3 Enhancing and protecting natural resources and heritage	8	3	SILMAS, Alp-Water-Scarce, MANFRED, ECONNECT, GreenAlps, recharge green, SHARE, ALP FFIRS,
4 Safe development of energy resources	8	1	CAPACities, ALP FFIRS, moreco, GreenAlps, recharge green, AlpHouse, SHARE, AIM, GeoMol
5 Balanced social and economic development	6	2	CAPACities, RURBANCE, COMUNIS, DEMOCHANGE, AlpHouse, CABEE
6 Limitation of natural disaster impacts	6	1	SedAlp, SILMAS, ALP FFIRS, Alp-Water-Scarce, MANFRED, PermaNET, START_it_up
7 Urban-rural relationship	5	4	INNOCITÉ, MORECO, COMUNIS, ACCESS, RURBANCE
8 Balanced accessibility	5	3	PLAT.F.O.R.M., MORECO, ALIAS, DEMOCHANGE, ACCESS
9 Spatial development in general / unspecific	4	2	DIAMONT, INNOCITÉ, CAPACities, ACCESS
10 Alpine-perialpine relationship	4	1	CAPACities, RURBANCE, Alp-Water-Scarce, MORECO
11 Enhancing and protecting cultural resources and heritage	2	0	CAPACities, AlpHouse
12 High quality tourism	1	1	SILMAS

Additional topic:
Developing access to information and technology (for ALIAS)

The topics with the highest counts respectively the highest counts suggested are listed in Table 6.

Table 6: Three groups with highest counts in total and highest counts suggested in terms of topics

Ranking	Total	Suggested[2]
1	1 Access to information and knowledge	Urban-rural relationship / Reducing environmental damage
2	2 Reducing environmental damage	Enhancing and protecting natural resources and heritage / Balanced accessibility / Access to information and knowledge
3	3 Enhancing and protecting natural resources and heritage / 4 Safe development of energy resources	Balanced social and economic development / Spatial development in general / unspecific

Selection of projects for in-depth analysis

The selection of projects is carried out by synthesizing the results from the hypothesis and topics analysis for all projects that have been analysed in the project screening across the two thematic fields by the WP 4 lead.
The overview of most frequently named hypotheses and most frequently named topics in Table 7 reflects the relation of projects suggested by the partners due to their knowledge of the project screening to the corresponding hypotheses and topics. It is supposed that for projects which apparently overlap in their hypotheses or topics it may be likely to find commonalities or contradictions in the sense of the project analysis. These suggested projects have been grouped as follows:

X	3 hypotheses or topics	Recommended by partners
P1	2 hypotheses or topics	Recommended by partners
P2	1 hypothesis or topic	Recommended by partners
P3	3 hypotheses or topics	-

Some capitalisation projects under work (such as GreenAlps and recharge green) have many hits in hypotheses and topics however they are not yet terminated and analysis will be difficult.

[2] Out of projects suggested for in-depth analysis by the partners in the project screening

Table 7: Selection of projects for in-depth analysis

Project	Which most frequent hypotheses apply?	Which most frequent topics apply?	Recommended by PP	not terminated	Selected*
Silmas	2	3	x		P1
Diamont	1	1	x		P1
Econnect	1, 2	1, 2, 3	x		x
Demochange	1, 2	-	x		P1
GreenAlps	1, 2	1, 2, 3, 4		x	p
recharge green	1, 2, 16	2, 3, 4		x	p
ACCESS	1, 2	-	x		P1
ALIAS	1	1			
SedAlp	2	2		x	
Innocite	2	-	x		P2
CAPACities	2	4			
ALPFIRS	2, 16	1, 2, 3, 4			P3
Alp-Water-Scarce	2	2, 3			P3
PermaNET	2, 16	1	x		x
GeoMol	2	4		x	
Manfred	2, 16	1, 2			P3
Rurbance	3	-		x	
Moreco	-	2	x		P2
Comunis	-	2	x		P2
Alphouse		1, 4			
CABEE	16	1			
Alps Bio Cluster	-	1			
NewFOR		2		x	
SHARE	16	2, 3, 4	x		x
START_it-up	-	2		x	
AIM	16	4		x	
Plat.F.O.R.M	-	-		x	

*x means selected, p means “potential”

In-depth analysis

This action will serve one of the main objectives of the WIKIAlps project: the project wants to offer better access to concrete project results.

- Therefore the in-depth analysis will focus in the first step on project results and give additional information about them.
- As a second step the "benefit options" of the whole project will be analysed against the background of deeper knowledge about the results and in view of sustainable spatial development. This second step refers to the identification of benefits as we introduced it in the WP4 methodology paper (cf. Figure 1 Objectives of the WIKIAlps project)

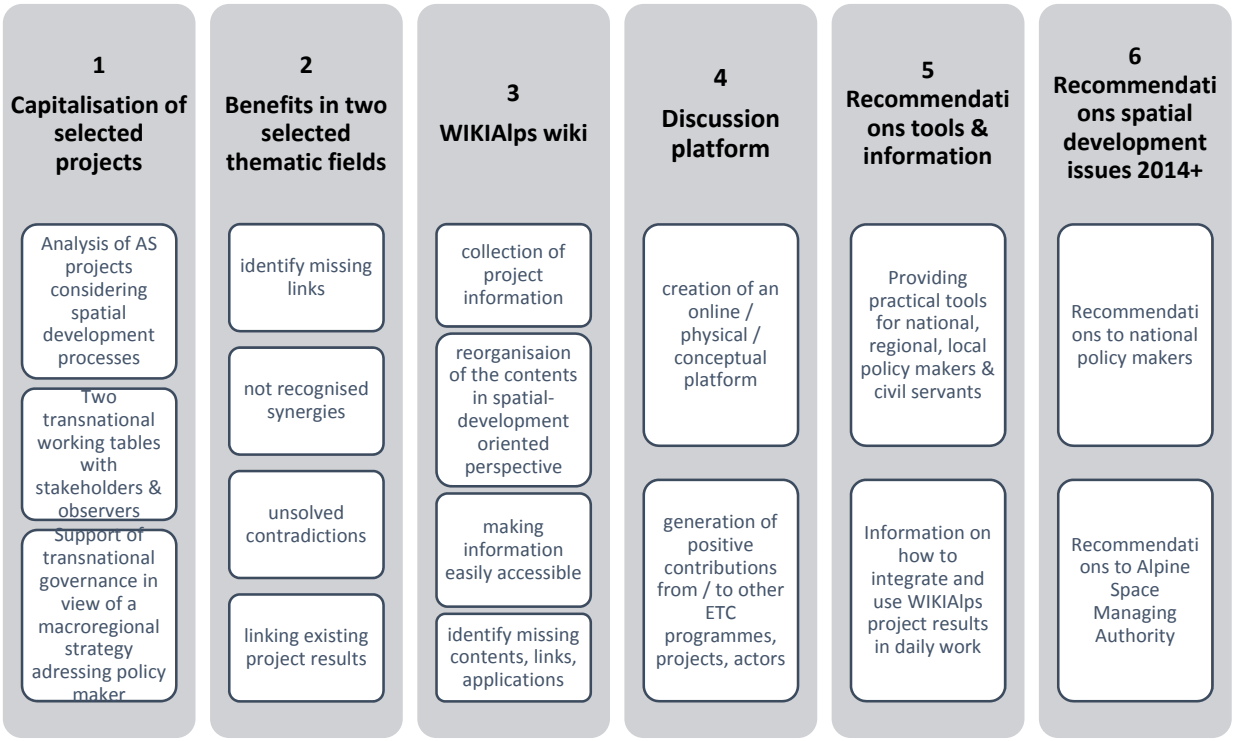

Figure 1 Objectives of the WIKIAlps project

An overview of the approach for the project in-depth analysis is presented in Figure 2.

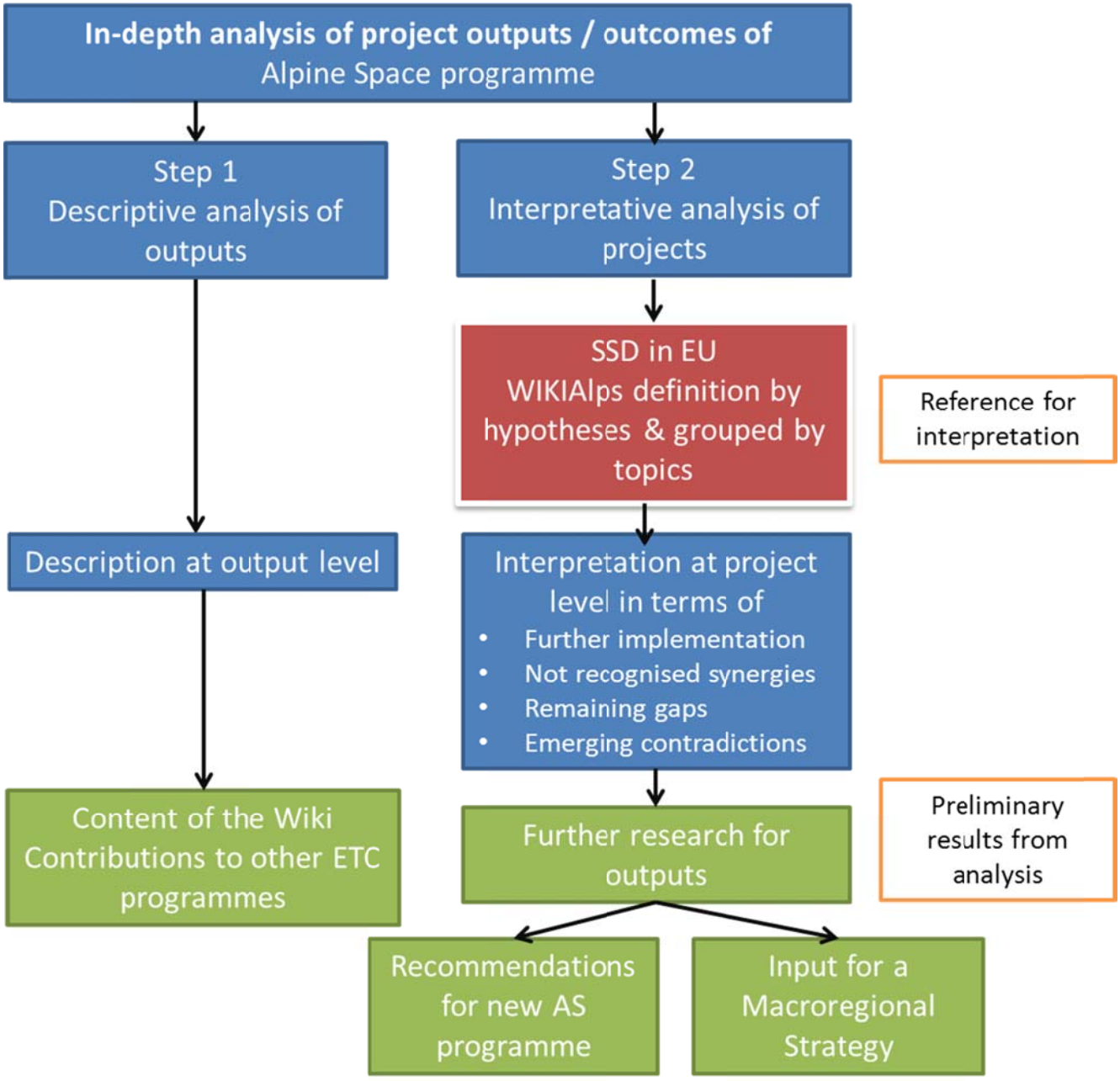

Figure 2: Scheme of project analysis

Step 1 – Descriptive in-depth analysis of results

The project screening gives already information about some aspects of the results (cp. Table 8).

Table 8: Presentation of project results in the wiki out of the project screening

Category result	Language(s)	Target group	Remark
Data			
Database			
Tool			
Guidelines			
(policy) recommendations			
Executive summary / policy oriented summary			
Report			
Theory			
Literature review			
Methodology			
Indicator			
Map			
Network			
Institution			
Best practice			
Pilot activity			
Label			
Public relation			
other			

The results of each project will be further qualified by additional information. The information will not be homogeneous for all categories of results. However, a certain set of information should be feasible for all project result categories.
We thus suggest free text for further descriptions, but the free text will be guided by "leading questions".

Information which probably can be presented for all categories is:

- **Territory / area of application:** free text.
  Central questions:
  - "In which region is the result valid, was it developed / applied?"
  - "Have there been common criteria or characteristics for territories of application/pilot areas (e.g. population decline, intensive tourism, periurban areas, natural endowment (lakes, forests) etc.)?"
- **Time frame:** free text.
  Central questions:

  - "When has the result been compiled",
  - "Is it 'aging' (like data, recommendations) or timeless (like a label)" etc.
- **Keyword:** Keywords highlighting the main focus of the result. These can be used to detect synergies and interrelation between projects. The better the keywords, the easier a result can be detected by users of the wiki and the easier also correspondences between projects can be discovered.
  Therefore keywords should be as precise as possible and should not only use the AS program keywords of the project or the keywords of the project screening. On the other hand keywords will help only, if the same keywords or at least a logical keyword hierarchy is used. Otherwise one might receive keywords which do not match.
  As a solution we prefer the option that in the existing keyword section of the Wiki additional "output" keywords can be added by the project partners, so everybody may see which keywords are already in use. For future entries in the wiki (not for now, but in the long-run perspective of WIKIAlps), it is desirable to have drop-down lists available in the Wiki.
  If this does not work we would have to check the keywords dedicated in the project analysis and to harmonise them eventually.
- **Accessibility** of data and maps for capitalization (open access, limited access, restricted access)
- **Transferability and re-usability:** free text.
  Central questions:
  - "Is the tool, method, indicator etc. useful in other regions, in other contexts etc.?";
  - "Are adaptions needed / if yes which adaptions?",
  - "What resources are needed for adaption?"
  - "Is it applicable for the whole Alpine Space or only for parts of it?
  - "If the tool, method, indicator is applicable for parts, for which parts?
  - "Are the results applicable for other ETC areas ?"
- **Sector/sectorial policies addressed:** free text.

Central question: "Which sector/sectorial policy is addressed or could be affected by the results of the project, e.g. education, social care, health, spatial development, regional development, environment, management of natural resources, agriculture, rural development, energy, businesses, trade, transport, ICT, migration…"

Step 2 – Interpretative analysis of projects

Besides the more descriptive information about the results, WIKIAlps focuses on the detection of benefits in the two selected thematic fields. To specify these complex relations, an interpretation of the projects in the light of their contribution to a sustainable spatial development, based on their results will be added to the project information. If you want you can also turn this as the "**capitalization options**" of the projects.
As a reference basis for the contribution to sustainable spatial development (SSD) the hypotheses will serve, which have been developed in course of the WP 4 (cf Figure 2). For the WIKIAlps project we assume that the hypotheses define our understanding of the different facets of SSD. If we interpret the output of the projects against this background we should be able to tell something about the

potential contribution of a project to SSD. The topics of spatial development may be used for a grouping of the different issues.

In which kind do we interpret the contributions of the projects? For the interpretative analysis we suggest to use again leading questions which help to answer overarching question "How can the project results contribute to SSD?" In order to relate the project results to SSD the hypotheses dedicated to the project and its results in the project screening are checked again, whether they are the best fitting ones.
We suggest to carry out the project analysis in three sub-steps:

- Substep 2.1: We analyse the project following general questions
- Substep 2.2: We will use the four objectives mentioned in the application form and already introduced in the WP 4 methodology.
- Substep 2.3: We verify our estimations by interviews with former Lead partners or project partners of the projects we analyse.

Substep 1 – General questions

The following general questions can help to find out, what we can tell about the results:

- Are the results or some of them directly or indirectly suitable or applicable for practitioners / politicians and civil servants / administration?
- Which of the project results are usable for which aspect of SSD and which are the most relevant for practitioners / politicians and civil servants / administration?
- Are there results which need further steps to be useful for practitioners / politicians and civil servants / administration?
- Which kinds of stakeholders have been involved, how have their competences been used in the project and are there options for a better implementation?
- Are the results (tool, method, indicator, recommendation) directly or indirectly addressing the strategic objectives for the Alpine Space as elaborated in the Strategy Development for the Alpine Space (JTS 2013)? These strategic objectives are:
    - Balance and equity in access to services of general interest across the Alps
    - A dynamic and innovative SME sector and thriving entrepreneurship
    - Enhances capacities based on alpine traditions and social diversity
    - Sustainable managed biodiversity and landscapes
    - Sustainable resource management and production
    - Shared responsibilities and fair co-operation among alpine territories
- What could be long-term outcomes of this project? If none, why is there a low impact, why a high impact? What is needed to achieve outcomes in the long-run?

Substep 2 – Questions on main objectives

Considering the four main objectives of the WIKIAlps-project (cf. 3.2 of the application form) leading questions can be grouped such as below:

Figure 3 Four main objectives to be answered in the project analysis

Not recognised synergies (within and between projects)

- Are there "hidden" or difficult to access data sets elaborated in the project which could be made better accessible?
- Have been methodologies developed which could be made better accessible or transferable for other SSD-relevant tasks?
- Are there further territorial areas or areas with similar conditions in which the approach could be applied?
- Are there synergies in terms of tasks, methodologies, data, tools with other projects?

Achievements that could be further implemented

- Are there implementations in the pilot areas of the project, which could be extended to a larger area (in the pilot area or even beyond)?
    - With high or low effort? Resource-intensity
    - Question of cost of transferability/implementation (translation, implementation, etc.)
    - What are the constraints?
- Are there options for an implementation of methodological or theoretical approaches?

Remaining gaps

- Are there gaps between the project results and their practical usability for SSD (in terms of the selected hypotheses)?

- Are there obvious gaps between the requirements of SSD and the approach in the project?

Emerging contradictions …

- Are there contradictions between single project results within the project (e.g. supporting and jeopardising SSD)?
- Are there contradictions between project results and SSD-hypotheses?
- Contradictions with other projects?

… and deficiencies in promoting SSD in the Substep 3 – Interviews

The estimations prepared by the WIKIAlps-partners will be verified by having an interview with Lead partners or project partners on the estimations and to gather their experiences in regard to obstacles projects' respective fields. Of course this interview could be used also for general information on the project.

What are the potential outcomes of the interpretation?

The outcomes of the interpretation may identify options in the four categories for a better implementation of projects and their results in terms of SSD.
This will also provide a frame to search (in a further step beyond WIKIAlps) for additional results and possibly to add them to the wiki. This might be a task for a further capitalization project just digging for such results in other thematic fields or previous program periods (may be a WIKIAlps II). The outcomes also might serve as starting point for terms of reference in future AS projects in the next program period: future projects would have to use such a "setting of the scene" as a starting point for their project design.

Results

Step 1 – Descriptive in-depth analysis of project outputs

During the project screening the output of each project was classified by three aspects - category, language and target group of the output. During the in-depth analysis these aspects were supplemented by additional information, such as territory / area of application, time frame, keyword, accessibility, transferability and re-usability, sector/sectorial policies addressed. For the eight projects 86 outputs were analysed by the WIKIAlps partnership. Some interesting aspects of this analysis are presented in the following pages.

Regarding the category of output (Table 9, some outputs were assigned to several categories) it is obvious that all projects produce at least one report. But besides a main focus lies on output categories which are meant to support the work of practitioners / politicians and civil servants / administration such as tools and tool frameworks, methodologies, guidelines, (policy) recommendations, best practices and pilot activities. This proves that most project partnerships see the need to create output with direct usability. But most outputs are written in English or English and only one alpine language, while only 14 are available in English and at least 2 alpine languages. While English language means no barrier for scientists and experts it can be obstructive for the consideration of project outputs in the work of practitioners, civil servants and politicians.

Table 9: Output categories

Category of output	Count
Report	20
Tool	13
Data	8
Methodology	7
Guidelines	6
Tool framework	6
(Policy) recommendation	5
Best practice	4
Map	3
Pilot activity	3
Database	2
Executive summary / policy oriented summary	2
Intermediate	2
Literature review	2

Category of output	Count
Network	2
Public relation	2
Strategy	2
Conference report	1
Indicator	1
Study	1
Theory	1
Institution	0
Label	0
White paper	0

Regarding the target groups most outputs are meant to support the work of civil servants / administration, planners and policy makers / decision makers, often those working on local level. The public and the civil society are rarely approached by project outputs, but some project partnerships try to spread their findings not only to a professional audience, but to citizens and the civil society, e.g. by producing a video clip (e.g. PermaNet published on youtube) or education material and games (e.g. Econnect). But it means often hard work to be noticed by the public and generally a single project can't afford this task.

Table 10: Target groups

Target group	Count
Civil servants / administration	60
Planner	54
Policy maker / decision maker	44
Scientists	41
Specific institutions	35
Civil society / citizen	13

Regarding the territory or the area of application and development of project outputs it is obvious that every project which was analysed in depth operates with pilot sites where analysis, tools, methods, strategies etc. are developed. But in all project there are efforts to make them transferable to other regions.
Concerning the accessibility of outputs most of them are accessible via project homepage or Alpine Space homepage. But when the project homepage is no more online (e.g. SILMAS) some of the outputs aren't accessible anymore. Some data used to produce project outputs are not available in a easy to use (like csv, GIS-data formats etc.) data format, but only listed as text in pdf format, which needs reorganization or new data entry. Sometimes only results from data analysis are accessible, but not the data themselves. This reflects the often the legal status of data, which are licensed and have to

be payed for. But it would be interesting in each case to publish only the data sources (not the data, if restricted) ideally with contact data.
Some project outputs are used for further publications of project participants, which have to be purchased.
One important question is whether project achievements –mostly made within one or more pilot areas – are transferable to other places inside or even outside the Alpine Space and re-usable for others, and if so which effort would be needed for this. This question was answered for each single output of the in-depth project analysis. To sum up the findings in short- without naming each of the 86 – it is enough to assert that most outputs can be transferred at least within the Alpine Space.

Step 2 – Interpretative analysis of projects

Substep 1 – General questions

Are the results or some of them directly or indirectly suitable or applicable for practitioners / politicians and civil servants / administration?

Econnect
The main results of the projects are suitable and applicable for practitioners / politicians and civil servants / administration. They serve to inform and increase the knowledge (state of the art) of ecological connectivity.

Comunis
The guidelines offer a possibility for the municipalities to control and manage their commercial development in a future-orientated and strategic way - jointly with other municipalities. Therefore diverse profiles within the public administrations (civil servants, politicians, consulting practitioners) could find the results suitable for further applications. Results provide success factors, best practices and practical examples for implementing inter-municipal Commercial Location Development.

MOR€CO
The project with its different dissemination outputs had a strong operational perspective. "Pilot actions were used to stimulate awareness and discussions regarding urban sprawl and dynamic settlement developments in the hinterland of Alpine cities amongst regional stakeholders and to lead towards concrete activities." (Final report, p. 7). Pilot actions of the project are defined as measures that aim at introducing MORECO outputs into pilot region governance strategies, depending on the specific challenges. An important aim is as well to spread project output, acquired knowledge and information across the AS space and beyond. The most re-usable and transferable outputs are the good practice collections of tools, the specific tools for each target group, and especially the white paper which is a transferable governance strategy presented as guideline for policy makers. It contains all outputs, with recommendations and implementation description for technicians.

SILMAS
The results are mostly scientific and thus are not suitable for direct/indirect use in planning and/or policymaking.
Booklets and guidelines for lake and port management are useful and could support decision making and administration.

Demochange
The pilot actions-database can be directly used by practitioners / politicians and civil servants / administration to give some ideas about handling demographic change.
The roadmaps are meant for further use in the whole Alpine Space: "To that end, this paper picks up on the results achieved through the development of various strategies in a number of model regions in order to make such findings available to the rest of the Alpine Space and with the hope that all Alpine regions will be able to reap the benefits of the experiences gained within the DEMOCHANGE framework. Also documented below are methodologies for the transnational development of spatial planning and regional development strategies that were tested by international experts during several workshops held in Italy, Austria, Germany, and Slovenia." (Roadmap, p. 7)
The Swottool is useful for municipalities and regions for a first analysis, but without experience not easily applicable.
The Public Participation Manual and Materials are useful for practitioners and administrations to give some ideas, but unexperienced people would need support.

PermaNet
The inventory of permafrost evidence, the APIM, the handbook for the installation and maintenance of alpine-wide permafrost monitoring network and the methods sheets / operational approaches for detection and monitoring of slope movements and ground temperature in permafrost areas are suitable for application by researchers and practitioners. In particular, it is desirable the integration of these results and of the standardized methodologies elaborated in the context of national and regional monitoring and measurement programs in order to obtain higher level results. Merging the different monitoring techniques and models would allow to make the most of the potential of existing data and would make possible to better quantify the evolution of permafrost and related risks over a wide area. These results can be used to effectively monitor the evolution of permafrost in the Alps because they represent one common knowledge base.
The guidelines for consideration of permafrost in natural hazards are defined by PPs as a decision-base for decision makers and local authorities supporting the development of regional/local adaptation and risk management strategies. The recommendations are still at a very general level, but this is in line with the mainly scientific character of the project and the objective of simply rising the awareness of decision-makers and responsible authorities to permafrost. The recommendations briefly present all the tools that have to be used if there is the presence of permafrost in a specific location in order to proceed with on site and detailed studies that have to be made before making conclusions and decisions in risk management. However, it is not explained to civil servants how to concretely implement these products in their daily practice.

Innocité
The first volume of the final report gives a general overview on the project and presents the pilot sites with some quantitative and qualitative data (SWOT). In this regard the first volume could not be

used directly for the practicioners, except those living in the pilot site. In contrary the volume 2 provides methodological steps to implement a new governance project in a given area. This way the described methodology could be directly used by various stakeholders. Volume 3 presents best practices in selected fields and thus some first ideas are given on how to approach a given problem, although ideas are very general. Furthermore the project develops various diagnostic tools, enabling comparison of small or medium-sized towns between each-other. In terms of economic analysis the project provided Innoservices - a tool, enabling detailed economic analysis and two additional tools, being copyrighted and can be purchased.

Access

Two results are especially of interest for practitioners / politicians and civil servants / administration:
1) The 24 implemented pilot projects are especially suitable / applicable for practitioners / politicians and civil servants / administration since they demonstrate a practical solution to a problem in accessibility of SGI in a representative test area in the alpine space. The methodology implemented and the lessons learnt as well as political framework conditions are documented in the final synthesis http://www.alpine-space.eu/uploads/tx_txrunningprojects/Final_report_and_recommendations_ACCESS.pdf
2) The 8 strategies:
Strategy 1: Aggregating offer
Strategy 2: Alternative delivery mechanisms
Strategy 3: Different types of providers
Strategy 4: Improve marketing and demand
Strategy 5: Improving reachability and strengthen communication networks
Strategy 6: Strengthen rural-urban linkages
Strategy 7: Improve Governance, Co-design and Co-delivery
Strategy 8: Reinforce SGI related policies on how to improve accessibility to SGI are built on the above mentioned pilot projects and include also experiences from other projects in the alpine space. The strategies can directly be applied in all regions of the Alpine Space.

Summary

All projects produced some outputs which are directly or indirectly useful for practitioners / politicians and civil servants / administration. Pilot activities or best practices are at least indirectly – after adaptions – applicable. Most projects collect data for pilot regions and compile sometimes comprehensive analysis. But these outputs are not always accessible via internet. There is no overview which regions served as pilot region for which issues. A web-GIS application showing the perimeter of all pilot regions and the kind of data / information collected would mean a significant improvement. Analysis tools like SWOT-analysis are outputs which are possibly directly applicable, but sometimes the involvement of experts is needed. Guidelines, manuals and strategies are sometimes directly but at least indirectly applicable for local stakeholders like practitioners / politicians and civil servants / administration.

Which of the project results are usable for which aspect of SSD and which are the most relevant for practitioners / politicians and civil servants / administration?

Econnect
Policy recommendations, Implementation recommendations, Legal_barriers_Executive_summary, JECAMI, French bibliography about ecological networks

Comunis
Concept and approach of Commercial Location Develoment (CLD) described in the guidelines offering options for action, tools and instruments as well as implementations examples about actual management of land resources and spatial planning. Analysis of tool description, final publication. Section 2.3 provide particularly relevant to SSD for practitioners as it describes models for local authorities to adopt for addressing challenges in the field of commerce, trade and industry by taking a proactive and comprehensive approach at inter-municipal level. The extensive description of available options should help municipalities to look at their situation and development from a broad perspective. The results determining how municipalities can engage jointly with other municipalities and which steps they need to take to realize inter-municipal CLD is set out provide useful information relevant for SSD. All the outputs summarised in this publication provide the working steps of the joint process, giving municipalities a hand to jointly steer their commercial/industrial development in a strategic and future-oriented way.

MOR€CO
Settlement and transport planning:
Good Practice Collection of Integrated Planning Approaches
Guideline and framework: Tools for Planners and Mobility Actors
A) Regional analysis tools, Maps
B) Settlement assessment tool
C) Mobility planning tool
Guideline and framework: Policy-Maker tool, slide pool
White Book and Declaration
Inducing behavorial change: Good Practice Collection of Tools
Guideline and framework: Tools for Households

SILMAS
Most relevant: Spatially relevant processes and mitigation measures in a brief booklet
Also relevant: Guidelines for lake and port management practices

Demochange
Most relevant for practitioners / politicians and civil servants / administration is the database of pilot actions.
The roadmaps give background information about demography-related objectives in spatial planning and regional development.
The SWOT-tool is suitable for all aspects of SSD as long as strength-weakness-opportunities and threats can be clearly identified.

The Public Participation Manual and Materials are describing general methods applicable to all aspects of SSD which can be discussed in a broader public.

PermaNet

The most relevant results for practitioners, civil servants /administration and decisions makers are:

- the Alpine permafrost monitoring network
- the inventory of permafrost evidence
- the APIM (Alpine Permafrost Index Map)
- the guidelines for consideration of permafrost in risk management
- the methods sheets / operational approaches for detection and monitoring of slope movements and ground temperature in permafrost areas
- the recommendations to consider permafrost in drinking water resource management

These first five results are all relevant for these topics of sustainable spatial development:

- limitation of natural disaster impacts (taking preventive measures + reducing the vulnerability of settlement structures) --> it is clearly stated that permafrost has to be considered in natural hazard management and regional development. The increased awareness gained thanks to the project on the existence of permafrost and its adverse effects on economic activites is helpful for improving the efficiency and sustainability of infrastructure investments in high mountain areas;
- developing access to information and knowledge --> the creation of a network has allowed to identify and compile existing knowledge about permafrost in the Alps. The diffusion of knowledge in the natural science field is made possible by the (almost) full accessibility to the project results;
- enhancing and protecting natural resources and natural heritage (use the resources and the territory sparingly and compatibly with the environment --> economical activities, settlements and infrastructures in high mountain areas should be developed compatibly with the specific characteristics of areas with permafrost because with scenarii of permafrost degradation in the future decades, these areas will be exposed at a much higher risk due to permafrost-related risks.

Another SSD topic that is in part addressed by "the recommendations to consider permafrost in drinking water resource management (WP7) is "reducing environmental damage" --> permafrost degradation may have impacts on ecosystems due to the presence of heavy metals particles.
The toolkit and the film documentary are important to make people aware of the crucial importance of permafrost and the necessity to promote natural heritage as a basis for a sustainable living in the Alpine Space."

Innocité

Methodological approach presented in Volume 2 could give practitioners a general introduction of methodological steps in defining development of a certain area. By using participatory approach the whole process, if implemented appropriately, could assure sustainability of measures agreed as the involved stakeholders is given the chance to co-design the measures and thus agreement with activities and identification with them is higher. Volume 3 and Working Handbook for WP 5 provide some ideas on town renovation and revitalisation. Diagnostic tools enable detailed socio-economic analysis and could thus serve as a tool for defining state of the art.

Access
The 8 elaborated strategies address all aspects of sustainable spatial development: an equal accessibility to services of general interest for the entire population of a country (social), a cost efficient installation and maintenance (economic) as well as a minimal impact on the environment (ecological).
The most relevant results for practitioners / and civil servants / administration are the strategies:
1: Aggregating the offer
2. Alternative delivery mechanisms
3. Different types of providers
4: Improve marketing and demand
5: Improving reachability and strengthen communication networks
6 strengthen rural urban linkages
7: Improve Governance, Co-design and Co-delivery.
The most relevant strategy for politicians is to reinforce SGI related policies. Every strategy is underpinned with a pilot project. This approach increases the comprehensibility of the strategies and makes them very useful for practitioners / politicians and civil servants / administration.

Summary
All projects produced outputs which are relevant for practitioners.

Are there results which need further steps to be useful for practitioners / politicians and civil servants / administration?

Econnect
It appears essential to better integrate the established pilot regions in all future Alpine-wide initiatives and actions. […]in upcoming initiatives the integration of other essential sectors that markedly influence the decisions in respect to ecological networks in the Alps can be improved on. This urgently calls for trans-sectoral funding schemes, the development of a common language and a thorough evaluation process. […]information has not reached the actors in the field. […]in order to address the complex issue of the ecological continuum it appears necessary to apply a forward reasoning approach which identifies possible future scenarios and integrates uncertainties (p.65. final booklet).

Comunis
N/A

MOR€CO
The majority of outputs are only available in English, e.g. guidelines and frameworks (detailed descriptions of tool implementation), overall methodology (dissemination seems not to be the aim of MORECO) and SWOT analyses (of pilot regions, but method could be applied to other regions). Especially local practioners might find difficulties to work with the load of English documents. The white paper is available in all alpine languages + EN and gives the most relevant information and recommendations for tool development. However, detailed information on implementation in other areas is lacking.

Especially the household tools and tools of regional analysis, mostly based on available regional and local data, needs to be adapted to the regional and local context. Data availability and structure is not equal across the alpine regions, thus the project showed examples for analyses and tools, implemented in each pilot site."

SILMAS
All the rest! Some potential results for planners/policy makers/practitioners are not accessible anymore. It will be necessary to maintain databases and websites on the internet even after the project period!
The remaining accessible results are completely scientific outputs. Their usefulness for planners and policy makers is not so obvious at first glance.

Demochange
Many outputs are only available in English which could be obstructive for practitioners / politicians and civil servants / administration. Translations into the different alpine languages could be helpful.
A document "Analysis of demographic data: WP4 list of indicators & guidelines for data collection is named in "Output 4.5 - Work Package 4 DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE IN THE ALPINE SPACE short regional reports with summary", p. 8, but could not be found at the homepage.
The database of pilot action is useful to give ideas for action, but to transfer them to other regions would need more information in some cases.

PermaNet
The permafrost monitoring network (result n. 1) has to be further developed because the different scenarii suggest that permafrost degradation will accelerate in the next decades. Thus, high mountain areas and mountaineering activities would be exposed at a much higher risk due to permafrost related hazards. The state of permafrost should be documented on the base of more monitoring stations and standardized data covering a wider area because permafrost monitoring is important for its contribution to understanding issues related to the environment, climate change and natural hazards.
In WP 5.3 it has clearly been highlighted that no sufficient information is available to study the long term thermal reaction of permafrost to climate change (no more than 10 years of recorded data in any sites).
The link to the inventory of permafrost evidence (result n. 4) has to be replaced in the project website. At the moment it is impossible to have access and for researchers that weren't project partners it is impossible to know were the output can be found (http://www.alpine-permafrostdata.eu). At this moment the inventory cannot be used or updated by researchers/practitioners.
The permafrost map (AIM) (result n. 3) has been modelled on the base of the state of knowledge before the project closure. In order to be more useful for potential users, 3 steps are required:
1) the map has to be tested to validate its real quality. The map is built with the same criteria for all the Alpine Space countries, it can be the object of a validation experiment settled-up through the whole Alps;
2) the spatial resolution (30 m) should be enhanced and information about local grounds conditions/factors that allow to refine the estimate should be added;
3) the map should be updated with new datasets of permafrost evidence (collected in the inventory) in order to have a finer definition of the permafrost distribution in some areas.

The influence of permafrost to debris flow process related knowledge (result n. 7) has to be extended to become effectively useful for practitioners / politicians and civil servants. In WP 6 it has been showed that there exist a few examples of debris flows where permafrost partially influences the hazard situation. Therefore, the influence of permafrost to debris flow process is relevant only for a small part of the Alpine Space territory. Nevertheless, the safety of access roads and pass roads in high alpine areas is affected by these phenomena. The knowledge about the interrelation between permafrost and debris flow activity, the characteristics of materials subjected to permafrost action and their evolution with evolving temperatures is still poor in regards to the high relevance of roads in the Alpine countries.
WP7 results are valid only for a limited area (one region) because pilot activities were very restricted. It is necessary to gain a better understanding of the problem related to chemical composition of water from permafrost areas and to check if the results obtained (high contents of heavy metals) are a systematic characteristics of hydrological systems with permafrost melt water because this problem has serious implications for people's health and ecosystems.

Innocité
The first volume of the report presents a simple methodology for clustering the SMESTOS according to the relation they have with the nearby metropolis. This way a simple methodology enables the stakeholders to locate their SMESTO in the same matrics and thus make a kind of regional assessment/analysis. Methodological approach presented in volume 2 is a good basis, but might be to general to be implemented by beginners. This way it is more useful for practitioners with extensive experiences, so they better understand the process and could addapt it to the local situation. Ideas presented in the collection of best practices could be further developed and generalized, providing concrete recommendations on how to proceed in a certain situation. Innoservices could be further explained by practical applications of the tool.

Access
The Regional Intermediate Reports and the Transnational Intermediate Report display the status of SGI in the test areas nicely. However the underlying data is not accessible for the wider public due to copyright restrictions. The alpine-wide accessibility of data is a major problem for all projects.

Summary
Most projects have some outputs which would need further steps to be useful for practitioners / politicians and civil servants / administration. Sometimes relatively small steps like translations from English into alpine languages are recommended, but sometimes also specific steps for the outputs are suggested.

Which kinds of stakeholders have been involved, how have their competences been used in the project and are there options for a better implementation?

Econnect
Non-professional photographers were invited to take pictures showing barriers and corridors in the Alps and to share their images through an online service (Flickr). A class of photograph students was invited to use their creativity to explore ecological connectivity: images taken at the Alpi Marittime Natural Park (one of the ECONNECT pilot regions) were used to set up an exhibition that was displayed at the Econnect Final Conference.
Moreover, local key stakeholders and communities were targeted by specific information/communication events in many pilot regions:

- stakeholder involvement for road management in Département Isere (F);
- stakeholder involvement for grassland management in Berchtesgaden (D);
- stakeholder involvement for the Rombach river in the Raethian Triangle (CH).

Finally, specific knowledge-transfer activities reached key actors at all levels of governance (stakeholders, managers, NGOs, GOs, scientists) and territorial coverage (local, alpine, European). (p. 27, final booklet)
It seems necessary to foresee a shift of competences towards a central unit, that should be responsible for transnational, transboundary or trans-provincial projects (at the administrative level). This unit should be provided with sufficient financial and personal resources and able to work in a trans-sectoral dimension. Finally, the administrations of protected areas within the Pilot Regions need to be equipped with adequate financial and personal resources to pursue their complex tasks and functions. (p.57, final booklet)

Comunis
Public and private agencies for commercial promotion and public services provision (association, public agencies, networks, cooperatives) have been presented as case model of actions in pilot regions areas. The partnership brought together local, regional, and national entities belonging both to the private and to the public sector: institutions of higher education, regional development agencies as well as state bodies, private research institutions and municipal administrations. Being able to mobilize a broad range of skills covering both the field of theoretical knowledge and the field of practical experience played a crucial role for the acceptance and implementation of the project.

MOR€CO
Three types of stakeholders have been involved, specifically in the 7 pilot regions: Households (Households, house hunter households, commuters, web-users, associations of inhabitants, players in the local communities, residential constructions companies, banks, private firms), Planners and mobility actors (Spatial planners, transport experts and transport providers, journalists, scientists, NGO) and Policy makers (Mayors, local or regional decision makers, transport authorities, policy makers on regional, national or European level).
Throughout the project, these stakeholders of the pilot regions have been mainly used as target groups for whom the pilot actions and project outputs have been developed. A wider range of scientists, planners and practitioners have specially been used for expert inputs at the winter school and the conference in Lyon. The competences of regional and local mobility actors have been used to

adapt the pilot actions to the specific local contexts. Competences of decision-makers and of households have been used less.
It is not cleared to what extent stakeholder competences (target group competences) have been used to develop the different tools. It seems that the tools were developed by the project partners, without feedback from the target groups. This could be a pathway for better implementation of these tools in the future.

SILMAS
Since the project is mainly focusing on scientific topics, few extra-academic stakeholders—apart from the project partners—have been included.
The "public's" opinion/competences have been included for developing the toolbox on conflict-solving governance (questionnaires).

Demochange
Mainly local and regional policy makers (mayors of municipalities), administrations and public service providers were involved. In context with participation also the public had the opportunity to contribute.

PermaNet
The final report states that "for specific issues, observers, relevant stakeholders from NGO's, tourism industry and electric power production companies were invited to participate. Collaboration between different stakeholders and sectors coupled with close ties to other key institutions (e.g. tourism industry, drinking water supply, ski resorts,) provides a wide field of experiences and allows interdisciplinary and holistic approach."
Even if the PP were only research centers and regional authorities, the list of observers shows that a wide panorama of different actors has been involved and well-represents the different typologies of actors that operate in high mountain areas where permafrost may be present.
It seems however to be options for a better implementation. It is not clear in fact to what extent the important knowledge and expertise that has been accumulated on permafrost occurrence, evolution and related hazards in the Alpine Space has been communicated to relevant users and stakeholders outside the research world, the national and regional authorities involved in the fields of natural hazards management, civil protection, environmental protection, water resources management and the observers. According with the available information, it seems that the dissemination has not been so large, because since there is no evidence of conference or public events (except for the final conference) and because one of the main actions of the project PermaNET-CAP (not approved) was to diffuse knowledge to stakeholders. It will be fundamental to better inform about mountain permafrost and management of related issues the different categories of professionals working in high mountain environments (ski resort managers, cable-car societies, hazard managers, mountain guides, …). This kind of stakeholders, that daily live in areas with permafrost, can also became valuable resource to observe and report remarkable changes in high-mountain environment that might require analysis and investigations because these evolutions could be related to permafrost degradation.

Innocité
According to the approach, presented in Volume 2, there are different social groups to be included in the participatory process. The basic precondition is to assure a mix of private and public stakeholders,

whereas the selection of stakeholders is presented in step 2 of the methodology - Identifying the key players (explicitly mentioned groups of stakeholders are: municipalities, supra-local level - provinces …, chambers of commerce, economic operators and their associations, real estate owners, investors, local media, NGOs, banks, chains of retailers, cultural institutions). In WP 6 they present the main groups to be included into partnerships, starting with elected representatives, public institutions, public-private relations, etc.

Access
The implementing partners of the ACCESS projects were mainly regional bodies (eg. regional planning organisations). In their work they involved local and regional politicians, experts in mobility/logistics, representatives of NGO, responsables of schools, tourism promoters, Regional development experts etc. The involved stakeholders were important to identify needs of customers of SGI and to develop tailored solutions.
The project partners reported in an evaluation that they should have started earlier with regional groups implementing the pilot projects. However this is not easy in the framework of an alpine space programme with a time period of three years and expecting already implementation results in the first year.

Summary
Stakeholder involvement is strongly connected to the thematic issue of the project.

Are the results (tool, method, indicator, recommendation) directly or indirectly addressing the strategic objectives for the Alpine Space as elaborated in the Strategy Development for the Alpine Space (JTS 2013)?

These strategic objectives are:

- Balance and equity in access to services of general interest across the Alps
- A dynamic and innovative SME sector and thriving entrepreneurship
- Enhances capacities based on alpine traditions and social diversity
- Sustainable managed biodiversity and landscapes
- Sustainable resource management and production
- Shared responsibilities and fair co-operation among alpine territories

Econnect
The results address two of the strategic objectives: Sustainable managed biodiversity and landscapes & Sustainable resource management and production

Comunis
Tools are addressed directly AS objective in particular those which aim to increase commercial attractiveness of mountain areas through intermunicipal cooperation on key resource use and joint public service provision.

MOR€CO
Yes -> balance and equity in access to services of general interest across the Alps.
Globally, Moreco aims at supporting a sustainable, resource-friendly settlement development, around central supply facilities and along public transport axes. It contributes to the aim of a balanced territorial development to make the Alpine Space (AS) an attractive place to live, work and invest.
"MORECO will improve the accessibility of Alpine Space areas by integrating mobility plans into planning actions and fostering the public transport. This leads to a decrease in the use of private cars, to a reduction of traffic, congestion and pollution, to an improvement of the accessibility to services, and to a better connectivity within cities, with their hinterland and among cities. All these actions will result in a better quality of life, which will benefit from a rational planning. It directly influences climate change by avoiding future private motorised traffic, secures access and the use of existing infrastructures and reinforces polycentric territorial patterns." (methodology, p.20).
So yes, several outputs address directly and indirectly strategic objectives for the Alpine space. The outputs try to contribute to a strong balance between territorial planning and mobility planners. More specifically, the developed tools aim to influence directly (tools to integrate spatial planning and transport planning) and indirectly (information, awareness-raising, influencing actor decisions and cooperation) on AS objectives.
Direct influence:
Good Practice Collection of Integrated Planning Approaches
Good Practice Collection of Tools
White Book and Declaration
Indirect influence:
Guideline and framework: Tools for Planners and Mobility Actors
A) Regional analysis tools, Maps
B) Settlement assessment tool
C) Mobility planning tool
Guideline and framework: Policy-Maker tool, slide pool
Guideline and framework: Tools for Households

SILMAS
Yes, the objective "Sustainable resource management and production" is addressed.
Yes, the objective "Sustainably managed biodiversity and landscapes" is addressed!

Demochange
The SWOT-tool, the pilot actions and especially the roadmaps contribute to the strategic objective "Balance and equity in access to services of general interest across the Alps". The systematic SWOT analysis is suitable to detect the demographic challenges of the regions and can raise awareness for them.

PermaNet
The projects and its results mainly address the objective of a sustainable managed biodiversity.
More in detail, the project enhances the prevention and mitigation of natural hazards and management of their consequences, with specific regard to climate change impacts. It improves the prevention against natural hazards and risks and the governance in natural hazard and risk management through a common decision base that allows saving costs. The project addresses also the

requirement that the high mountain areas remain an attractive place for living and for recreational activities. The products developed in the project support the security of high alpine road, ski resorts, mountain trails, infrastructures like huts and alpinism activities. "

Innocité
The first volume addresses the question of polycentricity, accessibility, attractiveness, etc. which are important factors within the Alpine strategy. Furthermore Volume 2 presents the methodological approach that fosters participatory planning, governance, identification of inhabitants with measures, sustainable spatial planning, etc. The diagnosis tool strongly relates to SMESTO-MEGA relationship. Innoservices provide a tool for basic assessment of demand and supply therefore it enables diagnosis in terms of competitiveness and attractiveness; it supports services on small and medium-large territories.

Access
Balance and equity in access to services of general interest across the Alps:
This objective was the main goal of ACCESS. The project was directly adressing this strategic objective.
A dynamic and innovative SME sector and thriving entrepreneurship:
This objective has indirectly been addressed by ACCESS. By improving the accessibility to SGI it was intended to provide better production conditions for SME implantation and maintenance.
Enhances capacities based on alpine traditions and social diversity:
This objective has not been addressed by ACCESS
Sustainable managed biodiversity and landscapes:
This objective has not been addressed by ACCESS
Sustainable resource management and production
This objective has not been addressed by ACCESS
Shared responsibilities and fair co-operation among alpine territories:
This objective has indirectly been addressed by ACCESS. The strategies take into consideration that the different alpine territories can benefit from each other. In this way it is important to establish urban-rural links that connect agglomerations with peripheric areas.

Summary
All projects produced outputs addressing at least one strategic objective for the Alpine Space. As only projects from the two thematic fields “inclusive growth” and “resource efficiency” have been analysed in depth, the strategic objective “Shared responsibilities and fair co-operation among alpine territories” was named less than the other strategic objectives.

What could be long-term outcomes of this project? If none, why is there a low impact, why a high impact? What is needed to achieve outcomes in the long-run?

Econnect

Econnect contributed significantly to increasing the knowledge about existing ecological barriers and corridors in the Alps and their inherent complexity. By looking at the landscape from a functional, rather than a structural perspective, and evaluating how suitable or unsuitable an area is for the ecological continuum, ECONNECT delivered technical support to those who are improving landscape permeability on the ground. Moreover, this was the very first project to investigate how national and regional legislations affect the Alpine web of life. Finally, ECONNECT explored and put into effect new ways of communicating such complex topics. (Final Report p.19)

Comunis
Strengthen intermunicipal cooperation for more efficient service provision, resource use and enhance commercial regional attractiveness. Strenghten cooperation in common spatial planning activities.

MOR€CO
In general, project outputs enhanced the knowledge bases for mobility and residential cost issues by spreading information and experiences among all stakeholders.
For the pilot regions, long-term outcomes of the project could be an increased awareness of all stakeholders, from decision-makers to practitioners, for sustainable settlement development, which is based on integrated transport and spatial planning. More directly, tools and methods could be introduced into spatial strategies and governance processes.
For the civil society and households, awareness on mobility costs, accessibility of public services and location alternatives might influence location preferences, residential location choice and thus mobility and migration behaviour. In this way, MORECO might contribute to a sustainable settlement development both from a bottom-up and top-down perspective.
However, project outputs should be considered as experimental case studies in the pilot regions, even if tools are already operational. To achieve long-term outcomes, the project states that the applied methods should be leveraged by new actions in the pilot regions in the future, and potentially beyond (white paper: lessons learnt).

SILMAS
One outcome could be the raised awareness regarding climate change impacts on Alpine lakes.
Further impact seems to be low. Important outputs directed toward the planners and policy makers, are not available anymore on the web.
Most results are purely scientific! What is, for example, the significance of ecosystem modeling (zooplankton, phytoplankton) for sustainable spatial development? Scientific results could be better linked to the practice-oriented tasks of spatial development.
To a certain degree, these results are too specific. It will be necessary to maintain databases and websites on the internet even after the project period!

Demochange

Some pilot regions started projects in the frame of Demochange, which are continued after the project ended. E.g. Pilot region Nidwalden started 4 activities which are pursued (Revitalize old knowledge; Future Living Facilities; On the spoor of culture and nature; Apprenticeship in trade and crafts) (Source: http://othmar-filliger.ch/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/IGWestStans_20131218_2.pdf)"
Further long-term outcome could be higher awareness for the issues of demographic change and their implications in the pilot regions.

PermaNet
The PermaNET project provided the bases for the establishment of a transnational permafrost monitoring network in the Alps that could be the most relevant long-term outcome of the project. However, the long term continuation of the transnational permafrost monitoring network of researchers and practitioner can only be insured if national networks and national funds for permafrost monitoring activities are established. It is necessary to define ways to coordinate the transnational network and to find financial support for the maintenance of what has been already established and the development of new monitoring stations. The establishment and labelling of national network has to be supported by national agencies (like PERMOS in Switzerland that is the first country in the Alps that has coordinated permafrost activities on a national scale) that will have the obligation to contribute to the European transnational network and to use the standardized methodologies in order to have harmonized and comparable data on an alpine wide scale.

Innocité
The project provides a general description of the participatory process, which is a good basis for more sustainable regional/spatial planning in the Alpine space. In this regard it should be emphasized there are various comparable methodologies developed, so it is not very innovative, but the main point is in promotion of the governance and participatory processes, that might improve the planning culture of the alpine communities. Furthermore best practices provide a first glimpse on the possible solutions, but unfortunately the descriptions are rather vague, so they are hardly to be transferred directly to other locations. More concrete descriptions with clearly defined steps for implementation would provide better information and thus guaranty better results. The same would happen in case the methodological tools (Innoservices) would have presentation of some practical applications. Currently the system demands rather big input of data, but o the other side it is not clear what to expect from this kind of tool.

Access
A very important aspect is the accurate embedding of the projects into existing policies or new policies to be developed. The strategies developed in the ACCESS project have been integrated in policy strategy papers in Bundesland Tirol and in Région Franche Comté. This is the main longterm ouput. The awareness raising processes, trainings and knowledge transfer activities contributed essentially to a longterm sustainability of ACCESS pilot projects. The majority of the 24 pilot projects are still running, this is another longterm outcome. Finally, to assure longterm success, stakeholders should have a benefit out of the projects implemented; this is of course decisive for a successful continuation. In this respect the inquired ACCESS partners were convinced that the implemented projects already have a positive impact.

On the question in the evaluation form "should you start the project again, what would you change?" most PPs responded they would dedicate more time and resources to communication on the project to local population. They reckon this is the basis of success. RVSO even recruited among its partnership a communication agency to have a professional marketing of the project. It raised highly the awareness of the local population on the project. In order to get a high level of awareness, some PPs relied on public authorities (municipalities or region for instance) to grant visibility of actions and eased participation. Pilot projects whose aim was to offer a new service or improve the information about the offer on the TAs were the ones which required a lot of communication and advertising. "We needed much more communication and advertising for the mobility management than expected, at the beginning it seemed clear that our new offer is widely known in the region but we realised that only advertising and communication is needed" (quot. BLC). Innovative projects are often dealing with bringing something new to inhabitants or the targeted group. It implies cultural and behavioural changes and this takes time. This is one of the main challenges faced by the ACCESS Partners. All Partners mentioned that it is a long process and it needs a lot of communication. Even if innovative actions bring good solutions to problems or critical situations, partners reckon they have to deal with timing difficulties. Local stakeholders (e.g. elected representatives) would like to find immediate solutions but the time to develop innovative actions is often long (average preparation time until implementation in ACCESS projects: 10 months). This is why communication and strong awareness are fundamental. Not only is the communication about the project itself essential but also raising the awareness among the people involved in the project is crucial. Convincing political stakeholders, defining clearly responsibilities and role of everyone are key elements in the implementation of projects. Especially when they are innovative, projects may call upon actors that are not used to working together. One has really to prove the efficiency and impact of the project as it may be something never done before or form new kinds of partnership. Thus some Partners needed to elaborate formal agreements between institutions to smooth the process and reinforce the stakeholders' involvement. Capacity of trust-building is often mentioned by the ACCESS partners as one of the success factors in their pilot projects. "It required a large anticipation from projects' managers to get public services involved as the pilot project may change their internal organisation or their way of working"

Substep 2 – Questions on main objectives

Not recognised synergies (within and between projects)

- Are there "hidden" or difficult to access data sets elaborated in the project which could be made better accessible?
- Have been methodologies developed which could be made better accessible or transferable for other SSD-relevant tasks?
- Are there further territorial areas or areas with similar conditions in which the approach could be applied?
- Are there synergies in terms of tasks, methodologies, data, tools with other projects?

Econnect
The documents on different animal species could be done for other species.

Comunis
Potential synergies and spillovers with neighbour pilot areas regions.

MOR€CO
The following results are not accessible/available:
Identification of regional stakeholders, listing and regrouping them in small groups and analyzing their motivations, needs, interests and attitudes.
1. Mapping of actors and professionals (real estate field) (France);
2. Work with private actors (Germany)
3. Work with housing subsidy counseling team (consulting services) (Austria);
4. A school project in Belluno (Italy) with children contributed also to awareness rising.
Basically, the awareness raising tools on mobility and settlement development issues could be interesting for any urban region in the alpine space.
Thematic, data and tool synergies with CAPACities, DIAMONT, RURBANCE

SILMAS
It will be necessary to maintain databases and websites on the internet even after the project period! Many of the practitioner-oriented outputs seem to be useful but are not accessible anymore!

Demochange
There may be synergies in terms of demographic change, territorial development and spatial planning with Innocité, Access and Comunis. Demographic change is a rather general issue which alludes to many topics like spatial planning and regional development, public services, labor market, healthcare, welfare, social inclusion, migration, tourism, agriculture, transportation, healthcare, housing and education. Demographic change is an important background to any of the named topics. Demochange results can give valuable information for many projects dealing with these topics.

PermaNet
Difficult to access data --> the numerical summaries of the collected parameters contained in the inventory are in this moment difficult to use because it is not possible to access the inventory.

Even if the project has a really specific themes and it is the first one on a transnational level dealing with permafrost, synergies with other projects can be found. Previous projects:

- ClimChAlp (Interreg IIIB Programme Alpine Space 2000-2006) --> synergy in term of data since the regional climatic scenarios of ClimChAlp for the near future have been used in WP5 for the assessment of the thermal and dynamic reaction scenarios and the probable future spatial occurrence of permafrost;
- METEORISK and FORALPS (Interreg IIIB Programme Alpine Space 2000-2006) --> synergy in term of data. The historical climate data series of these projects have been used for the regionalization, calibration and standardization of permafrost distribution models;
- PERMAdataROC (Interreg IIIA project) --> synergy in term of data and methodologies. The database of present-day and past block/rock falls and rock avalanches on steep, high-altitude rock walls (CENSI_CRO) has been used in PermaNET and also the methodologies and instrumentations for measuring thermal regimes of high mountain rock walls under permafrost conditions at Aiguille du Midi and at Matterhorn have been used in PermaNET. PermaNET integrates the results of the monitoring activities and the experiences made in the PERMAdataROC.

Subsequent projects:

- Permaqua (Program Interreg IV Italy-Austria, European Regional Development Fund) --> synergy in term of tasks. The first results of PermaNET show that waters from melting permafrost can contain high concentrations of heavy metals. In the frame of the Permaqua project, monitoring activities on water management started with PermaNET are extended to the whole Alps and detailed analyses on surface waters are made and compared with the already available information, in order for decision makers to react to the present modifications taking place in the permafrost environment;
- C3-Alps --> the project builds on the results, experiences, good practices, data obtained, and networks established in ten previous Alpine Space projects.

Innocité

Participatory process with processes in DIAMONT, renovation of the city centres could be compared to those in CHERPLAN project, as wheel as the participatory process or soft system methodology within CHERPLAN project

Access

In order to make a benchmarking on the base of indicators, the main difficulty was to find comparable data of the test sites. There is no common alpine database. A lot of data has already been collected by various projects, but this information is dispersed and their use is often restricted due to copy rights. These constraints make synergies in data usage difficult.

Concerning the question: have methodologies been developed which could be make better accessible or transferable for other SSD-relevant tasks?" it can be said that the development of pilot projects is very much related to persons. These persons are indicated in the pilot project section of the final synthesis so that they can be contacted. However after several years these persons might have moved and the knowledge on the particular pilot project risks to be lost for an interested user.

The ACCESS approach, including the 8 strategies:

Strategy 1: Aggregating offer

Strategy 2: Alternative delivery mechanisms Strategy 3: Different types of providers

Strategy 4: Improve marketing and demand Strategy 5: Improving reachability and strengthen communication networks
Strategy 6: Strengthen rural-urban linkages Strategy 7: Improve Governance, Co-design and Codelivery
Strategy 8: Reinforce SGI related policies
can be applied in other alpine territories.

Achievements that could be further implemented

- Are there implementations in the pilot areas of the project, which could be extended to a larger area (in the pilot area or even beyond)?
    - With high or low effort? Resource-intensity
    - Question of cost of transferability/implementation (translation, implementation, etc.)
    - What are the constraints?
- Are there options for an implementation of methodological or theoretical approaches?

Econnect
The evaluation of priority areas can be based on the indicators of the JECAMI tool (Continuum-Suitability-Index – CSI) (Affolter et al. 2011). These indicators provide valuable statements on the interface between regional and the Alps wide level of conservation and connectivity objectives. (p.12 implementation recommendations)
The results derived from this analysis process will serve as a basis for future spatial planning processes so that the spaces not yet fragmented and essential for species movements can be preserved (p.26, final booklet)
Establishment of a common management system for geographic data (p.63, final booklet)

Comunis
Results transferability to similar regions in terms of socio-economic framework conditions. Examples of other potential case study regions or particularly suitable regions for implementing project findings

MOR€CO
Local inhabitants know that the information on MORECO issues or services do exist and are available, but other regions do not know.
Adequate training sessions for major local stakeholders, interested to use or to disseminate the tool themselves are part of the good practices.
Basically, the awareness raising tools on mobility and settlement development issues could be interesting for any urban region in the alpine space.
This would cause rather low effort and resource intensity because tools are developed in multiple languages. Tools have to be adapted to new areas, though.
Constraints: data availability, technical knowledge, translation"
Overall methodologies and tools developments are accessible, but only in English. Theoretical bases of household motivations are given also in English. Approach is thus transferable, if it would be better disseminated.

SILMAS
Not only providing better access to the research results, but proactively informing potential stakeholders.

Demochange
The SWOTTOOL can be implemented in all Alpine regions to identify the challenges connected to demographic change.
A translation of the pilot activities and the possibility to contact a person in case more information is needed would ease the implementation of pilot activities in other regions as well as free access to all documents named in the pilot activities database.

PermaNet
Not used data bases --> concerning the Italian situation, the Lombardia Region (it wasn't a PP of PermaNET) has its own monitoring activities and data that have never been integrated in the inventory.
Not planning implementation of recommendations and effective use of project results --> PermaNET provided general decision based-tools for the authorities and companies working in high-mountain areas, but no binding documents or mandatory provisions for infrastructures in alpine areas with permafrost evidence (in Switzerland in order to obtain federal funding for the realisation of structures to protect against avalanche, specific provisions have to be respected in the construction plan).
There is no evidence that the results and the knowledge generated are effectively used in natural hazard management practice and in territorial planning. The project has mostly focused on the knowledge and scientific content production; effective communication and transfer paths to target groups still have to be designed and consequently the application of PermaNET results in governance contexts has still to be done. The products and tools developed by the project haven't been adapted to the needs of the different typologies of possible end-users.
Not disseminated knowledge --> The results of PermaNET have to be made accessible to less-scientific target groups, their use has to be promoted at all pertinent levels and stakeholders must be helped in integrating permafrost issues in their practice. The knowledge generated still needs to be better capitalised in different institutional settings.
Better options to expand knowledge --> in order to enlarge the database data concerning the instability phenomena in high-mountain environment that is extremely important for the analysis of risk and natural hazards related to mountain permafrost degradation, training and education of stakeholders like high-mountain professionals (mountain-guides, refuge and hut operators, climbers, alpinists) in reporting pictures, dates and locations of instability would be important and can lead to the collection of very important data.

Innocité
Methodology could be further improved and elaborated more in detail. Some concrete applications could be presented in order to make methodology ant its reason d'etre more understandable.

Access
Theoretically the pilot projects made during the ACCESS project in the pilot areas could be extended to a larger area. However an implementation must always be justified by needs of the local

population and the feasability (finances, technical approach etc.) of a foreseen activity. In the partnership it was decided - for reasons of to develop the pilot projects on a nuts 2 level.

Remaining gaps

- Are there gaps between the project results and their practical usability for SSD (in terms of the selected hypotheses)?
- Are there obvious gaps between the requirements of SSD and the approach in the project?

Econnect
"there is a limited knowledge on the complex theme of ecological connectivity among the administrations, stakeholders and the population;" (p.57, final booklet)
"the administrations of protected areas within the Pilot Regions need to be equipped with adequate financial and personal resources to pursue their complex tasks and functions"(p.57 final booklet)

Comunis
Broader information and analysis on intermunicipal legislation in case study regions/countries. Deeper insight on legislative/legal prerequisites.

MOR€CO
Dissemination has largely been done in the pilot regions. Other urban regions might benefit from the project's results and tools.
The project aimed at the interaction of land-use planning and transport planning for future settlement development and sustainable mobility. Other policy sectors, e.g. public service provision, education and health as well as economic development need to go in line with these approaches, thus need to be considered.
The statistical local/regional data needed were not available in the same way all Alpine Space countries -> tools need to be adapted to every region.
The adaptation of tool prototypes to the local context of each partner, data collection and translation of information. It is notable that the adaption processes differ very much from pilot site to pilot site. Some started very early and developed their own approach
"Measuring the impact of awareness-raising actions concerning the urban sprawl has not been possible at the moment of the
evaluation."
"A social change (what MORECO dissemination wanted to reach with households and private actors) does not take place for the moment. Selling the idea of a better choice of location and
mobility for future resident is a long term project"

SILMAS
There are no other major gaps (apart from the bad data accessibility and missing practitioner orientation).

Demochange
Besides the "Short regional report book with summary" for each of the ten pilot regions only for the three pilot regions in Austria and Germany more detailed versions of the analysis are available. The short regional reports are an output of the WP4, which was dedicated only to the analysis of demographic change. The further work in the pilot actions is not documented in form of reports, but only in the pilot action database. These descriptions are quite short and often documents connected to a pilot activity are just named, but not available (e.g.: pilot activity "More Mobility, local supply and social integration for elderly people": a questionnaire is named, but not available: Ankündigung DT Seniorenerhebung Fragebogen.dox, Annuncio IT Seniorenerhebung Fragebogen.dox, Seniorenerhebung Fragebogen Version 9 DE.dox, Seniorenerhebung Fragebogen Version 9 IT.dox)

PermaNet
"Not covered spatial areas --> the distribution of monitoring sites is uneven and doesn't cover the entire Alpine Space. Gaps should be filled with new monitoring sites in order to gain a better understanding of the evolution of permafrost at the alpine level. The main constraint in the implementation of new monitoring sites is represented by the necessity of having national/regional funds for installations.
Gaps between projects results and implementation --> practical-use/integration of PermaNET results and tools by less-scientific target groups and into the existing policies or into new regional and local adaptation strategies is still missing. The use of PermaNET results hasn't been promoted at pertinent levels of regional and local administrations.
PermaNET was essentially a scientific project that has allowed to compile the existing knowledge on permafrost, but its products need further adaptation in order to be effectively used by civil servants and authorities and to effectively contribute to sustainable territorial development and good governance.

Innocité
Best practices and the approach are not presented in detail and therefore their implementation/transfer is limited.

Access
Selected hypothesis and gaps:
1) Coordination of sector policies to prevent exploitation of natural resources and single-sector economies:
No gaps between the project results and their practical usability for SSD (in terms of the selected hypotheses): The ACCESS project states that coordination of sector policies is important to ensure coherence and avoid duplication. Furthermore services of general interest in low density areas need to search for possible synergies and economies of scale forcing coordination, perhaps more than anywhere else. That is why the pilot projects as well as the elaborated strategies take into account and try to further a sectoral coordination of policies.

2) Sensitive Alpine territory requires appropriate and diversified measures (consensus-oriented multi-stakeholder approach):
No gaps between the project results and their practical usability for SSD (in terms of the selected hypotheses): All ACCESS projects followed a co-design and co-delivery scheme. These involve

mechanisms which do involve service providers, public authorities, and service users in designing the types of services and how they are provided. It is important to have the end user in mind at all stages, but especially in the initial ones. These mechanisms are closely related to governance and depend on an open and inclusive policy making.

4) Rural-urban partnership requires vital networks and processes
No gaps between the project results and their practical usability for SSD (in terms of the selected hypotheses): In all ACCESS partnership countries some rural areas are in close proximity to urban areas and provide also a variety of environmental and recreational services to urban residents. The interconnectedness of rural and urban is an important consideration in discussions of service delivery and is in the centre of the equity/ efficiency tension. There is agreement that public service delivery strategies must take better account of the cascading effects of policy decisions that link rural and urban regions and policy makers should encourage an integrated policy design approach that takes into account both the needs of rural and urban regions. Service delivery policies should not be dominated either by urban or rural priorities, but should be characterised by a place-based, place-shaping approach
5) Cross-sectoral and integrated approaches are needed to slow down impacts in rural areas
No gaps between the project results and their practical usability for SSD (in terms of the selected hypotheses): The improvement of accessibility often requires the combination of services, of funding, of different actors etc.The pilot projects therefore follow an integrated approach which implies the involvement of several authorities across the artificial boundaries of sectors.
9) Rural areas need to cooperate and complement each other
No gaps between the project results and their practical usability for SSD (in terms of the selected hypotheses): Meagre resources call for the bundling of resources. Especially small municipalities will only be able to provide basic services if coordination and cooperation is shared with other municipalities. The Access pilot projects and strategies left behind a purely sectoral form of organization for the provision of SGI. All synergies were used in order to ensure a micro-regional and decentralized provision of services.
15) Ageing population requires adaptation and offers opportunities for Alpine areas:
Gap between the project results and their practical usability for SSD (in terms of the selected hypotheses): In the ACCESS project the needs and requirements of elderly people were considered and the offer adapted however more could have been done to really benefit from the opportunities the ageing population offers.

Emerging contradictions …

- Are there contradictions between single project results within the project (e.g. supporting and jeopardising SSD)?
- Are there contradictions between project results and SSD-hypotheses?
- Contradictions with other projects?

Econnect
Landowners and stakeholders are strongly concerned about the establishment of additional protected areas resulting in limitations in land use or even heteronomy;" (p.57, final booklet) this statement continues to be valid although the project has raised the landowners awarenes.

Comunis
N/A

MOR€CO
Project outputs seem coherent with SSD aims
But: Encouraging housing in central and dense locations might reinforce the demand in these areas, leading to higher housing prices. In the end, a household might end up with an equally high budget compared to a location farer away where he would have travel costs. Changing preferences has to go in line with construction and housing price policy.

SILMAS
If supporting SSD is a major goal, then the result's usefulness should be better underlined. At the moment there is a strong focus on purely scientific outputs.

Demochange
There are no contradictions visible.

PermaNet
-

Innocité
-

Access
The following contradictions can be identified in relation to the Access project:
Public policies request innovative approaches and solutions however the Access partnership encountered in some cases a lack of flexibility in existing policies, which are not suitable for atypical projects, transversal or multi-sectoral projects, or projects which mobilize public-private partnerships.